



HISTORY
OF
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA

INDEXED

EVERTS & PECK
1884

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HISTORY

OF

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA.

EDITED BY
THEODORE W. BEAN.

PHILADELPHIA:
EVERTS & PECK.

1884.

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Nineteen Hundred Ninety



PREFACE.

THE "History of Montgomery County" is presented to the public as a memorial of the first century of its corporate existence. Material facts have been diligently sought after and patient labor cheerfully bestowed upon the work. Events are chronicled in narrative rather than in controversial form, and truth, gleaned from a thousand sources, has been condensed in order to make it a valuable work of reference for the present and future generations. It has been prepared with care and liberality and a determination to make it as complete and accurate as possible. It is submitted to a generous and intelligent people, in the belief that it will meet their approval.

The labor of the editor has been shared by William J. Buck, who has devoted many years of his life to the collection of material for the history of the county. Although in enfeebled health, his contributions exceed in number those originally contemplated for the work. His chapter upon Bibliography, the first published in the county, is one of the most valuable contributions to the volume. For assistance furnished him in his present labors, he expresses acknowledgments to John Jordan, Jr., and F. D. Stone, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; to Samuel L. Smedley, Howard M. Jenkins, and Prof. O. Seidensticker, of Philadelphia; M. Augé, of Norristown; Dr. George W. Holstein, of Bridgeport; Mark H. Richards and B. M. Schmucker, D.D., of Pottstown; William Henry Cresson, of Conshohocken; Hon. William A. Yeakle, of Whitemarsh; S. K. Grimley, of Upper Salford; A. H. Cassel and James Y. Heckler, of Lower Salford, and Charles Mather, of Jenkintown.

The acknowledgments of the editor are due to Prof. Oscar C. S. Carter, for his contribution on Geology and Mineralogy; to Charles Z. Weber, M.D., for the history of the Medical Profession; to P. Y. Eisenberg, M.D., for the chapter upon Botany; to J. P. Hale Jenkins, Esq., for the history of Charitable and Benevolent Associations; to Rev. J. S. Hughes, for the history of Methodism in Montgomery County; to Hon. Jones Detwiler, for the history of Whitpain; to Henry S. Dotterer, for the history of Frederick; to F. G. Hobson, Esq., for the history of Providence, Upper and Lower; to Mrs. Anna M. Holstein and Mrs. Sarah S. Rex, for information concerning the Patrons of Husbandry; to Hon. Isaac F. Yost and Philip Super, Esq., for valuable information and suggestions concerning the early German settlements and church history of the northern townships, and to Professors R. F. Hoffercker and J. K. Gotwals, for assistance in the collection of historical data of common schools. The thanks of the editor are gratefully tendered to Hiram Corson, M.D., Hon. Hiram C. Hoover, William M. Clift, Esq., L. H. Davis, Esq., George W. Holstein, M.D., Rev. Charles Collins, D. M. Casselberry, Esq., J. K. Harley, and George Lower, Esq. To Mose Augé, author of "Biographies of Men of

Montgomery County," the editor and publishers return special acknowledgments for the free use of the work tendered. To the editors and publishers of the local Press of the county our sense of obligation is herein expressed for their aid and encouragement in the work, and for the use of their retained files, when in search of valuable material for township histories. To F. G. Hobson, William J. Buck and Henry S. Dotterer, committee on publication of proceedings and antiquarian display of the County Centennial, acknowledgments are due and credit given for the arrangement and classification of the exhibits, the order of which is preserved in this work.

And finally, to my daughter, I owe the deepest obligations for a careful and intelligent co-operation and cheerful assistance in the revision of both manuscript and proof, and for many suggestions and notations of important historical facts.

T. W. B.

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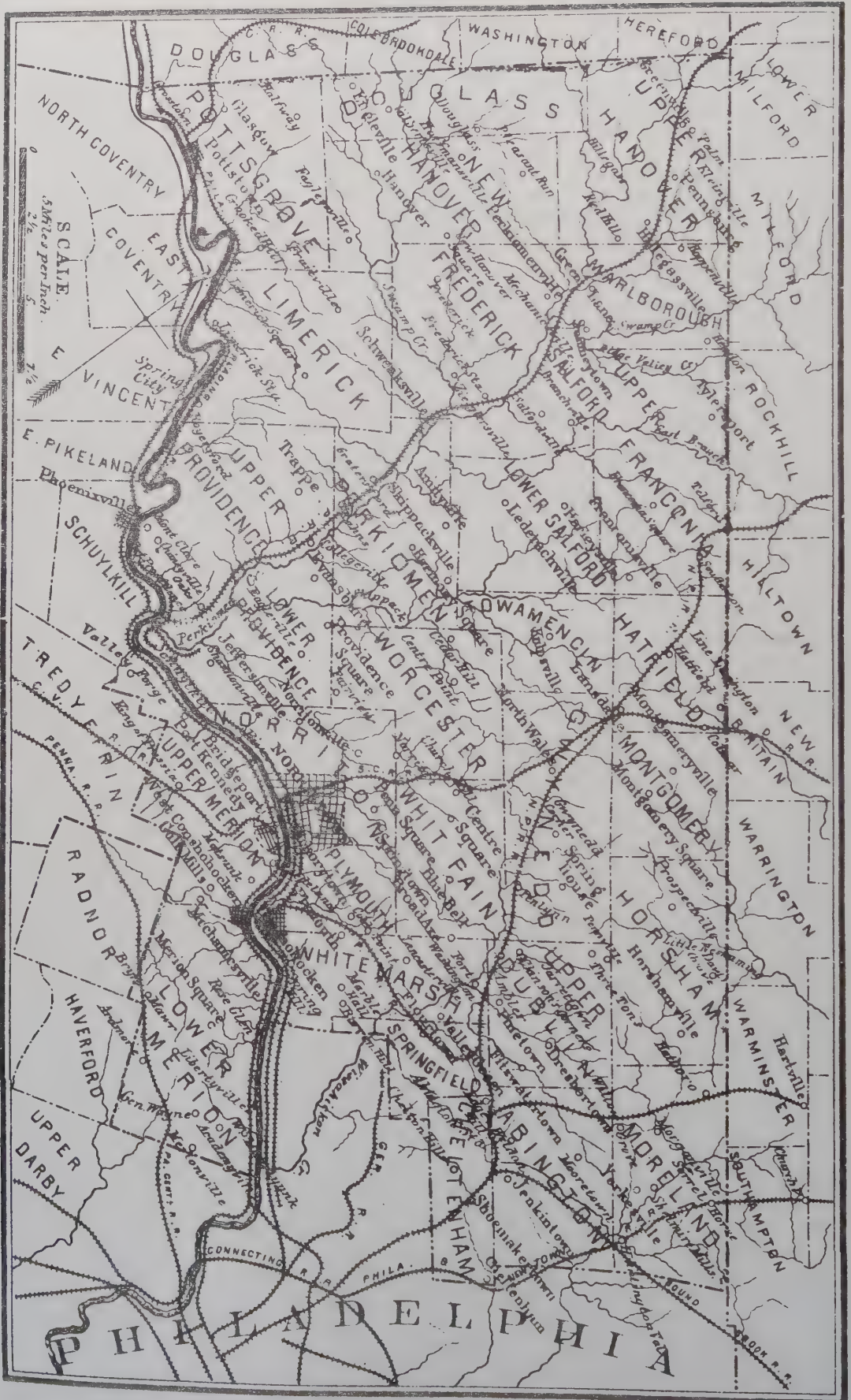
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MAP OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNA.



HISTORY

OF

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CHAPTER I.

TOPOGRAPHY.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, originally a part of Philadelphia County, was created by act of the General Assembly approved the 10th day of September, 1784.¹

¹ AN ACT for erecting part of the County of Philadelphia into a separate county.

SECT. I. WHEREAS a great number of the inhabitants of the county of Philadelphia by their petition have humbly represented to the Assembly of this State the great inconvenience they labor under by reason of their distance from the seat of judicature in the said county: For remedy whereof,

SECT. II. *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same,* That all and singular the lands lying within that part of Philadelphia County bounded as hereinafter described, beginning on the line of Byberry township and the township of the manor of Moreland where it intersects the line of Bucks County; thence westward along the northern lines of Byberry, Lower Dublin, and Oxford townships to the line dividing the townships of Cheltenham and Bristol; and thence along the said line dividing Germantown township from the township of Springfield; and thence along said line to the line dividing the township of Springfield aforesaid from the township of Roxbury to the river Schuylkill; thence down the said river to the line dividing the townships of Blockley and Lower Merion; and thence along said line to the line of the county of Chester; thence by the line of Chester County to the line of Berks County; thence by the line of Berks County to the line of Northampton County; thence by part of the line of Northampton County and the line of Bucks County; thence along the said line of Bucks County to the place of beginning; be, and hereby are, erected into a county, named, and hereafter to be called, "Montgomery County."

SECT. III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the inhabitants of said county of Montgomery shall, at all times hereafter, have and enjoy all and singular the jurisdictions, powers, rights, liberties, and privileges whatsoever which the inhabitants of any other county in this State do, may, or ought to enjoy by any charter of privileges, or the laws of this State, or by any other ways and means whatsoever.

SECT. IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the inhabitants of each township or district within the said county qualified by law to elect shall meet at some convenient place within their respective townships or districts, at the same time the inhabitants of the several townships of the other counties within this State shall meet for like purposes, and choose inspectors; and at the time appointed by law the freemen of said county of Montgomery shall meet at the house of Hannah Thomson, innkeeper, in the township of Norriton, and there elect representatives; and the freemen of the county of Philadelphia shall meet at the State-House, in the city of Philadelphia, and there elect representatives to serve them in Assembly [one counselor], two fit persons for sheriffs, two fit persons for coroners, and three commissioners, as by the Constitution and laws of this State are directed in respect to other counties, which representatives so chosen shall be members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylv-

It is bounded on the southeast by the line of the city of Philadelphia, on the northeast by Bucks, on the north and northwest by Lehigh and Berks, and on the west and southwest by Chester and Delaware Counties. It is thirty miles in length from the southeast to the northwest line, and about fifteen miles in breadth from the northeast to the southwest line.

vania, and shall sit and act as such, as fully and as freely as any of the other representatives of this State do, may, can, or ought to do; [and the said counselor, when so chosen, shall sit and act as fully and as freely as any of the other members of the Supreme Executive Council of this State do, may, can, or ought to do.

[SECT. V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the county of Montgomery shall, until otherwise altered by the Legislature of the State, be represented in the General Assembly by four members, and the county of Philadelphia shall be represented in the General Assembly by five members.]

SECT. VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the justices of the Supreme Court of this State shall have like powers, jurisdictions, and authorities within the said county of Montgomery as by law they are vested with and entitled unto in the other counties within this State; and are hereby authorized and empowered, from time to time, to deliver the goal of the said county of capital or other offenders, in like manner as they are authorized to do in other counties of this State.

SECT. X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful to and for Henry Pawling, Jun., Jonathan Roberts, George Smith, Robert Shannon, and Henry Cunnard, of Whitpain township, all of the aforesaid county, yeomen, or any three of them, to purchase and take assurance to them, and their heirs, in the name of the commonwealth, of a piece of land situated in some convenient place in the neighborhood of Stoney-run, contiguous to the river Schuylkill, in Norriton township, in trust and for the use of the inhabitants of the said county, and thereon to erect and build a court-house and prison sufficient to accommodate the public service of said county.

SECT. XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That such part of the money as shall arise from the sale of the old prison and work-house, and lot of ground thereto belonging, in the city of Philadelphia, as directed by an act of General Assembly of this commonwealth to be sold for the use of the city and county aforesaid, be apportioned for the defraying the charges of purchasing the land, building and erecting the court-house and prison aforesaid, in the ratio or proportion of taxes as paid between the said county of Montgomery and the county of Philadelphia and this city; but in case the same should not be sufficient, it shall and may be lawful to and for the commissioners and assessors of the said county, or a majority of them, to assess and levy, and they are hereby required to assess and levy, in the same manner as is directed by the act for raising county rates and levies, so much money as the said trustees, or any three of them, shall judge necessary for purchasing the said land and finishing the said court-house and prison.

SECT. XII. *Provided, always,* That the sum of money so to be raised does not exceed three thousand pounds current money of this State.

SECT. XIII. *Provided, also, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That no action or suit now commenced or depending in the county of Philadelphia against any person living within the bounds of the said county of Montgomery shall be stayed or discontinued, but that the

The lands are agreeably diversified by well-marked ranges of hills, and with beautiful and fertile valleys. In the southeastern portion of the county these elevations are known as the "Gulf Hills," "Barren Hills," and "Cheltenham Hills." In the centre of the county the "Providence" and "Skippack Hills" are most notable, and in the northern part the "Stone Hills" are prominent, rugged, and somewhat mountainous in their character and appearance. All of these ranges of hills are habitable, and all but the Stone Hills are in a high state of cultivation. The latter are heavily timbered, and when cleared of trees and rocks respond liberally to the husbandmen who possess and till them.

The valley lands of the county have been a source of perpetual wealth to agriculturists, who prize them not only for their surface products, but also for the useful minerals that abound in them. The Schuylkill, Plymouth, and Perkiomen Valleys are the most noted in the county, and present the most beautiful and picturesque scenery. But there is much to admire in following the Wissahickon, Indian, Swamp, and Manatawny Creeks to their sources, draining as they do large areas of rolling country, improved by elegant and commodious residences and farm-houses, with barns and improvements unsurpassed by any agricultural people on the face of the globe.

Montgomery County has an approximate area of four hundred and seventy-three square miles, or about three hundred and thirty thousand and eighty acres. It is divided into three townships and sixty election districts. There are twelve boroughs in the county, all of which will be referred to in subsequent chapters of this work. The Schuylkill River forms the southwestern boundary line between Montgomery and Chester Counties until it reaches the Merion

same action or actions already commenced or depending may be prosecuted and judgment thereupon rendered, as if this act had not been made; and that it shall and may be lawful for the justices of the county of Philadelphia to issue any judicial process, to be directed to the sheriff or coroner of Philadelphia County, for carrying on and obtaining the effect of the aforesaid suits, which sheriff and coroner shall and are hereby obliged to yield obedience in executing the said writs, and make due return thereof before the justices of the said court for the said county of Philadelphia, as if the parties were living and residing within the same.

SEC. XXI. AND WHEREAS it is represented, by petition to the General Assembly, that by the lines hereinbefore mentioned a long, narrow neck or point of land, being part of the manor of Moreland, and lying between the townships of Byberry and Lower Dublin, in the county of Philadelphia, would be included in the county of Montgomery, to the great inconvenience and injury of the inhabitants of the said neck of land, who have prayed that they may remain within the county of Philadelphia.

SEC. XXII. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the boundary line of the said county of Montgomery shall be as follows: that is to say, beginning in the line of Bucks County where the same is intersected by the line which divides the townships of Byberry and the manor of Moreland; thence southwesterly along the last-mentioned line to the first corner or turning thereof; and thence on the same southwesterly course to the line of Lower Dublin; and thence westwardly along the northern line of Lower Dublin, and so on, as the lines of the said county of Montgomery are hereinbefore described, to the place of beginning; anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Passed Sept. 10, 1784.

townships; from thence it passes through the country in a southeasterly course until it reaches the Philadelphia line. The county is watered by many streams flowing into the Schuylkill River,—Wissahickon, Plymouth, Sandy Run, Mill, Rock Hill, Gulf, Valley, Indian, Stony, Skippack, Perkiomen, and Manatawny Creeks. The Pennypack and Neshaminy Creeks rise in Montgomery County, and pass through Bucks County to the Delaware River. The water-flow and fall of these streams and their tributaries, which form a network of irrigation, fed by thousands of perennial springs, rising in every part of the county, were early utilized by the settlers, who erected dams, and built on the shores grist-, saw-, fulling-, oil-, paper-, powder-, and rolling-mills, forges, factories, and tanneries. In 1795 there were reported ninety-six grist-mills, sixty-one saw-mills, four forges, six fulling-mills, and ten paper-mills. Many of these grist-mills existed prior to and during the Revolutionary war, doing active service for the contending armies while in occupancy of this section of the country. In the early era of public improvements Montgomery County was well marked by public roads leading from the city of Philadelphia to the interior settlements of the colony and State. The Lancaster road and similar highways leading to Reading and Bethlehem, with many parallel cart-ways, opened up the county settlements at a very early period. These great thoroughfares were soon intersected by public roads running from the Delaware to the Schuylkill Rivers, increasing in number and importance until the region now comprising the county was accessible from all points by well-graded roads leading in the direction of Philadelphia, then the capital of the county and of the State as late as 1799, and the capital city of the nation as late as 1800.

The general conformation of the face of the country in Montgomery County repeats in miniature that which has rendered the natural scenery of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia so notable. The ranges of hills run uniformly northeast and southwest, as do the more distant line of the Catskills, Blue Ridge, and Alleghanies. As the Hudson River forces itself through the Narrows, the Delaware at the Water Gap, the Susquehanna between Harrisburg and Port Deposit, the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, so the Schuylkill River in finding its way to the Delaware, in the same direction, cuts its way through rock-hills at Conshohocken and again at Fairmount, Philadelphia. The primitive condition of the area of country now known as Montgomery County was land heavily timbered with oak, hickory, and chestnut. The consumption of wood for fuel prior to the introduction of anthracite and bituminous coal, was very great in Eastern Pennsylvania. Large quantities were used in making charcoal for furnaces; all lime was made by use of wood for fuel; every household had its "wood-pile," while the supply of Philadelphia City constituted a trade of vital

interest to those owning and residing upon lands within twenty and thirty miles of the great city. Time was, and possibly is within the remembrance of those still living among us, when it was the work of each succeeding year to clear one or more acres of woodland, and the wood sold counted as a part of the yearly profit of the farm. This wealth of primitive forest was the foundation of many substantial fortunes in years past, where, by means of judicious purchases made, the sale of the "wood-leaf" paid for the farm, and opened up an increasing acreage for the growth of grass and cereals. Tradition says this stump or "new land" was a test point in the character of the owner. If he was a provident, industrious man, his "new land" would seasonably blossom with buckwheat; if thriftless, selling his wood to pay taxes and incidental expenses of his attendance upon militia trainings and horse-races, his new land would be left uncultivated and overgrown with briars and brush. Fifty years ago farms denuded of woodland were exceptional, and their marketable value greatly depreciated. The old characteristic farmer of Montgomery County took a commendable pride in maintaining from ten to twenty acres of primitive forest. It was useful in many ways, for fuel, building, and fencing, and, whether deemed ornamental or not, had a rare charm for him. It was these parks of woodlands that preserved to hunters until within the last quarter of a century choice haunts for squirrel and bird; but the close of the first century of the county witnesses the final obliteration of all hunting-grounds lying between the Delaware and the Schuylkill.

The surface soil varies greatly in different parts of the county. In passing inland from tide-water levels, alluvial flats, and submarine formations, rock-faced bluffs are found at Chestnut Hill, four hundred feet above tide-water mark. The northwestern slope of these hills descends to the basin of the Plymouth Valley, through which runs a belt of limestone some two miles in width, with rich beds of hematite iron ore, white and blue marble, limestone, soapstone, and large masses of gray rock, easily quarried, and largely used in heavy masonry. This limestone belt crosses the Schuylkill River between Conshohocken and Swedes' Ford, and extends in a westerly direction to Howelstown, in the Schuylkill Valley. The soil of this locality is very productive, and is considered by many the most valuable in the county for agricultural purposes. Contiguous to the Plymouth Valley are the Sandy Hills, a light, luminous soil, easily worked and productive, but often seriously affected by drought. The rolling lands northwest of the valley, drained by Indian, Skippack, Perkiomen, and Manatawny Creeks and their tributaries, are principally of the red shales and sandstones of the "middle secondary" formation, with many intervening areas of clay soil. The primitive condition of this soil was unproductive as compared with that of the Schuylkill and Plymouth Valleys; but under the skillful

husbandry of the modern farmer, and a liberal use of lime, manure, and fertilizers, this vast region of country yields abundant harvests, and supports a prosperous population equal in numbers to the square mile with the more favored limestone or valley lands. The scenery abounding along the Schuylkill, Wissahickon, Perkiomen, and their tributaries is among the most picturesque in the Middle States, while the landscape, from the successive ranges of hills, is extended, and conveys to the observing eye a vision of pastoral peace and plenty. The topography of the county, as shown by accompanying maps,—that of Holme's original survey and the recent one prepared for this work,—shows the progress of two centuries in the matter of public roads and highways, and the subdivisions of the county into townships and boroughs. In 1681 it consisted of manors and large tracts, or proprietary grants, held by comparatively few persons, who lived a frontier life, in almost daily contact with native tribes of Indians. Since then its square miles and broad acres, under the equalizing operation of our laws of descent, have passed through at least six generations, and thousands of purchasers have acquired titles to soil that have always been a prize in the inventory of worldly possessions of those who lived and died on the hills and in the valleys of Montgomery.

The first era of public improvement demanded macadamized highways from tide-water to the interior. These highways still exist, monuments of early engineering, traversing the hills and mountains of the State. The increased tonnage of merchandise on these roads, and the costly character of teams and means of transportation,—the old Conestoga wagon,—soon induced the bridging of all important streams, many of which crossed these highways, as surveyed northwest of Philadelphia, within the lines now constituting Montgomery County. The spirit of public improvement seized on the Schuylkill River, and by a system of dams, locks, and canals connected it with the Susquehanna, by means of which lumber, coal, and all manner of merchandise found its way through the county to Philadelphia. Many travelers sought the "fast packet line," pulled through at a trot, with frequent changes of horses, it being thought a far more luxurious way of reaching the interior than by stage. This system of navigation still exists on the Schuylkill, but is now confined to coal, lumber, lime, and stone. It is no longer a rival for mail, fast freight, or passenger traffic. The use of steam opened up a new era of public improvement. The construction of railroads speedily followed. These modern highways of travel and traffic found easy grades and eligible locations on the shores of streams and over depressions upon the face of the country, sought out by skillful engineers. The topographical face of Montgomery County is traversed by three of the best-constructed and most liberally equipped railroads in the country, with a number of lateral roads connecting

these parallel trunk lines. The Philadelphia and Reading Company drain the Schuylkill Valley, with branch roads in Plymouth, Stony Creek, Perkiomen, Pickering, and Oley Valleys. The North Pennsylvania Railroad, now under the management of the Philadelphia and Reading, crosses the "divide" between the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers, and extends to Bethlehem, having connections with the Bound Brook, New Hope, and Doylestown Railroads, and with the Lehigh Valley system of railroads. The trunk line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company passes through Lower Merion township. The Philadelphia and Schuylkill Valley Railroad Company, now leased to the Pennsylvania Company, is constructing a new line of road from their main track at Fifty-first Street, Philadelphia, thence up the Schuylkill Valley, leaving the county at the line opposite Phoenixville. When this road is completed, Montgomery County will be most advantageously traversed with these modern highways.

There are accompaniments to these public improvements of novel and increasing interest to the populous districts of country through which they pass,—the telegraph and, later, the telephone. No system of railroading is now deemed complete without these necessary adjuncts to the safety of public travel, the prompt movement of freights, and the methodical dispatch of business accumulating at centres of production, trade, and transatlantic shipment. These means of direct and rapid communication with all parts of the country, focalizing as they pass through the county and converging at the contiguous seaport city of Philadelphia, gives to the locality important topographical advantages. Lines of rapid transit, capable of transporting large bodies of men and corresponding tonnage of freight, are now essential agencies in travel and in conducting the exchange of commodities of the continent in time of peace as well as in time of war. They are anchored in the capitalized enterprise of the country, and are indispensable to the success of the industrial pursuits in agriculture, manufacture, and commerce. Their adaptation to the necessities and exigencies of war was well illustrated in the late Rebellion. The facility with which troops and supplies were transported to the line of the Susquehanna in the summer of 1863 was of great importance in connection with movements relied upon to check the invasion of Gen. Lee, and in making the great battle of Gettysburg the turning-point of the war. In the event of foreign war, hostile agencies would first be directed to the capture or destruction of our seaport towns and cities. In that event Philadelphia and all the commercial advantages centring there would be a tempting prize to a maritime enemy. In such a contingency, one that may occur, all can readily see the importance that would be attached to the present topographical face of the county, checked as it is with a network of trunk and lateral lines of railroads. What our common roads were to Gen.

Washington and Lord Howe in 1777-78 in the strategical movement of troops from the Brandywine to the Delaware for the defense and capture of the City of Penn, our railroads in an enlarged sense would be in possible warlike movements, involving issues of greater importance than those referred to in the early history of the country.

The surface elevations and topographical structure of Montgomery County has been heretofore made contributory to the growth and development of the region by utilizing its flowing waters for purposes of irrigation and propelling mills and factories. The sanitary requirements of Philadelphia demand a liberal extension of its water-works, and skillful engineers have ascertained, by levels made and in progress, that the upper Perkiomen Valley has an elevation with a volume of water and storage capacity sufficient to meet present and future wants of the great city for a century to come, and furnish a healthful and perpetual supply of pure water.

The true latitude and longitude of Montgomery County appears to have been ascertained with great precision in 1769-70 by David Rittenhouse and his distinguished scientific contemporaries. The astronomical observations which preceded the terrestrial measurements were made, taking the "Norriton Observatory" as a place of beginning. The extraordinary importance attached at the time to the work of these learned men, and the high standard of authority since conceded to them, renders of historical interest some account of their labors and the circumstances connected with the event.

Latitude and Longitude, Norriton Observatory.—Norriton township, created by judicial proceedings, 1730, then becoming a geographical subdi-



RITTENHOUSE OBSERVATORY.

vision of Philadelphia, enjoys a world-wide celebrity in having had situated within its boundaries the "Norriton Observatory," at which place astronomical observations were made, and reported as "An Account of the Transit of Venus over the Sun's Disk, observed at Norriton, in the County of Philadelphia and Prov-

ince of Pennsylvania, June 3, 1769.¹ It was at the point where then stood the "Norriton Observatory," about fifty feet north of the famous old residence,

¹ The following gentlemen were appointed by the American Philosophical Society, located at Philadelphia, to make the observations and astronomical calculations: William Smith, D.D., Provost of the College of Philadelphia; John Lukens, Esq., Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania; David Rittenhouse, A.M., of Norriton; and John Sellers, Esq., Representative in Assembly for Chester. Communicated to the society July 20, 1769, by direction and in behalf of the committee, by Dr. Smith.

"GENTLEMEN,—Among the various public-spirited designs that have engaged the attention of this society since its first institution none does them more honor than their early resolution to appoint committees of their own members to make as many observations, in different places, of the rare phenomenon, the transit of Venus over the sun's disk, as they had any probability of being able to defray the expense of, either from their own funds or the public assistance they expected. As the members of the Norriton Committee live at some distance from each other, I am therefore, at their request, now to digest and lay before you in one view the whole of our observations in that place, distinguishing, however, the part of each observer, and going back to the first preparations; for I am persuaded that the dependence which the learned world may place on any particular transit account will be in proportion to the previous and subsequent care which is found to have been taken in a series of accurate and well-conducted observations for ascertaining the going of the time-pieces, and fixing the latitude and longitude of the place of observations, etc. And I am the more desirous to be particular in these points in order to do justice to Mr. Rittenhouse, one of our committee, to whose extraordinary skill and diligence is owing whatever advantage may be derived in these respects to our observation of the transit itself. It is further presumed that astronomers in distant countries will be desirous to have not only the work and results belonging to each particular transit observation, but the materials also, that they may examine and conclude for themselves. And this may be more particularly requisite in a new observatory, such as Norriton, the name of which has perhaps never before been heard of by distant astronomers, and therefore its latitude and longitude are to be once fixed from principles that may be satisfactory on the present as well as on any future occasion.

"Our great discouragement at our first appointment was the want of proper apparatus, especially good telescopes with micrometers. The generosity of our Provincial Assembly soon removed a great part of this discouragement, not only by their vote to purchase one of the best reflecting telescopes, with a Dolland's micrometer, but likewise by their subsequent donation of one hundred pounds for erecting observatories and defraying other incidental expenses. It was foreseen that on the arrival of this telescope, added to such private ones as might be procured in the city, together with fitting up the instruments belonging to the honorable the Proprietaries of the province, viz., the equal-altitude and transit instrument and the large astronomical sector, nothing would be wanting for the city observatory in the State-House Square but a good time-piece, which was easily to be procured. We remained, however, still at a loss how to furnish the Norriton Observatory, but even this difficulty gradually vanished. Early in September, 1768, soon after the nomination of our committee, I received a letter from that worthy and honorable gentleman, Thomas Penn, Esq., one of the Proprietaries of this province, which he wrote at the desire of the Rev. Mr. Makelyne, Astronomer Royal, expressing their desire 'that we would exert ourselves in observing the transit, for which our situation would be so favorable,' and inclosing some copies of Mr. Makelyne's printed directions for that purpose. This gave me an opportunity, which I immediately embraced, of acquainting Mr. Penn what preparation we had already made, and what encouragement the Assembly had given in voting one hundred pounds sterling for the purchase of one reflecting telescope and micrometer for the city observatory; but that we would be at a great loss for a telescope of the like construction for the Norriton Observatory, and requesting him to order a reflector of two or two and a half feet, with Dolland's micrometer, to be got ready as soon as possible in London. It was not long before I had the pleasure of hearing that Mr. Penn had ordered such a telescope, which came to hand about the middle of May, with a most obliging letter, expressing the satisfaction he had in hearing of the spirit shown at Philadelphia for observing this curious phenomenon when it should happen, and concluding as follows: 'I have sent by Capt. Sparks a reflecting telescope, with Dolland's micrometer, exact to your request, which I hope will come safe to hand. After making your observations, I desire you will present it, in my name, to the college.

still standing, that David Rittenhouse, assisted by Archibald McKean and Jesse Lukens, met on July 2, 1770, to commence the work of surveying a line

Messrs. Mason and Dixon tell me they never used a better than that which I formerly sent to the Library Company of Philadelphia, with which a good observation may be made, though it has no micrometer.' We were now enabled to furnish the Norriton Observatory as follows, viz :

"1. A Gregorian reflector, about 2 f. focal length, with a Dolland's micrometer. This telescope has four different magnifying powers, viz.: 55, 95, 130, and 200 times, by means of two tubes, containing eye-glasses that magnify differently, and two small speculums of different focal distances. Made by Nairne; used by Dr. Smith.

"2. A refractor of 42 f., its magnifying power about 140. The glasses were sent from London with the large reflector, and belonged to Harvard College, New England; but as they did not arrive time enough to be sent to that place before the transit, they were fitted up here by Mr. Rittenhouse and used by Mr. Lukens.

"3. Mr. Rittenhouse's refractor, with an object-glass of 36 f. focus, and a convex eye-glass of 3 inches, magnifying about 144 times. Used by himself. Both these refractors, as well as the reflector, were in most exquisite order.

"4. An equal-altitude instrument, its telescope three and a half feet focal length, with two horizontal hairs, and a vertical one in its focus, firmly supported on a stone pedestal, and easily adjusted to a plummet wire 4 feet in length by 2 screws, one moving it in a north and south, the other in an east and west direction.

"5. A transit telescope, fixed in the meridian on an axis with fine steel points, so that the hair in its focus can move in no other direction than along the meridian; in which are two marks, south and north, about 330 yards distance each, to which it can be readily adjusted in a horizontal position by one screw, as it can in a vertical position by another screw.

"6. An excellent time-piece, having for its pendulum a flat steel bar, with a bob weighing about 12 pounds, and vibrating in a final arch. It goes eight days, does not stop when wound up, beats dead seconds, and is kept in motion by a weight of 5 pounds. These last three articles were also Mr. Rittenhouse's property, and made by himself.

"7. An astronomical quadrant, two and a half f. radius, made by Sisson, the property of the East Jersey Proprietors, under the care of the Right Honorable William Earl of Stirling surveyor-general of that province, from whom Mr. Lukens procured the use of it, and sent it up to Mr. Rittenhouse for ascertaining the latitude of the observatory. Thus we were at length completely furnished with every instrument proper for our work. As Mr. Rittenhouse's dwelling at Norriton is about 20 miles northwest of Philadelphia, our other engagements did not permit Mr. Lukens or myself to pay much attention to the necessary preparations. But we knew that we had intrusted them to a gentleman on the spot, who had, joined to a complete skill in mechanics, so extensive an astronomical and mathematical knowledge that the use, management, and even the construction of the necessary apparatus were perfectly familiar to him. Mr. Lukens and myself could not set out till Thursday, June 1st; but on our arrival there we found every preparation so forward that we had little to do but to examine and adjust our respective telescopes to distinct vision. He had fitted up the different instruments, and made a great number of observations to ascertain the going of his time-piece, and so determined the latitude and longitude of the observatory. The landable pains he had taken in these material articles will best appear from the work itself, which he has committed into my hands, with the following modest introduction, giving me a liberty which his own accuracy, care, and abilities leave no room to exercise:

"NORRITON, July 18, 1769.

"DEAR SIR,—The inclosed is the best account I can give of the contacts as I observed them and of what I saw during the interval between them. I should be glad you would contract them, and also the other papers, into a smaller compass, as I would have done myself if I had known how. I beg you would not copy anything merely because I have written it, but leave out what you think superfluous.

"I am, with great esteem and affection,

"Yours, etc., DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

"To Rev. Dr. Smith."

Extract from David Rittenhouse's Report of the Transit of Venus, June 3, 1769, observed at the Norriton Observatory.—"Early in November, 1768, I began to erect an observatory, agreeable to the resolutions of the Ameri-

from the observatory to the State-House Square at Philadelphia. Mr. Rittenhouse having ascertained the latitude and longitude at the point with acknowl-

edged precision, and his reputation for exactness in all astronomical observations and calculations being duly credited in scientific and official circles in this

can Philosophical Society, but, through various disappointments from workmen and weather, could not complete it till the middle of April, 1789. I had for some time expected the use of an equal-altitude instrument from Philadelphia; but finding I could not depend on having it, I fell to work and made one of as simple a construction as I could. March 20th the instrument was finished and put up out of doors, the observatory not being yet ready.

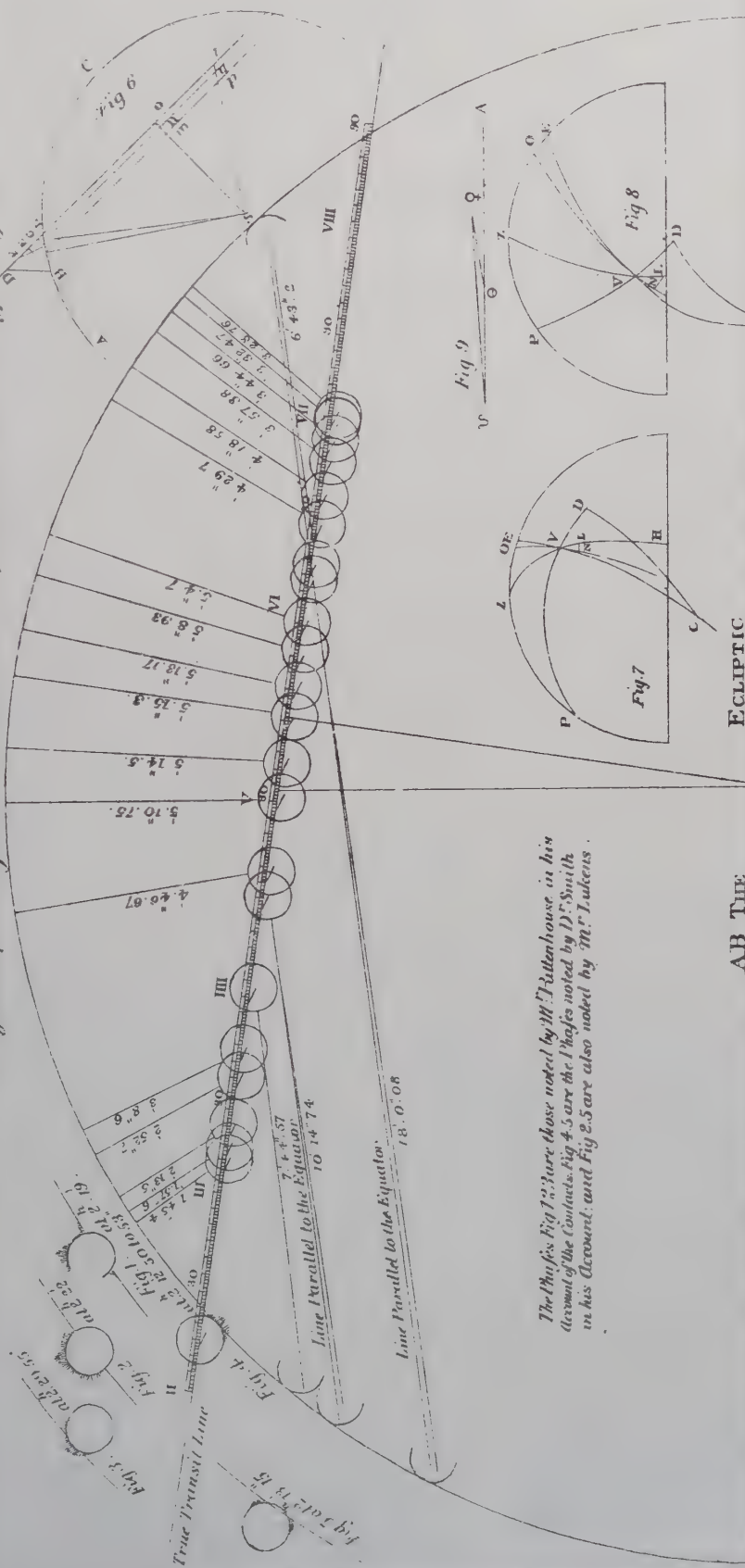
"I had for some weeks before this, however, with my 38 f. refractor, observed eclipses of Jupiter's satellites in such a manner that, though my equal-altitude instrument was not finished, and consequently I could not set my time-piece to the true noon, I should, nevertheless, be able to tell the time of those eclipses afterwards when the instruments should be ready. For this purpose I observed almost every fair evening the time by the clock when the bright star in Orion disappeared behind a fixed obstacle, by applying my eye to a small sight-hole made through a piece of brass fastened to a strong post. From this time to May 20 the clock was altered several times, once taken down and cleaned, removed back to the observatory, and regulated anew. Care was taken, however, to observe equal altitudes of the sun on the days preceding and following any visible eclipse of the 1st satellite, when the weather would permit. May 20, in the morning, the clock was set up for the last time pretty near the mean time. It had no provision for preventing the irregularities arising from heat and cold, nor could I find leisure to apply any contrivance of this sort. This day I likewise put wires instead of hairs in the telescope of the equal-altitude instrument. The ill state of my health would not permit me to sit up at nights to take equal altitudes of the stars. I was, therefore, obliged to content myself with those of the sun only."

"It has been mentioned before that it was on Thursday afternoon, June 1, that Mr. Lukens and myself arrived at Norriton, with a design to continue with Mr. Rittenhouse till the transit should be over. The prospect before us was very discouraging. That day and several preceding had been generally overcast with clouds and frequent heavy rains, a thing not very common for so long a period at that season of the year in this part of America. But by one of those transitions which we often experience here, on Thursday evening the weather became perfectly clear, and continued the day following, as well as the day of the transit, in such a state of serenity, splendor of sunshine, and purity of atmosphere that not the least appearance of a cloud was to be seen. June 2 and the forenoon of June 3 were spent in making necessary preparations, such as examining and marking the foci of our several telescopes, particularly the reflector, with and without the micrometer. The reflector was also placed on a polar axis, and such supports contrived for resisting the ends of the refractors as might give them a motion as nearly parallel to the equator as such hasty preparations would admit. Several diameters of the sun were taken, and the micrometer examined by such other methods as the shortness of the time would allow. The sun was so intensely bright on the day of the transit that, instead of using the colored glasses sent from England with the reflector, I put on a deeply smoked glass prepared by Mr. Lukens, which gave a much more beautiful, natural, and well-defined appearance of the sun's disk. The smoked glass was fastened on the eye-tube with a little beeswax, and there was no occasion to change it the whole day, as there was not the least cloud or intermission of the sun's splendor. Mr. Rittenhouse, in his previous projection, had made the first external contact to be June 3, 2 h. 11' for lat. 40° N., and long. 64° W. of Greenwich, on a supposition of the sun's parallax being 8". He happened to be very near the truth, for at 2 h 10' 33", mean time, the first external contact was at Norriton, lat. 40° 9' 56" N., and long. 54° 1' 31" West. Other calculations made it generally from 6' to 8' later for the latitude and longitude. Though this calculation was not given to be entirely depended on, yet it was sufficient to make us keep what, in the sea phrase, would be called a good look-out; and therefore at one o'clock we took off the micrometer, which had been fitted to the reflector with a power of 95, and adjusted it to distinct vision, with the same power to observe the contacts, and during the hour that was to intervene from one to two we resolved to keep an alternate watch through the reflector on that half of the sun's limb where Venus was certainly expected to touch, while the others not thus employed were fixing what more remained to be done, as follows, viz.: First, That each of us might the better exercise our own judgment without being influenced or thrown into any agitation by the

others, it was agreed to transact everything by signals, and that one should not know what another was doing. The situation of the telescopes, the two refractors being at some distance without the observatory, and the reflector within, favored this design. Secondly, two persons, Mr. Sellers, one of our committee, and Mr. Archibald McClean, both well accustomed to matters of this kind, were placed at one window of the observatory, to count the clock and take the signal from Mr. Lukens. Two of Mr. Rittenhouse's family, whom he had often employed to count the clock for him in his observations, were placed at another window to take his signal. My telescope was placed near the clock, and I was to count its beats and set down my own time. These preliminaries being settled, we prepared at two o'clock to sit down to our respective telescopes, or, I should rather say, lie down to the refractors, on account of the sun's great height. As there was a large concourse of the inhabitants of the county, and many from the city, we were apprehensive that our scheme for silence would be defeated by some of them speaking when they should see any of the signals for the contacts, and therefore we found it necessary to tell them that the success of our observation would depend on their keeping a profound silence till the contacts were over. And, to do them justice, during the 13' that ensued there could not have been a more solemn pause of silence and expectation if each individual had been waiting for the sentence that was to give him life or death. So regular and quiet was the whole that, far from hearing a whisper or word spoken, I did not even hear the feet of the counters who passed behind me from the windows to the clock, and was surprised, when I turned from my telescope to the clock, to find them all there before me, counting up their seconds to an even number, as I imagined, from the deep silence, that my associates had yet seen nothing of Venus. As the contacts are among the most essential articles relative to this phenomenon, it is material, before we set down the times, to give a particular account of the manner in which they were observed and the circumstances attending them."

Mr. Rittenhouse's Account of the Contacts.—"At 2 h 11' 39" per clock, the Rev. Mr. Barton, of Lancaster, who assisted me at the telescope, on receiving my signal, as had been agreed, instantaneously communicated it to the counters at the window by waving a handkerchief, who, walking softly to the clock, counting seconds as they went along, noted down their times separately, agreeing to the same second; and three seconds sooner than this, to the best of my judgment, was the time when the least impression made by Venus on the sun's limb could be seen by my telescope. When the planet had advanced about one-third of its diameter on the sun, as I was steadily viewing its progress, my sight was suddenly attracted by a beam of light which broke through on that side of Venus yet off the sun. Its figure was that of a broad-based pyramid, situated about 40 or 45 degrees on the limb of Venus, from a line passing through her centre and the sun's, and to the left hand of that line as seen through my telescope, which inverted. About the same time the sun's light began to spread round Venus on each side from the points where their limbs intersected each other. As Venus advanced the point of the pyramid still grew lower, its circular base wider, until it met the light which crept round from the points of intersection of the two limbs, so that when half the planet appeared on the sun, the other half yet off the sun was entirely surrounded by a semicircular light, best defined on the side next to the body of Venus, which continually grew brighter till the time of the internal contact. Imagination cannot form anything more beautifully serene and quiet than was the air during the whole time, nor did I ever see the sun's limb more perfectly defined or more free from any tremulous motion, to which his great altitude undoubtedly contributed much. When the internal contact, as it is called, drew nigh, I foresaw that it would be very difficult to fix the time with any certainty, on account of the great breadth and brightness of the light which surrounded that part of Venus yet off the sun. After some consideration I resolved to judge as well as I could of the coincidence of the limbs, and accordingly gave the signal for the internal contact at 2 h 28' 45" by the clock, and immediately began to count seconds, which any one who has been accustomed to it may do for a minute or two pretty near the truth. In this manner I counted no less than 1' 32" before the effect of the atmosphere of Venus on the sun's limb wholly disappeared, leaving that part of the limb as well defined as the rest. From this I concluded that I had given the internal contact too soon, and the times given by the other observers at Norriton confirm me in this opinion."

Projection of the Transit of Venus over the Sun as observed at Narrington in Pennsylvania June 3 1769.



The Places Fig 1 & 2 are those noted by M. Rittenhouse in his account of the Contacts. Fig 4 & 5 are the Places noted by D. Smith in his Account, and Fig 2.5 are also noted by M. r. Lukens.

Reduced to this Scale by T. Smith

Henry Dawkins sculp.

Indicated by David Rittenhouse to double the above scale.

country and in Europe, he was selected to report the difference of latitude and longitude between the "Norriton Observatory" and the State-House Square at Philadelphia, and harmonize the work with that of Mason and Dixon's Observatory at the south point of said city.

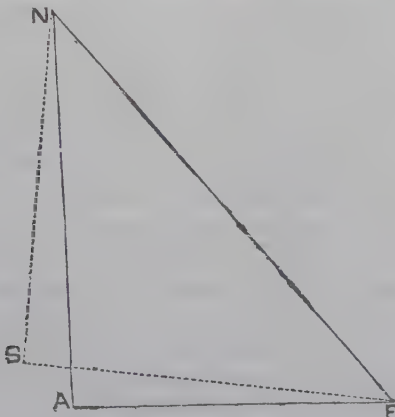
"ACCOUNT OF THE TERRESTRIAL MEASUREMENT OF THE DIFFERENCE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE BETWEEN THE OBSERVATORIES OF NORRITON AND PHILADELPHIA.

"To the American Philosophical Society, etc. :

"GENTLEMEN,—Agreeable to the appointment you made (at the request of the Astronomer Royal), Mr. Lukens, Mr. Rittenhouse, and myself, furnished with proper instruments, met at Norriton, early on Monday, July 2d, for the above service, and took to our assistance two able and experienced surveyors, viz. : Mr. Archibald McClean and Mr. Jesse Lukens. The first thing we did was accurately to ascertain the variation of our compass, which we found $3^{\circ} 8'$ by Mr. Rittenhouse's meridian line. We then carefully measured our chain, and adjusted it to the exact standard of 66 feet. In the execution of the work, whenever the instrument was duly set, each course was taken off and entered down separately by three different persons, who likewise kept separate accounts of all the distances, and superintended the stretching of every chain, and the leveling and plumbing it whenever there was any ascent or descent in the road. July 4th we finished the survey, and Mr. McClean, Mr. Jesse Lukens, and myself then agreed to bring out the difference of latitude and departure separately on each course and distance to four or five decimal places; and there was so great an agreement in this part of the work when executed that we had all the same results to a few links, and the whole was at last brought to agree in every figure by comparing the few places where there was any difference, which scarce ever went further than the last decimal place. Mr. McClean and Mr. Lukens took the trouble to bring out their work by multiplying each distance by the natural sine of the course to the radius unity for the departure, and by the co-sine for the latitude. Mine was done by Robertson's tables, and the following results obtained :

Distances.	Northing.	Southing.	Easting.	Westing.
Chains, Links. 1630.79	00.1447	1205.8095 00.1447	891.3616 39.5180	39.5180
Total Southing. 1205.6648		851.8436 Total Easting.		

	Chains.	Log.
"Then N A, dif. of lat.....	1205.6648	3.0812265
To A E, depart.....	851.8436	2.9303599
As A E.....		10
To tang. of E N A, the course $35^{\circ} 14' 33''.08$ of the.....		9.8491334
And sine of $35^{\circ} 14' 33''.08$		9.7612048
To rad.....		10
As 851.8436.....		2.9303599
To N E, the distance in a straight line= 1476.2336 chains.....		3.1691551



But the course of N E being..... $35^{\circ} 14' 33'' E$,
With respect only to N A, the magnetic fourth, add
the variation..... $3^{\circ} 8' 0''$

Which gives..... $38^{\circ} 22' 33'' E$
for the course of N E with respect to N S, the true meridian.

"So that the true course and distance from Norriton Observatory to Philadelphia Observatory in a straight line, N E, is S. $38^{\circ} 22' 33'' E$. 1476.2336 chains.

"Then rad..... 10
To co-sine of..... $38^{\circ} 22' 33''$ 9.8942913
As N E..... 1476.2336 3.1691551

To N S true diff. of lat..... 1157.3013 3.0634464

And rad..... 10
To sine of..... $38^{\circ} 22' 33''$ 9.7929637
As N E..... 1476.2336 3.1691551

To S E, true diff. of long..... 916.4713 2.9621188

"Thus we have—

"Norriton Observatory from Philadelphia Observatory :

Chains. Feet.

North 1157.30 = 76381.8 = $12^{\circ} 35' 7''$ diff. of lat.

West 916.47 = 60487.02 = $0^{\circ} 52'$ of time = $13'$ diff. of longitude = $9'.95$ of a great circle or geographical mile.

"But the observatory in State-House Square, with respect to the fourth part of the city of Philadelphia (to which Messrs. Mason and Dixon refer their observation), is :

Chains. Feet.

N. 40.0685 = 2644.5 = $26''.16$ diff. of lat.

W. 28.7695 = 1898.8 = $1''.6$ of time.

"Therefore Norriton Observatory, with respect to the southernmost point of Philadelphia, is :

Chains. Feet.

North 1157.30 + 40.0685 = 1197.3685 = 79,026.3 = $13^{\circ} 01' .86$ diff. of lat.

West 916.47 + 28.7695 = 945.2395 = 62,385.8 = $00^{\circ} 53' .6$ of time.

"Hence by the above measurement and work we get Norriton Observatory $52''$ of time west of the observatory in the State-House Square, which is exactly what we got by that excellent element, the external contact of Mercury with the sun, Nov. 9, 1769. The internal contact gave it something more, owing, no doubt, to the difference that will arise among observers in determining the exact moment when the thread of light is completed; and the mean of all our other observations gives the difference of meridians between Norriton and Philadelphia only $4''$ of time more than the terrestrial measurement and the external contact of Mercury gave it, which may be taken as a very great degree of exactness for celestial observations, if we consider that the difference of meridians between the long-established observatories of Greenwich and Paris, as Mr. De La Lande writes, Nov. 18, 1762, was not then determined within $20''$ of time; for he says, 'Some called it $9' 15''$, others $9' 40''$, but that he himself commonly used $9' 20''$, though he could not tell from what observations it was deduced.' And it may be needless to add that a short distance is as liable to the differences arising from the use of instruments in celestial observations as a greater one. Nevertheless, if we apply the difference of meridians between Philadelphia and Norriton got by this measurement (viz., $52''$ instead of $56''$) to the Rev. Mr. Ewing's collection of Jupiter's satellites, rejecting those of the 2d sat., and also the immersions of May 5th, as too near the opposition, we shall get Philadelphia $5h. 0' 37''$ and Norriton $5h. 1' 29''$ west from Greenwich. This result is what ought to arise from a diminution of $4''$ of time in the difference of meridians by dividing that difference, and bringing the meridian $2''$ more west and the other $2''$ more east, and we believe future observations will confirm this as exceeding near the truth."

"The latitude of Norriton comes out by the measurement $25''.09$ less north, with respect to the southernmost point of the city of Philadelphia, than Mr. Rittenhouse's observations give it; and if the latitude of that point of the city be taken, as fixed by Messrs. Mason and Dixon, at $39^{\circ} 56' 29''.4$, then the lat. of Norriton (neglecting fractions of seconds) will be $40^{\circ} 9' 31''$, instead of $40^{\circ} 9' 56''$. However, as both were fixed by celestial observations and experienced men,

the small difference ought perhaps to be divided; and if a mean be taken to reconcile it with the terrestrial measurements, the lat. of the south point of Philadelphia would be $39^{\circ} 56' 42''$, and that of Norriton $40^{\circ} 9' 43''$. But as Mr. Rittenhouse had only Sisson's two and a half feet quadrant, and Messrs. Mason and Dixon were furnished with a complete astronomical sector, and did their work to fix the lines of two provinces, it may be thought that their determination is most to be relied upon. Nevertheless, the whole difference of $25''$ in the celestial arc is so inconsiderable as not to give 40 chains on the surface of the earth. All the results in the above work are got without any sensible error, by plain trigonometry, as the different arcs are so very small. In estimating the length of a degree to deduce the difference of latitude between the two observations, the spheroidal figure of the earth was taken into consideration, and the degree measured by Messrs. Mason and Dixon, in mean latitude $39^{\circ} 12'$,—363,771 feet,—was made the standard, which being lengthened in the ratio of 59.7866 to 59.8035, gave 363,874 for a degree of the meridian in the mean latitude between Philadelphia and Norriton, which is only 103 feet more than the deg. in lat. $39^{\circ} 12'$, and makes but a fraction of a second difference in the latitude, so that it might have been disregarded. With respect to seconds of time in longitude, no sensible difference can be obtained in the small difference of about 11 miles, whether we consider the earth as a sphere or spheroid. In bringing out the $52''$ of time diff. of long., a degree of the equator was taken in proportion to Messrs. Mason and Dixon's degree of the merid. in lat. $39^{\circ} 12'$, in the ratio of 60 to 59.7866 (agreeable to Mr. Simson's table), which gave 365,070 for a degree of the equator. By taking a degree of longitude as fixed at the middle point by Mr. Maskelyne in lat. $38^{\circ} 7' 35''$, and saying as the co-sine of that lat. is to co-sine of mean latitude between Philadelphia and Norriton, so is the length of a degree of long. at the middle point (viz., 284,869.5 feet) to the length of a degree in mean lat. between Norriton and Philadelphia, the result was got $52''.13$, being only thirteen hundredth parts of a second more."

Philadelphia, Aug. 17, 1770, William Smith, Norriton Observatory, N. Latitude, $40^{\circ} 9' 43''$.

NOTE.—The true latitude and longitude of Philadelphia we give from a compilation made by Prof. B. A. Gould for one of the numbers of "The American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac." The data are determined for the observatories in each case (Independence Hall being here taken):

PHILADELPHIA, N. Latitude, $39^{\circ} 57' 7.5''$. (MS. communication from Prof. Kendall): Longitude E. from Washington (U. S. Coast Survey):

By 5 sets Eastern clock-signals	m.	7 33.66
By " Western "	"	33.60
Mean		7 33.63

The mean, by comparison with the next East station (Jersey City), is 7 33.64

Hence the longitude in arc is $358^{\circ} 6' 35.4''$ from Washington, and from Greenwich, $75^{\circ} 9' 23.4''$.¹

CHAPTER II.

ORES, MINERALS, AND GEOLOGY OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

BY PROFESSOR OSCAR C. S. CARTER, CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, PHILADELPHIA.

Gold.—The precious metals have been found throughout Montgomery County, but in such small quantities that their occurrence is more of scientific interest than of any practical value. Gold occurs disseminated throughout the azoic rocks, the oldest rocks with which we are acquainted. It is also found in the sands of rivers or in alluvial deposits which have been formed by the weathering and disintegration of the oldest formations. Southern Montgomery County, from Philadelphia as far north as Conshohocken, is made up almost entirely of strata of the oldest rocks, but only traces of gold have been found,

¹ On July 5, 1773, the Right Honorable the Earl of Dartmouth, who was at that time Colonial Secretary (he had succeeded Lord Hillsborough one year before) in the cabinet of George III., wrote to the Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania (John Penn, the son of Richard Penn, who was the fifth child of William Penn by his second wife, Hannah Callowhill) propounding certain "Heads of Enquiry relative to the present State and Condition" of Pennsylvania. The answers to these inquiries were transmitted to Lord Dartmouth under date of Jan. 30, 1775. In the communication the following occurs: "The City of Philadelphia, situated near the Conflux of Delaware and one of its chief Branches, the Schuylkill, is the most considerable Town in the Province, or indeed in North America. The State-House in this City lies in North Latitude, $39^{\circ} 56' 53''$; its Longitude from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, computed West, $75^{\circ} 8' 45''$; or, in time, 5 hours and 35 seconds. This Latitude and Longitude were both fixed by accurate astronomical Observation at the Transit of Venus, 1769." In the Journal of Mason and Dixon, November, 1763, we learn that these surveyors established an observatory in the southern part of Philadelphia, in order to find the starting-point of the parallel which they were to run off. Their point of departure was "the most Southern part of Philadelphia," which they ascertained to be the north wall of a house on Cedar Street, occupied by Thomas Plumstead and Joseph Huddle, and their observatory must have been immediately adjacent to this. The latitude of this point they determined to be $39^{\circ} 56' 29''$ north. In 1845, when the northeast cornerstone of Maryland could not be found (it had been undermined by a freshet, and was then taken and built into the chimney of a neighboring farm-house), the Legislatures of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware appointed a joint commission, who employed Col. Graham, of the United States Topographical Engineers, to review Mason and Dixon's work so far as was requisite in order to restore the displaced corner. Col. Graham, in the course of his measurements, determined the latitude of the Cedar Street observatory to be $39^{\circ} 56' 37.4''$ north. This is 8.3" more than the latitude given by Mason and Dixon. If we add the distance from Cedar Street to Chestnut Street, 2650 feet, we have for Independence Hall latitude as determined by Mason and Dixon, $39^{\circ} 56' 55''$; as determined by Col. Graham, $39^{\circ} 57' 03''$. The slight variation in these calculations is surprising. That reported by Governor Penn may have been based upon data differing from those of the surveys of 1761 and of Mason and Dixon. The greatest variation, however, is only about 1260 feet, or less than the fourth of a mile; the least is only 200 feet.—Scharf's History of Philadelphia.

Serpentine
 New Red Sandstone (Mesozoic) . . .
 Edgehill Rock, Quartzite, and Conglomerate
 Potsdam Sandstone
 Magnesian Limestone and Marble .
 Slates (Quartzose) and Mica-Schists of the
 South Valley Hill

Copper
 Chestnut Hill Garnetiferous Schists .
 Trap
 Manayunk Mica-Schists and Gneisses .
 Syenite and Granitic Rocks
 Philadelphia Mica-Schists and Gneisses

MAP OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNA.



notwithstanding frequent reports of rich deposits being discovered.

Dr. Charles M. Wetherill found traces of gold on the property of Mr. Yoder, in Franconia township, Montgomery Co. The gold was found in quartz-rock and in iron pyrites. In the sand and gravel thrown out while digging a well he found brilliant scales of gold. From an analysis he found that every hundred pounds of gravel contained a quantity of gold worth twenty-six and one-half cents.

A workman who had washed the sands of the Rhine in his native country for gold found in the gravel of the Delaware River at Bridesburg native gold in scales. The gold was extracted from the sands by mercury and purified. It was estimated that one man could wash from the Delaware sands from twenty-five to sixty cents' worth of gold per day.

From a paper on the "Natural Dissemination of Gold," by Messrs. Dubois and Eckfeldt, the following is taken: "There is a deposit of clay underneath the city of Philadelphia ten miles square, with an average depth of fifteen feet. The inquiry was started whether gold was diffused in this earthy bed. From the cellar of a new market-house in Market Street, near Eleventh Street, we dug out some clay at the depth of fourteen feet, where it could not have been an artificial deposit. The weight of one hundred and thirty grammes was dried and duly treated, and yielded one-eighth of a milligramme of gold, a very decided quantity on a fine assay balance. It was afterwards ascertained that the clay in its natural moisture loses about fifteen per cent. by drying, so that as it lies in the ground the clay contains one part in one million two hundred and twenty-four thousand. This experiment was repeated upon clay taken from a brick-yard in the suburbs of the city with nearly the same result. In order to calculate with some accuracy the value of this body of wealth we cut out blocks of the clay, and found that on an average a cubic foot as it lies in the ground weighs one hundred and twenty pounds, as near as may be, making the specific gravity 1.92. The assay gives seven-tenths of a grain—say three cents' worth—of gold to the cubic foot. Assuming the data already given, we get four thousand one hundred and eighty millions of cubic feet of clay under our streets and houses, in which securely lies one hundred and twenty-six millions of dollars. And if, as is pretty certain, the corporate limits of the city would afford eight times this bulk of clay, we have more gold than has yet (1861) been brought, according to the statistics, from California and Australia. The gravel which underlies this auriferous clay is always richer than the clay above it in gold, hence if the gravel were assayed instead of the clay it would yield still more gold, but be of no practical value."

Silver.—Silver generally occurs associated with lead ores. The rich Leadville deposits of Colorado are found in carbonate of lead, and in most of the

richest mining districts of the West the silver is contained in either sulphide of lead or carbonate of lead. In Montgomery County only traces of silver have been found, associated with a sulphide of lead which is known as argentiferous galenite. This lead ore holding silver was found at the Ecton mine, Shannonville, Montgomery Co., about four miles from Norristown. This mine has not been worked since the war.

Several beautiful lead minerals, now quite rare, were found at this mine.

Professor Genth has assayed nearly all the lead ores holding silver in Pennsylvania. According to his assays, the lead ores from the Pequea mines in Lancaster County contain more silver than any in the State. The Lancaster County ores will yield from two hundred and fifty to three hundred ounces of the metal silver per ton of ore.

The Wheatley lead-mines of Chester County have these silver-bearing lead ores, which when assayed yield from ten to forty ounces of silver per ton. At the Wheatley mines silver has been found in its native state,—that is, as the pure metal. It has not been found native in Montgomery County. The Ecton mine, Montgomery County, yields silver in such exceedingly small quantities that it would not pay to extract the metal; when assayed, the ores yield only from five to ten ounces of silver per ton.

Copper.—Copper occurs native and in a variety of ores. The only place in the United States where it has been found native in great quantities is in Northern Michigan, near Lake Superior. The Michigan mines are vertical veins, mostly in trap-rock which intersect the red sandstone. The Cliff mine in that locality has yielded great quantities of native copper. One large mass was quarried out forty feet long, six feet deep, and averaged six inches in thickness. This copper contains mixed with it about three-tenths per cent. of silver. Copper occurs in crystalline azoic rocks, such as gneiss, mica-schist, and in chloritic formations. It is also found in the new red sandstone. In the oldest rocks, such as the schists and gneisses, it does not occur in veins, but in beds which are parallel to the strata in which it is found. It might be regarded as an accessory constituent in those rocks. You may find chalcopyrite and magnetic iron ore disseminated throughout the rock, but always conformable. Such deposits are called lenticular deposits, and are found in Tennessee and North Carolina. These deposits are very deceptive; in one bed you may find a good deposit of copper ore, and in the next bed you may find only a few crystals. Surface indications in these deposits are not reliable; the best way is to sink a shaft and run adits in the direction of the ore. Deposits like these are supposed to have formed at the same time the gneiss-rock which holds them formed.

The two carbonates of copper known under the names of azurite and malachite are surface ores, and

are generally found near the top. These ores are probably altered from other ores of copper by the action of the carbonic acid in the air. Copper ores are often found as true veins in quartz. Such are the extensive deposits found in Montgomery County, which occur in quartz veins which have been deposited in fissures in the shale by means of infiltrating thermal waters. These ores occur in the new red sandstone and shale.

Montgomery County Deposits of Copper.—In the vicinity of Shannonville, Montgomery Co., indications of copper ore were discovered many years ago. As early as the year 1800 it was known that copper ore occurred in this locality. It is not known with certainty who first discovered the ore, or who it was that sunk the first shaft or dug the ore from this neighborhood. On the property known as the Wetherill estate ore was first discovered by some teamsters; it was turned up with the mud by the wheels of the wagons. Stephen Girard became interested in these surface indications, and he had a shaft sunk, with the hope of obtaining rich ore in abundance. His efforts proved fruitless. Some ore was taken out associated with lead ores, but copper was not found in paying quantities. Samuel Wetherill sunk shafts along the Perkiomen Creek near Wetherill's mill, but ore was not yet found in paying quantities. From time to time copper ore had been found in considerable quantities at Shannonville, along the creek which empties into the Perkiomen. Several parties became interested at different times in these deposits. At last the ore was found in such abundance, and the indications were so promising, that the attention of practical miners was directed to this locality. About the year 1829, John and Robert Rowe, who were English miners from the Cornwall mines, became interested in these mines and sunk shafts. They obtained copper ore of a good quality. The mines changed hands several times during the next twenty years. The Ecton mine was managed by the Ecton Consolidated Mining Company, who sunk a shaft two hundred and forty feet deep, and drove a few levels. The Perkiomen mine was managed by the Perkiomen Mining Association, who sunk a shaft over three hundred feet deep, and mined much more successfully and extensively than the Ecton Company. They erected Cornish pumping-engines of great value, and were provided with all the necessary running machinery. These two companies were finally bought out by a new company, known as the Perkiomen Consolidated Mining Company. They purchased the real estate, mines, machinery, and other property of the Perkiomen Mining Association for the sum of one hundred and nine thousand dollars; and they purchased the property of the Ecton Association for one hundred and eleven thousand dollars. This new company carried on mining operations very extensively.

It was a stock company. George Cadwalader, of

Philadelphia; was president, and Samuel Wilcox, secretary. The directors were George Cadwalader, Charles Macalester, David Longenecker, of Lancaster, and Samuel F. Tracy and Horatio Allen, of New York. This company was organized in 1852, and they issued fifty thousand shares of stock; the par value of each share was six dollars. At the Perkiomen shaft there was some valuable machinery,—a fifty-inch cylinder Cornish pumping-engine of one hundred horse-power; at the Ecton shaft, a one hundred horse-power high-pressure pumping-engine, twenty and a half inch cylinder. Besides these pumping-engines there was a whim-engine at both of the mines. Powerful crushers were on the mine, and other machinery at the surface, such as tram-roads and wagons, capstans and shears, whims and whim-chains, pulley-stands, etc. The value of the machinery at the surface was thirty thousand two hundred and twelve dollars. The value of the underground machinery—plungers and drawing lifts, main-rods, bobs, ladders, bucket-rods, etc.—was about nine thousand eight hundred and forty-two dollars. The Perkiomen mine was situated on low ground near the creek, while the Ecton mine was situated on high ground about eighteen hundred feet distant. The method of mining was to sink shafts, and then to drive levels in the direction of the ore. When a bed of ore was reached it would be taken out, and this would leave an open chamber of rock known as a stope, which is shown on the map. Levels were generally driven out from the main shaft at distances of ten, twenty, thirty, forty, and fifty fathoms from the surface of the mine, so that there would be no danger of caving in. This would leave a distance of sixty feet between each level.

After the main shaft of the Perkiomen mine had been sunk two hundred and forty feet, and the main shaft of the Ecton mine had reached a depth of three hundred and thirty feet, it was determined to connect these two shafts by a level or tunnel which would be eighteen hundred feet in length. This level was afterwards completed and the mines were connected under ground. The extent of these levels and shafts and the position of the stopes are shown on the map. The various depths of the levels from the surface and the depths of the shafts are marked in fathoms. In the Perkiomen mine, at the ten-fathom level the lode varies from one to fifteen feet in width, and is composed of gossan, quartz, malachite, and heavy spar; at the twenty-fathom level the lode varies from two to fifteen feet in width, and is composed of gossan, quartz, malachite, and heavy spar; at the twenty-fathom level the lode varies from two to fifteen feet in width, and is composed of gossan, quartz, malachite, chalcopryite, and heavy spar; at the forty-fathom level the lode varies from four to twelve feet in width, and is composed of quartz, chalcopryite, and heavy spar; at the fifty-fathom level the lode varies from four to nine feet in width, and is composed of quartz, gossan, heavy spar, malachite, and chalcopryite. But

few lodes or mineral veins were found at the Ecton mine. The miners were Englishmen who had been brought over from the Cornwall mines in England. In 1852 about two hundred men were employed at the mines. The miners were not under a regular salary by the week or month, but a number of them would club together and agree to extend a level or a stope so many feet for a certain sum. This method of working sometimes proved profitable to the men, but occasionally they would be losers by the contract. The men went to work in the mines with candles in their hats, which is a rather primitive mode of illumination.

One great difficulty they had to contend with was the water which accumulated in the shafts and interfered with their mining. The pumping-engines at both shafts were kept at work draining the mines. The farmers in the vicinity, also, were sorely tried, as their wells were drained dry, and no water could be procured unless it was pumped from the mines. Charles M. Wheatley, who was manager in 1851, says "that all persons acquainted with mining operations that have examined the workings at Perkiomen have expressed astonishment at the regularity, size, strength, and productiveness of the veins, and the high percentage of the copper ore obtained from them. The Perkiomen is the first regular copper lode opened in this country, and bears a true resemblance to the Cornish system." Professor H. D. Rogers, former State Geologist, in speaking of the mines, says, "I hesitate not to declare that I entertain a very firm belief that your region is destined to become an important mining district, and that the ores of lead and copper will return remunerative profits upon the exercise of skill and prudence. The remarkable regularity and parallelism of the lodes is an excellent indication of their consistency. Another fact is the exceedingly well-defined character of these mineral lodes, which do not spread and lose themselves or their ores in the adjoining strata, but insulate themselves from the rocks of the country by plainly-marked parallel walls, between which all the metallic ores of the region and associated gangue-stones are found. The veins are true and regular metalliferous lodes. A very important feature is the gradation in passing downwards from the outcrops of these veins. First we have only the vein-stones, the metals being weathered out or dissolved; then at a few fathoms below the surface we find mingled with these vein-stones those metallic ores of lead, copper, and zinc which are readily vaporized by heat; and deeper still the same vein-stones contain the sulphurets and other permanent ores of copper." There were no smelting-furnaces at the mines, and none of the copper ores were smelted in the neighborhood, but were sent to New York and Baltimore for reduction. The ore was first sent to Umpstead's Landing, at Green Tree, and then to Philadelphia by canal-boats, and from there to New York.

The following table, taken from the annual report

of the directors, shows the amount, percentage, and value of the ores mined:

ORE SOLD BY PERKIOMEN CONSOLIDATED MINES FROM
AUGUST, 1851, TO APRIL, 1852.

DATE.	TO WHOM SOLD.	Tons.	Percentage Copper.	Rate per Ton.	Value.
1851.					
Aug. 5...	Samuel F. Tracy.....	55.1848	16.10	\$49.10	\$2,767.86
	"	25.1129	25.10	85.10	2,190.39
Sept. 24.	Baltimore Copper Smelting Company.....	75.422	21	67.20	5,063.11
	Baltimore Copper Smelting Company.....	18.1414	7	17.60	325.08
Oct. 28.	Samuel F. Tracy.....	75.1222	21.10	64.25	4,870.24
	"	18.212	9.10	23.25	425.11
Dec. 16.	Baltimore Copper Smelting Company.....	59.1210	20.10	68.68	4,103.86
	Baltimore Copper Smelting Company.....	40.34	8.10	22.94	917.92
1852.					
April 17.	Samuel F. Tracy.....	97.122	23.10	84.00	8,156.21
	"	58.1222	10.10	30.00	1,764.02
Tons.....		524.1222			\$30,573.80

During the year 1853 one hundred and forty-three tons were raised and sold for nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars and thirty-nine cents.

The principal copper ores and minerals which have been mined at this locality are chalcopryite, covellite, cuprite, melaconite, chrysocolla, libethenite, malachite, and azurite. The most abundant ores were chalcopryite and malachite; of these two ores of copper the sulphide was the more abundant. These ores of copper were mixed with an ore of zinc known as zincblende, or sulphide of zinc, which made the metallurgy of the ores more difficult and expensive. The ores were crushed and freed from zincblende by mechanical means as much as possible before shipment.

The mines were worked until the year 1858, when they were closed,—not enough ore was taken out to meet the running expenses. The shafts had been sunk much deeper, that of the Perkiomen mine being over four hundred and eighty feet in depth, while that of the Ecton was over six hundred feet deep. The mines from the time they were opened until they were closed never paid the amount of money invested in them. Many interested in the mines were heavy losers. It is said that George Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, who was president of the company in 1851, invested one hundred thousand dollars, and many others invested large sums in the enterprise. It seems to be the general opinion that the mines were managed extravagantly and without prudence, and that there were too many needless officers drawing high salaries. In 1865 a quantity of refuse ore was worked at a profit by C. M. Wheatley, of Phoenixville, and Capt. Cocking, of Cornwall, England. The property is now owned by Richard Ricard, of New York, who purchased it for forty thousand dollars. The shafts are now full of water, and the machinery and buildings are in a state of decay.

Copper ore has been found and mined in Upper Salford township. This vein of copper ore is found on Abraham Kober's farm, situated on the Ridge road, about four and a half miles west of Tylersport, and in the vicinity of Sumneytown. - The ore was first discovered on the surface in a small outcrop, and these surface indications led to further developments. Excavations were immediately begun, and at a depth of fifteen feet a vein eight inches in thickness was discovered. The farm was afterwards leased by Mr. Samuel Milligan, of Phoenixville, who set a force of men digging deeper, and finally a rich vein of ore was reached, which at the beginning was only an inch in thickness, but which increased in width until a thickness of three feet was reached, when the rock was cleared away for several feet. About four tons of copper ore were taken out. The ore is found associated with quartz, which is characteristic of some copper deposits. It occurs in the new red sandstone belt. The ore appears to be chalcopyrite, or copper pyrites, which is a sulphide of copper and iron, $\text{Cu}_2\text{S} + \text{Fe}_2\text{S}_3$, containing when pure 34.6 copper, 30.5 iron, and sulphur 34.9; color, brass-yellow, often iridescent. The other ore is bornite, which varies in color from brown to copper-red, but is mostly tarnished to purplish color. This ore is purer than chalcopyrite, but is also a sulphide of copper and iron, $3\text{Cu}_2\text{S} + \text{Fe}_2\text{S}_3$. It contains when pure copper 55.58, iron 16.37, and sulphur 28.05. This is a valuable copper ore. Mr. William F. Dannehower informs me that native copper was also taken from this mine. The mine was finally abandoned, as the process of mining was expensive, and ore in paying quantities was not found after a depth of thirty feet was reached. Mining operations were first begun in Upper Salford in 1878, and the mine was abandoned in 1880. The ore taken from this mine was of a very good quality, but it does not exist in paying quantities.

The next locality in the county where copper was found is about one and a half miles below Norristown, along the line of the new Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad. This very small deposit was found in the limestone belt, and was thrown out by a dynamite blast. It is unusual to find copper in limestone deposits. From an examination of the specimens I found them to be chalcopyrite, with very thin coatings of malachite. There is, however, no regular vein in this locality, but the mineral is disseminated through a vein of quartz which runs through bastard marble in the limestone. So far it has been found only in very small quantities.

Tin.—Tin is generally found in rocks of the oldest formations, and very often in the same rocks and gravels in which gold is found. The Cornwall mines in England are the richest and most valuable in the world. But little tin has been found as yet in the United States.

It is interesting to observe that this exceedingly

rare metal is found in its native state of purity in the gravel of Frapetonia township, Montgomery Co. It occurs in the same gravel in which scales of native gold were found. The largest pieces of tin were found adhering to the gravel and forming a rounded mass of a white malleable metal, which was analyzed and found to be pure tin. By panning more spangles of native tin were obtained. Tin was first noticed in the county by Dr. C. M. Wetherill.

These slight traces are the only instances on record of the occurrence of tin in Pennsylvania.

Iron Ores.—The principal ores of iron are magnetic oxide, known as magnetite; red hematite, also called specular ore; brown hematite, known under the name of limonite; spathic iron ore, known as siderite; titanite iron ore, which contains titanium; and chromic iron ore, which contains chromium. Among the ores of iron might be included iron pyrites, a compound of iron and sulphur, which is quite worthless for the manufacture of iron on account of the sulphur it contains.

MAGNETIC IRON ORE, Fe_3O_4 .—The purest and most important ore of iron is magnetite. Pure magnetite is a combination of ferric and ferrous oxides, and is represented by the formula Fe_3O_4 . It contains when pure 72.4 per cent. of iron and 27.6 per cent. of oxygen. It is seldom found free from impurities, some of which influence its value as a source of iron. The minerals generally found with magnetite are feldspar, hornblende, quartz, sahlite, and apatite. This ore is strongly magnetic, attracting soft iron and the magnetic needle, and many masses of this ore are true native magnets, and from this interesting fact the ore derives its name. It occurs in crystals, the usual form being the octahedron; it also occurs in dodecahedral crystals. The hardness is 5.5, and the specific gravity about 5. The color is iron-black, and the lustre metallic.

The magnetic ores are found in the oldest rocks in the Huronian and Laurentian formations. The ore occurs in beds, which are often parallel, and they generally coincide with the inclination and direction of the crystalline strata between which they lie. They are generally found in beds of gneiss, schist, or in other granitic rocks that have been metamorphosed by heat. These ores are supposed to have reached their positions between layers of granitic rocks while they were in a melted state, their intrusion being due to a force which ruptured the earth's crust in the direction of the strata and pressed the liquid ore and other fused mineral matters into the open fissures. The way these ores are mined when the dip is not steep is to leave numerous solid pillars of ore standing to prop up the rock and act as a support, and then remove by blasting the ore which intervenes. Another supposition in regard to these ores is that they were once hematite ores, and have taken up an extra supply of oxygen and been altered by heat into magnetite. Beds of magnetic ore are searched for

by means of the magnetic compass. Whenever the compass is in the vicinity of a bed of magnetite the needle exhibits a strong disturbance. This, together with a geological clue and an inspection of the dip and direction of the adjoining gneiss, are necessary data for finding the outcrop of the ore.

This ore is largely developed through Canada westward to Lake Huron. Extensive beds occur in New York, and a locality at Lake Champlain furnishes many puddling-furnaces in this State with large blocks of crystallized magnetite. It is found in some of the New England States, and in the mountainous districts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The world-renowned Swedish ore, which is so pure, is massive magnetite. No very important deposits of magnetic ore are found in Montgomery County. Fine octahedral crystals are found at the soapstone-quarries near Lafayette, and on the opposite side of the river, near the abandoned soapstone-quarry, I have noticed quite perfect crystals of the same form. In many of the creeks and brooks of the county, and in the Schuylkill River sometimes, is found a black sand which is composed mainly of fine particles of magnetite. Crystals are found at Chestnut Hill. Although no large beds are found in the county, yet at Boyertown, which is but a few miles from the county line, several mines of magnetic ore are worked. These mines have been worked for many years, both by shaft and slope; some of the veins are over twenty feet in thickness. The ore contains a high percentage of sulphur, and is roasted before using; many blast-furnaces in the county use the Boyertown ore. There are mines of magnetic ore at Lebanon, Reading, and on an island in the river near Reading. These mines contain important and valuable deposits of magnetite.

Magnetic ore is indispensable in puddling operations to burn the carbon out of the pig-iron. The large blocks of crystallized magnetite are arranged by the puddlers, who term the process "building the furnace." The Lake Champlain ore is used by many puddling-furnaces in this county. It is more difficult to melt than the hematites, but is purer and richer in iron. The following analyses were made by Dr. Koenig, of the University of Pennsylvania, and show the composition of Lake Champlain magnetic ore:

New Bed Mine.

Magnetic oxide of iron.....	98.20	contains 71.11 per cent. of iron.
Phosphate of lime.....	.104	contains .0208 phosphorus.
Titanium oxide.....	.46	
Silica, chlorite, etc.....	1.04	
	99.804	

Old Bed Mine, 1700 feet below New Bed Mine.

Magnetic oxide of iron.....	97.00	contains 70.24 per cent. of iron.
Phosphate of lime.....	.383	contains .076 phosphorus.
Titanium oxide.....	.250	
Silica, chlorite, etc.....	2.45	
	100.083	

The following analyses are of Boyertown magnetic ore, furnished by the Pottstown Iron Company, phosphorus and sulphur not estimated:

	(1)	(2)
Iron.....	46.36	40.159
Silica.....	11.90	9.09
Alumina.....	5.22	15.173
Lime.....	8.37	7.529
Magnesia.....	1.18	Trace.

BROWN HEMATITE, $2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. — This widespread ore of iron occurs massive, and often occurs in botryoidal, stalactitic, fibrous, and radiating masses. The color varies from dark-brown to ochre-yellow; very often specimens have a black, lustrous appearance on the surface and are perfectly smooth, and sometimes they show a silky lustre; this is noticeable in the fibrous varieties, which are often called fibrous hematite. The massive varieties have an earthy or clayey lustre. This ore contains when pure 85.6 per cent. of Fe_2O_3 (oxide of iron) and 14.4 per cent. of water; this would be equivalent to about 59.92 per cent. of metallic iron. Whenever brown hematite is heated in a glass tube it will give off water, which will form in drops on the side of the tube. This fact distinguishes it from magnetic iron ore and red hematite, neither of which contain any water. Another peculiarity of this ore is it always contains phosphoric acid and manganese, besides the clay and sand which generally accompany it. It is much softer than the other iron ores; its hardness is 5 to 5.5, specific gravity 3.6 to 4. The stalactitic and botryoidal forms which it frequently assumes are characteristic, and serve to distinguish it from other ores of iron. It melts more readily in a blast-furnace than either of the preceding ores. Brown hematite is also known under the name of limonite. Brown ochre and yellow ochre are varieties of this ore; they are clayey and ochreous. Bog-iron ore occurs in swamps, bogs, and in low grounds. It is a porous, earthy ore, of a brownish-black color. It is supposed that this ore was deposited from water which was charged with iron in solution, and when exposed to oxidation by air and the reducing action of decomposing organic matter, it was thrown down in layers and formed bog-iron ore. When brown hematite occurs stalactitic it forms what is commonly known as pipe-ore; the ore looks like a collection of little pipes, which sometimes are hollow; sometimes it forms hollow spherical masses, commonly known as pot or bomb-shell ore. These hollow bombs often contain water or masses of soft clay. The interior often presents a varnish-like appearance which is quite lustrous; this is due to a fine coating of oxide of manganese which covers the ore. This ore generally occurs in pieces, which have to be separated from the clay and quartz by washing. Brown hematite is a common ore in Montgomery County, and many thousand tons of this ore have been taken out. The ore occurs in the limestone belt from Edge Hill westward to the Chester County line. It is found in extensive deposits of clay. It is said the first ore ever dug in this valley east of the Schuylkill was near Spring Mill, on the farm of J. Kirkner; this was in the year 1828.

From Hitner's mine, near Marble Hall, immense

quantities of ore have been taken. In the year 1853 about twelve thousand tons were taken from this mine.

It is estimated that from the time iron ore was first mined in the county up to the year 1858, over sixty thousand tons of brown hematite ore were taken from the ore-pits which are situated in the limestone belt on the east side of the Schuylkill. The iron-ore belt begins in the neighborhood of Edge Hill and Oreland. In this vicinity there are quite a number of iron-ore pits, which furnish large quantities of ore; many of the pits have been exhausted, but new ones are constantly started. The ore from this locality is a highly silicious brown hematite; the silica varies from 10 to 30 per cent., and the average percentage of silica in these ores is about 24 per cent., which is high. These ores contain phosphorus; the percentage of this injurious impurity varies in different ores, but the average Edge Hill ore contains from .18 to .3 per cent. phosphorus. The percentage of metallic iron in the ores of Edge Hill and vicinity varies from 35 to 50 per cent. The following analysis will give an idea of the composition of the Edge Hill ores. This brown hematite is known as the Harvey ore, taken from Oreland:

Silica.....	27.16
Iron.....	43.91
Alumina.....	.40
Phosphorus.....	.25
Lime and magnesia.....	Traces.

The extensive blast-furnace at Edge Hill uses this ore; they enrich on magnetic ore from Spain, which contains only .025 per cent. of phosphorus, and they also use a foreign hematite of great purity. This Edge Hill ore contains so much silica that a limestone must be used to flux the ore, which is as free as possible from silica. The next important deposits of hematite are in the vicinity of Marble Hall, and are owned by Daniel O. Hitner. The pits in this neighborhood have been worked for a great many years, and have furnished thousands of tons of ore. The mines at the present time are furnishing an excellent quality of ore, which is screened before using at Mr. Fulton's blast-furnace, in Conshohocken. This ore does not seem to contain as much phosphorus as the ore from the extreme eastern part of the iron-ore belt. It is highly silicious, like the Edge Hill ores, and contains a high percentage of iron. The following analysis is of ore from Hitner's pit, above Marble Hall:

Silica.....	20.00
Iron.....	45.00
Phosphorus.....	.10
Lime and magnesia.....	Traces.

The next neighborhood in the limestone valley where brown hematite is dug is at Tracey's iron-ore pit. This locality is about one mile east of Conshohocken. The ore was first dug there in 1860, and from that time until the present a great deal of ore has been taken out. There is one large open pit where the ore was formerly dug, which shows the rude way

in which the ore was mined in former times. Shafts are now sunk vertically, and when a deposit of ore is found the opening is made in the direction in which the ore extends. The shaft is five feet square generally, and sometimes extends down in a vertical direction for one hundred feet, and then levels are driven in the direction of the ore. The ore, clay, etc., are drawn from the bottom of the shaft in buckets, which are attached to a windlass. There are two or three shafts at this deposit, one of which is ninety feet deep. They strike water at a depth of about one hundred feet. This deposit yields about two thousand five hundred tons of ore per year. Hallman's mine adjoins Tracey's and has not been worked quite as extensively. It also is worked by shafts, one of which is over eighty-seven feet deep. They strike water sooner at this mine. As high as sixteen hundred tons of ore per year have been taken from this mine. Neither of these two deposits are being worked extensively at present. The ores are brown hematites of good quality, which are screened before using.

Red hematite is found here also, but not in such large quantities. In an adjoining field a new bed of ore has been opened, and is worked by Mr. Hitner. The next deposit of iron ore is between Potts' Landing and Harmanville. On Mr. Freedley's property, near Potts' Landing, a new mine was opened in August, 1883. The ore is found a few feet from the surface in the clay; about two hundred and fifty tons of ore have been dug from this deposit during August and September. The ore is brown hematite, and is shipped to the Pottstown blast-furnaces. It is mixed with clay to a considerable extent, and has to be screened before using. An iron-ore mine was opened on the property of William Wills, situated near Ridge Road Station, on the Plymouth Railroad. Ore was dug here in 1872, and the mines were bought by the Phoenix Iron Company, who went to considerable expense in erecting machinery and engines. It seems that the project was not a paying one, and finally the machinery and engines were abandoned. In 1880 the mines were again worked. This ends the principal localities where ore is dug east of the Schuylkill River. West of the Schuylkill River, in Upper Merion township, are extensive deposits of brown hematite, which were worked years ago. Between Henderson Station and Gulf Mills there are many abandoned ore-pits, which show the direction of the iron-ore belt. A short distance from Henderson's marble-quarries ore was mined quite extensively. Engines, washers, and screens were used, as the ore was mixed with a large amount of clay. It was screened and washed before it was sent to the blast-furnaces. Many of these pits are neglected, and some are exhausted. The amount of hematite ore dug in Upper Merion township at the present time is very small when compared with what was dug in former years. Throughout the Montgomery County limestone valley we find extensive deposits of clay, and it is in

these deposits of clay that the brown hematite ore occurs. In fact, nearly all the beds which have been worked thus far occur in this clay. The deposits in the neighborhood of Marble Hall, Potts' Landing, and Gulf Mills are found in clay. Another noticeable fact is that both the clays and iron ores are generally found in the vicinity of the quartzose mica-schists or the slates. These rocks contain quartz, mica, and oxide of iron. They are especially rich in oxide of iron (hematite), often containing as high as nine per cent. It is supposed that the iron-ore deposits and clay-beds have resulted from the decomposition of these mica-schists and mica-slates. This is extremely probable, because these hydro-mica schists and slates contain not only oxide of iron, but also hydro-mica, which contains the very elements clay is composed of, namely, silica, alumina, and potash. These schists and slates are generally of a grayish tint, and of a somewhat silky lustre; sometimes they are colored red by ferric oxide. They have an unctuous, soapy feel; on exposure to weather they soon decompose, and are converted into a soft, unctuous clay.

All of these slates contain free silica or sand, hence when these mica-slates decompose they yield clay, brown hematite, or oxide of iron, and free silica, or sand. Another fact which goes far to prove that this is the true origin of the ores and clays, is that near many of the clay deposits we find a pure white sand, composed of very fine grains, although sometimes the sand has a faint brown or red tint. This sand bears no resemblance whatever to the new red sandstone, as it is often perfectly white, and is made up of exceedingly fine particles of silica, containing no admixture of feldspar. This is exactly the same kind of sand or free silica which these mica-slates contain, and it is extremely probable that these deposits of fine white sand found near the clay have resulted from the rotting and decomposing of the slates. This fine sand cannot be melted, and it is mined and shipped to the iron-works, where it is used when a substance that will stand a high heat without melting is required; its principal use is to line puddling-furnaces and heating-furnaces. I noticed a deposit of the sand back of Potts' marble-quarries; it is near the mica-slates, and is shipped to the furnaces at Conshohocken. A deposit is also found at Lynch's clay-beds on the Ridge road. I have been informed that, on Mr. Freedley's property, near Potts' Landing, in the vicinity of the mica-slates, a bed of this sand was worked. It will be noticed that these deposits are in the vicinity of mica-slates.

RED HEMATITE, Fe_2O_3 .—This important ore of iron is named from its red color. When pure it is ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3 , and contains seventy per cent. of iron and thirty per cent. of oxygen. It crystallizes in the hexagonal system, and the crystals are often thin and tabular. It also occurs massive, granular, foliated, micaceous, and sometimes botryoidal and stalactitic. It is of about the same hardness as magnetite, 5.5 to

6.5, and its specific gravity is from 4.5 to 5.3. There are several varieties of red hematite.

Specular iron is a variety of red hematite which has a highly brilliant lustre, showing the spiegel or mirror; color, dark steel-gray or iron-black; composition, Fe_2O_3 ; lustre, metallic. Notwithstanding the steel-gray color of this ore, when it is reduced to a powder the color of it is red. When specular iron has a foliated structure it is called micaceous iron. The finest specimens of crystallized specular ore come from the island of Elba. Red ochre and red chalk containing clay are varieties of red hematite. The fossil ores are the most interesting of red hematites. There are extensive deposits of fossil ore in Tioga, Bradford, Blair, Huntingdon, Juniata, and other counties in Pennsylvania. This ore is red, and is made of masses of little shells or bivalves, which are plainly visible, and the middle bed of this ore contains remains of fishes, which are visible in the ore. This bed is known as the fish-bed, and the ore is ground and used for paint.

These shells are supposed to have lived in a mud which contained an abundance of iron in some form, and when they died the organic matter decomposed and set up a galvanic action, which precipitated the iron on the shells. The organic matter may have reduced and precipitated the iron from solution. This ore occurs in layers, and is mined like a coal-bed. The deposits are generally thin, varying from a few inches to three feet or more in thickness, and run in a zigzag style for over one hundred miles. These ores contain sulphur and rather a high percentage of phosphorus. Red hematite occurs both in the crystalline and stratified rocks, and is of all ages. The most extensive beds, however, occur in the oldest rocks, while the clayey varieties occur in stratified rocks. It is found in the new red and also the old red sandstone, and is found also in the limestone belt near Conshohocken. In Montgomery County red hematite has been found in several localities in the iron-ore belt. At Edge Hill, where the iron-ore belt begins in Montgomery County, a variety containing titanium oxide has been found. It has also been found at the Perkiomen copper-mine, near Shannonville, Montgomery Co.; the variety found here is micaceous. On the road from Jarrettsville to Camp Hill, in Upper Dublin township, I found several large blocks of an impure micaceous hematite mixed with an iron-black stratified rock. The ore has never been found here in large quantities, but these surface indications warrant further investigation. At Tracey's mine, near Conshohocken, which is described under brown hematite, I noticed considerable red hematite interspersed with brown hematite, which had been thrown out. Mr. Hallman, whose mine adjoins this one, informed me that quite a considerable quantity had been taken from his mine. The samples secured were massive and compact, and of a bright red color all over. The red sandstone which covers the northern and central

portions of Montgomery County owes its color to the presence of red hematite. The red soils which are prevalent in many localities in the county contain a small amount of red hematite, which gives them their color, although in many cases, where the soil is derived from red shale, the percentage of hematite is considerable. The red shales of the county contain quite a high percentage of red hematite. Along the Stony Creek Railroad from Norristown to Lansdale are found beds of red shale, alternating with sandstone. At Belfry and Acorn Stations particularly the district is very shaly. I secured a sample of shale on this road near Norristown, and found on analysis that it yielded ten per cent. of red hematite. In case of any scarcity of ore perhaps these shales could be utilized. Red ochre has been found in the iron-ore pits which are south of Henderson's marble-quarry, in Upper Merion township, and red hematite associated with brown hematite is also noticed there.

Impurities.—The impurities in iron ores are those substances which tend to deteriorate or render unfit for use the iron made from the ore. The impurities often found in iron ores are phosphorus, sulphur, titanium oxide, copper, and zinc, all of which are injurious constituents. Phosphorus is the worst impurity we have to deal with and the most difficult to eliminate. A high percentage of phosphorus in iron produces cold-shortness, and makes both iron and steel exceedingly brittle. A pencil of cold-short iron containing one per cent. of phosphorus is so brittle that it will readily snap in pieces when dropped on a piece of metal. In the manufacture of steel, ores free from phosphorus must be used, as .030 of one per cent. phosphorus is the maximum amount allowed in a good steel. It is on this account that such large quantities of ore are shipped to this country from Spain, Africa, and Sweden,—these foreign ores containing but little phosphorus. Sulphur produces red-shortness in iron when heated to a red heat, and the iron has a tendency to crumble when passed through the rollers. Much of the sulphur in ores can be gotten rid of by roasting, and much is eliminated in the blast-furnace by the use of a basic slag like lime. Titanium oxide generally goes into the slag; five or six per cent. of this impurity makes a very tough blue slag. It is apparently of no value to iron ores, notwithstanding the fact that for a while there was great excitement about titanium steel made from ores containing titanium oxide. The titanium oxide does not alloy with the iron but goes into the slag, as the oxide is not reduced to titanium very readily. There seems to be a difference of opinion about copper as an impurity. The Bessemer Steel-Works at Bethlehem prefer a magnetic ore from Lebanon which contains a considerable percentage of copper; but the Midvale Steel-Works at Nicetown prefer foreign ores free from copper. It is known that arsenic, antimony, and tin make iron cold-short and brittle; they act like phosphorus and are very injurious impurities.

Sometimes iron ores contain vanadium and tungsten. These elements go into the slag and color it; they are not injurious, but make slags of a high fusing-point. Clay and sand are not regarded as impurities, as they go into the slag. The following analyses of Montgomery County ores, kindly furnished by the Pottstown Iron Company, and the analysis of African ore made by myself, are given for comparison:

	African Ore.	Wilson Ore, Edge Hill.	Sweeney and Jacoby Ore, Flourtown.	Harvey Ore, Edge Hill.	McGuire Ore, near Edge Hill.
Iron.....	58.24	44.62	40.582	50.11	41.319
Silica.....	6.55	26.45	24.35	10.85	20.40
Alumina.....		1.30	4.326	Trace.	5.371
Lime.....		Trace.	.277	.405	0.10
Magnesia.....		Trace.	Trace.	Trace.	Trace.
Phosphorus.....	{ .027 .028 .029 }	.263	.137		
Sulphur.....	0.265				
Manganese.....	1.69			0.946	

Graphite.—Graphite, or plumbago, is one of the numerous forms of carbon. It is sometimes called black-lead, but this name is apt to mislead, as no lead enters into its composition. It is sometimes found crystallized in flat hexagonal tables, but usually occurs in black scales or flakes. Sometimes it occurs as a fine powder, which in the earth looks very much like black mud. It is very soft, and the scales can be readily cut with a knife. It has a soft, soapy feel, very much like soapstone; color, iron-black to dark steel-gray; lustre, metallic. Fire has very little effect on it, as it is infusible. It is rarely found pure, and when found thus consists entirely of pure carbon. When mined it generally occurs mechanically mixed with mica-schist, quartz, clay, oxide of iron, and other earthy impurities. These impurities can be separated from graphite by washing. As graphite is very light and the earthy impurities heavy, the graphite floats away in the water, leaving the impurities behind. No mention is made in the most recent geological survey of Montgomery County of the occurrence of this valuable mineral in the county. I have found several localities in the county where there are indications of this mineral; I have also found two extensive deposits of it. In an abandoned iron-ore pit near Henderson's Station, near the Chester Valley Railroad, there occurs a deposit of graphite.

In that locality the graphite is found as an impalpable powder, which in rainy weather comes oozing out from the sides of the pit, resembling very much a deposit of black mud. One side of the pit for a distance of seventy-five feet is stained black by the graphite. Wishing to know whether the deposit extended beyond the pit or whether it was simply a pocket, I determined to dig about twenty feet distant from the pit where there was no exposure. On clearing away the soil to a depth of about two feet the graphite was exposed, thus showing that the deposit

extended for some distance, and was very near the surface. I made an analysis of a surface sample which was mostly made up of earthy impurities; it is probable if a sample were secured at a much greater depth that it would contain more graphite. The analysis gave the following result: Carbon, 7.50 per cent., the residue consisted of mica, oxide of iron, silica, and clay. Graphite in this form can be readily washed. Workmen from the neighboring quarries have used this material as a mineral paint in their houses, not knowing the nature of it. Another deposit occurs in a field near Henderson Station, at about the junction of the small strip of Potsdam sandstone marked on the map and the limestone. This deposit is not visible, as it is covered with from four to six feet of soil; it seems to cover almost the entire field.

On digging in different parts of the field, graphite would always be found at a depth of a few feet. This deposit seems to be of the nature of a bed, and is mixed with sand, oxide of iron, and mica; it occurs as a fine powder, and has a very soapy feel. The surface deposit of this bed is not pure. It is not known to what depth the bed extends; it does not seem to extend beyond this field. At Henderson's marble-quarry, about two and a half miles from Bridgeport, there is a beautiful vein of highly crystalline black marble, susceptible of a high polish. This vein is on the south side of the quarry, and is said to be very pure, analyzing ninety-eight per cent. of carbonate of lime. It is very interesting to observe that this marble is colored black by graphite. I found, on dissolving the marble in hydrochloric acid, that very small specks of graphite were left as a residue. All the black marble in this vicinity owes its color to graphite. I found traces of graphite between Bridgeport and King of Prussia, in the small belt of Potsdam sandstone marked on the geological map. On James Coulston's farm, near Chestnut Hill, in an iron-ore pit, graphite occurs. Several tons of it were thrown out. It is an impure variety, occurring in small scales and mixed with earthy impurities.

The purest graphite is used in the manufacture of graphite pencils, commonly called lead-pencils. When it is in the form of a very fine powder, free from grit, it is mixed with oil, and makes a most excellent lubricator. Being very soft, its hardness only 2, there is no friction worth mentioning with the machinery. Hessian crucibles were formerly used in melting steel, but would soon melt away; now graphite crucibles are made from clay and graphite. They will stand several heats or fusions and very high temperatures without melting. Graphite is also used in the manufacture of stove-polish and shoe-blackening. Rich deposits of this mineral are valuable.

Coal.—In the triassic formation, commonly known as the new red sandstone, small veins of coal from one to two inches in thickness have been found in several localities in Montgomery County. No large

workable veins have been discovered; only these exceedingly small deposits are found in the new red sandstone, although in Virginia, near Richmond, and in the Deep River Region in North Carolina, in the same formation of new red sandstone that we find in Montgomery County, there are thick beds of good mineral coal. The triassic coals are exceedingly interesting from a geological stand-point, because they occur in more recent formations than the coals of the carboniferous period, and are of an earlier age. In Norristown, on Elm Street, near the Stony Creek Railroad, a vein of coal was found about one inch thick in the new red sandstone; the vein extended only a few feet, and was not very wide. It was found during the grading of the street, about twelve feet below the surface. I secured samples of this coal for Professor Genth, of the University of Pennsylvania, and found in the sandstone the stem of a fossil plant. This coal was of a deep black color, with a somewhat pitchy appearance, was very brittle, with conchoidal fracture, and seemed to burn very well.

At Gwynedd, in Montgomery County, in the same formation, is found a bed of carbonaceous shale colored black by traces of coal which it contains, and it is also said to contain vegetable remains. Col. Bean mentions a vein of coal found in Lower Providence township, Montgomery Co., about one-half of a mile west of the Trooper. This vein, like the others, was found in the new red sandstone; it was from two to three inches in thickness and from eighteen to twenty inches in length. During the summer of 1883 hands working upon the new tunnel near Phoenixville discovered a two-inch vein of coal in the sandstone. These triassic coals yield volatile matters, which burn with a non-luminous flame, but they have not the slightest tendency to form a coherent coke. They contain sometimes as high as seventy-four per cent. of fixed carbon, eighteen per cent. of volatile matter, and about two per cent. of ash.

Lignite.—Lignite, or brown coal, as it is sometimes called, has not been perfectly formed; the lamellar or woody structure can be seen distinctly. In composition it is more like wood than true coal. It yields a powdery coke in the form of the original lumps. It is brittle, burns easily, and often contains from thirty to forty per cent. of water. It is of recent geological origin, and was evidently not formed like true coal. Dr. Leidy mentions it as being found on Plymouth Creek near Norristown.

Fossils and Organic Remains.—Fossils are found in stratified rocks, such as sandstones, limestones, and slates. These rocks were evidently in a soft state at one time, like the sand, mud, and gravel which form many of our river-beds, and they were also covered with water. Corals, crinoids, shells, and other organisms lived in these seas, and when they died their remains became imbedded in the soft mud and sand which formed the bottom of these seas and oceans. In the course of time, under the influence of press-

ure and other forces, the mud and sand were converted into stratified rocks, and it is in these rocks, which have at one time been ancient ocean-beds, that we find fossils. The highest mountains have been at one time the ocean's bottom, for even their peaks contain fossils. On the Himalayas at the height of nearly three miles organic remains are found.

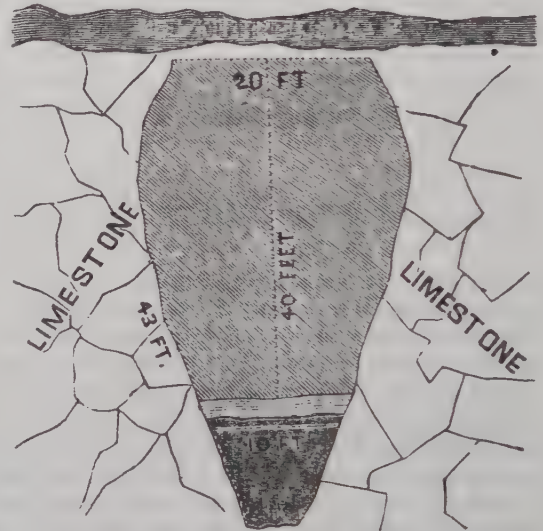
In Montgomery County there are very extensive deposits of igneous rocks, such as granites, gneisses, mica-schists, and syenites, and in rocks of this nature fossils are not found, because they are igneous rocks; and their structure shows that they have at one time been subjected to an intense heat, and it may be they were in a molten state, so that any traces of organic life that might have existed would be destroyed. The red shale and sandstone formations are the only strata in which organic remains are found in this county. This rock covers the upper and middle portions of the county, and although but few fossils have been found, yet these remains are very interesting and instructive. The reptilian relics found in Montgomery County are the teeth and bones of large lizard-like animals which lived in the ancient seas. These remains have been found at the Phoenixville tunnel, Montgomery County. Specimens of coprolite have also been found imbedded in the same rock. The vertebral bones of these large lizard-like reptiles are slightly concave, or hollowed out, at their articulating surfaces. Mr. Lea has named this reptile the *Clepsisaurus Pennsylvanicus*.

Remains of fishes have been found in this tunnel which belong to the order known as ganoids. These are fishes which have a cartilaginous skeleton, and are covered with enameled scales or with bony plates. The sturgeons and gar-pikes are living representatives of this order. Batrachian remains, such as bones and teeth, are found in this locality. But few fossil plants have been found in the new red sandstone in this county. Specimens of coniferous wood, either petrified or having the nature of coal, and still retaining the woody structure, have been found. This is termed lignite, and is mentioned by Dr. Leidy as being found on Plymouth Creek near Norristown. When the small coal vein was found at Norristown, on Elm Street, near the Stony Creek Railroad, I secured a piece of sandstone from the bottom of the vein, which bore the imprint of a fossil plant. Near Gwynedd is found a bed of carbonaceous shale which is said to contain vegetable remains. The oldest fossil yet discovered in Pennsylvania is the *Scolithus linearis*. This fossil is found in the Potsdam sandstone at Edge Hill, and in the vicinity of Willow Grove and Rubicam Station. "It consists of a straight, cylindrical, stem-like impression in the sandstone, usually smooth, but sometimes grooved transversely to its axis. Its diameter varies from one-eighth to a half an inch, and its length from a few inches to two or three feet. Its position in the rock is perpendicular to the bedding, and from this

fact many think that the impression was produced by the boring of a marine worm. The end of the fossil terminates in a head, which is always found at the upper surface of the sandstone enclosing it. The impression looks like a large pin. These fossils are very abundant in the Potsdam sandstone in Montgomery County."

BONE CAVE OF PORT KENNEDY.—The following account of the cave is taken from the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, vol. i. 1871, p. 235:

MESOZOIC RED SHALE.



"Before the discovery of remains in the Port Kennedy Cave nearly the whole of the walls had been removed in quarrying. A tooth of a mastodon having been found by one of the workmen, Dr. Quick, of Phoenixville, showed it to Mr. Charles Wheatley, and these two gentlemen immediately visited the cave and commenced the search for remains. They found one end of the cave still remaining, and having the form in transverse section shown by the figure. The width at the top is about twenty feet; below it gradually expands to thirty feet, and then there is a rapid contraction downward until, at a depth of about forty feet, it is ten feet wide. The whole of the space above this level is filled with the *débris* of the adjoining mesozoic red shale, with occasional angular fragments of auroral limestone, without any trace of organic remains. Where the cave narrows to ten feet the floor is composed entirely of a black clay eighteen inches thick, filled with leaves, stems, and seed-vessels of post-tertiary plants. Scattered all through this mass of vegetable remains, and also in a red tough clay underneath for six to eight inches in depth, are found the fossils. The vertebrate remains are as follows (taken from the proceedings of the American Philosophical Society for April 7, 1871, where Professor Cope describes the remains so far identified):

"*Mammalia*.—*Megalonyx toxodon*, Cope; *M. Wheatleyi*, C.; *M. dissimilis*, Leidy; *M. sphenodon*, C.; *M.*

tortulus, C.; *Myiodon* (?) *Harlani*, Owen; *Sciurus calycinus*, C.; *Jaculus* (?) *Hudsonius*, Zimm.; *Hesperomys*, Waterhouse; *Arvicola speothen*, C.; *A. tetradelta*, C.; *A. didelta*, C.; *A. involuta*, C.; *A. sigmoides*, C.; *A. hiatidens*, C.; *Erethizon cloacinum*, C.; *Lepus sylvaticus*, Bachm.; *Praotherium palatinum*, C.; *Scalops*; *Verperitilio* (?); *Mastodon Americanus*, Cuv.; *Tapirus Americanus*, Auct.; *T. Haysii*, Leidy; *Equus*; *Bos*; *Ursus pristinus*, Leidy; *Canis* (?); *Felis*.

"*Aves*.—*Meleagris*; *Scolopax*.

"*Reptilia*.—*Crotalus* (?); *Coluber* (?); *Tropidonotus* (?); *Cistudo* (?); *Emys* (?).

"*Batrachia*.—*Rana* (?).

"Dr. Horn has examined the insects, and gives a preliminary list of the coleoptera, as follows (orthoptera were also found):

"*Carabidae*.—*Cychrus Wheatleyi*; *C. minor*; *Cymindis aurora*; *Chlœnius punctatissimus*; *Pterostichus levigatus*; *Pt. longipennis*; *Dicelus alutaceus*.

"*Scarabæide*.—*Aphodius scutellaris*; *A. micans*; *Phænœ antiquus*; *Copris punctulatus*.

"*Histeridae*.—*Saprimis* (?) *ebeninus*.

"The remains of myiodon, ursus, and tapirus have been mostly obtained from the tough red clay directly under the plant-bed, but the remains of rodents, snakes, tortoises, birds, plants, and insects are mostly confined to the plant-bed."

Minerals.—Minerals and fossils seldom occur together, because many minerals are the result of fusion which would burn out any traces of organic remains, but occasionally remains of plants are preserved in rocks which contain minerals; for example, mica-schist sometimes contains a mineral called macle and the fossils orthids and spiriferes, but in this case the mica-schist is not an ancient igneous rock, but is of sedimentary origin, and has been formed of rocks of recent origin which contain fossils. Many minerals in nature have crystallized out of water which held them in solution at a high temperature. Of recent years science has so imitated nature that many minerals are made artificially by fusion, and by the action of water at a high temperature. Marble has been made from limestone experimentally. A Frenchman, operating with the aid of water at a temperature of from one hundred and thirty to three hundred degrees centigrade, succeeded in producing in a crystallized state the principal minerals found in metallic veins, among others quartz, spathic iron, carbonates of manganese and zinc, heavy spar, sulphide of antimony, mispickel, and red silver. He also produced some of the copper minerals found at Shannonville in the same way. Facts like these show how nature has formed these metallic veins. In France, during the last century, nearly all the mineral species have been reproduced artificially by various methods. When fusion was resorted to the apparatus was simple, consisting of a furnace, heated by a blow-pipe, supplied with illuminating gas, and driven by a blast. The substances to be fused were put in platinum crucibles encased

in fire-clay. Not only were minerals formed, but also lavas and trap-rocks. All attempts to make rocks containing quartz, feldspar, and mica, or hornblende (such as granite and syenite), by fusion, proved unsuccessful.

Montgomery County contains a variety of minerals. But few specimens are found in the new red sandstone, except in the localities where metallic veins of copper are found. Here we not only find copper minerals but ores of zinc and lead. The copper-mines near Shannonville have yielded many mineral species, such as copper, mispickel, iron pyrites, covellite, cuprite, melanconite, hematite, quartz, chrysocolla, breunnerite, libethenite, malachite, copper pyrites, azurite, wulfenite, galenite, zincblende, calamine, pyromorphite, anglesite, cerussite. These species were found when the mines were in operation, and even at the present time many of them can be secured. At the copper-mine in Upper Salford township native copper and several copper minerals are found. At Henderson's marble-quarry, near Bridgeport, graphite and crystals of dolomite which are finely striated are found, and occasionally small pieces of malachite. At Conshohocken, quartz, flint, chalcedony, chloritoid, and cacozenite are found; at Bullock's quarry, fibrolite, calcite, and occasionally a small seam of iron pyrites are found. At O'Brien's quarry beautiful crystals of calcite, sometimes nearly transparent, are found. At the iron-ore mines near Conshohocken the hematite is sometimes coated with a manganese mineral called pyrolusite. Edge Hill furnishes specimens of hematite, braunite, pyrolusite, turgite, and goethite. The soapstone-quarries at Lafayette have yielded many mineral species. The following copper minerals have been found there, bornite and chalcopyrite. Iron minerals found there are magnetite, pyrrhotite, and titanium iron ore. The silicates found there are asbestos, hornblende, garnet, zoisite, albite, talc, serpentine, staurolite, jefferisite, enstatite. The sulphates found there are epsomite and calcanthite. Phosphate of lime (apatite) and carbonate of lime and magnesia (dolomite) are found.

On the other side of the river, at the abandoned soapstone-quarry, talc, asbestos, and very fine octahedral crystals of magnetite are found. At Hitner's marble-quarry calcite, strontianite, dolomite, heavy spar, and iron pyrites are found.

Quartz.—Quartz is known under the names of silica, silix, sand, silicic acid, flint, etc. It crystallizes in the hexagonal system, mostly in the form of hexagonal prisms, terminated with hexagonal pyramids. It is one of the hardest of minerals, the point of a knife-blade or edge of a file making no impression on it. The highest heat of a furnace will not melt it; the common acids have no action on it. It readily scratches glass. Its hardness is 7. Quartz occurs of various colors,—white, brown, yellow, blue, gray, green, black, violet, and often colorless. These colors are generally due to some mineral

oxide which the quartz has taken up. The lustre is vitreous, the fracture is conchoidal and uneven. The composition of quartz when pure is silicic acid = SiO_2 . The mineral quartz occurs in many varieties. Rock crystal, smoky quartz, milky quartz, aventurine quartz, ferruginous quartz, and amethyst are the crystallized varieties. Chalcedony, carnelian, prase, agate, flint, hornstone, jasper, and opal are the varieties of quartz which do not exhibit a crystalline structure. The colorless variety known as rock crystal is found in many localities. I have noticed very fine crystals on Eastburn's Hill, Bridgeport. They have been found in abundance here, but the best specimens have been secured. Very large crystals, having a pyramid on each end, have been found at King of Prussia, and from this place to the Schuylkill River very fine crystals are found. I have noticed a peculiar variety of quartz crystals in Shainline's marble-quarry, near Bridgeport. The crystals are three-quarters of an inch long, and taper from the base to the apex of the crystal. Quartz crystals are found in the limestone-quarries near by. Aventurine quartz has been found in Conshohocken. Ferruginous quartz, colored brown, red, or yellow by oxide of iron, I have noticed in the vicinity of Bridgeport. Chalcedony has often been found as a coating on other rocks near Conshohocken and Bridgeport. The arrow-heads found in many localities are generally composed of jasper. There is a valuable deposit of sand near Valley Forge, which is used as a lining or covering for the bottom of the heating-furnaces in the pipe-mill, Reading, Pa. Most linings would not stand the heat of these furnaces, but this sand is infusible. I was requested to examine it, and found on analysis that it is composed of fine grains of very pure quartz, free from iron, and not a trace of feldspar or any material that would flux with it was found.

Quartz is one of the most abundant minerals in nature, and the most common constituent of rocks. The granites and gneisses, which are composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica, often contain as high as forty per cent. of quartz. The mica-schists, garnetiferous schists, syenites, and granitic rocks, which comprise the southern end of Montgomery County, from Philadelphia to the limestone belt, are made up to a great extent of quartz. Mica-schist contains from forty to seventy per cent. of quartz, and sometimes a still higher percentage of quartz is found in certain varieties; the other constituent is mica. The large belt of new red sandstone which is found north of the Montgomery County line stone belt, extending from the Delaware River as far westward as Valley Forge, is made up almost entirely of quartz colored red by oxide of iron. While existing in rocks abundantly as quartz, it also makes, on an average, a third of many other minerals; that is, it is chemically combined with other substances making various common minerals. These minerals are known as silicates. Of recent years quartz has a new use in the arts:

when found pure and white and free from impurities it is mined and made into sand-paper, and is used as a polisher of metals softer than steel. It has been mined at Bridgeport and Valley Forge for this purpose. The purest rock crystals are made into lenses. Amethysts of fine quality are used in jewelry.

Building Stones of the County.—The best and most desirable building stones are those which are compact and yet can be readily cut into any desired shape. The stone must not be soluble in water, or must not be acted on or altered by the impurities which are found in the atmosphere. Building stones which meet the above requirements are exceedingly lasting. The most durable building stones now employed are granite, gneiss, basalt, porphyry, serpentine and compact sandstones. All of these rocks are highly silicious, and but little acted on by the weather. The hardness of the first four of these rocks is so great that it is difficult to dress them, but even this obstacle does not prevent their general use. Besides the silicious building stones we have the calcareous stones, which are carbonate of lime principally. The different colored varieties of marble and limestone come under this class; they are much softer than the silicious stones. Of late years granite is much used, especially for public buildings; the Masonic Temple and the new post-office building at Philadelphia are built of a variety of granite. The granites have been employed for too short a time as a building stone to measure approximately its rate of weathering. The feldspar in granite begins to weather first, while the quartz and mica are not so readily attacked. It has been found that a polished surface of granite will weather more rapidly than a rough one, but the decay of a polished granite surface is not apparent after exposure for twenty years or more; there is no doubt but that the polish will finally disappear and the surface roughen when the weather begins to act on the crystals of feldspar. The polished columns and surfaces of granite, syenite, etc., in the new Public Buildings at Philadelphia will furnish points of observation for the future study of the weathering qualities of these stones.

We have extensive beds of syenite and granitic rocks in Montgomery County, which have been little used as yet for building stones. They are very hard and compact, and are not the fine-grade building stone. The new red sandstone, which covers the greater portion of Montgomery County, is much used as a building stone, and nearly all the stone houses in the upper portion of the county are built of this rock. The finest silicious sandstones are more durable than granite. The best varieties are those which are nearly a pure, fine, silicious sand, as free as possible from iron or lime. Sandstones are composed of grains of sand, which are bound together by a cement. This cement, or matrix, may be clay, lime, oxide of iron, feldspar, or even gelatinous silica. The grains of sand in sandstone are not affected by weathering, but

it is the weathering of the cement which binds the grains that causes sandstones to crumble. If the cement be at all soluble in water then the weathering commences. When a sandstone is composed of thin layers or planes of stratification, then it is very apt to split up along these planes under the action of the weather. This fact is well known to builders, who are always careful to lay the stone on its bed. The Potsdam sandstone, which is found in Moreland, Upper Dublin, Springfield, White Marsh, and Plymouth townships, is a fine-grained white or gray sandstone, with scales of a light-colored mica. It occurs in narrow belts, and is composed of thin layers as mentioned above. This fact unfits it for a good building stone, and it is used but very little. It is the new red sandstone which is in such general use as a building stone in this county, particularly in the country. Quarries of this stone are worked in nearly every township in the northern and central portions of the county. In some localities the stone is white, and makes a beautiful building stone. This white stone is extensively quarried on Main Street, near the eastern limits of Norristown. The red and the white sandstones are found in these quarries; the lower strata are white and the upper red, with an occasional layer of red shale. The white contains a pink feldspar and scales of a pearly mica, and is free from iron. This stone makes a very handsome building stone, and is much used. Although it contains the constituents of granite, it is not granite, but sandstone with a matrix of feldspar. Stone of the same nature is found in Bridgeport. In the northern part of Upper Dublin township there is a sandstone containing a feldspar, which weathers rapidly and soon disintegrates. One of the best stones for bridge-building and foundations and heavy masonry of all kinds is extensively quarried at Conshohocken, on both sides of the river. The West Conshohocken quarries were worked sixteen years ago, and now they daily average over one hundred tons of rock for shipment. The rock is blasted out in huge pieces, which are cut by steam drills, and afterwards dressed. The shipment of stone from this quarry on Sept. 6, 1883, was one hundred and seventy-seven tons. Boyd, Stintson & O'Brien's quarry, in East Conshohocken, yields the same kind of stone, and is a continuation of the strata. This rock is a tough quartzose mica-schist, composed of quartz and mica mostly, and extends from the county line, in the southern portion of Upper Merion township, across the Schuylkill in a narrow belt and extends into White Marsh township. The handsome new railroad bridge across the Wissahickon was built of this Conshohocken stone. The blasting at these quarries is done by dynamite.

The most important building stone Montgomery County furnishes is marble. The many valuable marble-quarries in the county are described under limestone in the geology. Hitner's, Potts', Hender-

son's, and Derr's marble-quarries are the principal ones in the county, and they furnish not only the county with marble but also Philadelphia. Nearly all the marble used in Philadelphia, with the exception of the imported, is brought from these quarries. It is used principally in building. The handsome county court-house at Norristown is built of Montgomery County marble, and many handsome private residences are built of like marble. Notwithstanding the general use of marble as a building stone, it is more acted on by the weather than any stone in general use in large cities. When marble is used for building purposes it has, at first, a fine polished surface; exposure of two years in a large city suffices to remove this polish, and to give the surface a rough granular character. The grains which have been bruised in polishing are first attacked, and soon drop out of the stone. If the marble be not cared for it soon becomes covered with a dirty crust, beneath which the stone seems to be a mass of loose, crumbling calcite granules. When this crust is broken the decay is rapid. The crust varies from the thickness of writing paper to a millimetre, and is of a dirty gray or brownish-black color. When examined under the microscope it is found to consist of particles of coal and soot, grains of quartz sand, fragments of red brick or tile, and organic fibres, which are held together by an amorphous cement of sulphate of lime. This decay and disintegration of marble in large cities is due to several causes. The most active destroyer is rain-water containing carbonic acid gas, which dissolves marble. Rain-water always contains carbonic acid, and in large cities, where combustion produces an extra amount of this gas, rain-water will have an extra amount in solution. When rain falls on marble it begins to dissolve very slowly, and the grains of marble lose their cohesion. Marble exposed to rain always weathers more rapidly than marble that is sheltered. Another very active destroying agent is the sulphuric acid that is always present in the air of cities where much coal is burned. All coal contains sulphur, mostly in the form of iron pyrites, and when it is burnt it is converted finally on oxidation into sulphuric acid. This acid is extremely corrosive. Sulphuric acid is present in the air in a considerable quantity in large cities, where thousands of chimneys and furnaces send forth their smoke. It acts on marble by dissolving it and forming sulphate of lime, which is the cement which binds the dirty outer crust together. Marble in the country, free from this destroyer, lasts much longer. The marble columns of the Philadelphia Mint had become so corroded and rotten that they were recently replaced by granite columns. The marble columns of the Custom-House show plainly the action of the weather. It is very evident that white marble in large cities is utterly unsuited for out-of-door use, and its employment for works of art which are meant to stand in the open air ought to be strenuously re-

isted. The tombstones in our graveyards are constructed of white saccharoid Italian marble. They are generally destroyed in less than a century, and very often the inscription becomes illegible inside of forty years. A walk through the cemeteries will show many examples. Granite and syenite are much used of late years.

Soils.—Soil is formed by the decomposition and erosion of the underlying rocky strata. It is always mixed more or less with vegetable mould and decomposing woody fibre which have resulted from the crops. When rocks under the soil are exposed, so that air, as well as moisture, has free access to them, they become changed, and begin to decompose and crumble to sand or clayey earth, and begin to form soil. Gneiss and mica-schist are very durable rocks, and yet much of the gneiss and mica-schist has undergone alteration, so that in some localities it has rotted down and decomposed so as to form soil of earth or gravel to the depth of one hundred feet, and in the tropical regions soils of much greater depth have been formed by the wearing away of rocky masses. It must not be supposed that this erosion is the work of a few years; centuries rather have elapsed before these rocky masses have been worn down and decomposed. Granite is an enduring rock, and granite hills, it might be supposed, would last forever, and yet when the oxygen and moisture commence their work, and the heat of summer and the frost of winter lend a helping hand, the erosion begins, and the hillsides and plains below derive their soil from the constituents of the granite.

Sandstone rock, in which the grains are cemented together by clay or some other binding material, also gradually wears away, and the grains of sand do their part in forming soils. The enormous beds and cliffs of limestone also suffer erosion and form a soil unsurpassed for fertility. Limestone is readily worn away by water containing free carbonic acid gas, in which limestone is slightly soluble; pure water has no action on limestone, but when rain-water derives carbonic acid gas from the atmosphere and other sources, then its action on limestone begins, and it will begin its dissolution, however slow it may be. It must not be supposed that air and moisture are the only agents at work on the rocks to form soils. Frost and ice are actively engaged year after year in splitting and breaking up rocks. When the crevices in a rock become filled with water and the water freezes, the tendency is to split the rock into fragments which in course of time form soil; porous rocks, such as sandstones, loose shales and schists, which readily absorb water, are often broken apart when the water congeals, so that fresh surfaces are exposed to weathering.

Heat also in a quiet way does its work in forming soil,—it hastens any chemical change which the rock may undergo, tending to its decomposition. During the day the rocks are exposed to the rays of the sun and become heated and expand; towards

evening when it becomes cool they contract, and this alternate expansion and contraction has a tendency to loosen the grains of rock, and often splits off an outer layer when the rock has become weathered and softened. All of the above agencies are active in forming soils; the action may be slow, yet it is none the less sure. Thus we see how soils are formed, and how they derive their mineral constituents from the rocks. The vegetable matter of soils is derived from the decay of plant life which the soil has nourished. On the Western prairies the grass grows luxuriantly and then rots, and the next spring a new crop grows. This growth and decay has been going on for years, and every year furnishes the soil a supply of vegetable matter, until in many places the soil is twenty feet deep and of great richness and fertility. The vegetable matter in soil generally colors it black, which is due to the carbon it contains. The soil of the prairies is of a dark color. The Eastern soils which are cultivated yearly are being exhausted of vegetable mould, and its place is supplied by barnyard manure.

Why are some soils fertile and others barren? All grains and vegetables require for their growth certain mineral elements in the soil; when these elements are absent the plants cannot grow, but will wither and die; but when the soil contains an abundance of these mineral substances, and in a soluble form so that the plants can feed on them, then the soil is fertile and will yield abundant crops. What mineral constituents of soils are necessary to plants? All plants cultivated as food require for their healthy growth the alkalies, potash and ammonia, and the alkaline earths, lime and magnesia, each in a certain proportion. In addition to these, cereals or grains cannot attain a healthy growth unless silica is present in a soluble form suitable for assimilation. But of all the elements furnished to plants by the soil, and offering nourishment of the richest kind, phosphate of lime and the alkaline phosphates generally are the most important. A field in which phosphate of lime or the alkaline phosphates form no part of the soil is totally incapable of raising grains, peas, or beans. Wheat especially cannot flourish without phosphates in the soil. We find these phosphates in the kernels of wheat and in the hulls surrounding the kernels. Nearly all vegetables contain phosphates to a greater or less degree, and scarcely any plants are wholly without them; and those parts of plants which experience has taught us are the most nutritious contain the largest proportion of phosphates; for example, seeds, grain, and especially the varieties of bread-corn, peas, beans, and lentils. And if we incinerate these and analyze the ashes we can dissolve the alkaline phosphates with water, and there will remain in the ashes the insoluble phosphates of lime and magnesia which are essential to the plant. The phosphates are as necessary to man as to the plants, and a deficiency of them in the blood is accompanied al-

ways with some form of debility or nervous prostration. They are much used in medicine. If we analyze the ashes of blood we will find phosphate of soda and potash present, and also the insoluble phosphates of lime and magnesia, the very salts we find in wheat, etc. Hence we are brought to the conclusion that no seed suitable to become food for man or animals can be formed in any plant without the presence and co-operation of the phosphates, and man derives his supply of this nourishing element from plants he uses for food. The cereals require the alkalis, potash and ammonia, and in addition the silicates of potash and soda; these silicates are derived from the rock which in a fine state of subdivision forms the soil. When the rock decomposes it yields these silicates of potash and soda, which are soluble in water and which are taken up by the plant.

Some soils contain silicates which are decomposed so easily that in every two years enough silicate or potash is set free to furnish nourishment for the leaves and straw of a crop of wheat. In Hungary there are extensive districts where wheat and tobacco are grown alternately on the same soil for centuries, and both of these plants rob the soil of immense quantities of potash, tobacco particularly; about twenty-five per cent. of the ashes of tobacco are composed of potash. But districts like this are the exception. In Virginia the tobacco-growing soils are exhausted, because tobacco cannot grow in a soil unless there is a plentiful supply of potash, and all the potash of these soils has been withdrawn. Silica, so necessary to wheat, is not required by potatoes or turnips, since these crops do not abstract a particle of silica. From what source does the soil derive its supply of potash for the nourishment of plant-life? and what rocks contain potash? The soil derives its supply of potash from minerals, such as feldspars and micas principally, and from many other silicates. The rocks containing potash are granite, gneiss, syenite, mica-schist, trap rock, mica-slate, and many others; in fact, nearly all micaceous and feldspathic rocks contain this important element. The feldspars contain potash, soda, and lime, combined with alumina and silicic acid.

There are several varieties of feldspar,—orthoclase, in which potash predominates; albite, in which soda predominates; anorthite, having a base of lime; and oligoclase and Labradorite, having bases of soda and lime. The above bases are always combined with silica and alumina, and form what are known as silicates. The variety known as orthoclase contains often as high as fifteen per cent. of potash; a pure orthoclase will yield silica, 64.20; alumina, 18.40; potash, 16.95. Thus we see that these feldspars contain the very elements that the crops feed on; but these elements are in an insoluble form, and are bound up in combination in such a form that the plant cannot feed on them unless they are decomposed and rendered soluble in water. On long ex-

posure to air, moisture, and heat these rocks become rotten and crumble and decompose; silicate of potash is formed, which the rain-water dissolves, and the roots of the plants absorb as food. Silicate of alumina is also formed which will not dissolve, and forms the familiar substance known as clay. The feldspars have a pearly lustre, are scratched by quartz, and cleave very readily; this property distinguishes them from quartz.

The other mineral mentioned as containing potash is mica. There are several varieties of mica, and in composition they are silicates of alumina and potash; sometimes part of the alumina is replaced by magnesia, iron, or soda. Certain rocks, such as granite, gneiss, syenite, etc., have been mentioned as containing potash. This becomes evident when we consider that granite and gneiss are composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica; syenite, of quartz, feldspar, and hornblende; and mica-schist is composed of quartz, mica, and a small proportion of feldspar. These rocks contain the very minerals that are necessary to form good soil. The soil derives its supply of phosphates from the rocks also. The Philadelphia and the Montgomery County granites and mica-schists contain from one-tenth to four-tenths per cent. of phosphoric acid. The syenites, gneisses, trap rocks, and even the new red sandstone contain small quantities of phosphates. In order to get a correct understanding of the soils of Montgomery County we must study the rocks that underlie the soil and from which the soil has been formed; we must know whether the minerals composing the rock are such as contain plant-food. From this study we can get a most intelligent idea of the fertility of a soil. Montgomery County has a great variety of rocky strata, and hence a variety of soils. The limestone soils are generally the most fertile and productive. More wheat to the acre is raised on the limestone soils than on any other, and corn seems to attain a greater size.

Many of the sandstone soils are productive, but this is probably due to the fact that they often contain feldspar and sometimes mica. These rocks often contain little white specks, which seem to be loose and crumbling, and are decomposed feldspar. When the soil is made up of pure sand it is not fertile, as the plants cannot live on silica alone. When the underlying rock is red shale the soil does not amount to much, and small crops are raised. Quite a number of the townships abound with this red shale, which often contains as high as seven per cent. of iron. A red shale along the Stony Creek, which I analyzed, yielded seven per cent. of iron. The red color of this shale is due to the oxide of iron it contains. When superphosphate is applied to a red shale soil, or one containing much oxide of iron, a great deal of the phosphoric acid is wasted; it combines with the iron, forming phosphate of iron, which is insoluble and not readily decomposed, so that it is of no use to the plant. The red shale generally accompanies the sandstone, and

the red soils are often derived from shale, although sometimes from sandstone. It must not be inferred that the soils in the sandstone district are not fertile, as they generally yield good crops.

Some townships contain four different kinds of soil. The following is a list of townships and the beds of rock that underlie them. The rocky strata mentioned first is the most abundant, and the others are mentioned according to the extent of the deposit in the township. The townships not mentioned below are included in the sandstone district.

Lower Merion.—Mica-schist, garnet-schist, syenite and granitic rocks.

Upper Merion.—Limestone, sandstone, and slates.

Springfield.—Limestone, mica-schist and gneisses, syenite and granitic rocks, and sandstone.

Cheltenham.—Garnet- and mica-schist, syenite and granitic rocks, and sandstone.

Abington.—Mica- and garnet-schist, syenite and granitic rocks, sandstone and limestone.

Moreland.—Syenite and granitic rocks, sandstone and mica-schist.

Plymouth.—Limestone and new red sandstone.

White Marsh.—Limestone, sandstone, syenite and granitic rocks, mica-schist.

Upper Dublin.—Sandstone, limestone, syenite and granitic rocks.

Horsham.—Red sandstone.

Gwynedd.—Red sandstone and shale.

Whitpain.—Red sandstone.

Lower Providence.—Red sandstone.

Norriton.—Red sandstone.

Worcester.—Red sandstone.

Clay and Kaolin Deposits.—The composition of kaolin is a hydrous silicate of alumina. It contains forty-five per cent. of silica, forty per cent. of alumina, and fifteen per cent. of water; when pure it is as infusible as sand. It is very plastic, and can be kneaded into almost any shape when mixed with water. It is seldom found pure; it generally contains feldspar, mica, oxide of iron, or calcite, and any one of these impurities will make the clay melt. The best kinds of clay contain scarcely any of these substances which tend to make the clay less refractory. The tests for a good refractory clay are: It must not effervesce when moistened with acid, as this shows the presence of carbonates which make it fusible; it must not contain more than two per cent. of iron; it must be as free as possible from feldspar, which contains potash and makes it fusible. As a rule, the less alkali you find the more refractory the clay, and six-tenths of one per cent. of potash is the maximum amount allowed in a good refractory fire-clay. The best way, however, to test a fire-clay is to make a brick of it, and put it in a shaft-furnace supplied with a blast and fed with anthracite coal. In a furnace like this steel will melt. After the brick has been in the furnace about one hour take it out and examine it; if it has melted or crumbled or fused

much on the edges it is not the kind of clay suitable for making fire-bricks. After a successful test of this kind an analysis is not necessary.

The clay-beds of Montgomery County are found in the limestone belt, generally in the vicinity of the mica-slates and schists, and it is in these deposits of clay that we find the extensive deposits of brown hematite ore. The principal clay-beds are found in Upper Merion, Plymouth, White Marsh, and Springfield townships. The clay in all of these townships is found in the limestone. There seems to be a depression in the limestone, which may have been the former bed of a stream, and the clay is found resting on the limestone and filling up this depression or bed. Most of the clay, however, has been derived from the mica-slates and schists, and the beds are parallel to the limestone, and occupy the position of those rocks from which they have been derived. These are the old clays, while the clay which is found occupying the depressions of the limestone and is not parallel to it is said to be a more recent clay. The most important bed of kaolin now worked in Montgomery County is found at Lynch's Kaolin Pit, situated in Plymouth township, on the Ridge pike, about two and a half miles from the borough of Conshohocken. This pit was opened in 1877, and Mr. Lynch informs me that over seven thousand tons of kaolin and clay have been mined; the average yield at present is about fifteen hundred tons per year. This deposit is of local importance, as it supplies clay for the terra-cotta works at Spring Mill, owned by Mr. Morehead, and also the works owned by Mr. Scharff. At these works terra-cotta pipes of all sizes are made. Various clay ornaments and chimneys are manufactured here. There are several different kinds of clay at this pit: First a beautiful white kaolin, which is free from iron and is quite coherent; this variety is used for making pottery and also for lining blast-furnaces and puddling-furnaces, where it has to stand a very high temperature without melting. This kaolin contains exceedingly minute scales of mica, which are scarcely visible to the eye. The next clay is the red clay used in the manufacture of terra-cotta and also for lining and fixing puddling-furnaces. This clay contains a little oxide of iron. The next variety is a blue clay, and is known as the new clay, and makes most excellent fire-bricks. It is more coherent and plastic than any of the others. Formerly the clay used for making the large cylindrical pots in which glass is melted was imported from Germany, but recently this blue clay was tried, and served the purpose very well, standing the high temperature without crumbling or fusing. This clay is now used by J. M. Albertson & Sons at the Star Glass-Works, Norristown. The extent of this deposit is not known; the bed is about seventy feet in thickness and extends over the entire field. The clay is shipped to Philadelphia, Norristown, Pottstown, and Conshohocken. Near the clay is found a bed of fine white sand.

Limestone Valley of Montgomery County.—The great limestone belt of Montgomery County, which has furnished such immense quantities of marble and lime, commences in Abington township, about a mile and a half north of Abington; at this point it is quite a narrow belt, but it widens as it extends westward, entering the northern corner of Cheltenham township, and becoming a broad belt of limestone as it extends through White Marsh, Plymouth, and Upper Merion townships. In Montgomery County it extends as far south as Conshohocken and Spring Mill, and it extends to within a short distance of the towns of Barren Hill and Edge Hill. It extends along the Schuylkill River from Conshohocken to Norristown, and crosses the river, extending into Chester County, and forming the beautiful Chester Valley. But this limestone belt does not end here, it passes entirely through Chester County, and extends into Lancaster County as far as the source of the Big Beaver Creek. The total length of this immense limestone belt from near Abington, Montgomery Co., its eastern extremity, to the Big Beaver Creek, in Lancaster County, its western extremity, is fifty-eight miles. The widest portion of the belt is three miles, while the average width of limestone is two and a half miles. In Chester County, at Downingtown, the belt is not so wide, being only three-fourths of a mile in width. The greatest width of the limestone in Lancaster County is not much more than half a mile. The general structure of this first main belt of limestone is that of a long slender basin or synclinal trough, the southern side of which is much steeper than the northern. From the neighborhood of the Gulf Mills, a little west of the Schuylkill, to its western end this oblique symmetry prevails with scarcely any interruption.

The strata of the north side of the valley, or from the synclinal axis northward, dip at an average inclination of about 45° southward, or more strictly S. 20° E. But this inclination is not constant east of the Schuylkill River. There are two well-defined synclinal basins, flanked by the Potsdam sandstone. West of the river a synclinal basin extends to the northwestward between Bridgeport and Henderson Station, and is also flanked on both sides by the Potsdam sandstone. The south side of the limestone belt between Spring Mill and its eastern extremity is bounded by the Potsdam sandstone. But from Spring Mill west to the Chester County line the South Valley Hill quartzose mica-schists form the remainder of the southern boundary in Montgomery County. The limestone belt is bounded on the north by the Potsdam sandstone and by the new red sandstone. Folds of Potsdam sandstone extend in a diagonal direction across the main belt of limestone at Orelan, Cold Point, and Henderson. Here we find the Potsdam sandstone extending into the limestone. According to Professor Rogers, "The southern steeply upturned outcrop has been more metamorphosed by heat than the northern, and this alteration is greater when they

are in a nearly vertical position or inverted. It is chiefly within these limits that the blue and yellow limestone has been altered by heat and changed into crystalline and granular marble of different colors. Nearly all the marble-quarries opened are included within this steeply upturned or overturned outcrop. It is likewise along this convulsed and metamorphosed side of the trough that nearly all of the largest, deepest, and richest deposits of brown hematite have been met with." The color of the limestone varies in different localities,—pale grayish-blue, white, pale straw-yellow, and bluish-white. The marble is of various colors,—white, black, and often mottled. The thickness of the limestone belt is not known. Professor Hall says, "The probability is that it is not far from two thousand feet thick, but it may be much less." I have noticed that from Potts' Landing to Conshohocken the prevailing color of the limestone is blue, and from Potts' to Norristown we have a variety of colors,—gray, white, yellow, and blue. Gray is the prevailing color. Between these two points there are two small veins of mica-schist which are very narrow. The limestone directly in contact with these I have found has been metamorphosed into a white marble.

The color of limestones is generally due to organic matter which they contain, although not always; the black marbles are colored by graphite or carbonaceous matter; the yellow or brown limestones generally contain iron as oxide or carbonate. Very often in the same quarry will be found several veins, each vein having a different color. The limestones of Montgomery County are highly magnesian; many veins contain enough carbonate of magnesia to form what is known as dolomite. Dolomite contains about 45 per cent. of carbonate of magnesia and 55 per cent. of carbonate of lime when pure, although the percentage of lime and magnesia may be less and still be dolomite. Dolomites are harder and tougher than limestone, and usually present a finer grain; a true dolomite will not effervesce with acetic or hydrochloric acid in the cold, while limestone, composed of carbonate of lime only, will effervesce at once with either of these acids. The hardness of limestone is about 2, while that of dolomite is about 3.5. The more magnesia carbonate enters into combination with carbonate of lime the more the nature changes; it will not effervesce so freely. From an examination of a large number of limestones from quarries in the county, I find that the more carbonate of magnesia enters into their composition the less readily will they effervesce with hydrochloric acid in the cold; and when the percentage of carbonate of magnesia is small they will effervesce quite freely with hydrochloric acid. This might be an approximate method of determining whether a limestone be highly magnesian. Most of the county limestones are highly magnesian, containing from 10 to 35 per cent. of carbonate of magnesia, although many veins contain very little, if any, magnesia, and are mostly carbonate

of lime. The limestones of Port Kennedy are highly magnesian, containing as high as 42 per cent. carbonate of magnesia. Another sample yielded 38.40 per cent. of carbonate of magnesia. The first sample might be called a dolomite. The limestone near Conshohocken does not contain so much carbonate of magnesia. A sample from O'Brien's quarry yielded 17 per cent. carbonate of magnesia. The limestones from Norristown to Potts' Landing along the river are highly silicious, at least some veins are more so than in the vicinity of Conshohocken. No rule, however, can be laid down about this, for very often in the same quarry one vein will contain 3 per cent. of silica and the next vein 9 per cent. of silica. The variation is so great that it is a source of much trouble and inconvenience when the limestone is used as a flux in the blast-furnace. When so used it is advantageous to secure limestone as free from silica as possible, because the object of the limestone is to combine with the silica and clay in the iron ore and form a slag, and if the limestone used contain a high percentage of silica it will necessitate the use of an extra amount of limestone. Marble is simply limestone which is changed in structure and rendered crystalline and granular; by this metamorphosis the organic matter of the limestone is burnt out and it becomes white, and changes from a morpous to a crystalline form.

If limestone be broken into small pieces and examined under the microscope the fragments will be found to be of irregular shape, and are not crystalline; but when marble is examined it will be found to consist of a mass of crystals or grains, very often like loaf-sugar. Marble and limestone are both carbonate of lime, but marble generally has less of foreign impurities, such as silica, iron, and alumina. Nearly all the marble-quarries hitherto opened in Montgomery County are included within or near the southern edge of the limestone belt. The largest marble-quarries in Montgomery County are at Marble Hall. Marble was first quarried at this place one hundred years ago, and immense quantities have been shipped all over the country. It has furnished Philadelphia with a considerable quantity for building and architectural purposes. The quarry is about four hundred feet long and nearly three hundred feet in depth. The beautiful white marble used to build the great monument at Washington was obtained from this quarry. It came from a vein about five feet in thickness near the bottom of the quarry. The present owner of these quarries is Mr. Daniel O. Hitner. This quarry is especially interesting, as it contains the only layer of statuary marble found in the county. It was found at a depth of one hundred and twenty feet, and is only six inches wide. It is of a yellowish-white color. Nearly all marble dealers import the fine white statuary marble used for headstones, etc., from Italy. This marble is very fine-grained and white, and can be readily cut and carved into ornamental figures. Our Montgomery County

marble is too coarse-grained for this fine work. In the vicinity of Spring Mill there is a marble-quarry, next in position to the westward. This is owned by Mr. Channing Potts, and has been worked for many years, and has furnished an immense amount of marble. White, blue, and mottled marble have been mined from this quarry. The next quarry to the westward where marble is obtained is west of the Schuylkill, near Henderson Station, in Upper Merion township. This quarry is now worked by Daniel O. Hitner, and was opened about 1869. It is now in active operation, and is being extended. Both the gray and the blue varieties of marble are mined here.

About two hundred yards from this quarry, on the opposite side of the road, there is Henderson's quarry. This is the next marble-quarry in order to the westward. It was opened about the year 1808. There are three kinds of marble mined here,—the blue and the gray varieties and a very interesting bed of black marble. This black marble occupies the south side of the quarry, and is susceptible of a very fine polish. It is very coarse-grained and crystalline. On analysis I found the black color is due to graphite. When the marble is dissolved in muriatic acid these small specks of graphite can be readily seen. The amount of silica present in this marble is very small. It is quite pure, and when burned in a kiln turns white, the graphite being burned out. The black marble of the limestone belt seems to be confined to this quarry and vicinity, where graphite is found. At the beginning of the belt in Abington township the limestone is very slaty and highly silicious, and where the surface has decomposed it looks like a white sand. As you proceed westward this is no longer noticed. Between the Schuylkill River and the eastern end of the limestone belt a great many limestone-quarries have been opened and are in active operation, supplying an excellent quality of lime for building purposes. These quarries are located principally in Plymouth, White Marsh, and Springfield townships, and are owned by L. K. Graver & Co., George Corson & Brother, George Hagy & Brother, Daniel Williams, Joseph Smith, Thomas Phipps, C. A. Cox, Frank Ramsey, David Marple, Charles Marple, and D. M. Leedom.

About one mile north from Conshohocken there is O'Brien's limestone and marble quarry. It was opened about fifty years ago, and is within a short distance of the stone-quarry. This limestone does not contain as much magnesia as many others. Mr. Fulton says the stone seldom contains under seventy per cent. of carbonate of lime. The silica varies from three to nine per cent., and the phosphorus generally runs below .01. On analysis the stone yields:

Carbonate of lime.....	75.00 = Lime, 42.00.
Carbonate of magnesia.....	17.00 = Magnesia, 8.09.
Ferric oxide and alumina.....	3.00
Phosphorus.....	.01
Silicic acid.....	5.00
Sulphur.....	Trace.
	100.01

This stone has been much used as a flux in the blast-furnaces of Conshohocken and vicinity.

At Norristown is Mogee's quarry, situated between a small belt of Potsdam sandstone and the new red sandstone. This is the end of the limestone belt east of the Schuylkill.

At Swedesburg are the most extensive quarries and limekilns in Montgomery County. They are owned by William Rambo. They have been operated for many years, and the stone is highly magnesian. Thomas Rambo and Nathan Rambo own valuable quarries near by. McInnes' limestone-quarry, near Bridgeport, is highly magnesian, and yields three varieties of stone. Derr's marble-quarries, near the Chester County line, furnished the marble of the Norristown court-house. They are extensively worked. The following analyses of Montgomery County limestones were kindly furnished by the Pottstown Iron Company and the Phoenix Iron Company:

Port Kennedy Limestone, Phoenix Iron Co.'s Quarries.	Port Kennedy.	Port Kennedy.	Potts Landing Limestone.	Norristown Limestone, William Mogee's Quarries.	Norristown Limestone.
	(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)
Carbonate of lime.....	49.64	53.21	66.50	49.25	51.73
Carbonate of magnesia...	42.00	38.40	30.00	41.72	42.84
Alumina.....	.38				
Ferric oxide.....	1.02	4.30	0.18	0.92	0.23
Silica.....	6.57	4.22	2.40	4.22	1.50

The county limestones contain so much magnesia that at Ambler Station chemical-works manufacture Epsom salts and all other magnesia compounds from our county limestone.

Trap Rock and Trap Dikes of Montgomery County.—Trap is an igneous rock that came to the surface in a melted state through a fissure or opening from a place where the rock was liquid. When the opening becomes filled with the rock it is called a dike; these dikes vary in width from a few inches to many feet, or they may form immense masses of rock, like the Palisades along the Hudson River. Sometimes the trap, when cooling from a molten state, has assumed a columnar structure instead of being in sharp, irregular masses. The Giant's Causeway, Ireland, and Fingal's Cave, island of Staffa, are examples of trap rock crystallizing in columns. Very often, when the fissure became full of liquid rock, it would overflow, and the rock would run out over the surface of the adjoining country; this accounts for the many boulders of trap rock that are found some distance from the trap dike of Montgomery County. Trap dikes are of various lengths; sometimes they extend across the country for several miles in a straight line, and very often the dikes are curved. Trap is commonly known under the name of mun-

dock; this term is applied to it at several localities throughout the county. In appearance it is a dark-colored rock, quite heavy, and exceedingly tough and difficult to break, and when broken splits into pieces of an irregular shape, very often rounded and curved. It may be broken by a hammer or by another piece of trap; ordinary rock will not break it. It is composed of two minerals, feldspar and augite. The feldspar is the variety known as Labradorite, which is the lime and soda feldspar. Augite is a mineral resembling hornblende, and in composition is a silicate of lime, magnesia, iron, and alumina; it is of a black color. A great many lavas from volcanoes, and many other igneous rocks, although not of the same structure as trap, are similar in composition. Trap is a rock that weathers very slowly; the elements seem to have but little action on it, yet many of the trap boulders of the county are coated with a brown covering about one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness, which it has taken many years' exposure to form. The brown color of this coating is probably due to oxide of iron. When this coating is broken off and a fresh fracture surface exposed, it is found to be granular and rather brilliant in appearance.

Montgomery County has a trap dike running through the limestone belt for several miles. This extensive trap dike commences in Springfield township at Flourtown, in the limestone belt, and extends westward in a straight line through White Marsh township; it follows the southern end of the limestone belt through to Conshohocken, where it crosses the river, and can be seen in its bed. It outcrops again in West Conshohocken below the stone-quarries, and extends through Upper Merion township, where it can be traced without interruption to the Chester County line, being a short distance above the Gulf Creek. From the Chester County line to the Schuylkill at West Conshohocken there is no difficulty whatever in finding excellent exposures of trap, especially along the river at West Conshohocken, where there is an abutment of trap and numerous weathered boulders along the railroad. Between Conshohocken and Marble Hall the dike can be traced easily. It passes directly through Conshohocken, and crosses five of the county roads before it reaches Marble Hall; between these two points there are many loose boulders of this rock. From Marble Hall to the Wissahickon Creek the dike cannot be seen, as it is covered with a deposit of clay; but there is a fine exposure on the Wissahickon Creek, where it cuts through the dike, and the creek is turned from its course at one point by contact with the dike.

From Flourtown to Marble Hall the trap runs through limestone and clay; from Marble Hall to Conshohocken it is found between the southern portion of the limestone belt and the mica-slates; from Conshohocken through Mechanicsville to the Chester County line it extends through the mica-slates of the South Valley Hill. The dike crosses the Bethlehem

turnpike near the meeting-house. It also crosses the Perkiomen turnpike and the Norristown or Ridge turnpike. This dike does not end in Chester County, but extends on into Delaware County, ending near a road leading from the Lancaster turnpike to the King of Prussia village. This is the largest trap dike in the county. Where it crosses the Perkiomen turnpike, between Marble Hall and Barren Hill, this dike is thirty feet in width. Numerous boulders and exposures of trap are found between Camp Hill and Jarrettown, and these probably mark the continuation of the dike. According to the most recent survey, "there are exposures of trap in several localities northeast of Flourtown, but it has not been traced continuously." During the summer of 1883 I found almost a continuous line of trap boulders and exposures between Jarrettown and Camp Hill, which is about one and a quarter miles from Flourtown. The school-house at Jarrettown, Upper Dublin township, is situated on what is known as Mundock Ridge. Trap rocks are scattered around in great abundance on this ridge. They are of various sizes, from quite small blocks up to large boulders which are three and four feet in thickness. On the road through the ridge which leads to Camp Hill, especially in the woods near the school-house, there are many boulders of immense size. In many places between Jarrettown and Camp Hill the fields are enclosed by walls which are made of trap boulders of irregular size. Some of these blocks are weathered, but most of them have fresh black surfaces exposed, and are not browned by the weather.

Between these two points trap boulders are found along the road. Sometimes for a short distance no blocks are found; for instance, at the north base of Camp Hill, and for a short distance beyond, we find no boulders; but on the south side of the hill, where this road joins the road leading to Edge Hill, I found several large trap rocks. These exposures do not end at Jarrettown, but are found farther on along the road leading to Horshamville. I have since been informed that trap exposures are found at Horshamville, which is about two and a half miles northeast of Jarrettown. All of these exposures between Flourtown and Horshamville indicate that the dike, after leaving the limestone, enters the new red sandstone, and probably extends in a northeasterly direction as far as Horshamville, and it may be that the dike does not end here. Future investigation will prove whether the course indicated after the dike leaves Flourtown is the true one, but I believe that it is. The length of the trap dike from Flourtown to Mechanicsville is about eight miles, and if it be true that the dike continues as far as Horshamville, the entire length would be about fifteen miles. There are several smaller dikes in the county, but none of these compare in size to the dike of the limestone belt. In Marlborough township near Sumneytown there is a small trap dike.

In Pottsgrove township a short distance from Pottstown is the natural curiosity known as the "Ringing Rocks." These rocks are widely known throughout the county, and are visited frequently by curiosity-seekers. Some of the rocks are small, while many are the size of a hoghead or larger. These boulders are scattered around the surface for a considerable area; some are weathered, and many have fresh surfaces exposed. When these rocks are struck with a hammer or a piece of metal they give forth a musical sound. Different tones are produced by striking different rocks; the sound seems to vary with the size of the rock. Hence the name Ringing Rocks. These rocks are sonorous, and when they are struck with a piece of metal the rock is set in vibration, and these vibrations are communicated to the air, and sound waves are formed. These rocks are trap rocks of the same kind as those which form the large dike. The popular idea is that this locality is the only one where these Ringing Rocks will produce sound. But any of the trap boulders, no matter where found, when they rest on a good foundation (for example, another piece of trap), will produce musical tones. Those near Jarrettown give good tones when struck with a hammer.

There are two or three small trap dikes near Pottstown, which extend through the new red sandstone, and the boulders belonging to one of these dikes comprise the Ringing Rocks. There are several varieties of trap rock; those of the county are known under the name of *dolerite*. This rock is defined as a granular mixture of a bluish-black or gray color, having a density of about 3, and containing Labradorite and augite, and sometimes a small amount of magnetic iron ore. This rock is studied sometimes under the microscope. In order to do this the rock is ground on an emery-wheel until a thin slice is obtained, and when this thin section of rock is examined under the microscope the minerals composing the rock can be seen and identified. The augite occurs often in crystals of a bright black color, and the magnetic iron occurs in the form of irregular grains or crystals, arranged sometimes in regular rows or disposed in files. The Labradorite is also found in crystals.

A sample of trap rock found near the "Bird-in-Hand" tavern, on the road from Gulf Mills to Bryn Mawr, which is near the end of the dike, was analyzed by F. A. Genth, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania, who found

	Per cent.
Loss by ignition.....	2.15
Silicic acid.....	61.56
Titanic acid.....	1.63
Phosphoric acid.....	0.13
Alumina.....	17.38
Ferric oxide.....	6.57
Ferrous oxide.....	3.85
Magnesia.....	3.42
Lime.....	10.19
Lithia.....	Trace.
Soda.....	2.19
Potash.....	1.46

This analysis gives a good idea of the general composition of trap.

Serpentine and Soapstone Deposits.—Serpentine is a mineral which does not crystallize, but occurs massive in large rocks or beds. The rock is usually some shade of green, and is quite soft, being readily cut by a knife. It makes a very ornamental building stone, and many public buildings and handsome private residences are built of this rock. Serpentine is a magnesian rock; in composition it is a combination of silicate and hydrate of magnesia, containing from forty to forty-four per cent. of silica, thirty-three to forty-three per cent. of magnesia, ten to fifteen per cent. of water, one to ten per cent. of ferrous and ferric oxides, and from one to six per cent. of alumina, and sometimes a little chromium or nickel oxide. This rock is susceptible of a high polish, and presents a most beautiful appearance when finely polished. One peculiarity of serpentine is it yields up nothing nourishing or sustaining to plant life or vegetation, and nothing except moss and lichens seem to flourish on its surface. Near West Chester are the Serpentine Barrens, so called on account of their unproductiveness; these barrens are in the main composed of serpentine. In our own county in Lower Merion and Springfield townships, where the serpentine beds are found, we notice loose blocks of serpentine of enormous dimensions, and these are covered only by lichens and cryptogamous plants, which are low forms of vegetation. Nothing else seems to flourish on these rocks.

In New Caledonia and among the Alps the natives apply the name Dead Mountains to hills of serpentine, because they can raise but little on them, and they are almost devoid of vegetation. Precious serpentine is of a rich oil-green color, and is much used for inlaid work. Verd antique is a clouded serpentine, used for ornamental purposes and tables.

Soapstone.—Soapstone is also a magnesian rock, which contains about sixty-two per cent. of silica, thirty-two to thirty-three per cent. of magnesia, and about five per cent. of water. It has a very soapy or greasy feel, hence the name soapstone. It is of various colors; white, green, and gray of various shades are the most common. It is very soft, and can be readily cut or carved. Soapstone is also known under the name of steatite. There is a mineral of a green color which separates into scales like mica and which occurs in soapstone; this mineral is called talc. It is of the same composition as soapstone, and is exceedingly soft; its hardness is 1, being the first member of the scale of hardness. Soapstone occurs associated with serpentine; very often it is found in the same belt or bed. Many serpentine beds in this State contain soapstone, and most always we find talc associated with serpentine. The deposits of serpentine in Montgomery County have yielded an abundance of soapstone and many specimens of talc.

There are two extensive belts of serpentine in

Montgomery County. The longest belt commences on the northern brow of Chestnut Hill, between the two turnpikes, and extends westward across the Wissahickon Creek. It passes through Springfield township; there is an exposure just north of Manatawna. This belt crosses the Schuylkill River between Lafayette and Princeton Stations. It extends through Lower Merion township to Bryn Mawr, which is at the county line. This deposit is a straight line of outcrop of steatite or serpentine from Chestnut Hill to Bryn Mawr. Along the eastern and central parts of its course the southern side of the belt consists chiefly of a talcose steatite, the northern side containing much serpentine in lumps dispersed through the steatite, but towards the western side this separation seems to disappear. The serpentine belt is plainly seen from Chestnut Hill to Wissahickon Creek, where enormous blocks cover the surface of the bed. Near the Schuylkill the large blocks of serpentine and soapstone are again seen, and they choke the bed of the ravine next north of the soapstone-quarry. On the west side of the Schuylkill this serpentine and steatite rock is still visible in large blocks a little above the soapstone of that bank of the river. Near Merion Square the exposure is prominent, the surface being strewn with large masses. These rocks may be distinguished from others by the enormous size of the loose blocks, and by the coating of lichens and mosses which flourish on them. The rock is visible in the Pennsylvania Railroad cut south of Bryn Mawr. It is not certain whether this belt from Chestnut Hill to Bryn Mawr is continuous; if this be proved, then the entire length of this serpentine belt would be six miles. It is found entirely within the mica-schist belt of rocks. The next serpentine belt is found near the Schuylkill River, about one-third of a mile north of Lafayette; it extends east to the brook which flows into the Schuylkill at Lafayette. This belt begins in White Marsh township, and extends westward across the Schuylkill, through Lower Merion township, to the Gulf road about one-third of a mile north of Bryn Mawr. This deposit occurs along the northern edge of the mica-schists, and runs almost parallel to the first belt described; they are only about a mile apart. It is not known whether this belt is continuous, but if it be continuous the length of it would be about four miles. Another outcrop of serpentine is found south of Gulf Mills, within half a mile from Morgan's Corner. This deposit is found between the slates of the South Valley Hill and the syenite. This exposure has only a length of a few hundred feet, but it is at least three hundred feet wide. It is thought to belong to the belt of serpentines which extend through Delaware County and part of Chester County.

The serpentine belt of Bryn Mawr, after leaving Lower Merion township, extends through Delaware County in a curve towards the city of Chester, on the Delaware River. About a mile east of Roxborough,

near the mouth of Cresheim Creek, there is a small bed of serpentine, which seems to be confined to this locality only, as it has not been observed anywhere else in the neighborhood. There is a quarry near the Schuylkill River, and an abandoned quarry near Merion Square. The soapstone-quarry at Lafayette is owned by Mr. Prince. A great variety of minerals is found here. The soapstone is very soft, and is readily quarried in blocks, which are used for fire-stones in furnaces, and for jambs for fireplaces; it will stand a high temperature. There is a mineral found in soapstone called pyrophyllite, which when heated will curl like a worm, and sometimes crack the stone. Before marble came into use in the county for door-steps soapstone was used, but was too soft.

Mesozoic, or New Red Sandstone.—The familiar red sandstone rocks cover the northern and central portions of the county. They extend from Trenton to Norristown and Valley Forge, and the sandstone and red shale can be traced along the Schuylkill River from Norristown to Pottstown. All that portion of the county north of the limestone belt and north of the Potsdam sandstone and syenite is covered with new red sandstone and shale. The mesozoic formation is composed of reddish-brown shale, sandstone, and in some localities of conglomerate. The shales and sandstones are generally of red color, which is due to the red oxide of iron which they contain. There are quite a variety of sandstones in the county belonging to this formation. In some localities we find sandstone mixed with much clay. Elsewhere is found rock composed mostly of grains of sand, scarcely any clay or oxide of iron with it. At Norristown, Bridgeport, and other localities is found white sandstone, containing feldspar and mica, with not enough oxide of iron to color it red; it makes an excellent building stone. The red sandstone is more abundant than those which contain feldspar.

At Morgan's Mills and Fort Washington conglomerate is found. A ride over the Stony Creek Railroad from Norristown to Lansdale will show an unusually shaly district, mentioned under soils. The rocks of the red sandstone formation are supposed to have been deposited in an inland sea which once covered this region, in the same way that gravel, sand, and mud are now forming rocks. This was the age of reptiles, and their footprints are preserved to this day. Immense frog-like creatures and bird-like reptiles, whose remains were found in this rock at the Phoenixville tunnel (see Fossils, etc.), are supposed to have flourished during this age. Trap dikes traverse this formation, and occasionally small veins of coal and lignite are found. Red soils result from the rocks of this formation. The copper deposits at Shannonville and Upper Salford are found in the new red sandstone.

Potsdam Sandstone.—Professor Rogers called this rock the primal sandstone; it is often called the Edge Hill rock. It received the name Potsdam from its

great development at Potsdam, N. Y. The principal exposures of this rock in the county are found flanking the limestone valley on the north, between Valley Forge and the eastern extremity of the limestone basin east of Fitzwatertown. It encircles the eastern end of the limestone belt, and extends westward as a narrow belt south of the limestone to Spring Mill. At Henderson's Station, Bridgeport, Hickorytown, Cold Point, and Oreland folds of this sandstone are found penetrating the limestone. The historic hills of Valley Forge are Potsdam sandstone. The formation is well developed at Edge Hill, Rubicam Station, and Willow Grove; near the latter place there is a picturesque spot known as "The Rocks." They are cliffs of hard conglomerate with pebbles of blue quartz. This is supposed to represent the beach of an ancient sea, and the pebbles are among the first ever made. This Cambrian sea contained no fishes, but only the lowest forms of animal life. Any organic remains or fossils which may have belonged to this formation are either obliterated or so flattened that they cannot be recognized. One fossil found in abundance near Willow Grove is the *Scolithus linearis* (see Fossils).

The Potsdam sandstone does not much resemble the new red sandstone; it is more slaty, and readily broken up into layers, and contains scales of mica, which sometimes make it flexible. It is generally made up of a fine-grained quartz, and contains fine scales of mica, which give it a slaty structure. It is generally of a white or gray color, although sometimes red. Occasional beds of conglomerate are met with. Very often this sandstone contains ripple-marks due to water; from this fact it is supposed that this sandstone was formed at the edge of an ancient sea.

Bryn Mawr Gravel.—Upon the tops of some of the high hills north of Philadelphia, near Chestnut Hill and Bryn Mawr, there are curious patches of an ancient gravel, which has been studied by Professor H. C. Lewis, who names it the "Bryn Mawr Gravel." It is found at elevations of from three hundred and twenty-five to four hundred and fifty feet above the Schuylkill. It is supposed that these deposits of gravel are the remains of an ancient ocean beach and the remnants of a once continuous formation, and that erosion has swept away everything except these few isolated patches. The gravel consists of rounded or sharp pebbles of quartzite or grains of sand cemented by iron. Sometimes the gravel is covered with a brownish-black iron glaze. The pebbles are very hard. At Bryn Mawr the gravel is seen in the railroad cut below the station. It is about four hundred and thirty feet high and nine miles distant from the river. The gravel is ten feet deep, and rests upon the gneiss-rock, which is decomposed. Near Chestnut Hill, on the City Line road, at its highest elevation, four hundred and twenty-five feet above the river, there is another deposit of gravel and conglomerate,

with numerous sharp fragments of quartzite. A similar gravel is found on some of the high hills of New Jersey and Delaware, and it continues through the Southern States in the same relative position. Professor Lewis assigns it to the tertiary age. It is the oldest surface formation in Pennsylvania.

South Valley Hill Mica-Schists and Slates.—

These rocks form a ridge which flanks the Chester Valley limestone on the south, hence the name. In Montgomery County these slates are found in the southern part of Upper Merion township. They cross the Schuylkill at Conshohocken, and extend into White Marsh township. Near the Gulf Mills the hill divides into two spurs. This is the rock of the Conshohocken stone-quarries, which is always in demand for bridge-building and heavy masonry. This rock is a quartzose mica-schist, and contains seven per cent. or more of oxide of iron. It is slaty in appearance, and generally of a grayish tint and silky lustre. The deposits of clay in the county are found in the vicinity of the slates, and it is supposed that some of the clay-beds are derived from the decomposition of the mica in the slates. This seems probable, as beds of fine white sand sometimes accompany the clay; this sand is the quartz of the schists and slates. The deposits of iron ore in the county are found near the mica-slates in the clay. It is thought that some of the brown hematite ores are derived from the slates, as they contain over seven per cent. of oxide of iron, and when they decompose and form clay the oxide of iron is deposited. The rocks of this formation rest on the limestone, and are of more recent age, according to Professor Hall, who assigns them to Hudson River age.

Syenite and Granitic Rocks (Laurentian).—The hard crystalline rocks of this group in Montgomery County extend from Moreland township, at the Bucks County line, westward across the Schuylkill River to the Delaware County line. In Moreland and Upper Dublin townships the new red sandstone forms the northern boundary. Between Chestnut Hill and the Delaware County line the mica-schists form the southern boundary, and from the Schuylkill to the Delaware County line the limestone and mica-schists of the South Valley Hill form the northern boundary. East of the Schuylkill the Potsdam forms the northern boundary to the vicinity of Willow Grove. These syenite rocks are exceedingly tough and hard, and but little acted on by the weather. Hills of softer rock were in the course of time worn down to the surface, but the syenite ridges remain as monuments of the past. The hills known as Spring Mill Heights are syenite. The cuts exposed by the Pennsylvania Railroad in passing through the Schuylkill Valley offer an excellent opportunity for studying the syenite belt from Spring Mill to the serpentine rock. It was the hardest rock along the line to cut through. The Schuylkill River between West Conshohocken and Spring Mill is turned from its course by the re-

sistance offered by the hard syenite rocks. It is the oldest rock in Montgomery County, and contains no fossils.

Syenite is composed of quartz, feldspar, and hornblende. It is composed of the same minerals as granite, only it contains hornblende instead of mica. It makes an excellent building stone. The quartz in this belt of syenite is characteristic, as it is of bluish tint. It is sometimes difficult to determine whether the other rocks of this belt are granites or granitic gneisses. The feldspar is both pinkish and white, and certain bands of this rock contain so much feldspar as to have a structure like porphyry.

Philadelphia, Manayunk, and Chestnut Hill Mica-Schists and Gneisses.—The rocks exposed along the Schuylkill River from its mouth to a short distance above Lafayette Station on the Norristown Branch of the Reading Railroad have been divided into three groups by Professor Hall: First, the Philadelphia group; second, the Manayunk group; and third, the Chestnut Hill group. The Philadelphia group underlies the other two, and the Chestnut Hill group is the highest. These rocks extend eastward as far as Trenton, and westward into Delaware County. These Schuylkill rocks are not visible in New Jersey, as they sink beneath the surface; but they come to the surface again on Staten Island and in New York. According to Professor Lesley, these three groups of rock are between ten thousand and twenty thousand feet in thickness. They are known as the azoic rocks, and are the oldest rocks of which we have any knowledge; most of the other rocks have been formed from them, as they are the foundation rocks of the old continents. They were formed when the lowest forms of animal life were introduced on our globe, and were the beds of the old oceans. Any trace of animal life that may have existed in these rocks has become obliterated by the heat and pressure to which they were subjected. Many of the minerals of the county are found in these formations. These rocks are mica-schists and gneisses. Gneiss, like granite, is composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica; but the gneiss is arranged in parallel layers, while granite is not. Mica-schist is a crystalline assemblage of mica and quartz, and sometimes feldspar, arranged in layers. The Philadelphia group extends from the Delaware River on the south to the vicinity of Falls of Schuylkill. The rocks of this group are different variety of gneisses and mica-schists. The Manayunk group extends from the vicinity of the Falls of Schuylkill to a point half-way between Manayunk and Lafayette Station; it is exposed along the Schuylkill. The rocks of this belt are schists and gneisses, and are very much weathered, the feldspar especially is often white and chalky in appearance from decomposition; this is noticeable at Wissahickon Station. The Chestnut Hill group extends from the vicinity of Chestnut Hill to the county line at Bryn Mawr.

Along the Schuylkill the rocks are exposed from a point between Manayunk and Lafayette to the syenite formation. The schists and gneisses of this group contain an abundance of garnets. It is in this group that serpentine and soapstone occur. The division of these Schuylkill rocks into groups is somewhat geographical and is not definite. It is often difficult to determine whether the rock is a gneiss or schist.

Early Accounts of Lime.¹—Among the extensive manufactures of Montgomery County can be mentioned lime, the history of which we are not aware of having been attempted by any other writer. The quantity now used for agricultural, building, and manufacturing purposes has become immense. The annual production here in 1875 was estimated at fully two millions of bushels, and has probably reached now to nearly one-third more. The census of 1840 gave the value of lime manufacture in this county at \$236,162, and for Plymouth township, \$45,218; White Marsh, \$51,458; Upper Dublin, \$20,275; Upper Merion, \$74,772; and in Abington township, \$11,800. In 1858 the writer personally visited seventy-five limekilns in the township of Plymouth, said to contain the average capacity of fifteen hundred bushels each. This would alone make by one burning considerably over one hundred thousand bushels, and the number of kilns there has since been increased.

The earliest mention we have been enabled to find of limestone, and of lime being made therefrom to be used for building purposes, is in a letter written by Robert Turner, of Philadelphia, dated 3d of 6th month, 1685, addressed to William Penn in England, from which we learn that "Samuel Carpenter is our limeburner on his wharf. Brave limestone found here, as the workmen say, being proved." The next mention found is in another letter to Penn, written by Nicholas More, dated "Green Spring, the 13th of September, 1686," wherein he states that "Madam Farmer has found out as good limestone on the Schuylkill as any in the world, and is building with it; she offers to sell ten thousand bushels at sixpence the bushel upon her plantation, where there are several considerable hills, and near to your Manor of Springfield." The aforesaid was evidently the wife of Jasper Farmer, who had arrived here in November, 1685, and had taken up in the present White Marsh township a tract of five thousand acres of land, but died soon thereafter. His son, Edward Farmer, subsequently became the owner of about three-fourths of this purchase.

For building purposes the Swedes and other early settlers first used lime prepared from oyster shells, of which we find mention made by several writers. Thomas Budd, in his account of Pennsylvania, printed in 1685, says, "We make lime of oyster shells, which by the sea and bay-side are so plentiful that we may load ships with them." He further informs us that there is no limestone "as we yet know of,"

from which we are led to infer that Samuel Carpenter and Madam Farmer, as has been mentioned, must have been among the earliest to convert limestone into lime. Even prior to the summer of 1685 considerable building had been done in Philadelphia and its vicinity, which required no small amount of the article as prepared from oyster shells.

William Penn, in a letter to the Marquis of Halifax, dated 9th of 12th month, 1683, mentions that "about one hundred and fifty very tolerable houses for wooden ones" had been erected in Philadelphia. In his "Further Account of Pennsylvania," written in December, 1685, he states that the number had been increased to three hundred and fifty-seven houses, "divers of them large, well built, with good cellars, three stories, and some with balconies." He also mentions in the same of "divers brickeries going on, and some brick houses going up." Robert Turner, in a letter from Philadelphia, 3d of 6th month, 1685, states that "we are now laying the foundation of a plain brick meeting-house, sixty by forty feet," and that "Pastorius, the German Friend, with his people, are preparing to make brick next year." These statements show the necessity of lime, for which purpose no inconsiderable quantities must have been required, and that the discovery of limestone so near the city created at once a demand from its superior quality, ranking, as has since been proven, among the best found in the country.

John Goodson wrote from Philadelphia, 24th of 6th month, 1690, "that six carters have teams daily employed to carry and fetch timber, bricks, stone, and lime for building, which goeth on to admiration. We have rocks of limestone, where many hundreds, yea thousands of bushels of lime are made in one year for this town." John Holme, one of the judges of the Philadelphia County Court, in his poem on "The Flourishing State of Pennsylvania," written in 1696, mentions therein that a few years previously lime had been burned from oyster shells, but since a "great store" of limestone had been discovered in the ground, from which "now is made good stone lime," which was not only superior but cheaper than the former article. He had arrived here from England in 1686, and died in 1701.

At a meeting of the Provincial Council, held May 19, 1698, a road was ordered to be laid out from White Marsh, for the purpose of hauling lime from the kilns there to the city, and to meet the Plymouth road near Cresheim, or the upper part of Germantown. In 1703, Nicholas Saul and others, at "Sandy Run," in the "Manor of Springfield," petition that they had formerly received the grant of a road from the limekilns to Philadelphia on the Germantown road, which the court now ordered should be speedily opened. This is evidently the road proposed by the Council aforesaid, and the present highway leading from the village of White Marsh through Chestnut Hill. In 1713 the road was opened from the afore-

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

said kilns to Skippack, over which also considerable lime was hauled. The Plymouth highway was laid out as "a cart road" in the spring of 1687. This is the road leading from Plymouth to Philadelphia, and now known as the Germantown and Perkiomen turnpike, which was laid on its bed and finished in 1804. It is likely that this was the first road opened for the transportation of lime to the city. What is now known as the Limekiln road was laid out from Germantown to Upper Dublin in 1693, and probably also first opened for the purpose of obtaining lime from the vicinity of the present Fitzwatertown. The road from the latter place to Abington meeting-house was confirmed in 1724, and opened the following year. From the petition it is ascertained that Thomas Fitzwater carried on there the business of lime-burning in 1705.

Gabriel Thomas, who arrived here in 1683, in his account of Pennsylvania, published at London in 1698, mentions that here "there is also very good limestone in great abundance plenty and cheap, of great use in buildings, also in manuring lands." The Manor of Mount Joy, containing seven thousand eight hundred acres, was granted by Penn to his daughter Letitia the 24th of 8th month, 1701. This tract was partly situated in Upper Merion, and we have the authority of Oldmixon's "British Empire in America," published in 1708, that it abounded in limestone, which had been made use of for some time. Edward Farmer, whose settlement in White Marsh was known in 1708 as "Farmer's Town," supplied lime at various times from there for the buildings at Springettsbury, erected by Thomas and Richard Penn, between the years 1732 to the time of his death, in 1745. Francis Rawle, who had settled in Plymouth about 1685, in his "Ways and Means," printed by S. Keimer, of Philadelphia, in 1725, and written the previous year, states on page 54 that of "limestone we have great plenty, of which stone lime is made, which gives the opportunity to the inhabitants to build good stone and brick houses in town and country."

The lime used in building the State-House, from 1729 to 1735, was hauled from the kilns of Ryner Tyson, in Abington township, fourteen miles north of the city. Those kilns and quarries have ever since been in the family, and the business of lime-burning is still carried on by the descendants. The county commissioners in March, 1804, invite proposals for "hauling by the bushel a quantity of lime from Plymouth to Pottstown sufficient to complete the bridge" over the Manatawny, a distance of about twenty-three miles. In 1810, if not earlier, the lime-burners of the county formed themselves into an association, of which Alexander Crawford was president, and John Fitzwater secretary, meeting for several years, in January, at the house of Philip Sellers, White Marsh. In February, 1824, they met at the house of Andrew Hart, Plymouth. The

members at this time were George Tippen, Samuel Davis, John Shepherd, Daniel Fisher, Benjamin Marple, Eleazer Michener, Enoch Marple, John Hellings, George Egbert, George Lare, Henry Johnson, Abraham Marple, William Sands, Joseph Harmer, and Daniel Davis. It appears they soon after dissolved, their proceedings being deemed unlawful, but we presume no more so than any other combination of a similar character. Among their objects was to fix the price of lime and the wood they either purchased or received in exchange.

On so a great a business as the production of lime it is to be regretted that there are so few statistics. It would be interesting to possess a list of the several manufacturers, the number of kilns operated, and the amount respectively made. The quantity sent off by water must be considerable, especially to the States of New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, as also by railroad to adjoining counties, Philadelphia, and other places, for building, manufacturing, and agricultural purposes. The townships of Montgomery that possess limestone are Abington, Upper Dublin, Springfield, White Marsh, Plymouth, and Upper Merion. The limestone surface here may probably comprise about fifteen square miles. Plymouth, no doubt, is now the greatest producer; next Upper Merion, followed by White Marsh and Upper Dublin. Norristown, Swedesburg, and Port Kennedy are extensive shipping-points of this material. The lime of Montgomery County for all building purposes possesses a high reputation, and is regarded among the very best produced.

CHAPTER III.

THE ABORIGINES.

THREE hundred and ninety-one years have elapsed since the commercial nations of the earth first learned of the existence of the North American Indians. From whence they came remains an archæological problem. Their numbers¹ were the subject of con-

¹ Robert Proud, historian, estimated the number of fighting men of eighteen given tribes at 27,900, and total number, 139,500.

Besides, in an historical account, printed in Philadelphia, of the expedition against the Ohio Indians in 1764, under command of Col. Bouquet, there is a list of the Indian nations of Canada and Louisiana, said to be from good authority, and that the account may be depended on, so far as a matter of this kind can be brought near the truth, in which it is asserted that there are 56,580 fighting men of such Indians as the French were connected with in Canada and Louisiana. Assuming this number to be one-fifth of the population, they would have had at that date 282,000.

According to the latest data in the possession of the Interior Department at Washington the number of Indians in the United States is 262,000. It is claimed that with regard to all Indian tribes receiving supplies from the government reasonably accurate statistics have been obtained, as in making issues of goods to the Indians the individual receipt of each head of a family is required. The accounts division of

jecture until after the Revolutionary war, when they became objects of governmental solicitude and care. As a race, they have displayed rare physical powers of endurance, they have shown indomitable courage

the Indian Office therefore possesses a register of the names of all heads of families to whom goods, supplies, or annuities are issued by the government. In most of the States there are remaining small communities of Indians, like the Six Nations in New York, the Eastern Cherokees in North Carolina, the Miamis in Indiana, etc. Having tribal property they maintain a tribal organization. The Indian Office exercises a sort of guardianship over them in the protection of their lands, management of their funds, limiting the contracts they may make and the fees they may pay to attorneys, deciding questions of membership in the tribe, etc.; but they are self-supporting, and receive no goods or supplies from the government. The same may be said of the "five civilized tribes" of the Indian Territory, and of the Indians of the Pacific coast, although some of the latter receive about five per cent. of their subsistence from the Department. They are not dependent upon the government for the supply of their daily wants, and consequently the Indian Department is not able to obtain from them such minute and detailed reports as are required from the semi-savage tribes. In some cases the government is therefore in possession of better statistics from the "wild" tribes than from such as are partially civilized, or at least self-supporting.

Leaving the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory out of the question, these statistics show that the Indians are not now, and for several years past have not been, decreasing in numbers. The births reported in all the tribes last year aggregated 2998; the number of deaths was 2478. An examination of the reports from all the agencies in detail shows many instances of decrease, but the general result is as stated. It is not claimed that these figures are either complete or exact, but they are beyond reasonable doubt sufficient to establish the fact that the Indian race, as a whole, in spite of disadvantageous circumstances, is not dying out. The mortuary customs of most of the tribes render it improbable that many deaths should escape the knowledge of the agent. As regards the death of a relative or friend the Indian is not a stoic; mourning for the deceased, whether slain in battle or dying from natural causes, is usually loud and long continued, and accompanied with ceremonies likely to make every person within the sound of beating tom-toms and wailing voices aware of the loss the tribe has sustained. Over births no such demonstrations are made, so that the error in the figures given is probably that of reporting too small an increase in the tribal numbers.

It is easy to find reports from particular tribes showing a decided decrease during the past year. The Six Nations, New York, lost 235 by death, while there were only 187 births. There are 5116 Indians on the several reservations in New York,—the Senecas, Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondagas, Tonawandas, and Tuscaroras. These Indians are second-rate farmers, as are the Pottawatomies, Kickapoos, and Museses of Kansas, who also lost in numbers last year, the deaths among them exceeding the births by 30 per cent.; and the same is true of Indians similarly situated in Michigan,—the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies of the Mackinac agency. In each of these remnants of tribes there was about the same per cent. of loss. These Indians nearly all wear civilized dress, and they are surrounded by whites.

In the Indian Territory, however, nearly all the tribes are increasing. The agent of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes reports 324 births, 110 deaths among 6769 Indians; the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wishita agency reports 149 births, 96 deaths. Reports from the twenty-one other tribes in the Indian Territory indicate a small per cent. of increase in all except two. The ever unfortunate Poncas and the Senecas suffered a further loss in numbers last year.

Outside of the Territory, without going into detail, it may be said generally that the Indians of the Northern plains, the great Sioux tribes and the Crows, are about stationary. There is perhaps a small increase, but reports are not full enough to show more than that there is no decided change. Citizens of the Southwest will particularly regret to know that the Utes and the Mescalero Apaches are annually increasing in numbers. The fishermen along the borders of Puget Sound, the Payallup, Quillebute, Cœur d'Alene, O'Kanagans, etc., are slowly increasing, while the S'kokomish and Quinaialet Indians of the same region report a decided loss last year.

The generalization indicated by these reports is not a pleasant one. It will be noticed that the uncivilized Indians, or at least those living

and remarkable sagacity. The exceptional among them have been gifted with keen perceptive faculties, creating and preserving tribal relations among themselves for centuries, recognizing the obligations of truth, virtue, and honor, the omnipotent power of a "Great Spirit,"¹ and a great "future hunting-ground."

away from the direct influences of the white race, are increasing, while those living in the midst of prosperous white settlements are gradually dying out. The five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, and especially the Cherokees, who are themselves prosperous, hold the theory that Indians cannot thrive when immediately surrounded by communities of white men; that, being unable to compete with their neighbors, the Indians become hopelessly discouraged. The figures given above appear to confirm this doctrine. Fuller and more accurate statistics may, however, modify or reverse the conclusions based upon the official reports we have quoted, which afford the best data now obtainable.

¹ The following letter of Conrad Weiser, written to a friend, on the subject of the Indians' belief in a Supreme Being, is of more than usual interest:

"ESTEEMED FRIEND,—I write this, in compliance with thy request, to give thee an account of what I have observed among the Indians in relation to their belief and confidence in a Divine Being, according to the observations I have made from 1714, in the time of my youth, to this day (about the year 1746). If, by the word religion, people mean an assent to certain creeds, or the observance of a set of religious duties, as appointed prayer, singing, preaching, baptism, &c., or even heathenish worship, then, it may be said, the Five Nations and their neighbors have no religion. But if, by religion, we mean an attraction to the soul to God, whence proceeds a confidence in, and hunger after, the knowledge of him, then his people must be allowed to have some religion among them, notwithstanding their sometimes savage deportment. For we find among them some tracts of a confidence in God alone, and even, sometimes, though but seldom, a vocal calling upon him. I shall give one or two instances of this that fell under my own observation. In the year 1737, I was sent, the first time, to Onondaga, at the desire of the Governor of Virginia. I departed in the latter end of February, very unexpectedly, for a journey of five hundred English miles, through a wilderness where there was neither road nor path, and at such a time of the year when creatures (animals) could not be met with for food. There were with me a Dutchman and three Indians. After we had gone one hundred and fifty miles on our journey we came to a narrow valley, about half a mile broad and thirty long, both sides of which were encompassed with high mountains, on which the snow laid about three feet deep, in it ran a stream of water also about three feet deep, which was so crooked that it kept a continued winding course from one side of the valley to the other. In order to avoid wading so often through the water, we endeavored to pass along the slope of the mountain, the snow being three feet deep, and so hard frozen on the top that we could walk upon it; but we were obliged to make holes in the snow with our hatchets that our feet might not slip down the mountain, and thus we crept on. It happened that the old Indian's foot slipped, and the root of a tree, by which he held, breaking, he slid down the mountain as from the roof of a house; but, happily, he was stopped in his fall by the string which fastened his pack hitching on the stump of a small tree. The other two Indians could not go to his aid, but our Dutch fellow-traveller did, yet not without visible danger of his own life. I, also, could not put a foot forward till I was helped. After this we took the first opportunity to descend into the valley, which was not till we had labored hard for half an hour with hands and feet. Having observed a tree lying directly off from where the Indian fell, when we were got into the valley again, we went back about one hundred paces, where we saw that if the Indian had slipped four or five paces further he would have fallen over a rock, one hundred feet perpendicular, upon craggy pieces of rock below. The Indian was astonished and turned quite pale; then, with outstretched arms and great earnestness he spoke these words: 'I thank the great Lord and governor of this world, in that he has had mercy upon me, and has been willing that I should live longer.' Which words I at that time put down in my journal. This happened on the 25th of March, 1737. In the 9th of April following, while we were yet on our journey, I found myself extremely weak through the fatigue of so long a journey, with the cold and hunger which I had suffered. There having fallen a fresh snow, about twenty inches deep, and we being yet three days' journey

They have been, and still are, a subject of interesting study, and as the last of their tribes melt away before or are absorbed in the superior civilization that has dispossessed them of a continent, interest in their

from Onondaga, in a frightful wilderness, my spirit failed, my body trembled and shook; I thought I should fall down and die. I stepped aside and sat down under a tree, expecting there to die. My companions soon missed me. The Indians came back and found me sitting there. They remained awhile silent; at last the old Indian said: 'My dear companion, thou hast hitherto encouraged us, wilt thou now quite give up? Remember that evil days are better than good days, for when we suffer much, we do not sin; sin will be driven out of us by suffering; but good days will cause men to sin, and God cannot extend his mercy to them, but, contrawise, when it goeth evil with us, God hath compassion upon us.' These words made me ashamed; I rose up and traveled as well as I could. The next day I went another journey to Onondaga in company with Joseph Spanenberg and two others. It happened that an Indian came to us in the evening who had neither shoes, stockings, shirt, gun, knife, nor hatchet; in a word, he had nothing but an old torn blanket and some rags. Upon inquiring whither he was going, he answered, to Onondaga. I knew him, and asked him how he could undertake a journey of three hundred miles so naked and unprovided, having no provisions nor any arms to kill creatures for his subsistence? He answered, he had been among enemies, and had been obliged to save himself by flight, and so had lost all. This was true in part, for he had disposed of some of his things among the Irish for strong liquors. Upon further talk, he told me very cheerfully, that 'God fed everything which had life, even the rattlesnake itself, though it was a bad creature, and that God would also provide in such a manner that he should get alive to Onondaga. He knew for certain that he should go thither; that it was visible God was with the Indians in the wilderness, because they always cast their care upon him; but that, contrary to this, the Europeans always carried bread with them.' He was an Onondaga Indian; his name was Onontagketa. The next day we traveled in company, and the day following I provided him with a hatchet, knife, flint, and tinder, also shoes and stockings, and sent him before me to give notice to the Council at Onondaga that I was coming, which he truly performed, being got thither three days before us. Two years ago I was sent by the Governor to Shamokin on account of the unhappy death of John Armstrong, the Indian trader (1744). After I had performed my errand, there was a feast prepared, to which the Governor's messengers were invited. There were about one hundred persons present, to whom, after we had in great silence devoured a fat bear, the eldest of the chiefs made a speech, in which he said, 'That by a great misfortune three of their brethren, the white men, had been killed by an Indian; that nevertheless the sun was not yet set (meaning there was no war); it had only been somewhat darkened by a small cloud, which was now done away. He that had done evil was like to be punished, and the land to remain in peace; therefore he exhorted his people to thankfulness to God, and thereupon he began to sing with an awful solemnity, but without expressing any words. The others accompanied him with their voices. After they had done the same Indian, with great earnestness or fervor, spoke these words. 'Thanks, thanks, be to thee, thou great Lord of the world, in that thou hast again caused the sun to shine, and hath dispersed the dark cloud: the Indians are thine.' One more instance may be mentioned on this subject, which has come under my own observation and personal knowledge. In the summer of the year 1760 a number of religious Indians paid a visit to the Quakers in Philadelphia on a religious account. They were mostly of the Minusing tribe, and came from a town called Mahackloosing or Wyalusing, on or near the East Branch of the Susquehanna River, in Pennsylvania, about two hundred miles northwestward from the city. Their chief man, whom the rest of the company styled their minister, was named Papunehung or Papounan, and their interpreter, Job Chilloway, an Indian. On their arrival they waited on Governor Hamilton, to pay him their respects, and to deliver three prisoners whom they had redeemed, having themselves absolutely refused to join with the other Indians in the savage war which raged about that time, though their visit was principally on a different account. They had a public conference with the Governor in the State-House on the occasion, in the presence of many citizens, wherein Papounan expressed the design of their visit was principally to the Quakers, on a religious account; that they desired to do justice, to love God, and to live in peace, requesting at the same time that none

origin, antiquity, habits, and customs seems unabated. Parkman, Campanius, Acrelius, Heckewelder, Penn, Gordon, Proud, and many others have written upon these red men of the forest and their occupancy of the country we now dwell upon. It is certainly true they have nowhere left a deep or lasting impression upon the face of the country occupied by them. To them the earth seems to have had no higher utilities than a vast hunting-ground. The future archæologist may yet find evidence of their origin and earlier conditions of life than those ascertained by writers of our age; to preserve all knowledge thus far acquired of them and, if possible, incite and facilitate further research concerning the remarkable race should induce writers of every century to carry forward their history. The time is not far distant when the remnant of this singular people will accept the inevitable and yield their wild and savage natures to the constant overtures of Christian civilization, when the descendants of chiefs and warriors will open mind and heart and take rank with educators of their generation. Their own race may yet furnish their archæologists and true historians.

We have reached a period in our history when Indian training-schools are no longer experimental. The school at Carlisle, Pa., in successful operation with two hundred youthful inmates of both sexes, is in pleasing contrast with the former policy of the government, which maintained a military post at the same place for the training of "regulars" to slaughter the race on the plains of the West. It may well be that from the number of these people now in course of preparation for intellectual pursuits and a higher life there will come some one or more who will fulfill

of his company should be permitted to have any spirituous liquors, etc. He refused the presents offered by the Governor, and gave him the reasons, further saying, 'I think on God, who made us; I want to be instructed in His worship and service. I am a great lover of peace, and have never been concerned in war affairs. I have a sincere remembrance of the old friendship between the Indians and your forefathers, and shall ever observe it.' After mentioning some other things, and expressing himself further on the view or design of their visit on a religious account, he said, 'Though what he had mentioned respecting religious affairs might appear trivial to some who thought different from him, yet he was fixed in his mind respecting them; that their young men agreed with him, and wanted to love God, and to desist from their former bad course of life,' further declaring, 'I am glad to have an opportunity of mentioning these several affairs in the presence of such a large auditory of young and old people. The great God observes all that passes in our hearts, and hears all that we say one to another, etc. The notes, etc., on the occasion were taken from the interpreter by Secretary Peters. He then finished with a solemn act of public thanksgiving and prayer to God, with great devotion and energy, in the Indian language (not being able to speak nor understand English). The unusualness, force, and sound of the Indian language on such an occasion, with the manifest great sincerity, fervor, and concern of the speaker, seemed to strike the whole auditory in an uncommon manner, as well as the Indians themselves, who all the while behaved with a gravity and deportment becoming the occasion, and appeared to unite heartily with him in his devotion.'

Christian nations have always been zealous in missionary work, and very early in the history of this country pious and devoted men, often more enthusiastic than learned in their calling, came over from European countries under special instructions to convert the heathen Indians. The Swedes were notable for their efforts to "Christianize the savages."

the hope of Humboldt, who says, "I do not participate in the rejecting spirit which has but too often thrown popular traditions into obscurity, but I am, on the contrary, firmly persuaded that by greater diligence and perseverance many of the historical problems which relate to the maritime expeditions of the Middle Ages, to the striking identity in religious traditions, manner of dividing time, and works of art in America and Eastern Asia, to the migrations of the Mexican nations, to the ancient centres of dawning civilization in Aztlan, Quivira, and Upper Louisiana, as well as the elevated plateaux of Cundinamarca and Peru, will one day be cleared up by discoveries of facts with which we have hitherto been entirely unacquainted." Professor W. D. Whitney is not so prophetic as Humboldt, but in evident sympathy with him, and perhaps more practical: "What we have to do at present is simply to learn all we can of the Indian languages themselves, to settle their internal relations, elicit their laws of growth, reconstruct their older forms, and ascend toward their original condition as far as the material within our reach and the state in which it is presented will allow; if our studies shall at length put us in a position to deal with the question of their Asiatic derivation, we will rejoice at it. I do not myself expect that valuable light will ever be shed upon the subject of linguistic evidences; others may be more sanguine, but all must at any rate agree that, as things are, the subject is in no position to be taken up and discussed with profit." Nevertheless, Professor Whitney insists that greater diligence should be devoted to the study of our antiquities. "Our national duty and honor," he contends, "are peculiarly concerned in this matter of the study of aboriginal American languages as the most fertile and important branch of American archaeology. Europeans accuse us, with too much reason, of indifference and inefficiency with regard to preserving memorials of the races whom we have dispossessed and are dispossessing, and to promoting a thorough comprehension of their history. Indian scholars and associations which devote themselves to gathering together and making public linguistic and other archaeological materials for construction of the proper ethnology of the continent are far rarer than they should be among us."

A recent author¹ has brought to notice in condensed

form a number of references to the possible origin of the Indian races on this continent, which fully illustrates the speculative theories indulged in by commentators upon the subject. The Indian tribes who

had a knowledge of an intercourse with America. Slight similarities of costume, face, and habits have been seized upon as eagerly as Penn seized upon the fact that the Indians counted time by moons (as if Penn himself did not do the same thing!) to establish relationship for our barbarians with the children of Israel, with the fugitive Canaanites, etc. The sons of Prince Madoc of course have not been neglected. White Indians in North Carolina spoke the purest sort of a Cymric dialect, and some of the Shawanese are reported to have been seen carrying around Welsh Bibles in the same belt along with their tomakawks and scalping-knives. Menassah Ben Israel concludes, upon the same sort of data as those which convinced Penn, that the lost tribes emerged between California and the Mississippi, but Spizelius and those who followed him in the last century were content to ascribe the origin of our Indians to a country less distant than the Levant. China, Tartary, Siberia, and Kamtschatka, with the Aleutian archipelago, afforded a natural route for immigration, though no attempt is made to explain how the hordes of savages were able to make their way through the frozen wastes of Alaska and British America. The fact that Leif, son of the Northman, Eric the Red, did discover America in the year 1000 A.D. has made work for the pseudo-ethnologists as well as the poets in the scratchings on the Dighton rocks in Massachusetts, and the old mill at Newport, R. I., and has even led to the factitious discovery of supposed inscriptions upon the face of the masses of Seneca sandstone at the falls of the Potomac. The Norsemen themselves encouraged the belief that on the Atlantic coast, between Virginia and Florida, a white nation existed, who clothed themselves in long, snowy robes, carried banners on lofty poles, and chanted songs and hymns. These were supposed to be the Irish immigrants, who replied in pure Gaelic when Raleigh's seamen accosted them, and spared Owen Chapelain's life in 1669 because he spoke to them in Welsh. Alexander von Humboldt has condescended to listen to some of these fables, and to repeat them in his *Cosmos*. The Chinese or Japanese settlement of our continent, by vessels coming over the Pacific Ocean, has found many advocates. Spanish legends are adduced to confirm this view. M. de Guignes, in a memoir read before the French Academy of Inscriptions, contends that the Chinese penetrated to America A.D. 458, and adduces the description and chart of Fou Sang in proof. In our own day that ripe Philadelphia scholar, Charles G. Leland, has republished the story of the so-called island of Fou-Sang and its inhabitants. De Guignes holds that the Chinese were familiar with the Straits of Magellan, and that the Coreans had a settlement on Terra del Fuego. Another Chinese immigration is assigned to A.D. 1270, the time of the Tartar invasion of the "Central Flowery Kingdom." But there are other speculations still on this subject. Thomas Morton, in his "New Canaan" (A.D. 1637), argues for the Latin origin of the Indians, because he heard them use Latin words, and make allusions to the god Pan. Williamson thinks that the race unquestionably springs from a Hindoo or a Cingalese source. Thorowgood, Adair, and Boudinot agree with Penn and Rabbi ben Menasseh. Roger Williams also said, "Some taste of affinity with the Hebrew I have found." Cotton Mather thought that "probably the Devil, seducing the first inhabitants of America into it, therein aimed at the having of them and their posterity out of the sound of the silver trumpets of the gospel, then to be heard throughout the Roman empire. If the Devil had any expectation that by the peopling of America he should utterly deprive any Europeans of the two benefits, literature and religion, which dawned upon the miserable world (one just before, the other just after, the first famed navigation hither), 'tis to be hoped he will be disappointed of that expectation." As for the source of the Indians, Mather fancied them Scythians, because they answered Julius Caesar's description of "*difficilis invenire quam interficere*." But the fact of idle and comical opinions on this subject does not destroy the interest in these speculations, nor the utility of continuing our investigations, on a rational basis, into American archaeology.

¹ Bancroft, in his first edition, permits himself enough dalliance with the hypothesis of a Calmuck or Mongolian immigration as to attempt to show that it was not impossible, perhaps not improbable. Grotius, De Laet, etc., speculated with less information perhaps than our historian, and with more prejudices, but not more widely from the purpose. Some writers have assumed that the Phenicians and Carthaginians, because they made adventurous voyages and passed outside the Straits of Hercules, must have come to America. Plato's myth of the Atlantes has been made to do service in buoying up a sunken continent out of the oozy depths of the ocean and the mermaid grottoes of fantastic legend. Mexico and Peru, as has been infallibly shown time and again, must have got their monuments from Egypt or from India,—Carnac, Luxor, Elephanta are reproduced at Palenque and Uxmal, at Cholula and Cuervo. Aristotle is quoted to show that the ancients must have

(The Algonkins, the Lenni Lenapes in Pennsylvania, were also variously called *Wapamacki* (European corruptions: *Openaki*, *Openagi*, *Abenakis*, *Apenakis*). The Delaware regions appear to have been their principal seat, though affiliated and derivative nations of their stock were found from Hudson's Bay to Florida, and from Lake Superior to East Tennessee. Forty tribes acknowledged the Lenapes as grandfather or parent stock. Their traditions, which are not always authentic, relate

dwelt among the primitive forests of Pennsylvania, as well as those of Delaware, New Jersey, and a part of Maryland, called themselves the Lenni Lenape, or the original people. This general name compre-

that the tribe once upon a time dwelt in the far distant wilds of the West, whence they moved eastward towards sunrise by slow stages, often passing a year in a single camp, but eventually reaching the bank of the *Namoi Sipu*, the River of Fish (Mississippi), where they found the Mengwes or Iroquois, migrating like themselves, but who had descended from the northwest. The Lenape scouts reported the country east of the river to be held by a people called the *Allegeci* (whence the name Allegheny River and Mountains), who were numerous, tall, stout, some of them giants, all dwelling in intrenched or fortified towns. The Lenape were denied leave to settle among the Allegeci, but obtained permission to pass through their country. When they were half over the river, however, the Allegeci attacked and drove them back with great loss. The Lenape now formed an alliance with the Mengwe; the two nations united forces, crossed the river, attacked the Allegeci, and after a long and desperate war defeated them and expelled them from their country, they fleeing southward. The conquered country was apportioned between the conquerors, the Mengwes choosing the northern part, along the lakes, the Lenapes choosing the more southern section, binding on both sides of the Ohio. Moving eastward still, they came finally to the Delaware River and the ocean, and thence spread beyond the Hudson on the north and beyond the Potomac on the south. This legend, however, is full of inconsistencies and incompatibilities, and hardly answers to what was known of the condition and location of the great Algonkian race at the time of the first settlement of the whites among them. As to their origin as members of the human family, they have divers legends. They claim to have come out of a cave in the earth, like the woodchuck and the chipmunk; to have sprung from a snail that was transformed into a human being and taught to hunt by a kind Manitou, after which it was received into the lodge of the beaver and married the beaver's favorite daughter. In another myth a woman is discovered hovering in mid-air above the watery waste of chaos. She has fallen or been expelled from heaven, and there is no earth to offer her a resting-place. The tortoise, however, rose from the depths and put his broad, shield-like back at her service, and she descended upon it and made it her abode, for its dome-like oval resembled the first emergence of dry land from the waters of the deluge. The tortoise slept upon the deep, and round the margin of his shell the barnacles gathered, the scum of the sea collected, and the floating fragments of the shredded sea-weed accumulated until the dry land grew apace, and by and by there was all that broad expanse of island which now constitutes North America. The woman, weary of watching, worn out with sighs for her loneliness, dropped off into a tranquil slumber, and in that sleep she dreamed of a spirit who came to her from her lost home above the skies, and of that dream the fruits were sons and daughters, from whom have descended the human race. Another legend personifies the Great Spirit under the form of a gigantic bird that descended upon the face of the waters, and brooded there until the earth arose. Then the Spirit, exercising its creative power, made the plants and animals, and lastly man, who was formed out of the integuments of the dog, and endowed with a magic arrow that was to be preserved with great care, for it was at once a blessing and a safeguard. But the man carelessly lost the arrow, whereupon the Spirit soared away upon its bird-like wings and was no longer seen, and man had henceforth to hunt and struggle for his livelihood. Manabozho, relates the general Algonkian tradition, created the different tribes of red men out of the carcasses of different animals, the beaver, the eagle, the wolf, the serpent, the tortoise, etc. Manabozho, Messou, Michaboo, or Nanabush is a demi-god who works the metamorphoses of nature. He is the king of all the beasts; his father was the west wind, his mother the moon's great-grandfather, and sometimes he appears in the form of a wolf or a bird, but his usual shape is that of the Gigantic Hare. Often Manabozho masquerades in the figure of a man of great endowments and majestic stature, when he is a magician after the order of Prospero; but when he takes the form of some impish elf, then he is more tricky than Ariel, and more full of hobgoblin devices than Puck. "His powers of transformation are without limit; his curiosity and malice are insatiable;" he has inspired a thousand legends; he is the central figure in the fairy realm of the Indian, which, indeed, is not very fully nor genially peopled. Manabozho is the restorer of the world, submerged by a deluge which the serpent-manitous have caused. Manabozho climbs a tree, saves himself, and

hended numerous distinct tribes, all speaking dialects of a common language (the Algonkin), and uniting around the same great council-fire. Their grand council-house, to use their own expressive figure, extended from the eastern bank of the Hudson on the northeast to the Potomac on the southwest. Many of the tribes were directly descended from the common stock; others, having sought their sympathy and protection, had been allotted a section of their territory. The surrounding tribes not of this confederacy, nor acknowledging allegiance to it, agreed in awarding to them the honor of being the *grandfathers*; that is, the oldest residents in this region. There was an obscure tradition among the Lenni Lenape that in ages past their ancestors had emigrated eastward from the Mississippi, conquering or expelling on their route that great and apparently more civilized nation whose monuments, in the shape of mounds, are so profusely scattered over the great Western valley, and of which several also remain in Pennsylvania along the western slope of the Alleghany Mountains. The Lenni Lenape nation was divided into three principal divisions,—the Unamis, or Turtle tribes; the Unalachtgos, or Turkeys; and the Monseys, or Wolf tribes. The two former occupied the country along the coast between the sea and the Kittatinny or Blue Mountain, their settlement extending as far east as the Hudson and as far west as the Potomac. These were generally known among the whites as the Delaware Indians. The Monseys, or Wolf tribes, the most active and warlike of the whole, occupied the mountainous country between the Kittatinny Mountain and the sources of the Susquehanna and Delaware Rivers, kindling their council-fire at the Minisink flats on the Delaware above the Water Gap. A part of the tribe also dwelt on the Susquehanna, and they had also a village and a peach-orchard in the Forks of the Delaware, where Nazareth is now situated. These three principal divisions were divided into various subordinate clans, who assumed names suited to their character or situation.

The Shawanos, or Shawanees, a restless and ferocious tribe, having been threatened with extermination by a more powerful tribe at the South, sought protection among the friendly nations of the North, whose language was observed to bear a remarkable affinity with their own. A majority of them settled along the Ohio, from the Wabash to near Pittsburgh. A portion was received under the protection of the Lenni Lenapes, and permitted to settle near the Forks of the Delaware and on the flats below Philadelphia. But they soon became troublesome neighbors, and were removed by the Delawares (or possibly by the

sends a loon to dive for mud from which he can make a new world. The loon fails to reach the bottom; the muskrat, which next attempts the feat, returns lifeless to the surface, but with a little sand in the bottom of its paw, from which the Great Hare is able to recreate the world. In other legends the otter and beaver dive in vain, but the muskrat succeeds, losing his life in the attempt.]—*Schurff's History of Philadelphia*.

Six Nations) to the Susquehanna Valley, where they had a village at the Shawnee flats, below Wilkesbarre, on the west side of the river. During the Revolution and the war of 1812 their name became conspicuous in the history of the Northern frontier. The Lenni Lenape tribes consisted, at the first settlement of Pennsylvania, of the Assunpink, or Stony Creek Indians; the Rankokas (Lamikas or Chichequaas); Andastakas, at Christiana Creek, near Wilmington; Neshaminies, in Bucks County; Shackamaxons, about Kensington; Mantas, or Frogs, near Burlington; the Tuteloës and Nanticokes, in Maryland and Virginia (the latter afterwards removed up the Susquehanna); the Monseys, or Minisinks, near the Forks of the Delaware; the Mandes and the Narriticongs, near the Raritan; the Capitanasses, the Gacheos, the Monseys, and the Pomptons, in New Jersey. A few scattered clans or warlike hordes of the Mingoes were living here and there among the Lenapes. Another great Indian confederacy claims attention, whose acts have an important bearing upon the history of Pennsylvania. This confederacy was originally known in the annals of New York as the Five Nations, and subsequently, after they had been joined by the Tuscaroras, as the Six Nations. As confederates they called themselves Aquanuschioni, or United People. By the Lenapes they were called Mengue, or Mingoes, and by the French the Iroquois. The original Five Nations were the Onondagas, the Cayugas, the Oneidas, the Senecas, and the Mohawks. In 1712 the Tuscaroras, being expelled from the interior of North Carolina and Virginia, were adopted as a sixth tribe. The language of all the tribes of the confederacy, except the Tuscaroras, was radically the same, and different from that of the Lenni Lenape. Their dominion stretched from the borders of Vermont to Lake Erie, and from Lake Ontario to the head-waters of the Allegheny, Susquehanna, and Delaware Rivers. This territory they styled their *long house*. The grand council-fire was held in the Onondaga Valley. The Senecas guarded the western door of the house, the Mohawks the eastern, and the Cayugas the southern, or that which opened upon the Susquehanna. The Mohawk nation was the first in rank, and to it appertained the office of principal war chief; to the Onondagas, who guarded the grand council-fire, appertained in like manner the office of principal civil chief, or chief sachem. The Senecas, in numbers and military energy, were the most powerful.

The peculiar location of the Iroquois gave them an immense advantage. On the great channels of water conveyance, to which their territories are contiguous, they were enabled in all directions to carry war and devastation to the neighboring or to the more distant nations. Nature had endowed them with a height, strength, and symmetry of person which distinguished them at a glance among the individuals of other tribes. They were as brave as they

were strong, but ferocious and cruel when excited in savage warfare; crafty, treacherous, and over-reaching when these qualities best suited their purpose. The proceedings of their grand council were marked with great decorum and solemnity. In eloquence, in dignity, and profound policy their speakers might well bear comparison with the statesmen of civilized assemblies. By an early alliance with the Dutch on the Hudson they secured the use of fire-arms, and were thus enabled not only to repel the encroachments of the French, but also to exterminate or reduce to a state of vassalage many Indian nations. From these they exacted an annual tribute or acknowledgment of fealty, permitting them, however, on that condition to occupy their former hunting-grounds. "The humiliation of tributary nations was, however, tempered with a paternal regard for their interests in all negotiations with the whites, and care was taken that no trespasses should be committed on their rights, and that they should be justly dealt with." To this condition of vassalage the Lenni Lenape or Delaware nation had been reduced by the Iroquois, as the latter asserted, by conquest. The Lenapes, however, smarting under the humiliation, invented for the whites a cunning tale in explanation, which they succeeded in imposing upon the worthy and venerable Mr. Heckewelder, the Moravian missionary. Their story was that by treaty and by voluntary consent they had agreed to act as mediators and peace-makers among the other great nations, and to this end they had consented to lay aside entirely the implements of war, and to hold and to keep bright the chain of peace. This, among individual tribes, was the usual province of women. The Delawares therefore alleged that they were *figuratively* termed women on this account; but the Iroquois evidently called them women in quite another sense. "They always alleged that the Delawares were conquered by their arms, and were compelled to this humiliating concession as the only means of averting impending destruction." In the course of time, however, the Delawares were enabled to throw off the galling yoke, and at Tioga, in the year 1756, Teedyuscung extorted from the Iroquois chiefs an acknowledgment of their independence. This peculiar relation between the Indian nation that occupied, and that which claimed a paramount jurisdiction over, the soil of Pennsylvania tended greatly to embarrass and complicate the negotiations of the Proprietary government for the purchase of lands, and its influence was seen and felt both in the civil and military history of Pennsylvania until after the close of the Revolution.

George Alsop, in his tract called "A Character of the Province of Maryland" (London, 1666), devotes a chapter to "A Relation of the Customs, Manners, Absurdities, and Religion of the Susquehannock Indians in and near Maryland." These were the Mengwes of Campanius, and the Susquesahannoughs

of Capt. Smith. Alsop says they are regarded as "the most Noble and Heroick Nation of Indians that dwell upon the confines of America; also are so allowed and lookt upon by the rest of the Indians, by a submission and tributary acknowledgment, being a people cast into the mould of a most large and warlike deportment, the men being for the most part seven foot high in altitude and in magnitude and bulk suitable to so high a pitch; their voyce large and hollow, as ascending out of a Cave, their gate and behavior straight, steady, and majestick, treading on the Earth with as much pride, contempt, and disdain to so sordid a Centre as can be imagined from a creature derived from the same mould and Earth." They go naked summer and winter, says Alsop, "only where shame leads them by a natural instinct to be reservedly modest, there they become cover'd. The formality of Jezabel's artificial Glory is much courted and followed by these Indians, only in matter of colours (I conceive) they differ." They paint their faces in alternate streaks of different colors, and Alsop thinks, with other early writers, that their skins are naturally white but changed to red and cinnamon-brown by the use of pigments. Their hair is "black, long, and harsh," and they do not permit it to grow anywhere except upon the head. The Susquehannas tattooed their arms and breasts with their different totems, "the picture of the Devil, Bears, Tigers, and Panthers. They are great warriors, always at war, and keep their neighbors in subjection." Their government is complex and hard to make out; "all that ever I could observe in them as to this matter is, that he that is most cruelly Valorous is accounted the most Noble," which is a very good approximation of the fact that the war-chief derives his rank or influence from his deeds. Our author adds that when they determine to go upon some Design that will and doth require a consideration, some six of them get into a Corner and sit in Juncto, and if thought fit their business is made popular and immediately put in action; if not, they make a full stop to it, and are silently reserv'd. On the war-path they paint and adorn their persons, first well greased; their arms, the hatchet and fusil, or bow and arrows. Their war parties are small; they march out from their fort singing and whooping; if they take prisoners they treat them well, but dress them and anoint them so that they may be ready for the stake and torture when their captors return home. Alsop gives a full account of the process of torture, and declares that prisoners are hacked to pieces and eaten by the warriors. The religion of the Susquehannas Alsop regarded as an absurd and degrading superstition, they being devil-worshippers; but he admits that, "with a kind of wilde imaginary conjecture, they suppose from their groundless conceits that the World had a Maker." They sacrifice a child to the devil every four years, and their medicine-men have great influence among them. Their dead are buried sitting, face due west,

and all their weapons, etc., around them. The houses of the Susquehannas "are low and long, built with the bark of trees arch-wise, standing thick and confusedly together." The hunters go on long winter hunts; the women are the menials and drudges, and yet they are commended for their beauty of form, and their husbands are said to be very constant to them. "Their marriages," says Alsop, in conclusion, "are short and authentique; for after 'tis resolv'd upon by both parties, the Woman sends her intended Husband a kettle of boil'd Venison, or Bear, and he returns in lieu thereof Beaver or Otter Skins, and so their Nuptial Rites are concluded without other Ceremony."

The Rev. John Campanius, Swedish chaplain of Governor Printz, and who resided on Tinicum Island, near the mouth of the Schuylkill, from 1642 to 1648, gives us in his "*Nya Sverige*" an excellent account of the Indians, which contains information we have been unable to find in any other work. What adds to the interest of his description is, that he wrote it from his own actual observations, and that, too, at a period dating back nearly to the first landing of the Europeans in this part of the country. His arrival here was forty years previous to the first landing of Penn, or two years before the founder of the colony was born. On account of the rarity of Mr. Campanius' work and its appropriateness, we give place to the following extract:

"Their way of living was very simple. With arrows, pointed with sharp stones, they killed the deer and other creatures. They made axes from stones, which they fastened to a stick, to kill the trees where they intended to plant. They cultivated the ground with a sort of hoe made from the shoulder-blade of a deer or a tortoise-shell, sharpened with stones and fastened to a stick. They made pots of clay, mixed with powdered mussel-shells burned in fire, to prepare their food in. By friction they made fire from two pieces of hard wood. The trees they burnt down and cut into pieces for firewood. On journeys they carried fire a great ways in spunk, or sponges found growing on the trees. They burned down great trees, and shaped them into canoes by fire and the help of sharp stones. Men and women were dressed in skins; the women made themselves under-garments of wild hemp, of which also they made twine to knit the feathers of turkeys, eagles, etc., into blankets. The earth, the woods, and the rivers were the provision stores of the Indians; for they eat all kinds of wild animals and productions of the earth, fowls, birds, fishes, and fruits, which they find within their reach. They shoot deer, fowls, and birds with the bow and arrow; they take the fishes in the same manner; when the waters are high the fish run up the creeks and return at ebb-tide, so that the Indians can easily shoot them at low water and drag them ashore."

"They eat, generally, but twice a day, morning and afternoon; the earth serves them for tables and chairs. They sometimes broil their meat and their

fish, other times dry them in the sun, or in the smoke, and thus eat them. They make bread out of the maize or Indian corn, which they prepare in a manner peculiar to themselves: they crush the grain between two great stones, or on a large piece of wood; they moisten it with water, and make it into small cakes, which they wrap up in corn-leaves, and thus bake them in the ashes. In this manner they make their bread. The Swedes made use of it when they first came. They can fast, when necessity compels them, for many days. When traveling, or lying in wait for their enemies, they take with them a kind of bread made of Indian corn and tobacco juice, to allay their hunger and quench their thirst in case they have nothing else at hand. The drink, before the Christians came into this country, was nothing but water, but now they are very fond of strong liquors. Both men and women smoke tobacco, which grows in their country in great abundance. They have, besides corn, beans, and pumpkins, a sort of *original dogs* with short pointed ears.

"The American Indians had no towns or fixed places of habitation. They mostly wandered about from one place to another, and generally went to those places where they could find the most likely means of support. In spring and summer they preferred the banks of rivers, where they found plenty of fish; but in winter they went up into the country, where they found abundance of venison. When they travel, they carry their game with them wherever they go, and fix it on poles, under which they dwell. When they want fire they strike it out of a piece of dry wood, of which they find plenty; and in that manner they are never at a loss for fire to warm themselves, or to cook their meat. Their principal articles of furniture are a kettle, in which they boil their meat, and some dishes or plates of bark and cedar-wood, out of which they eat; for drinking they use commonly the shell of the calabash.

"When a Christian goes to visit them in their dwellings, they immediately spread on the ground pieces of cloth and fine mats or skins; then they produce the best they have, as bread, deer, elk, or bear's meat, fresh fish and bear's fat, to serve in lieu of butter, which they generally broil upon the coals. These attentions must not be despised, but must be received with thankfulness, otherwise their friendship will turn to hatred. When an Indian visits his friend, a Christian, he must always uncover his table at the lower end, for the Indian will have his liberty; and he will immediately jump upon the table, and sit on it with his legs crossed, for they are not accustomed to sit upon chairs; he then asks for whatever he would like to eat of. When the Swedes first arrived the Indians were in the habit of eating the flesh of their enemies. Once on an occasion they invited a Swede to go with them to their habitation in the woods, where they treated him with the best the house afforded. Their entertainment was sumptuous;

there was broiled, boiled, and even hashed meat, all of which the Swede partook with them, but it seems it did not well agree with him. The Indians, however, did not let him know what he had been eating; but it was told him some time after by some other Indians, who let him know that he had fed on the flesh of an Indian of a neighboring tribe with whom they were at war."

The earliest purchase by Penn of any part of what now constitutes Montgomery County was made the 25th of June, 1683, of Wingebone, for all his right to lands lying on the west side of the Schuylkill, beginning at the lower falls of the same, and so on up and backwards of said stream as far as his right goes. The next purchase was made the 14th of July of the same year, from Secane and Idquoquehan and others, for all the land lying between the Manayunk or Schuylkill River and Macopanackhan or Chester River, and up as far as the Conshohocken Hill, which is opposite the present borough of that name. On the same day another purchase was made of Neneshickan, Malebore, Neshanocke, and Oscreneon for the lands lying between the Schuylkill and Pennepack streams, and extending as far northwest as Conshohocken, but now better known as Edge Hill. On the 3d of June, 1684, all the right of Maughongsink to the land along the Perkiomen Creek was duly sold and conveyed. On the 7th of the same month and year, Mettamicont relinquished all his right to lands on both sides of the Pennepack. July 30, 1685, Shakhoppa, Secane, Malebore, and Tangoras conveyed all their right to lands situated between Chester and Pennepack Creeks, and extending up into the country, in a northwest direction from the sources of those streams, two full days' journey. This almost takes in the whole of the county, excepting only that portion lying east of the Pennepack Creek. July 5, 1697, another purchase was made from Tamany, Weheeland, Wehequeekhon, Yaqueekhon, and Quenamockquid for all their right to lands lying between the Pennepack and Neshaminy Creeks, and extending in a northwest direction from the Delaware as far as a horse could travel in two days. Thus was finally extinguished by purchase all the right and title of the Indians to any portion of the soil now embraced within the limits of Montgomery County.

An Indian council was held by previous appointment at the house of Edward Farmer, where is now the village of White Marsh, on the 19th of May, 1712. The Governor, Charles Gookin, was present, with the sheriff, John Budd, Conrad Richard Walker, and others. A delegation of eleven Delaware Indians was present, Sassunan being the principal chief, accompanied by Ealochelan and Scholichy, the latter being speaker. Edward Farmer, who was quite familiar with the Indian language, performed the duties of interpreter. Scholichy, in his address to the Governor, mentioned that as the Delawares had been made tributary to the Mingoes, or Five Nations, many

years ago, they had thought proper to call on him previous to their seeing those tribes, and that they had brought their tribute along, which was duly presented to the Governor, and consisted of thirty-two belts of wampum,¹ of various figures, and a long Indian pipe called the calumet, made of stone, the shaft of which was adorned with feathers resembling wings, besides other ornaments. Their business was amicably adjusted to the entire satisfaction of all parties. On this occasion the Governor and his friends, thirteen in number, came from Philadelphia on horseback.

Of their true character, tribal relations, habits of daily life and customs, William Penn has given us graphic pictures. His colonial enterprise necessarily comprehended contact with the race possessing the

¹ Wampum passed as current money between the early whites and Indians. There were two kinds of it, the white and purple. They were both worked into the form of beads, generally each about half an inch long, and one-eighth broad, with a hole drilled through them so as to be strung on leather or hempen strings. The white was made out of the great conch or sea-shell, and the purple out of the inside of the mussel-shell. These beads, we shall call them, after being strung, were next woven by the Indian women into belts, sometimes broader than a person's hand, and about two feet long. It was these that were given and received at their various treaties as seals of friendship; in matters of less importance only a single string was given. Two pieces of white wampum were considered to equal in value one of the purple. The calumet was a large smoking-pipe, made out of some soft stone, commonly of a dark-red color, well polished, and shaped somewhat in the form of a hatchet, and ornamented with large feathers of several colors. It was used in all their treaties with the whites, and it was considered by them as a flag of truce between contending parties, which it would be a high crime to violate. In fact, the calumet by them was considered as sacred and as serious an obligation as an oath among the Christians.

The value of Indian lands at that time to the savages may be gathered from the price paid in 1677 for twenty miles square on the Delaware between Timberland and Oldman's Creeks, to wit: 30 match-coats (made of hairy wool with the rough side out), 20 guns, 30 kettles, 1 great kettle, 30 pair of hose, 20 fathoms of duffels (Duffield blanket cloth, of which match-coats were made), 30 petticoats, 30 narrow hoes, 30 bars of lead, 15 small barrels of powder, 70 knives, 30 Indian axes, 70 combs, 60 pair of tobacco tongs, 60 pair of scissors, 60 tinshaw looking-glasses, 120 awl-blades, 120 fish-hooks, 2 grasps of red paint, 120 needles, 60 tobacco-boxes, 120 pipes, 200 bells, 100 jews-harps, and 6 anchors of rum. The value of these articles probably did not exceed three hundred pounds sterling. But, on the other hand, the Indian titles were really worth nothing, except so far as they served as a security against Indian hostility. It has been said that there is not an acre of land in the eastern part of Pennsylvania the deeds of which cannot be traced up to an Indian title, but that in effect would be no title at all. Mr. Lawrence Lewis, in his learned and luminous "Essay on Original Land Titles in Philadelphia," denies this absolutely, and says that it is "impossible to trace with any accuracy" the titles to land in Philadelphia derived from the Indians. Nor is it necessary to trace a title which is of no value. The Indians could not sell land to individuals and give valid title for it in any of the colonies; they could sell if they chose, but only to the government. Upon this subject the lawyers are explicit. All good titles in the thirteen original colonies are derived from land-grants, made or accepted not by the Indians, but by the British crown. Thus Chalmers (*Political Annals*, 677) says, "The law of nations sternly disregarded the possession of the aborigines, because they had not been admitted into the society of nations." At the Declaration of Independence (see Dallas' Reports, ii. 470) every acre of land in this country was held, mediately or immediately, by grants from the crown. All our institutions (Wheaton, viii. 588) recognize the absolute title of the crown, subject only to the Indian right of occupancy, and recognize the absolute title of the crown to extinguish that right. An Indian conveyance alone could give no title to an individual. (The references here given are quoted from the accurate Frothingham's "Rise of the Republic.")

territory granted to him by his royal benefactor; his intercourse with them was studied to the extent of acquiring a knowledge of their language, hence his observations are of more than usual interest.



DELAWARE INDIAN.

"The natives are proper and shapely, very swift, their language lofty. They speak little, but fervently and with elegance. I have never seen more natural sagacity, considering them without y^e help—I was going to say y^e spoyle—of tradition. The worst is that they are y^e wors for y^e Christians who have propagated their views and yielded them tradition for y^e wors & not for y^e better things, they believe a Deity and Immortality without y^e help of metaphysicks & some of them admirably sober, though y^e Dutch & Sweed and English have by Brandy and Rum almost Debaucht y^m all and when Drunk ye most wretched of spectacles, often burning & sometimes murdering one another, at which times y^e Christians are not without danger as well as fear. Tho' for gain they will run the hazard both of y^e' and y^e Law, they make their worshipp to consist of two parts, sacrifices w^h they offer

of their first fruits with marvellous fervency and labour of holy sweating as if in a bath, the other is their Canticoes, as they call them, w^{ch} is performed by round Dances, sometimes words, then songs, then shouts, two being in ye midle y^t begin and direct y^e chorus; this they performe with equal fervency but great appearances of joy. In this I admire them, nobody shall want w^t another has, yett they have propriety (property) but freely communicable, they want or care for little, no Bills of Exchange nor Bills of Lading, no Chancery suits nor Exchequer Acct, have they to perplex themselves with, they are soon satisfied, and their pleasure feeds them,—I mean hunting and fishing.”

This letter is made much more full in the one to the Free Society of Traders, written in August of the same year. The natives, Penn says, are generally tall, straight in their person, “well built, and of singular proportion [i.e., of symmetry]; they tread strong and clever, and mostly walk with a lofty chin.¹ Of complexion black, but by design, as the gipsies in England. They grease themselves with bear’s fat clarified, and using no defence against sun and weather, their skins must needs be swarthy. Their eye is livid and black, not unlike a straight-looking Jew. The thick lips and flat nose, so frequent with the East Indians and black, are not common to them; for I have seen as comely European-like faces among them, of both sexes, as on your side the sea; and truly an Italian complexion hath not more of the white; and the noses of several of them have as much of the Roman. Their language is lofty, yet narrow; but, like the Hebrew, in signification full. Like shorthand in writing, one word serveth in the place of three, and the rest are supplied by the understanding of the hearer; imperfect in their tenses, wanting in their moods, participles, adverbs, conjunctions, and interjections. I have made it my business to understand it, that I might not want an interpreter on any occasion; and I must say that I know not a language spoken in Europe that hath words of more sweetness or greatness, in accent and emphasis, than theirs; for

instance, Octockekon, Rancocas, Oricton, Shak, Mar-ian, Poquesian, all which are names of places, and have grandeur in them. Of words of sweetness, *anna* is mother; *issimus*, a brother; *neleap*, friend; *us-queoret*, very good; *pane*, bread; *melsa*, eat; *mattu*, no; *hatta*, to have; *payo*, to come; Sepassen, Passijon, the names of places; Tamane, Secane, Menanse, Secatareus are the names of persons. If one ask them for anything they have not, they will answer, *matta ne hatta*, which, to translate, is ‘not I have,’ instead of ‘I have not.’

“Of their customs and manners there is much to be said. I will begin with children. So soon as they are born they wash them in water, and while very young and in cold weather to choose, they plunge them in the rivers to harden and embolden them. Having wrapt them in a clout, they lay them on a strait thin board a little more than the length and breadth of the child, and swaddle it fast upon the board to make it straight; wherefore all Indians have flat heads; and thus they carry them at their backs. The children will go [walk] very young, at nine months commonly. They wear only a small clout around their waist till they are big. If boys, they go a-fishing till ripe for the woods, which is about fifteen. There they hunt; and having given some proofs of their manhood by a good return of skins, they marry; else it is a shame to think of a wife. The girls stay with their mothers, and help to hoe the ground, plant corn, and carry burthens; and they do well to use them to that, while young, which they must do when they are old; for the wives are the true servants of the husbands; otherwise the men are very affectionate to them. When the young women are fit for marriage they wear something upon their heads for an advertisement, but so as their faces are hardly to be seen but when they please. The age they marry at, if women, is about thirteen and fourteen; if men, seventeen and eighteen. They are rarely older. Their houses are mats or barks of trees, set on poles in the fashion of an English barn, but out of the power of the winds, for they are hardly higher than a man. They lie on reeds or grass. In travel they lodge in the woods about a great fire, with the mantle of daffils they wear by day wrapt about them and a few boughs stuck round them. Their diet is maize or Indian corn divers ways prepared, sometimes roasted in the ashes, sometimes beaten and boiled with water, which they call *homine*. They also make cakes not unpleasant to eat. They have likewise several sorts of beans and peas that are good nourishment, and the woods and rivers are their larder. If an European comes to see them, or calls for lodging at their house or wigwam, they give him the best place and first cut. If they come to visit us they salute us with an *Itah!* which is as much as to say, ‘Good be to you!’ and set them down, which is mostly on the ground, close to their heels, their legs upright; it may be they speak not a word, but observe all passages [all that passes]. If

¹ Penn had noticed a singularity in the Indians’ gait, yet did not detect what it was; yet it is so obvious that a few years back, in Kentucky, where the people still walk like the Indians, even a school-boy would recognize a person from the East by differences in his way of walking from the way of those to the manner born. The Indian steps with a perfectly straight foot and without turning his toes out, so that if the sun were upon his back the shadow of his shanks would entirely cover his feet. This tread is the antithesis of that of the sailor, who walks with his toes very much turned out, and the European and the Eastern man walks like him. In both cases convenience and propriety are suited: the sailor, by his mode of locomotion, is enabled to tread more firmly and safely upon an uncertain deck that is always uneasy; the Indian, by his mode, is able to walk more safely the narrow forest path, and to step also with greater stealth and softness in pursuit of his enemy and his game where leaves to rustle and twigs to break are numerous. But the difference is that the sailor “rolls” in his gait and his shoulders swing from side to side, while the Indian’s walk makes him carry himself singularly straight, his shoulders never diverging from a perpendicular. This little circumstance added materially to the outward appearance of gravity in the savage’s general demeanor.

you give them anything to eat or drink, well, for they will not ask; and, be it little or much, if it be with kindness, they are well pleased; else they go away sullen, but say nothing. They are great concealers of their own resentments, brought to it, I believe, by the revenge that hath been practiced among them. In either of these they are not exceeded by the Italians. A tragical instance fell out since I came into the country. A king's daughter, thinking herself slighted by her husband in suffering another woman to lie down between them, rose up, went out, plucked a root out the ground, and ate it, upon which she immediately died; and for which, last week, he made an offering to her kindred for atonement and liberty of marriage, as two others did to the kindred of their wives, who died a natural death; for till widowers have done so they must not marry again. Some of the young women are said to take undue liberty before marriage for a portion; but when married, chaste. When with child they know their husbands no more till delivered; and during their month they touch no meat, they eat but with a stick, lest they should defile it; nor do their husbands frequent them till that time be expired.

"But in liberality they excel; nothing is too good for their friend; give them a fine gun, coat, or other thing, it may pass through twenty hands before it sticks; light of heart, strong affections, but soon spent. The most merry creatures that live, feast and dance perpetually; they never have much, nor want much; wealth circulateth like the blood; all poets partake; and though none shall want what another hath, yet exact observers of property. Some kings have sold, others presented me with several parcels of land; the pay or presents I made them were not hoarded by the particular owners; but the neighboring kings and their clans being present when the goods were brought out, the parties chiefly concerned consulted what and to whom they should give them. To every king then, by the hands of a person for that work appointed, is a proportion sent, so sorted and folded, and with that gravity that is admirable. Then that king subdivideth it in like manner among his dependants, they hardly leaving themselves an equal share with one of their subjects; and be it on such occasions as festivals, or at their common meals, the kings distribute, and to themselves last. They care for little, because they want but little; and the reason is, a little contents them. In this they are sufficiently revenged on us; if they are ignorant of our pleasures, they are also free from our pains. . . . Since the Europeans came into these parts they are grown great lovers of strong liquors, rum especially, and for it they exchange the richest of their skins and furs. If they are heated with liquors they are restless till they have enough to sleep,—that is their cry, *Some more and I will go to sleep*; but when drunk one of the most wretched spectacles in the world!

"In sickness, impatient to be cured; and for it give

anything, especially for their children, to whom they are extremely natural. They drink at these times a *tisan*, or decoction of some roots in spring-water; and if they eat any flesh it must be of the female of any creature. If they die they bury them with their apparel, be they man or woman, and the nearest of kin fling in something precious with them as a token of their love. Their mourning is blacking of their faces, which they continue for a year. They are choice of the graves of their dead, for, lest they should be lost by time and fall to common use, they pick off the grass that grows upon them, and heap up the fallen earth with great care and exactness. These poor people are under a dark night in things relating to religion; to be sure the tradition of it; yet they believe a God and immortality without the help of metaphysics, for they say, 'There is a Great King that made them, who dwells in a glorious country to the southward of them, and that the souls of the good shall go thither where they shall live again.' Their worship consists of two parts, sacrifice and cantico. Their sacrifice is their first fruits; the first and fattest buck they kill goeth to the fire, where he is all burnt, with a mournful ditty of him that performeth the ceremony, but with such marvellous fervency and labor of body that he will even sweat to a foam. The other part is their cantico, performed by round dances, sometimes words, sometimes songs, then shouts, two being in the middle that begin, and by singing and drumming on a board direct the chorus. Their postures in the dance are very antick and differing, but all keep measure. This is done with equal earnestness and labor, but great appearance of joy. In the fall, when the corn cometh in, they begin to feast one another. There have been two great festivals already, to which all come that will. I was at one myself; their entertainment was a great seat by a spring under some shady trees, and twenty bucks, with hot cakes of new corn, both wheat and beans, which they make up in a square form in the leaves of the stem and bake them in the ashes, and after that they fall to dance. But they that go must carry a small present in their money; it may be sixpence, which is made of the bone of a fish; the black is with them as gold, the white silver; they call it all wampum.

"Their government is Kings, which they call Sachama, and these by succession, but always on the mother's side.¹ For instance, the children of

¹ Notwithstanding this mode of succession of their kings, yet for extraordinary reasons it was sometimes altered, of which appears an instance in S. Smith's "History of New Jersey," in the case of the old king Ockanickon, who died at Burlington, in that province, about the year 1681. Before his death he altered the succession, and instead of Sheoppy and Swampis, who, in regular order, were to have succeeded him, he, for reasons in his speech there given, appointed his brother's son, Fakhurfue, to succeed him, giving him some excellent advice on the occasion. This king, as there related, soon after this made a good and pious exit, and his remains were interred in the Quakers' burying-ground at that place, being attended to the grave with solemnity by the Indians, in their manner, and with great respect by many of the English settlers, to whom he had been a true friend.

him who is now king will not succeed, but his brother by the mother, or the children of his sister, whose sons (and after them the children of her daughters) will reign, for woman inherits. The reason they render for this way of descent is, that their issue may not be spurious. Every King hath his Council, and that consists of all the old and wise men of his nation, which, perhaps, is two hundred people. Nothing of moment is undertaken, be it war, peace, selling of land, or traffick, without advising with them, and, which is more, with the young men too. It is admirable to consider how powerful the Kings are, and yet how they move by the breath of their people. I have had occasion to be in council with them upon treaties of land, and to adjust the terms of trade. Their order is thus: The king sits in the middle of an half moon, and hath his council, the old and wise, on each hand; behind them, or at a little distance, sit the younger fry in the same figure. Having consulted and resolved their business, the King ordered one of them to speak to me; he stood up, came to me, and, in the name of his King, saluted me; then took me by the hand and told me, 'He was ordered by his King to speak to me, and that now it was not he, but the King that spoke; because what he should say was the King's mind.' He first prayed me 'to excuse them, that they had not complied with me the last time, he feared there might be some fault in the Interpreter, being neither Indian nor English; besides, it was the Indian custom to deliberate and take up much time in council before they resolve, and that if the young people and owners of the land had been as ready as he, I had not met with so much delay.' Having thus introduced his matter, he fell to the bounds of the land they had agreed to dispose of and the price, which now is little and dear, that which would have bought twenty miles not buying now two. During the time that this man spoke not a man of them was observed to whisper or smile, the old grave, the young reverent in their deportment. They speak little but fervently, and with elegance. I have never seen more natural sagacity, considering them without the help (I was going to say the spoil) of tradition, and he will deserve the name of wise that outwits them in any treaty about a thing they understand. When the purchase was agreed great promises passed between us, 'of kindness and good neighborhood, and that the Indians and English must live in love as long as the sun gave light,' which done, another made a speech to the Indians in the name of all the Sachemakers or Kings, first to tell what was done, next to charge and command them 'to love the Christians, and particularly live in peace with me and the people under my government; that many governors had been in the river, but that no Governor had come himself to live and stay here before, and having now such an one, that had treated them well, they should never do him or his any wrong,' at every sentence of which they

shouted and said Amen in their way. The justice they have is pecuniary. In case of any wrong or evil fact, be it murder itself, they atone by feasts and presents of their wampum, which is proportioned to the quality of the offence, or the person injured, or of the sex they are of. For in case they kill a woman they pay double, and the reason they render is, 'that she breedeth children, which men cannot do.' It is rare they fall out if sober, and if drunk they forgive it, saying, 'It was the drink, and not the man, that abused them.'

"We have agreed that in all differences between us six of each side shall end the matter. Do not abuse them, but let them have justice and you win them. The worst is that they are the worse for the Christians, who have propagated their vices and yielded their traditions for ill and not for good things. But as low an ebb as these people are at, and as inglorious as their own condition looks, the Christians have not outlived their sight, with all their pretensions to an higher manifestation. What good, then, might not a good people graft where there is so distinct a knowledge left between good and evil? I beseech God to incline the hearts of all that come into these parts, to outlive the knowledge of the natives, by a fixed obedience to their greater knowledge of the will of God, for it were miserable indeed for us to fall under the just censure of the poor Indians' conscience, while we make profession of things so far transcending.

"For their original, I am ready to believe them of the Jewish race; I mean, of the stock of the ten tribes, and that for the following reasons: First, they were to go to a 'land not planted nor known'; which, to be sure, Asia and Africa were, if not Europe, and He that intended that extraordinary judgment upon them might make the passage not uneasy to them, as it is not impossible in itself, from the easternmost parts of Asia to the westernmost of America. In the next place, I find them of the like countenance, and their children of so lively resemblance that a man would think himself in Duke's Place, or Berry Street, in London, when he seeth them. But this is not all: they agree in rites; they reckon by moons; they offer their first fruits; they have a kind of feast of tabernacles; they are said to lay their altar upon twelve stones; their mourning a year; customs of women, with many other things that do not now occur."

The researches of John Gilmary Shea, Francis Parkman, and others who have given a special and intelligent attention to the subject, have established the fact that the tribe called Minquas or Minquosy by the Dutch (in the Latin of De Laet, *Machoeretini*), Mengwes by the Swedes (the English corruption of which was Mingoes), Susquehannocks or Susquehannoughs (Sasquesahannogh is the rendering by Capt. John Smith) by the Marylanders, and Andastés or Gandastogues (corrupted in Pennsylvania into Conestogas) was a branch of the Iroquois nation, settled

above tide on the Susquehanna and Potomac Rivers. This ambitious race of savages, inspired with a conquering instinct which put them on a par with the ancient Romans, not only consolidated its strength at home by a political and military confederacy, but extended its power and influence abroad by the establishment of military colonies, just as republican Rome was in the habit of doing. One of these colonies constituted the tribe of the Tuscaroras, occupying part of North Carolina and Georgia, upon the flanks of the Cherokee nation. Another was the Nottaways, south of the James River, in Virginia. A third colony was the tribe of the Nanticokes, afterwards (in Pennsylvania) known as the Conoys, who held the Delaware and Eastern Shore of Maryland peninsula from the Brandywine southward. They were joined on the north by the Minquas or Susquehannas, whose "fort" was on the Susquehanna River at or near the mouth of Conestoga Creek. The Huron Iroquois of Canada were of this same nation, which thus occupied a belt of territory from north to south extending from Lake Simcoe to the southern limits of North Carolina, all in the country of the Algonkins, yet as distinctly separate from them by difference of language, character, and habit as a vein of trap rock in a body of gneiss or granite. The Andastés (to call them by their own tribal name, *Andasta* meaning a cabin-pole, and the tribe wishing to imply by it that they were house-builders rather than dwellers in lodges), like the Lenapes, claimed a Western origin, and they were the most warlike race upon the continent, proud and haughty as the Romans whom they so closely resembled, and, like them, enabled to conquer by their compact military and civil organization. Other tribes were split into small bands, between which there was only a feeble and defective concert and unity of action. The Iroquois, on the other hand, were a nation, and wherever we find them we discover that they lived and acted together in co-operative union. In Pennsylvania, for example, in all the land purchases made by Dutch, Swedes, and English, we find the Minquas acting as one tribe, dealing as one people and one name, whereas with the Lenapes each petty chief seemed to do what was best in his own sight. Tamine or Tamanend was probably the great chief of the Lenapes in the time of Penn, and his supreme authority was manifest in the councils, but when it came to selling land he was no more than on a level with the twenty or thirty sachems who signed their marks to the deeds of conveyance for the various tracts.

Their industrial arts were of the most primitive

character. Their tools and implements were made of stone, many of which are models of proportion, design, and neatness of finish. Campanius says,—

"They make their bows with the limb of a tree, of about a man's length, and their bow-strings out of the sinews of animals; they make their arrows out of a reed a yard and a half long, and at one end they fix in a piece of hard wood of about a quarter's length, at the end of which they make a hole to fix in the head of the arrow, which is made of black flint-stone, or of hard bone or horn, or the teeth of large



DELAWARE INDIAN FAMILY.
[From Campanius' "New Sweden."]

fishes or animals, which they fasten in with fish glue in such a manner that the water cannot penetrate; at the other end of the arrow they put feathers. They can also tan and prepare the skins of animals, which they paint afterwards in their own way. They make much use of painted feathers, with which they adorn their skins and bed-covers, binding them with a kind of network, which is very handsome, and fastens the feathers very well. With these they make light and warm clothing and covering for themselves; with the leaves of Indian corn and reeds they make purses, mats, and baskets, and everything else that they want. . . . They make very handsome and strong mats of fine roots, which they paint with all kinds of figures;

they hang their walls with these mats, and make excellent bed-clothes out of them. The women spin thread and yarn out of nettles, hemp, and some plants unknown to us. Governor Printz had a complete set of clothes, with coat, breeches, and belt, made by these barbarians with their wampum, which was curiously wrought with figures of all kinds of animals. . . . They make tobacco-pipes out of reeds



Konyorkhukox.
July 15, 1682.



Ahowhak.
July 15, 1682.



Tamanen.
June 23, 1683.



Tamanen.
June 23, 1683.



Tamanen (Receipt for Money).
June 23, 1683.



Neshikken.
5th Mo. 14, 1683.



Wingebone.
June 25, 1683.



Swanpees.
June 23, 1683.



Wessapoat.
June 23, 1683.



Malebone.
5th Mo. 14, 1683.



Secane.
5th Mo. 14, 1683.



Iequoquehan.
5th Mo. 14, 1683.



Essepemake.
June 23, 1683.



Okettarickon.
June 23, 1683.



Kehelappan.
June 23, 1683.



Pendanoughah Neshannock.
6th Mo. 14, 1683.



Rekerappan.
Sept. 20, 1683.



Malebone.
5th Mo. 30, 1683.



Maughhoughsin.
4th Mo. 3, 1684.



Mettmicon.
June 7, 1684.



Shokakoppek.
5th Mo. 30, 1685.



King Tamanent.
June 15, 1692.



King Tangours.
June 15, 1692.

about a man's length; the bowl is made of horn, and to contain a great quantity of tobacco. They generally present these pipes to their good friends when they come to visit them at their houses and wish them to stay some time longer; then the friends cannot go away without having first smoked out of the pipe. They make them, otherwise, of red, yellow, and blue clay, of which there is a great quantity in the country; also of white, gray, green, brown, black, and blue stones, which are so soft that they can be cut with a knife. . . . Their boats are made of the bark of cedar and birch trees, bound together and lashed very strongly. They carry them along wherever they go, and when they come to some creek that they want to get over they launch them and go whither they please. They also used to make boats out of cedar trees, which they burnt inside and scraped off the coals with sharp stones, bones, or muscle shells."

Charles Thompson,¹ who enjoyed the confidence of the Indians, and whose good offices in effecting purchases of land were often invoked, and who frequently spent days and weeks among them unattended, refers to their want of knowledge in the metallic arts. He says,—

"They were perfect strangers to the use of iron. The instruments with which they dug up the ground were of wood, or a stone fastened to a handle of wood. Their hatchets for cutting were of stone, sharpened to an edge by rubbing, and fastened to a wooden handle. Their arrows were pointed with flint or bones. What clothing they wore was of the skins of animals took in hunting, and their ornaments were principally of feathers. They all painted or daubed their face with red. The men suffered only a tuft of hair to grow on the crown of their head; the rest, whether

¹ He was in fact adopted by them. He took minutes of the conference proceedings in short-hand, and these were so accurate as to be preferred by the commissioners to the official record, and so just to the Indians as to win their profound gratitude. They adopted him into the Lenape nation, and gave him the name of *Wegh-un-law-wo-end*, "the man who tells the truth."

on their head or faces, they prevented from growing by constantly plucking it out by the roots, so that they always appeared as if they were bald and beardless.

"Many were in the practice of marking their faces, arms, and breast by pricking the skin with thorns and rubbing the parts with a fine powder made of coal (charcoal), which, penetrating the punctures, left an indelible stain or mark, which remained as long as they lived. The punctures were made in figures according to their several fancies. The only part of the body which they covered was from the waist half-way down the thighs, and their feet they guarded with a kind of shoe made of hides of buffaloes or deerskin, laced tight over the instep and up to the ankles with thongs. It was and still continues to be a common practice among the men to slit their ears, putting something into the hole to prevent its closing, and then by hanging weights to the lower part to stretch it out, so that it hangs down the cheek like a large ring. They had no knowledge of the use of silver or gold, though some of these metals were found among the Southern Indians. Instead of money they used a kind of beads made of conch-shell, manufactured in a curious manner. These beads were made, some of the white, some of the black or colored parts of the shell. They were formed into cylinders about one-quarter of an inch long and a quarter of an inch in diameter. They were round and highly polished and perforated lengthwise with a small hole, by which they strung them together and wove them into belts, some of which, by a proper arrangement of the beads of different colors, were figured like carpeting with different figures, according to the various uses for which they were designed. These were made use of in their treaties and intercourse with each other, and served to assist their memory and preserve the remembrance of transactions. When different tribes or nations made peace or alliance with each other they exchanged belts of one sort; when they excited each other to war they used another sort. Hence they were distinguished by the name of peace belts or war belts. Every message sent from one tribe to another was accompanied with a string of these beads or a belt, and the string or belt was smaller or greater according to the weight and importance of the subject. These beads were their riches. They were worn as bracelets on the arms and like chains around the neck by way of ornaments."

When and how the Indians acquired the art of producing fire by friction, prior to the use of flint and steel, remains a great mystery. This element was absolutely essential to their existence in the northern latitudes, and must of necessity have been in use by them. Nature may have supplied them by volcanic eruptions, and once in their possession they may have retained perpetual fires. The discovery of heat, generated by friction, may have been accidental in fallen forest trees moved or swayed by the wind.

"Gen. George Crook has described a fire-stick used by the Indians of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges. 'The fire-stick,' he says, 'consists of two pieces. The horizontal stick is generally from one foot to a foot and a half long, a couple or three inches wide, and about one inch thick, of some soft, dry wood, frequently the sap of the juniper. The upright stick is usually some two feet long and from a quarter to half an inch in diameter, with the lower end round or elliptical, and of the hardest material they can find. In the sage-brush country it is made of "grease-wood." When they make fire they lay the first piece in a horizontal position with the flat side down, and place the round end of the upright near the edge of the other stick; then taking the upright between the hands they give it a swift rotary motion, and as constant use wears a hole in the lower stick, they cut a nick in its outer edge down to a level with the bottom of the hole. The motion of the upright works the ignited powder out of this nick, and it is there caught and applied to a piece of spunk or some other highly combustible substance, and from this the fire is started.'"

Of their tribal relations and intercourse Mr. Thompson seems to have been a close observer:

"Almost every nation being divided into tribes, and these tribes subdivided into families, who from relationship or friendship united together and formed towns or clans; these several tribes, families, and towns have commonly each a particular name and chief, or head man, receive messages, and hold conferences with strangers and foreigners, and hence they are frequently considered by strangers and foreigners as distinct and separate nations. Notwithstanding this, it is found upon closer examination and further inquiry that the nation is composed of several of these tribes, united together under a kind of federal government, with laws and customs by which they are ruled. Their governments, it is true, are very lax, except as to peace and war, each individual having in his own hand the power of revenging injuries, and when murder is committed the next relation having power to take revenge, by putting to death the murderer, unless he can convince the chiefs and head men that he had just cause, and by their means can pacify the family by a present, and thereby put an end to the feud. The matters which merely regard a town or family are settled by the chiefs and head men of the town; those which regard the tribe, by a meeting of the chiefs from the several towns; and those that regard the nation, such as the making war or concluding peace with the neighboring nations, are determined on in a national council, composed of the chiefs and head warriors from every tribe. Every tribe has a chief or head man, and there is one who presides over the nation. In every town they have a council-house, where the chief assembles the old men and advises what is best. In every tribe there is a place, which is commonly the town in which the

chief resides, where the head men of the towns meet to consult on the business that concerns them; and in every matter there is a grand council, or what they call a council-fire, where the heads of the tribes and chief warriors convene to determine on peace or war. In these several councils the greatest order and decorum is observed. In a council of a town all the men of the town may attend, the chief opens the business, and either gives his opinion of what is best or takes the advice of such of the old men as are heads of families, or most remarkable for prudence and knowledge. None of the young men are allowed or presume to speak, but the whole assembly at the end of every sentence or speech, if they approve it, express their approbation by a kind of hum or noise in unison with the speaker. The same order is observed in the meetings or councils of the tribes and in the national councils."

Like all barbarous nations, the North American Indians were superstitious. Parkman says, "The sorcerer, by charms, magic songs, magic feats, and the beating of his drum, had power over the spirits and those occult influences inherent in animals and inanimate things. He could call to him the souls of his enemies. They appeared before him in the shape of stones. He chopped and bruised them with his hatchet; blood and flesh issued forth; and the intended victim, however distant, languished and died. Like the sorcerer of the Middle Ages, he made images of those he wished to destroy, and muttering incantations, punctured them with an awl, whereupon the persons represented sickened and pined away."

Subjects of fear as they were under the sorcerer's arts and magic when in health, and pliant patients in the hands of the conjurer when stricken with disease, yet their ruling passion seems to have been that of hate and revenge in the redress of insults and injuries. To gratify this passion of their savage souls time, distance, suffering, peril were but food to feed upon; disappointment and delay only served to increase their thirst for blood when in pursuit of vengeance. "The stealthy blow, the reeking scalp torn from the prostrate victim, the yell of triumph when the deed was done—this was compensation for all. Nor did death suffice; the enemy, public or private, must be tortured, and nothing but his agony and his groans could satiate the wolfish thirst of the savage for blood. His warfare was conducted by stealth and strategy and surprise; he imitated the panther, not the lion, in his assaults, and he lay by his victim and mangled him like the tiger. Sometimes he ate his victim if he was renowned, that all of the valor and virtue of the slain might not be lost, but some of it pass into the slayer's own person. If conquered or wounded to death his stoicism was indomitable; his enemy might see his back in flight, but never behold him flinch under torture; when his finger-nails were plucked out one by one, and the raw skull from which his scalp was torn seared with live coals, and red-hot

gun-barrels thrust into the abdominal cavity after he had been disemboweled, he would still sing his death-song and gather breath to hurl a last yell of defiance at his enemy as he expired."

It seems, however, that limitations were imposed upon this passion, at least among themselves, by rules or customs of restraint. Offenses were chiefly against the person, as there were but few property rights to be sinned against among them. Every crime could be condoned. This was possible in case of murder. If murderer and victim belonged to the same clan, it was looked upon as a family quarrel, to be settled by the immediate kin. As a rule, public opinion compelled the acceptance of the atonement in lieu of bloodshed. If the murderer and victim were of different clans, the whole tribe went to work to prevent a feud from arising and leading to more bloodshed. Every effort was made to get the victim's clan to accept the atonement offering. Thirty presents was the price of a man's life, forty for a woman. If the victim belonged to a foreign tribe, the danger of war led to council meetings, formal embassies, and extensive making of actual and symbolical presents.

That the Indians should place a higher estimate upon the life of a woman than the man is in strange contrast with their general character,—perhaps it was because of her greater value to them as a drudge or laborer.

A wild and singular people were the Indians who met our forefathers on the shores of the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers. Evidences of friendship and comity towards our race they certainly manifested, as also a consciousness of our superior condi-



DELAWARE INDIAN FORT.
[From Campanius' "New Sweden."]

tion; but, withal, their adult people, rulers and ruled, never yielded to the temptations of wealth, the greater power or higher enjoyments of life as seen in the line of civilization, before which they protestingly retreated, league by league, to the Ohio and Mississippi. For almost four centuries they have stolidly looked on the amazing progress and development of the continent over which they roamed as its proud possessors. Eye-witnesses to the plain and simple forms of government estab-

lished in their very midst upon lands purchased from them, in daily contact with a number of different languages, all far superior to theirs, they remained unaffected; not even war, with all its potentialities, with all its destructive agencies, and in which they were used as factors by their cunning and adroit allies, could wake them from their barbarous inertia. One hope still remains; it is for the youth of the race, who can be educated. Through these there may be a final redemption of the tribes now on the Pacific Slope.

NORW.—About the year 1710 a Swedish missionary preached a sermon at an Indian treaty held at Conestogo, in Pennsylvania, in which sermon he set forth original sin, the necessity of a mediator, and endeavored by certain arguments to induce the Indians to embrace the Christian religion. After he had ended his discourse one of the Indian chiefs made a speech in reply to the sermon, and the discourses on both sides were made known by interpreters. The missionary, upon his return to Sweden, published his sermon and the Indian's answer. Having written them in Latin, he dedicated them to the University of Upsal, and requested them to furnish him with arguments to confute such strong reasoning of the Indians. The Indian speech, translated from the Latin, is as follows:

"Since the subject of his (the missionary's) errand is to persuade us to embrace a new doctrine, perhaps it may not be amiss, before we offer him the reasons why we cannot comply with his request, to acquaint him with the grounds and principles of that religion which he would have us abandon. Our forefathers were under a strong persuasion, as we are, that those who act well in this life shall be rewarded in the next, according to the degree of their virtue; and, on the other hand, that those who behave wickedly here will undergo such punishments hereafter as are proportionate to the crimes they were guilty of. This hath been constantly and invariably received and acknowledged for a truth through every successive generation of our ancestors. It could not have taken its rise from fable, for human fiction, however artfully and plausibly contrived, can never gain credit long among any people where free inquiry is allowed, which was never denied by our ancestors, who, on the contrary, thought it the sacred, inviolable, natural right of every man to examine and judge for himself. Therefore we think it evident that our notion concerning future rewards and punishments was either revealed immediately from heaven to some of our forefathers, and from them descended to us, or that it was implanted in each of us at our creation by the Creator of all things. Whatever the methods might have been whereby God hath been pleased to make known to us His will, it is still in our sense a divine revelation. Now we desire to propose to him some few questions. Does he believe that our forefathers, men eminent for their piety, constant and warm in the pursuit of virtue, hoping thereby to merit everlasting happiness, were all damned? Does he think that we, who are their zealous imitators in good works, and influenced by the same motives as they were, earnestly endeavoring with the greatest circumspection to tread the paths of integrity, are in a state of damnation? If these be his sentiments they are surely as impious as they are bold and daring. In the next place, we beg that he would explain himself more particularly concerning the *revelation* he talks of. If he admits no other than what is contained in his *written book*, the contrary is evident from what has been shown before. But if he says God has revealed Himself to us, but not sufficient for our salvation, then we ask to what purpose should he have revealed Himself to us in anywise? It is clear that a revelation insufficient to save cannot put us in a better condition than we should be in without any revelation at all. We cannot conceive that God should point out to us the end we ought to aim at without opening to us the way to arrive at that end. But, supposing our understandings to be so far illuminated as to know it to be our duty to please God, who yet hath left us under an incapacity of doing it, will this missionary, therefore, conclude that we shall be eternally damned? Will he take upon him to pronounce damnation against us for not doing those things which he himself acknowledges were impossible by us to be done? It is our opinion that every man is possessed of sufficient knowledge for his salvation. The Almighty, for anything we know, may have communicated the knowledge of Himself to a different race of people in a different manner. Some say they have the will of God in writing: be it so; their revelation has no advantage above ours, since

both must be equally sufficient to save, otherwise the end of the revelation would be frustrated. Besides, if they both be true they must be the same in substance, and the difference can only lie in the mode of communication. He tells us there are many precepts in his *written revelation* which we are entirely ignorant of. But these written commands can only be designed for those who have the *writings*; they cannot possibly regard us. Had the Almighty thought so much knowledge necessary for our salvation His goodness would not long have deferred the communication of it to us; and to say that in a manner so necessary he could not at one and the same time equally reveal Himself to all mankind is nothing less than an absolute denial of His omnipotence. Without doubt He can make his will manifest without the help of any *book* or the assistance of any *bookish man* whatever. We shall in the next place consider the arguments which arise from a consideration of providence. If we are the work of God (which I presume will not be denied), it follows from thence that we are under the care and protection of God; for it cannot be supposed that the Deity should abandon his own creatures and be utterly regardless of their welfare. Then to say that the Almighty hath permitted us to remain in a fatal error through so many ages is to represent Him as a tyrant. How is it consistent with His justice to force life upon a race of mortals without their consent and then *damn them eternally*, without ever opening to them the door of salvation? Our conceptions of the gracious God are more noble, and we think that those who teach otherwise do little less than blaspheme. Again, it is through the care and goodness of the Almighty that from the beginning of time, through many generations to this day, our name has been preserved, unblotted out by enemies, unreduced to nothing. By that same care we now enjoy our lives, are served with the necessary means of preserving those lives. But all these things are trifling compared with our salvation. Therefore, since God hath been so careful of us in matters of little consequence, it would be absurd to affirm that He has neglected us in cases of the greatest importance. Admit that He hath forsaken us, yet it could not have been without a just cause. Let us suppose that an heinous crime was committed by one of our ancestors, like to that which we are told happened among another race of people. In such case God would certainly punish the criminal, but would never involve us, who are innocent, in his guilt. Those who think otherwise must make the Almighty a very whimsical, ill-natured being. Once more, are the *Christians* more virtuous, or, rather, are they not more vicious than we are? If so, how came it to pass that they are the objects of God's beneficence, while we are neglected? Does the Deity confer His favors without reason, and with so much partiality? In a word, we find the Christians much more depraved in their morals than ourselves, and we judge of their doctrine by the *badness of their lives*."

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE SIX NATION INDIANS.

Soulingwäunchä, cäuröunk'yängä, tēshēetārōān, säulwönēyōūftä, ešä, säwanēyōn, öketāūhsälä, ehüēäuwōing, nā, cārōunk'yāgä, nügh, wöhühāgä, nättēwēhēhsälägä, tūgwānnāntōnōantēgēstēck, tūāntāngwēlshēwēyōūftāing, clānēyēyūt, chāquātāūāyāy wēhēyōūftāūnāā, °öughfāu, tūg wāussärēnch, tawāntōttānāgālōūghōūngä, näsäwēn, sächēäutāngwäs, cōntēhsälōhānāgālāw, ešä, säwānnēyōn, ešä, säshāutāzä, ešä, eōūngwāsōūng, chēcnūēāuhāūngwä, āwēn.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY VOYAGERS AND TRADERS—FIRST SETTLEMENTS ON THE DELAWARE AND SCHUYLKILL RIVERS.

THE events connected with and resulting from the discovery of the South and North Rivers¹ by Henry Hudson, from 1609 to 1638, are so interwoven with the settlements of the Swedes on the shores of the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, as to render some account of the advent of the Dutch or Netherlands a necessary prelude to the annals of the later settlers.

¹ Delaware and Hudson.

The writer has consulted numerous authorities upon the remarkable events of the period referred to, and has used them freely when deemed essential to a concise narrative of facts.¹

There is no subject associated with the history of our ancestry more replete with continuing interest than that which relates to the experience and achievements of the early voyagers, traders, and settlers who landed upon the shores of the Delaware River. The splendid bay which joins river to ocean invited them to safe anchorage after their long and adventurous passage over a trackless and comparatively unknown "waste of waters" between two continents. The Delaware River and its confluent were unexplored to them, beyond what they could learn from the savages who met them many miles south of tide-water levels. The period of these early settlements, about 1620, was marked by great maritime activity, induced by the discovery of the North American continent by Christopher Columbus and the many and remarkable voyagers who subsequently crossed the Atlantic Ocean on exploring expeditions, first and ostensibly to extend the dominion of their "Gracious Sovereigns," and second to gratify their professional ambition in opening up new avenues of trade and the accumulation of wealth.² The return of these early voyagers and their flattering reports of climate, bays and harbors, rivers, soil, surface products, and minerals, with imaginary possibilities and the wild and savage character of the native people, all tended to increase public interest in the New World and attract adventurous spirits to its shores.³

¹ Bancroft, Hist. United States; Proud, Hist. Pennsylvania; Colonial Archives; Sherman Day, Hist. Pennsylvania; Davis, Hist. Bucks County; Brodhead, Hist. New York; Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, Hist. New York; Scharf and Westcott, Hist. of Philadelphia.

² There is no ground for reasonable doubt that John and Sebastian Cabot, natives of Venice, probably sailors almost from birth, but doing business in Bristol, England, at the time of their commission under King Henry VII., were the first navigators, at least of historic times, to discover the actual coast-line of the North American continent, along which they sailed from Newfoundland to the parallel of Gibraltar, that is to say, to about the latitude of Cape Hatteras. John Cabot, the senior of these sailors and traders, excited by the news of the great discovery made by Christopher Columbus, and with the certainty thus warranted of reaching land by sailing westward, obtained a commission under the great seal of England from King Henry VII., dated March 5, 1496, authorizing the navigator and his three sons, or either of them, their heirs or their deputies, to sail into the Eastern, Western, or Northern seas, with a fleet of five ships, at their own expense, in search of unknown lands, islands, or provinces; to plant the banner of England on these when found, and possess and occupy them as vassals of the English crown. The provision that the explorers should voyage at their own expense was characteristic of the thrifty monarch, but the commission of a king at that day was the only safeguard the navigator had to protect him from suspicions of piracy, and the exclusive right of frequenting and trading to the new countries when found was a privilege for which nations were soon to contend.

³ Every great European event affected the fortunes of America. Did a State prosper, it sought an increase of wealth by plantations in the West; was a sect persecuted, it escaped to the New World. The Reformation, followed by collisions between English Dissenters and the Anglican hierarchy, colonized New England; the Reformation, emancipating the Low Countries, led to settlements on the Hudson. The Netherlands divide with England the glory of having planted the first colonies in the United States; they also divide the glory of having set

This condition of things was suggestive to capitalized ambition, and led to the formation of corporations or companies for the encouragement of transatlantic commerce and the establishment of permanent colonies at or near convenient points of shipment on navigable rivers.

In 1609, Henry Hudson, an English navigator of great experience and remarkable energy, then in the service of the Dutch East India Company, explored the coast from the Chesapeake Bay to Maine. The Delaware River was first explored by this bold mariner. His first officer, Robert Jewett (or Juet), kept a journal of the ship's experience, from which it appears that on Aug. 28, 1609 (new style), they entered the mouth of the river. It was on the strength of this discovery, and that of the Hudson River by the same officer, that the Dutch based their claim to the lands between the North and South Rivers, as the Hudson and Delaware Rivers were then called, as well as that which was contiguous to their shores.

The accounts of this voyage and the discoveries made are said to be accurate, circumstantial, and satisfactory to all historians.⁴ The Dutch did not

the example of public freedom. If England gave our fathers the idea of a popular representation, the United Provinces were their model of a Federal Union."

⁴ We know surprisingly little of Henry Hudson. He is said to have been the personal friend of Capt. John Smith, the founder of Virginia, and it is probable that he was of the family of that Henry Hudson who, in 1564, was one of the original incorporators of the English Muscovy Company. This man's son, Christopher, supposed to have been the father of the great navigator, was as early as 1560 and up to 1601 the factor and agent on the spot of the London Company trading to Russia, and it seems likely that the younger Hudson, from his familiarity with Arctic navigation, and his daring pertinacity in attempting to invade the ice-bound northern wastes, may have served his apprenticeship as a navigator in trading, on behalf of the Muscovy Company, from Bristol to Russia, as was then often done through the North Channel, and round the Hebrides, Orkneys, Shetlands, and North Cape to the White Sea and Archangel. At any rate when Hudson makes his first picturesque appearance before us, in the summer of 1607, in the Church of St. Ethelburge, Bishopsgate Street, London, where he and his crew are present to partake of the Holy Sacrament together, it is preparatory to a voyage in the service of the newly-organized "London Company," in Jewett's own words, "for to discover a passage by the North Pole to Japan and China." The navigator was at that time a middle-aged man, experienced and trusted. He had already explored the northeast and the north, and the region between the Chesapeake and Maine. There was no room for hope but to the north of Newfoundland. Proceeding by way of Iceland, where "the famous Hecla" was casting out fire, passing Greenland and Frobisher's Straits, he sailed on the 2d of August, 1610, into the straits which bear his name, and into which no one had gone before him. As he came out from the passage upon the wide gulf, he believed that he beheld "a sea to the westward," so that the short way to the Pacific was found. How great was his disappointment



HENRY HUDSON.

avail themselves at once of the great advantages of trade and commerce opened up by the wonderful discoveries of Hudson, who had penetrated the North or Hudson River as far as Albany, visiting the river tribes of Indians and ascertaining the vast resources of valuable furs and skins purchasable from the savages at merely nominal prices.¹ Hudson's report of the South or Delaware River was that from observations made. He found the land "to trend away towards the northwest, with a great bay and rivers, but the bay was shoal." It is evident that Hudson did not find the Delaware River as inviting in a navigable point of view as the North or Hudson River, and therefore it was that the Dutch first settled upon the latter river. In 1611 two enterprising men, Hendricks Christiaensen, of Cleves, Holland, a West India trader, and Adrian Block, of Amsterdam, in company with Schipper Rysar, chartered and equipped a ship and made a successful voyage to and up the Hudson River, exchanging commodities with the Indian tribes, and returning with a profitable cargo of furs and skins. They were also successful in securing two young Indians, said to be the sons of chiefs, whom they christened Valentine and Orson. These savages, not less than the possibilities of large trade in the rude products of their tribes, excited popular interest in the new country. These enterprising traders, joined by a number of merchants, memorialized the Provincial States of Holland and West Friesland by the importance of discoveries made, and it was judged of sufficient consequence to be formally communicated to the cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam,

when he found himself in a labyrinth without end. Still confident of ultimate success, the determined mariner resolved on wintering in the bay, that he might perfect his discovery in the spring. His crew murmured at the sufferings of a winter for which no preparations had been made. At length the late and anxiously-expected spring burst forth; but it opened in vain for Hudson. Provisions were exhausted; he divided the last bread among his men and prepared for them a bill of return, and "he wept as he gave it them." Believing himself almost on the point of succeeding, where Spaniards and English and Danes and Dutch had failed, he left his anchoring-place to steer for Europe. For two days the ship was encompassed by fields of ice, and the discontent of the crew broke forth into mutiny. Hudson was seized, and, with his only son and seven others, four of whom were sick, were thrown into the shallop. Seeing his commander thus exposed, Philip Staffe, the carpenter, demanded and gained leave to share his fate, and just as the ship made its way out of the ice, on a midsummer day, in a latitude where the sun in that season hardly goes down and evening twilight mingles with the dawn, the shallop was cut loose. What became of Hudson? Did he die miserably of starvation? Did he reach land to perish from the fury of the natives? Was he crushed between ribs of ice? The returning ship encountered storms, by which she was probably overwhelmed. The gloomy waste of waters which bears his name is his tomb and his monument.

¹ Hudson relates that he was taken to a house well constructed of oak-bark, circular in form, and arched in the roof, the granary of the beans and maize of the last year's harvest, while outside enough of them lay drying to load three ships. Two mats were spread out as seats for the strangers; food was immediately served in neat red bowls; men who were sent at once with bows and arrows for game soon returned with pigeons; a fat dog, too, was killed, and haste made to prepare a feast. When Hudson refused to wait, they supposed him to be afraid of their weapons, and taking their arrows they broke them in pieces and threw them into the fire. Of all lands on which I ever set my foot, says Hudson, this is the best for tillage.

Hoorn, and Enckhuysen.² On the 27th of March, 1614, the States-General ordained "that private adventurers might enjoy an exclusive privilege for four successive voyages to any passage, haven, or country they should thereafter find." With such encouragement, a company of merchants in the same year sent five small vessels, of which the "Fortune," of Amsterdam, had Christiaensen for its commander; the "Tiger," of the same port, Adrian Block; the "Fortune," of Hoorn, Cornelis Jacobsen Mey, to extend the discoveries of Hudson, as well as the trade with the natives. Upon the return of this merchant fleet the officers made report to the States-General, in conformity with the terms of the "ordinance" under which they sailed. This report embraced a detailed account of their exploring efforts on the coast, and entrance to harbors and rivers. Appended to the same were maps representing the topographical face of the country for some miles inland. Armed with this report and "figurative map" these navigators, supported and accompanied by the wealthy merchants in whose service they were really employed, proceeded to the Hague to obtain further concessions from the "twelve mighty Lords of the States-General," presided over by John von Olden Barneveldt, the advocate of Holland. They presented an admirable case, basing their claim for a further and enlarged extension of privileges upon the perils and hardships endured, misfortunes suffered, and advantages likely to accrue to the merchants of the Netherlands. Barneveldt and his associates were favorably impressed with the flattering report, and promptly granted to the united company of merchants and their adventurous Dutch captains a three years' monopoly of trade with the territory between Virginia and New France, from forty to forty-five degrees of latitude. This grant was in the nature of a charter, executed on the 11th day of October, 1614, and named the extensive region of country embraced in it as the New Netherlands.

While these early monopolists were paying court to the Netherland government, and adroitly laying plans for large acquisitions of lands which they claimed to have discovered between Virginia and the New England coast, Capt. Cornelis Hendricksen manned and equipped the "Unrest," or "Restless," a yacht of sixteen tons, built by Capt. Block, to take the place of the "Tiger," burnt at Manhattan Island, and proceeded to explore the Delaware Bay and River. He is reported to have landed at several places, made soundings, and prepared extensive charts of the shore line, and noting the entrance of many of the confluent streams emptying into this navigable highway. As evidence of the thoroughness of the manner in which Hendricksen did his work on the Delaware, it is related that, while leaving the "Restless" at anchor at the mouth of Christiana Creek, he extended his

² Brodhead, i. p. 46. N. Y. Hist. Coll., 2d series, ii. 355.

observations inland for some distance, where he came in contact with a small party of Minqua Indians, and rescued three white men, Netherlands, who had some months prior strayed away from the fort or trading-station at Castle Island, on the Hudson River. These men had lost their way in the forest and had reached the Mohawk Valley. Crossing from thence to the Delaware, they fell in with savages who proved friendly, and, by a providence of life deemed most fortunate by them, met their friends on the shore of Christiana Creek. Having prepared himself to make an advantageous report, he returned to Holland, and on the 16th of August, 1616, appeared before the States-General, declaring "he had discovered a bay and three rivers, situated between thirty-eight and forty degrees, and did there trade with the Indians, said trade consisting of sables, furs, robes, and other skins. He hath found the said country full of trees, to wit: oak, hickory, and pines, which trees were in some places covered with vines. He hath seen in said country bucks and doe, turkeys and partridges. He hath found the climate of said country very temperate, judging it to be as temperate as Holland." On this report Hendricksen claimed further and extensive privileges and immunities. In this he was disappointed. The authorities refused him upon the ground that a change in their policy was expedient, looking to the permanent colonization of the country he claimed to have explored. This policy comprehended the organization of a "West Indies Company." The growth, utility, and experience of this company for many subsequent years, resulting from the political agitation of the Netherlands, affords an interesting theme for comment, and is nowhere more graphically described than in the recently-published "History of New York," by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb.

The spirit of religious persecution which prevailed in the seventeenth century was also a factor in the work of colonization. The Puritan exiles, led by John Robinson, William Brewster, and others, who had been living in the Netherlands in the enjoyment of their religious tenets, were looked upon as a migratory people, and by a certain class of political economists thought available as colonists for the purpose of founding a flourishing settlement at some point on the Atlantic coast. To these people the New World was painted in glowing colors by the Dutch navigators and capitalists, while they in turn were willing to make unusual sacrifices for the enjoyment of religious liberty. Here were conditions of society and policy which seemed to synchronize and promise the most desirable results to all parties concerned. These exiles had made overtures to the Virginia Colony and the Plymouth Company, but in both instances failed to effect arrangements deemed necessary for their permanent welfare as a colony, and therefore applied to the Netherlands through the Amsterdam merchants to settle at some point in the New World under the protection of the States-General. John

Robinson prepared the memorial. He proposed to take four hundred families with him, provided they were assured of protection. "They desired to go to the New Netherlands, to plant there the true Christian religion, to convert the savages of those countries to the true knowledge and understanding of the Christian faith, and through the grace of the Lord, and to the glory of the Netherlands' government, to colonize and establish a new empire under the order and command of the Prince of Orange and the High Mighty Lords States-General." The company of merchants heartily co-operated with Robinson in his comprehensive purpose, pledging large sums of money to secure transportation for the four hundred families, add all the necessary supplies of stock, implements, seeds, provisions, etc., and when plans were well matured they sent their most influential men to submit the memorial to the Hague, with their endorsement of the project. The Prince of Orange referred the project to the States-General, who, after great consideration, refused to sanction the enterprise or grant them the protection deemed necessary by Robinson and his coadjutors for the success and permanency of the new colony in the wilds of America. It was this refusal of the Dutch to transplant the "Pilgrims" on the Hudson and Delaware Rivers that aroused the reserved energies of their restless souls, and led to their subsequent departure in the "Speedwell" and "Mayflower" for Plymouth Rock.¹

About this time religious controversy was renewed with great vigor. The Calvinists and Puritans were arrayed against the Arminians, who were in control of the States and patronage of the country. The work of the Reformation was producing its just fruits, and the freedom of religious thought prevailed. In 1619, after a bitter contest, the Calvinists triumphed, and soon after signalized their success by chartering the West India Company, granting to it extraordinary powers for the encouragement of maritime commerce and the extension of colonial dominion. This charter is dated June 3, 1621, and gave to the West India Company for the period of twenty-four years the exclusive monopoly of trade and navigation to the coasts of Africa, between the Cape of Good Hope and the Tropic of Cancer, and to the coasts of America and the West Indies, between the Straits of Magellan and Newfoundland. The company was invested with enormous powers. In the language of Brodhead, it might make in the name of the States-General

¹ John Robinson's farewell blessing:

"I charge you before God and His blessed angels that you follow me no further than you have seen me follow the Lord Jesus Christ. The Lord has more truth yet to break forth out of His holy word. I cannot sufficiently bewail the condition of the Reformed Churches, who are to come to a period in religion, and will go at present no further than the instruments of their reformation. Luther and Calvin were great and shining lights in their times, yet they penetrated not into the whole counsel of God. I beseech you, remember it,—'tis an article of your church covenant,—that you be ready to receive whatever truth shall be made known to you from the written word of God."

"contracts and alliances with the princes and natives of the countries comprehended within the limits of its charter, build forts, appoint and discharge governors, soldiers, and public officers, administer justice, and promote trade. It was bound to advance the peopling of these fruitful and unsettled parts, and do all that the service of those countries and the profit and increase of trade shall require." The States-General had a sort of general supervision, with the privilege of confirming the appointment of superior officers, but no other powers over it. The government of the company was vested in five boards of managers,—one at Amsterdam, managing four-ninths of the whole; one at Middleburg, in Zealand, managing two-ninths; one at Dordrecht, on the Maese, managing one-ninth; one in North Holland, one-ninth; and one in Friesland and Groningen, one-ninth. The general executive power for all purposes, the power to declare war only being reserved for the approval of the States, was confided to a board of nineteen delegates, of whom eight were to come from the Amsterdam chamber, and the rest from the other chambers in proportion to their shares, except that the States-General had one delegate. The States were pledged to defend the company against all comers, to advance to it a million guilders in money, and give it for its assistance sixteen ships of war of three hundred tons each, and four yachts of eighty tons, fully equipped. This fleet was to be maintained, manned, and supported by the company, which besides was to provide an equal number of vessels on its own part, the whole to be under the command of an admiral selected by the States-General. Any inhabitant of the Netherlands or of other countries might become a stockholder during 1621, but after that year the subscription books were to be closed, and no new members admitted. Colonization was one object of this great monopoly, but what its chiefs looked to principally for profit was a vast system of legalized piracy against the commerce of Spain and Portugal in Africa and America. The company was not finally organized under the charter until June, 1623, when the subscription books were closed.

In the interval between the lapse of the old United Company and the completion of the charter of the new monopoly, several ships were sent on trading ventures of a more or less private character to the North and South Rivers in the New Netherlands, among them vessels which had visited those regions before. King James I. having granted the charter of the Plymouth Company, complaints began to be heard about Dutch intrusions. Sir Samuel Argall, who is represented in the spurious Plantagenet pamphlet as having forced a Dutch governor in Manhattan to yield allegiance to the British king in 1613, is found in 1621 as complaining, in a memorial signed by him, Sir Ferdinando Georges, the Earl of Arundel, and Capt. John Mason, against the "Dutch in-

truders," who are represented as having only settled on the Hudson in 1620. This was claimed by the Plymouth Company as proof of the British king's title to the whole country, *jure primæ occupationis*. This led to a protest, in December, 1621, by the British government, through Sir Dudley Carleton, ambassador at the Hague. The States professed ignorance, and promised to make inquiry, and with that answer, after some fretfulness, the British minister was forced to content himself. In fact, the States-General, engrossed in preparations for the war with Spain, simply delayed matters until the West India Company was organized, when all such questions were referred to it for settlement. It thus became an issue between British Plymouth Company and Dutch West India Company, and the latter was the stronger of the two, both in men and argument.

The ships of that company, even before the final ratification of the amended charter, were trading in all the Atlantic waters between Buzzard's Bay (within twenty miles of Plymouth) and the Delaware River, and a plan of colonization was already matured. A number of Walloons (Belgian Protestants of supposed Waelsche or Celtic origin), refugees in Holland from Spanish persecution, had applied to the British minister Carleton for leave to emigrate to Virginia. The terms offered them do not seem to have been satisfactory. The Holland Provincials heard of the negotiations, and suggested to the Amsterdam chamber of the West India Company that these would be good immigrants with whom to begin the permanent settlement of the New Netherlands. The suggestion was seized upon, and provision made to carry the Walloons over in the company's ship then about to sail, the "New Netherlands," Capt. Cornelis Jacobsen Mey, he who had first sailed into South River, and who was going out now as first resident director or governor of the colonies. Some thirty families, chiefly Walloons, were accordingly taken on board, and in the beginning of March, 1623, the "New Netherlands" sailed from the Texel, Capt. Mey in command, the next highest officer being Adriaen Joris, of Thienpoint. The course of the ship (and of nearly all vessels making the American voyage at that day) was southward from the British Channel to the Canaries, thence across the Atlantic with the trade-winds to Guiana and the Caribbees, then north west between the Bermudas and Bahamas until the coast of Virginia came in sight. Mey's vessel reached the North River safely and in time to drive off a French vessel which sought to set up the arms of France on Manhattan Island. The Frenchman was foiled in the same way on the Zuydt River. Mey distributed his colonists as far as he could. The greater part of the Walloons were sent up to Albany, several families went to the Dutch factory on the Connecticut; four couples, who had married during the voyage out, several sailors, and some other men were sent to the South River, now also called Prince Hendrick's River. Mey appears

either to have accompanied them here or visited them soon after their arrival. He selected a site for their settlement, planting the Walloons on Verhulsten Island, near the present city of Trenton, N. J., and hastened the construction of a log fort or stockade for his sailors and soldiers at the mouth of the Timmer Kill, on the New Jersey bank of the Delaware, not far from where Gloucester now stands. This fort was called "Nassau." Its exact site is not determined, nor can we decide the original Indian name of the spot, having such a variety to choose from.¹ This South River colony was soon given up. The men and women of the Walloons grew homesick and returned to New York, certainly within a year or so, the garrison also abandoning the fort to the Indians, who occasionally lodged there during several years, probably while waiting for trading vessels. Such a vessel was sent round to the South River at least once a year from Manhattan Island. Thus, it is supposed in 1625, the first settlement on the Delaware came to naught.² Fort Nassau, to conclude its history, seems to have been alternately occupied and abandoned by the Dutch until 1650 or 1651, when it was destroyed by the Dutch themselves, as being too high up the river and too much out of the way. The post was then transferred to the new Fort Casimir. In 1633, De Vries found none but Indians there, but it seems to have been restored some time during the same year by Governor Van Twiller, who was accused of incurring extravagant expense in connection with its construction. Arent Corssen was then commissary; he had a clerk, and the Governor ordered him to select the site for another structure of the same sort on the river. In 1635 an English party attempted but failed to capture this fort. They were thought to be Lord Baltimore's people, but were more likely New Englanders or Virginians. The Swedes repeatedly denied that there was any fort of the Dutch on the Delaware in 1638; but the Dutch accounts of expenditure for the maintenance of Fort Nassau charged against that year in the West India Company's books disprove this. There was certainly enough of a garrison in the fort to report at once and protest against the Swedish settlement at Christiana

in April, 1638. In 1642 the garrison comprised twenty men, and the fort was continually occupied from this time forth until the Dutch destroyed it.

In 1624, Peter Minuet (the name is also spelled Minuit, Minnewit, or Minnewe) came out and succeeded Mey as director of the New Netherlands colonies. He held this position until 1632, when he was recalled, and Van Twiller became Governor in his stead. Minuet, as will be seen further on, was a sagacious and enterprising man, but he had to pursue a conservative policy as director of the New Netherlands, for the welfare of the colony was neglected sadly by the West India Company. But few immigrants and colonists came out, the garrisons were not strengthened, nor was much effort made to extend either the boundaries or the trade of the colony. Some negro slaves indeed were landed on Manhattan Island at least as early as 1626, but their labor was not esteemed. The chief business done was in trading with the Indians for peltries and furs. In fact the West India Company was so puffed with the arrogance that proceeds from great successes and sudden wealth, that the directors despised the small and plodding colonial ways and the slow and meagre profits derived from such sources. It had won brilliant victories at sea. It had taken in two years one hundred and four Spanish prizes. It had paid dividends of fifty per cent. It had captured the Panama plate fleet. It frequently sent to sea single squadrons of seventy armed vessels. It had captured Bahia in 1624, and Pernambuco in 1630, and it aspired to the conquest of Brazil. These brilliant performances cast the puny interests of the New Netherlands traders into the shade, and the company did not care to be bothered with the discharge of duties which were nevertheless particularly assigned to it in the charter. So obvious was this departure from the original purposes of the company that so early even as 1624 we find that William Usselinckx, the founder of the company, had abandoned it in disgust, and was seeking to persuade King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden to establish a Swedish West India Company, such as would be operated more in accordance with his original plan.

There were still some very shrewd heads among the members of the Amsterdam chamber, men who while quite willing to take all the gold and silver and precious stones they could get, yet were fully acquainted with the more abiding virtues of land. Of these were John De Laet, the historian, Killiaan Van Rensselaer, the diamond-cutter, Michael Pauw, Peter Evertsen Hulft, Jonas Witsen, Hendrick Hamel, Samuel Goddyn, and Samuel Blommaert, all rich, all well informed, all interested in the support and development of the colonies on the North and South Rivers, especially if these could be effected in a way further to enrich themselves. The secretary of Minuet and the colony, Isaac De Rasieres, a keen observer and skillful diplomatist, was devoted to the interests of

¹ Hermaomessing, Tachaacho, Armewamix, Arwames, Tekoke, Arnenvereus, etc. The year in which the fort was built is also disputed, but the circumstances mentioned in the text make it probable that its construction was undertaken very shortly after Capt. Mey's arrival out.

² It is not possible to state satisfactorily in what year the settlement was given up nor why. The deposition of Peter Lawrenson before Governor Dongan, of New York, in March, 1685, says that he came into this colony in 1628, and in 1630 (actually 1631), by order of the West India Company, he, with some others, was sent in a sloop to the Delaware, where the company had a trading-house, with ten or twelve servants belonging to it, which the deponent himself did see settled there. . . . "And the deponent further saith that upon an island near the falls of that river and near the west side thereof, the said company some three or four years before had a trading-house, where there were three or four families of Walloons. The place of their settlement he saw; and that they had been seated there he was informed by some of the said Walloons themselves when they were returned from thence." It is in this indefinite way that the beginnings of all history are written.

Godyn, Van Rensselaer, and Blommaert, and he probably kept them apprised of all that was going on in the New Netherlands. While Minuet, with reduced forces, was compelled through fear of Indians to concentrate his people at Manhattan, abandoning all exposed places, the Amsterdam directors, after consulting with De Rasieres, whom Minuet had sent home, procured a meeting of the Executive "College" of nineteen, and secured from it a Charter of Freedoms and Exemptions, which the States-General confirmed on June 7, 1629. This was a complete feudal constitution, adopted years before Lord Baltimore's charter. It created a landed aristocracy, and handed the State over pretty much to their control. The plan for the colonization of the territory was its subdivision into separate and independent settlements or estates, each to be under the control of a patroon, or feudal lord, who was to settle it at his own expense in exchange for many peculiar privileges. The charter provided that any member of the West India Company (to none others were these privileges open) who should within four years plant a colony of fifty adults in any part of New Netherland (except the island of Manhattan, which the company, having bought it from the Indians, reserved to itself) should be acknowledged as a "patroon" or feudal chief of the territory he might thus colonize. The land selected for each colony might extend sixteen miles in length if confined to one side of a navigable river, or eight miles on each side if both banks were occupied; but they might run as far into the country as the situation of the occupiers should permit. More immigrants entitled the patroon to proportionately more land. The colonists under the patroons were exempted from all taxes for ten years; they acquired their estates in fee-simple, with power of disposing by will; they were magistrates within their own bounds, and each patroon had the exclusive privilege of fishing, fowling, and grinding corn within his own domain; they could also trade anywhere along the American coast, and to Holland by paying five per cent. duty to the company at its reservation of Manhattan. The company reserved the fur trade to itself, and none of the colonists were to engage in any manufactures.

A review of events and circumstances incident to the settlement of Eastern Pennsylvania without reference to the speculative greed of men whose opportunities misled them would be incomplete. Ordinary foresight and sagacity induced the belief in the minds of these first voyagers that settlements would speedily follow the line of commerce, and lands eligibly located would soon have market value. Ambitious capitalists, such as Samuel Godyn and Samuel Blommaert, prompted by so keen and observing a resident as Isaac De Rasieres, whose official position gave him peculiar advantages in advising his friends, were not slow in concerting measures to advance their interest in large land enterprises. As early as 1629 they re-

tained two purchasing agents to buy lands from the Indians on the south side of the Delaware Bay. Their purchase embraced a tract thirty-two miles in length, extending a distance of two miles into the country from the shore line, the patent thereof being duly registered and confirmed June 1, 1630. Similar purchases were made on and near the Hudson River by William Van Rensselaer, Michael Pauw, and John De Laet. These extensive operations were viewed with disfavor, and led to general and unfriendly criticism, and naturally excited quarrels among the speculators and their retainers. To avoid scandal and exposure there seems to have been what was deemed an equitable division of advantages. In a word, there had been over-reaching and sharp practice. Explanations and restitution were discreetly made. Fortunately for Godyn and Blommaert, who were obliged to improve their land on the Delaware Bay, under the terms of confirmation of their purchase, they fell in with David Pietersen De Vries, who had just returned from the East Indies. He was a man of uncouth exterior, but of good heart, and from experience had become observant, not alone in nautical matters, but in all worldly affairs, and was on terms of great personal intimacy with Godyn. His services were deemed so important to the success of the enterprise that he was admitted to equal advantages,—i.e., his experience was deemed equivalent to the capital of those associated in the enterprise.

De Vries became a patroon Oct. 16, 1630, and at once set to work to promote the designs of his associates. The ship "Walvis," or "Whale," of eighteen guns, and a yacht were immediately equipped. They carried out emigrants, cattle, food, and whaling implements, De Vries having heard that whales abounded in the Bay of South River (Godyn's Bay, or Newport May Bay, as it now also began to be called), and expecting to establish profitable fisheries there. The expedition sailed from the Texel in December under the command of Pieter Heyes, of Edam. De Vries did not go out at this time, and the voyage was not profitable. De Vries accuses Heyes of incapacity and cowardice, saying he would not sail through the West Indies in an eighteen-gun ship. Still, Heyes did a large business for his employers. He reached South River in the spring of 1631, and established his colony on the Horekill, "a fine navigable stream, filled with islands, abounding in good oysters," and surrounded by fertile soil. The place was near the present site of Lewes, Del. Here a palisaded brick house was erected, and the colony of more than thirty souls was called Swaannendael, the Valley of Swans. The Dutch title was inscribed upon a pillar, on a plate of tin, surmounted by the arms of Holland. The fort, named "Oplandt," was given in the command of Gilliss Hossett, Van Rensselaer's agent in buying lands around Albany. Heyes, after he had settled matters at Swaannendael, crossed to the Jersey shore and bought from ten chiefs there, on behalf

of Godyn, Blommaert, and their associates, a tract of land extending from Cape May twelve miles northward along the bay and twelve miles inland. This purchase was registered at Manhattan June 3, 1631. The whale fishery having come to naught, in September Heyes sailed for home to report to his employers.

De Vries now determined to go out to the South River himself, and preparations were made for him to take charge of another ship and yacht. Just as he was about to sail from the Texel, May 24, 1632, Governor Minuet arrived from New Amsterdam with intelligence of the massacre of the colony at Swaannendael. This was cold news for De Vries and his associates. The patroon sailed, however, and after a long and checkered voyage arrived off Swaannendael early in December. The site of the little settlement told a fearful tale; the house itself nearly ruined, the stockade burnt, and the adjacent land strewn with the skulls and bones of the colonists, the remains of cattle, etc. The valley was silent and desolate.



DAVID PIETERSEN DE VRIES.

De Vries returned on board his yacht and fired a gun to attract attention of the savages. After some mutual mistrust, communication was opened with them, and De Vries was told a cock-and-bull story of a chief having ignorantly removed the coat of arms from the pillar and been

murdered by the colonists for doing it, whereupon his tribe, in revenge, massacred the colonists. De Vries knew too much about the Dutch cruelty and harshness to the Indians to believe any such story. He had before him all the evidences of the white man's cruelty and the savage's wild revenge. The fatal deed was irreparable, and De Vries, keeping his own counsel, did what he could to restore confidence and peace by making presents to the Indians of "duffles, bullets, hatchets, and Nuremberg toys," so as to get them to hunt beaver for him, instead of lying in ambush to murder more colonists. The result was a treaty of peace, the first ever made in Delaware waters.

On Jan. 1, 1633, the navigation being open, De Vries proceeded up the bay and river in his yacht. At Fort Nassau he heard of the murder of the crew of an English sloop, and met some Indians wearing the Englishmen's jackets. These Indians also made a show of offering peace, but De Vries dealt with them very cautiously, as they greatly outnumbered his men.

On January 10th, De Vries cast anchor at the bar of Jacques Eylandt, precisely opposite the present city of Philadelphia, somewhere over against Willow Street, near the site of what is now known as Windmill Island.¹ Thence he went down river again, anchoring half a mile above Minquas Kill, on the look-out for whales. He was finally twice frozen up, and in some danger from Indians, numerous war parties of whom he saw, there being some intestine feud among the adjacent tribes. Released from the ice, he reached Swaannendael on February 20th, and on March 6th sailed for Virginia, returning to South River only to break up the colony at Swaannendael and go home. Once more the Delaware River and Bay were abandoned to the Indians, and once more the attempt at settlement by white men had failed. There were no further efforts made to settle on South River until the Swedes came in 1638, but, as has been stated, there must have been a more or less intermittent occupancy at Fort Nassau, and possibly there may have been a permanent garrison from the beginning of Van Twiller's director-generalship.²

NOTE.—If the story of New Albion is other than an historical myth, the English were among the earliest adventurers and settlers on the Delaware. Between 1623 and 1634, for several dates are mentioned, Charles I. granted an extensive territory to Sir Edmund Plowden, which embraced Long Island, all of New Jersey, Delaware, and parts of Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, who formed a company of noble-

¹ The bar of Jacques Eylandt embraces the spot where the city of Camden is now built.

² The 21st of June, 1634, is the alleged date of the probably spurious Sir Edward Plowden or Ployden's charter for impossible territory somewhere between the Potomac and Newark Bay.

Rev. Edward D. Neill, president of Macalester College, Minn., who has given considerable attention to Maryland history, though from a rather sectarian stand-point, contributed two papers on Plowden to the fifth volume of the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, conducted by the Historical Society of that State. He assumes Plowden's existence, and that he was the lineal descendant of Edmund Plowden, the commentator on English law, who earned Coke's encomiums and who died in 1584. Plowden, according to Neill, did obtain a grant in 1632, through King Charles I.'s request to the viceroy of Ireland for a certain "Isle Plowden" and forty leagues of the mainland, called "New Albion." The island lay between 39° and 40° latitude. Capt. Young, commissioned by the king in September, 1633, sent out an exploring expedition in 1634, which ascended the Delaware as far as the Falls. If this expedition ever sailed, it must have been the one mentioned by De Vries as having been massacred by the Indians. There is no proof that Plowden sent out this party or had ought to do with it. Evelyn, who commanded it, was in the service of Clarendon's London partners. Plowden, says Mr. Neill, was living at his seat at Wanstead in Hampshire in 1635, unhappy, beating his wife, quarrelling with his neighbors, and changing his religion. His wife and his clergyman's wife both had him arrested for assault and battery, and his wife procured a divorce from him. In 1641, Evelyn wrote a pamphlet descriptive of New Albion, dedicated to Plowden's wife. The next year Plowden was on the Chesapeake. This was ten years after he is said to have procured this rich grant. No one can explain why he did not look after such an estate sooner. Plowden lived most of his time in Virginia, but was in Maryland, on Delaware Bay, at New York, and in New England. He was abroad just seven years, say his chroniclers, and then went home to return no more to "New Albion." It is conjectured that his seven years' residence was on account of being transported, and that his New Albion claim was trumped up after the time of his sentence was served out. Plowden is reputed to have died in 1665. Mr. Neill further says that in 1635-40, Plowden was a prisoner in the Fleet Prison, London, for refusing to pay his wife's alimony. Mr. Neill must see that the dates of Plowden's adventures are as irreconcilable as his adventures.

men and gentlemen under the title of "The Albion Knights." The Delaware was the chosen ground to settle, and the company pledged itself to introduce three thousand trained men into the colony. Colonists were actually introduced, and made their homes on the Delaware; but neither the number nor exact location can be told. Plowden was lord proprietor and captain-general, while one Beauchamp Plantagenet was made agent of this company of knightly settlers. The earl and Plantagenet were here seven years, and became well acquainted with the country and Indian tribes. A government was framed, and the machinery of civil administration put in operation, but its duration is unknown. A history of the colony was published in 1648, which contained the letter of one "Master Robert Evelyn," addressed to Lady Plowden after his return to England. He was four years on the Delaware, and in his letter he states that "Captain Claybourn, fourteen years there trading," sustains what he says of the country. Evelyn evidently sailed up the river to the falls, for he mentions the streams which empty into it, names the tribes which live along it, with their strength, with some description of the country and the productions. Six leagues below the falls he speaks of "two fair, woody islands, very pleasant and fit for parks, one of one thousand acres, the other of fourteen hundred or thereabouts." These were probably Burlington and Newbold's Islands. Near the falls, he says, "is an isle fit for a city; all the materials there to build, and above the river fair and navigable, as the Indians informed me, for I went but ten miles higher." The "isle fit for a city" refers, doubtless, to Morris Island, or the one abreast of Morrisville. It is barely possible that he fell into the popular error of some explorers of the period, that the Delaware branched at the falls, and that the two branches formed a large island above. He says that a ship of one hundred and forty tons can ascend to the falls, and that "ten leagues higher are lead mines in stony hills." At the falls he locates the Indian town of Kildorpy, with clear fields to plant and sow, and near it are sweet, large meadows of clover or honeysuckle." The letter speaks of the abundant store of fish in the river, of water-fowl that swim upon its surface, and the game, fruit, and nuts to be found in the woods that line its banks, and of the magnificent forest-trees. Evelyn must have traveled well into the interior, and through portions of Bucks County. He speaks of the new town of the Susquehannocks as a "rare, healthy, and rich place, and with a crystal, broad river." This must refer to the Susquehanna River and the tribe from which it takes its name.

What became of Plowden's colony would be an interesting inquiry if we had the leisure to pursue it or the data necessary to solve it. The late William Rawle, of Philadelphia, who gave the subject a careful and intelligent investigation, believed that some of those who welcomed Penn to the shores of the Delaware were the survivors of the Albion Knights. History offers no *Œdipus* to unravel the mystery.—*Davis, History of Bucks County.*

CHAPTER V.

THE FIRST SWEDISH SETTLEMENTS.

THE ineffectual efforts of the Dutch to secure a permanent lodgment on the Delaware south of the Schuylkill River left their large landed interests in an unprofitable and precarious condition. It is not seriously pretended by commentators that the Dutch pioneers had any higher motives than those prompted by commercial advantages and the hope of obtaining wealth. It seems reasonably clear that a trading-post was still maintained by them on the Delaware, known as Fort Nassau, but not permanently occupied. It was doubtless an outpost, and for some years after the colony at Swaannendael was broken up was visited by them at seasonable periods of trade and exchange with the Indians. That they were vigilant in their watch upon the Delaware is proven by the fact that they sent an armed force to dislodge a small

party of English who, under George Holmes, had taken possession of Fort Nassau. These adventurers, thirteen in number, were taken prisoners by the Dutch and sent to Virginia, from whence they came, as their captors believed, although it is said by some writers that they came to the fort from the New England colonies. Samuel Godyn died in the year 1634. His heirs and legal representatives in adjusting his estate provoked contentions with those who had been engaged in land speculations, which led to discoveries bordering upon scandal. The West India Company came to the rescue of the litigants, and purchased from Godyn's heirs and associates all the territory owned by them on both sides of the Delaware River for the sum of fifteen thousand six hundred guilders.

The wide-spread publicity which resulted from the operations of the enterprising Hollanders in establishing trade with the Indians and possessing themselves of large landed estates in the New World naturally stimulated the ambitious princes of Europe to efforts for the extension of their power and dominion



SWEDISH BLOCK-HOUSE.

[Used for Public Worship in 1677.]

on the North American continent. Efforts to establish colonies were always made by royal authority under liberal grants and chartered privileges. Large sums of money in many instances were expended in equipping these expeditions, and in capitalizing and controlling them and the commerce resulting from them. These investments were made upon the expectation of a fair return, and when financial reverses and disappointments occurred changes in the management ensued. Salaried officers were turned out at the home office or recalled from abroad, who became important factors in the formation of new projects, and all the more useful by reason of their experience. Such a person was William Usselinx,¹ a Hollander, born at Antwerp, in Brabant, who as early as 1624 presented himself to King Gustaf Adolph of Sweden, and laid before him a proposition for a trading company to be established in Sweden, and to extend its operations to Asia, Africa, and Magellan's Land (*Terra Magellanica*), with the assurance that this would be a great source of revenue to the king-

dom. Full power was given him to carry out this important project, and thereupon a contract of trade was drawn up, to which the company was to agree and subscribe. Usselinx published explanations of this contract, wherein he also particularly directed attention to the country on the Delaware, its fertility, convenience, and all its imaginable resources.

To strengthen the matter a charter was secured to the company, and especially to Usselinx, who was to receive a royalty of one thousandth upon all articles bought or sold by the company. The powerful king, whose zeal for the honor of God was not less ardent than for the welfare of his subjects, availed himself of the opportunity to extend the doctrines of Christ among the heathen, as well as to establish his own power in other parts of the world.¹ To this end he sent forth letters patent, dated at Stockholm, on the 2d of July, 1626, wherein all, both high and low, were invited to contribute something to the company, according to their means. The work was completed in the Diet of the following year, 1627, when the estates of the realm gave their assent and confirmed the measure. Those who took part in this company were his Majesty's mother, the Queen Dowager, Christina, the princess, John Casimir, the Royal Council, the most distinguished of the nobility, the highest officers of the army, the bishops and other clergymen, together with the burgomasters and aldermen of the cities, as well as a large number of the people generally. The time fixed for paying in the subscriptions was the 1st of May of the following year (1628). For the management and working of the plan there were appointed an admiral, vice-admiral, chaplain, under-chaplain, assistants and commissaries, also a body of soldiers, duly officered. But when these arrangements were in full progress and duly provided for the German war and the king's death occurred, which caused this important work to be laid aside. The Trading Company was dissolved, its subscriptions nullified, and the whole project seemed about to die

with the king. But just as it appeared to be at its end it received new life. Another Hollander, by the name of Peter Menewe, sometimes called Menuet,² made his appearance in Sweden. He had been in the service of Holland in America, where he became involved in difficulties with the officers of the West India Company, in consequence of which he was recalled home and dismissed from their service. But he was not discouraged by this, and went over to Sweden, where he renewed the representations which Usselinx had formerly made in regard to the excellence of the country, and the advantages that Sweden might derive from it.

Queen Christina,³ who succeeded her royal father in the government, was glad to have the project thus renewed. The royal chancellor, Count Axel Oxenstierna, understood well how to put it in operation. He took the West India Trading Company into his own hands as its president, and encouraged other noblemen to take shares in it. King Charles I. of England had already, in the year 1634, upon representations made to him by John Oxenstierna, at that time Swedish ambassador in London, renounced in favor of the Swedes all claims and pretensions of the English to that country growing out of their rights as its first discoverers. Hence everything seemed to be settled upon a firm foundation, and all earnestness was employed in the prosecution of the plans for a colony. As a good beginning the first colony was sent off,⁴ and Peter Menewe was placed over it, as being best acquainted in those regions.

They set sail from Göttenburg in a ship of war called the "Key of Calmar," followed by a smaller vessel bearing the name of "Bird Griffin," both laden with people, provisions, ammunition, and merchandise suitable for traffic and gifts to the Indians. These ships successfully reached their place of destination. The high expectations which the emigrants had of that new land were well met by the first news which they had of it. They made their first landing on the bay or entrance to the river Poutaxat, which they called the river of New Sweden, and the place where they landed they called Paradise Point. A purchase of land was immediately made from the Indians, and it was determined that all the land on the western side of the river, from the point called Cape Inlopen, or Henlopen, up to the fall called Santican,⁵ and all the country inland, as much as was

¹ The plans of Gustavus were both deep and patriotic. "The year 1624," says the historian Geljer, "was one of the few years that the king was able to devote to the internal development of the realm." He looked at the subject of colonization in America, says Rev. Dr. W. M. Reynolds in the introduction to his translation of Acrelius, "with the eye of a statesman who understood the wants not only of his own country but of the world, and was able with prophetic glance to penetrate into the distant ages of the future." He proposed there to found a free State, where the laborer should reap the fruit of his toil, where the rights of conscience should be inviolate, and which should be open to the whole Protestant world, then engaged in a struggle for existence with all the papal powers of Europe. All should be secure in their persons, their property, and their rights of conscience. It should be an asylum for the persecuted of all nations, a place of security for the honor of the wives and daughters of those who were flying from bloody battle-fields and from homes made desolate by the fire and sword of the persecutor. No slaves should burden the soil; "for," said Gustavus, "and we realize the profound truth of his political economy after an experience of two centuries, at the end of which slavery expired amid the death-throes of our civil war,—slaves cost a great deal, labor with reluctance, and soon perish from hard usage. But the Swedish nation is industrious and intelligent, and hereby we shall gain more by a free people with wives and children."—*Scharf's History of Philadelphia*.

² An autograph letter found in the royal archives in Stockholm gives the name as commonly written in English, Minuit.

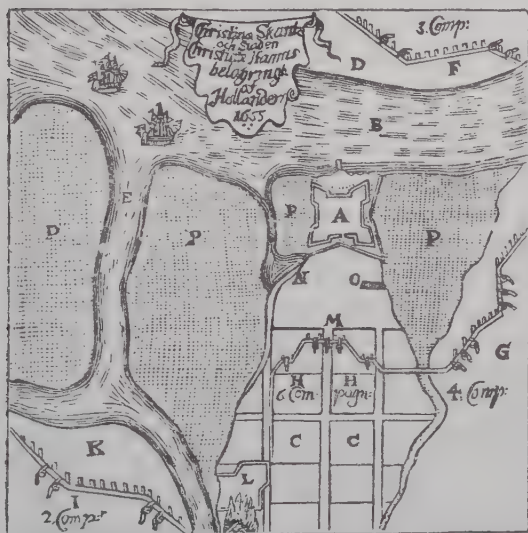
³ Christina succeeded her father, the great Gustaf Adolph, in 1632, when only six years of age, and the kingdom remained under a regency until she was eighteen, in 1644. Consequently she was only eleven years of age in 1637, when the American colony was established.

⁴ In August, 1637, although it did not reach the Delaware until 1638. See Odhner, "Sveriges Inre Historia," p. 302. He reached the Delaware in the middle of April.

⁵ Trenton Falls, which Campanius (p. 49 of Translation) calls "the Falls of Assinpink." On Vischer's map of Pennsylvania, given in Duponceau's Translation of Campanius, to face p. 78, we find "Sanhican's" given as the most northern point.

ceded, should belong to the Swedish crown forever. Posts were driven in the ground as landmarks, which were still seen in their places sixty years afterwards. A deed was drawn up for the land thus purchased. This was written in Dutch, for no Swede was yet able to interpret the language of the heathen. The Indians subscribed their hands and marks. The writing was sent home to Sweden to be preserved in the royal archives. Mans Kling was the surveyor. He laid out the land, and made a map of the whole river, with its tributaries, islands, and points, which is still to be found in the royal archives in Sweden. Their clergyman was Reones Torkillus, of East Gothland.

The first abode of the newly-arrived emigrants was at a place called, by the Indians, Hopokahacking. There, in the year 1638, Peter Menuet built a fortress which he named Fort Christina, after the reigning



PLAN OF THE TOWN AND FORT OF CHRISTINA, BESIEGED BY THE DUTCH IN 1655.

[From Campanius' New Sweden.]

A, Fort Christina. B, Christina Creek. C, Town of Christina Hamn. D, Tennekong Land. E, Fish Kill. F, Slaugenborg. G, Myggenborg. H, Rottenborg. I, Flingenborg. K, Timber Island. L, Kitchen. M, Position of the besiegers. N, Harbor. O, Mine. P, Swamp.

queen of Sweden. The place, situated upon the west side of the river, was probably chosen so as to be out of the way of the Hollanders, who claimed the eastern side,—a measure of prudence until the arrival of a greater force from Sweden. The fort was built upon an eligible site, not far from the mouth of the creek, so as to secure them in the navigable waters of the Miniquas, which was afterwards called Christina Kihl or Creek. The country was wild and uninhabited by the Hollanders. They had two or three forts on the river,—Fort Nassau, where Gloucester now stands, and another at Horekihl, down on the bay. But both of these were entirely destroyed by the Americans, and their occupants driven away. The following extract from the "History of the New

Netherlands," which Adrian van der Donck published in the year 1655, with the license and privilege as well of the States-General as of the West India Company, will serve as proof of what we have said: "The place is called Horekihl,¹ but why so called we know not. But this is certain, that some years back, before the English and Swedes came hither, it was taken up and settled as a colony by Hollanders, the arms of the States being at the same time set up in brass. These arms having been pulled down by the villainy of the Indians, the commissary there resident demanded that the head of the traitor should be delivered to him. The Indians, unable to escape in any other way, brought him the head, which was accepted as a sufficient atonement of their offense. But some time afterwards, when we were at work in the fields, and unsuspecting of danger, the Indians came as friends, surrounded the Hollanders with overwhelming numbers, fell upon them, and completely exterminated them. Thus was the colony destroyed, though sealed with blood and dearly enough purchased."

Notwithstanding all this, the Hollanders believed that they had the best right to the Delaware River, yea, a better right than the Indians themselves. It was their object to secure at least all the land lying between said river and their city of New Amsterdam, where was their stronghold, and which country they once called "The New Netherlands." But as their forces were still weak, they always kept one or another of their people upon the east side of the river to watch those who might visit the country. As soon, therefore, as Menuet landed with his Swedish company notice of the fact was given to the Director-General of the Hollanders in New Amsterdam. He waited for some time until he could ascertain Menuet's purpose, but when it appeared that he was erecting a fortress for the Swedes he sent him the following protest:²

¹ Horekill (variously written Horeskill, Hoarkill, Whorekill) is no doubt a corruption of Hoornkill, so called from Hoorn, a city in Holland, from which Captain Mey sailed upon his expedition to America when he discovered or made his first visit to the Delaware. The derivation of the name suggested by Van Sweringen, in his "Account of the Settling of the Swedes and Dutch at the Delaware" (contained in vol. iii, pp. 342-347, of "Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York," etc.), is of a piece with the rest of his narrative, and entitled to no consideration. Horekill was about two leagues from Cape Henlopen, and is probably the stream now called Lewes Creek, in the State of Delaware. See also the note to p. 21 of Ferris' "Original Settlements on the Delaware."

² New York Office in the General Index to the Dutch Records, Lib. A. The Swedish annalists who have given any account of this Swedish colony in America have represented the first emigration as taking place in the time of King Gustaf Adolph, about the year 1627. This was the opinion of Th. Camp. of Holm. (See his "Nya Sverige" (New Sweden), pages 57, 58, 72, 73, which others have followed.) (See the "Dissert. de Plant. Ecclesiæ Swec. in America," p. 5.) But this was only a conjecture suggested by the great preparations which were made at that time, but which were suddenly broken off. It would undoubtedly have been all the better if the work had been taken hold of at that time with all earnestness. But this protest is proof to the contrary, and shows that the first arrival must have taken place some time in the year preceding the building of the fortress (that is to say, in 1638).

"THURSDAY, May 6, 1638.

"I, William Kieft, Director-General of the New Netherlands, residing upon the island Manhattan, in the Fort Amsterdam, under the government belonging to the High and Mighty States-General of the United Netherlands and the West India Company, chartered by the Council Chamber of Amsterdam, make known to you, Peter Mennet, who style yourself Commander in the service of her Royal Majesty, the Queen of Sweden; that the whole South River of the New Netherlands, both above and below, hath already, for many years, been our property, occupied by our forts, and sealed with our blood; which was also done when you were in the service of the New Netherlands, and you are, therefore, well aware of this. But whereas you have now come among our forts to build a fortress to our injury and damage, which we shall never permit; as we are also assured that Her Royal Majesty of Sweden has never given you authority to build forts upon our rivers and coasts, nor to settle people on the land, nor to traffic in peltries, nor to undertake anything to our injury: We do, therefore, protest against all the disorder and injury, and all the evil consequences of bloodshed, uproar, and wrong which our Trading Company may thus suffer: and that we shall protect our rights in such manner as we may find most advisable." Then follows the usual conclusion. In the history of the New Netherlands already cited, Adrian van der Donck likewise relates how protest was made against the building of Fort Christina, but there also he gives evidence of the weakness of the Hollanders in the river on the first arrival of the Swedes, and that their strength consisted almost entirely in great words. "On the river," he says, "lies, first, Manqua's Kihl, where the Swedes have built Fort Christina, where the largest ships can load and unload at the shore. There is another place on the river called Schuikihl, which is also navigable. That, also, was formerly under the control of the Hollanders, but is now mostly under the government of the Swedes. In that River (Delaware) there are various islands and other places formerly belonging to the Hollanders, whose name they still bear, which sufficiently shows that the river belongs to the Hollanders, and not to the Swedes. Their very commencement will convict them. Before the year 1638, one Minnewits, who had formerly acted as Director for the Trading Company at Manhattans, came into the river in the ship 'Key of Colmar,' and the yacht called the 'Bird Griffin.' He gave out to the Hollander, Mr. Van der Nederhorst, the agent of the West India Company in the South River, that he was on a voyage to the West India Isles, and that he was staying there to take in wood and water. Whereupon, said Hollander allowed him to go free. But some time after, some of our people going thither, found him still there, and he had planted a garden, and the plants were growing in it. In astonishment we asked the reasons for such procedure, and if he intended to stay there? To which he answered evasively, alleging various excuses for his conduct. The third time they found them settled and building a fort. Then we saw their purpose. As soon as he was informed of it, Director Kieft protested against it, but in vain."

Thus Peter Mennet made a good beginning for the settlement of the Swedish colony in America. He guarded his little fort for over three years, and the Hollanders neither attempted nor were able to overthrow it. After some years of faithful service he died at Christina. In his place followed Peter Hollendare, a native Swede, who did not remain at the head of its affairs more than a year and a half. He returned home to Sweden, and was a major at Skopsholm, in Stockholm, in the year 1655.

The second emigration took place under Lieut.-Col. John Printz, who went out with the appointment of Governor of New Sweden. He had a grant of four hundred rix-dollars for his traveling expenses, and twelve hundred dollars silver as his annual salary. The company was invested with the exclusive privilege of importing tobacco into Sweden, although that article even then was regarded as unnecessary and injurious, although indispensable since the establishment of the bad habit of its use.¹ Upon the same

occasion was also sent out Magister John Campanius Holm,² who was also called by their excellencies, the Royal Council and Admiral Claes Fleming, to become the government chaplain, and watch over the Swedish congregation. The ship on which they sailed was called the "Fama." It went from Stockholm to Götheborg, and there took its freight. Along with this went two other ships of the line, the "Swan" and the "Charitas," laden with people and the necessities of life. Under Governor Printz, ships came to the colony in three distinct voyages. The first ship was the "Black Cat," with ammunition and merchandise for the Indians. Next the ship "Swan," on a second voyage, with emigrants, in the year*1647. Afterwards two other ships, called the "Key" and the "Lamp." During these times the clergymen, Mr. Lawrence Charles Lockenius and Mr. Israel Holgh, were sent out to the colony. The instructions for the Governor were as follows:

"Instructions, according to which Her Royal Majesty, our Most Gracious Queen, will have the Lieutenant-Colonel, now also the appointed Governor over New Sweden, the noble and well-born John Printz, to regulate himself as well during his voyage as upon his arrival in that country. Given at Stockholm, the 15th of August, 1642.

"Inasmuch as some of the subjects of Her Royal Majesty and of the Crown of Sweden have, for some time past, undertaken to sail to the coast of the West Indies, and have already succeeded in conquering and purchasing a considerable tract of land, and in promoting commerce, with the especial object of extending the jurisdiction and greatness of Her Royal Majesty and of the Swedish crown, and have called the country New Sweden; wherefore and inasmuch as Her Royal Majesty approves and finds this, their undertaking and voyaging, not only laudable in itself, but reasonable, and likely, in the course of time, to benefit and strengthen Her Royal Majesty and the Swedish throne: So has Her Royal Majesty, for the promotion of that work and for the assistance of those who participate therein, furnished them for the making of that important voyage, and also for the confirming and strengthening of that important work thus begun in New Sweden, for said voyage, two ships, named the 'Fama' and the 'Swan,' as well as some other means necessary thereto, under a certain Governor, whom Her Majesty has provided with sufficient and necessary powers, having thereunto appointed and legitimated Lieutenant-Colonel John Printz, whom she has accordingly seen good to instruct upon the points following:

"2. The ships above named having proceeded to Götheborg, John Printz, the Governor of New Sweden, shall now, without any delay, take his departure to said place, so arranging his journey by land that he may reach there by the first opportunity. Going down to Götheborg, he shall assist in ordering and arranging everything in the best manner possible, and especially in accordance with the best regulations that the members of the company can have made; and as concerns his own person and that of his attendants, he shall so arrange his affairs that he may immediately, in the month of September next following, set sail from this country and proceed to sea.

"3. But either before or at the time the ships are about to set sail from Götheborg, the Governor shall consult with the skippers and officers of the ships, considering and deciding, according to the state of the wind and other circumstances, whether he shall direct his course to the north of Scotland or through the channel between France and England.

"4. Under way and on the journey, he must see to it that the officers and people of the ships perform their duties at sea truly and faithfully; and in all important and serious matters he can always avail himself of the aid and counsel of the persons aforesaid who usually form the council of a ship; he shall also have every important occurrence carefully noted, causing a correct log, or journal, thereof to be kept, of which also he shall, by every opportunity, send hither a correct copy.

² It was long a favorite usage in Sweden to designate clergymen by the name of the place or province in which they were born, so that Holm may here be equivalent to "a native of Stockholm."

¹ Placat on tobacco for the year 1641.

"5. The Governor, God willing, having arrived in New Sweden, he must, for his better information, bear in mind that the boundaries of the country of which our subjects have taken possession extend, in virtue of the articles of the contract entered into with the wild inhabitants of the country, as its rightful lords, from the sea-coast at Cape Hinlopen,¹ upwards along the west side of Godin's Bay,² and so up the Great South River,³ onwards to Mingué's Kil,⁴ where Fort Christina is built, and thence still farther along the South river, and up to a place which the wild inhabitants call Sankikans,⁵ where the farthest boundaries of New Sweden are to be found. This tract or district of country extends in length about thirty German miles, but in breadth, and into the interior, it is, in and by the contract, conditioned that Her Royal Majesty's subjects, and the participants in this Company of navigators, may hereafter occupy as much land as they may desire.

"6. Recently, and in the year last past, viz., 1641, several English families, probably amounting to sixty persons in all, have settled, and begun to build and cultivate the land elsewhere, namely, upon the east side of the above mentioned South river, on a little stream named Ferken's Kil;⁶ so also have the above-named subjects of Her Majesty, and participants in the Company, purchased for themselves of the wild inhabitants of the country, the whole eastern side of the river, from the mouth of the aforesaid great river at Cape May up to a stream named Warraticen's Kil,⁷ which tract extends about twelve German miles, including also the said Ferken's Kil, with the intention of thus drawing to themselves the English aforesaid. This purchase the Governor shall always, with all his power, keep intact, and thus bring these families under the jurisdiction and government of Her Royal Majesty and the Swedish Crown; especially as we are informed that they themselves are not disposed thereto; and should they be induced, as a free people, voluntarily to submit themselves to a government which can maintain and protect them, it is believed that they might shortly amount to some hundred strong. But however that may be, the Governor is to seek to bring these English under the government of the Swedish Crown, inasmuch as Her Royal Majesty finds it to be thus better for herself and the Crown as partners in this undertaking; and they might also, with good reason, be driven out and away from said place; therefore, Her Royal Majesty aforesaid will most graciously leave it to the discretion of Governor Printz so to consider and act in the premises as can be done with propriety and success.⁸

"7. There is no doubt that the Holland West India Company will seek to appropriate to themselves the place aforesaid, and the large tract of land upon which the English have settled, and the whole of the above-named east side of the Great South River, and that so much the rather as their fort or fortification of Nassau, which they have manned with about twenty men, is not very far therefrom, upon the same eastern side of the river, just as they also make pretensions to the whole western side of the aforesaid South River, and consequently to all that of which our subjects aforesaid have taken possession, which they have seized, relying upon their Fort Nassau, whereby they would take possession of the whole South River, and of the whole country situated on both sides of the same river. It is for this that they have protested against the beginning which her before-mentioned Majesty's subjects have made in settling and building, and, so far as they could, have always opposed and sought to prevent our people from going up the South River and past their Fort Nassau. Therefore shall the Governor take measures for

meeting the agents and participants of said Holland West India Company in a proper manner, and with mildness, but firmly remonstrate and make known to them the upright intentions of Her Royal Majesty and her subjects in the premises, that nothing herein has been sought, or is now sought, other than a free opening for commerce; that Her Royal Majesty's subjects have, in a just and regular manner, purchased of the proper owners and possessors of the country that district of which they have taken possession, and which they have begun to cultivate, and that they cannot, therefore, without injustice oppose Her Royal Majesty or her subjects, or seek to disturb them in their possessions without doing them great injury. But should the same Holland Company, contrary to all better hopes, allow themselves to undertake any hostility, or make any attack, then, in such case, it will only be proper to be prepared with the best means that circumstances will allow, and to seek to repel force by force; therefore, as this, like everything else, is best judged of and decided on the ground, so does Her Royal Majesty place it in the Governor's discretion to meet such vexations in the first instance with kind admonitions, but if these are not effective, then with severity, according to the best of his understanding, so as to arrange everything to the best advantage and honor alike of Her Royal Majesty and the members of the Company. But if no such troubles arise, which it is hoped will be the case, and Her Royal Majesty and her subjects remain undisturbed in that which they have rightfully brought into their possession, then shall the Governor hold good friendship and neighborhood with the aforesaid Hollanders at Fort Nassau, and with those who dwell upon the north river at Mankatan's⁹ or New Amsterdam, as also with the English who dwell in the country of Virginia, and make no inroads upon any of them, nor interfere with that of which they are in the actual possession. Especially, since the adjacent English in Virginia have already commenced to offer Her Royal Majesty's subjects in New Sweden all kinds of useful assistance, and to let them procure upon reasonable payment such cattle and seed-corn as they may desire; therefore shall the Governor continually seek to give free and undisturbed course to the correspondence and commerce thus begun with the English to the use and benefit of Her Royal Majesty's subjects aforesaid.

"8. Those Hollanders who have emigrated to New Sweden, and settled there under the protection of her royal Majesty and the Swedish crown, over whom Jost von dem Boyandh¹⁰ has command, the Governor shall treat according to the contents of the charter and privileges¹¹ conferred by her royal Majesty, of the principles whereof the Governor has been advised; but in other respects he shall show them all good will and kindness, yet so that he shall hold them also to the same, that they upon their side comply with the requisitions of their charter, which they have received. And inasmuch as notice has already been given them that they have settled too near to Fort Christina, and as houses are said to be built at the distance of almost three miles from that place, they should therefore leave that place and betake themselves to a somewhat greater distance from the said fort. So also does her royal Majesty leave it to the good pleasure and prudence of the Governor, when on the ground, duly to consider the deportment of said Hollanders and the situation of the place of which they have taken possession, and, according to his judgment, either let them remain there quietly or make such a disposition and settlement of the matter as he shall find most suitable and advantageous to her royal Majesty and the participants in said company of navigation.

"9. The wild nations¹² bordering upon all other sides the Governor shall understand to treat with all humanity and respect, that no violence or wrong be done to them by her royal Majesty or her subjects aforesaid; but he shall rather, at every opportunity, exert himself that the same wild people may gradually be instructed in the truths and

¹ Cape Hinlopen; we follow the orthography of the text.

² Usually written "Godyn's"; Delaware Bay being so called by the Hollanders after Samuel Godyn, who in 1629 received a patent for a large tract of land there as its patron.

³ The river Delaware.

⁴ Now Christina Creek.

⁵ Trenton Falls, ninety miles from the mouth of Delaware Bay.

⁶ Written also "Varken's Kil," i.e., "Hog's Creek," which is now called Salem Creek. The Indians called it Oiteessingh, or Wootseessingh.

⁷ Raccoon Creek. The "Narraticongs" are mentioned as an Indian tribe north of the Raritan. (See O'Callaghan, i. 49.)

⁸ It is not known whence these English settlers came, or the precise time of their coming. According to the text above it was in 1641. Ferris, in his "History of the Original Settlements on the Delaware" (Wilmington, 1846), p. 55, on what authority he does not tell us, says that it was in 1640, and adds, "Some have supposed they were squatters from New Haven; some, adventurers from Maryland; and others, the pioneers of Sir Edmund Ploeden." In all probability they were the same party of people from New Haven who, in the spring of 1642, settled on the Schuylkill.

⁹ Usually called "Manhattan's," also "Manhattoe," from an Indian tribe of that name. See O'Callaghan's "History of New Amsterdam," i. p. 47.

¹⁰ O'Callaghan, in his "History of New Netherland," i. p. 366-367, calls this person Joost de Bogart, and (in his note on p. 367) says that "In the translation in the new series of N. Y. Hist. Soc. Trans., p. 411, the name is misspelled." The spelling, however, is that of Acrelius, which we give above.

¹¹ Octroy och privilegio.

¹² The Lenni Lenape, called by the elder Campanius "Benni Bennepe"; by the English, Delawares. The Delawares were subdivided into the tribes of the Assinipinks, in the north; the Andastakas, on Christina Creek, Del.; the Rankokas, or Chichequas, and the Mingoos, the Neshaminies, in Bucks Co., Pa.; the Schackamuxons, the Mautas, and the Minnesinks, above the forks of the Delaware.

worship of the Christian religion, and in other ways brought to civilization and good government, and in this manner properly guided. Especially shall he seek to gain their confidence and impress upon their minds that neither he, the Governor, nor his people and subordinates are come into those parts to do them any wrong or injury, but much more for the purpose of furnishing them with such things as they may need for the ordinary wants of life, and so also for such things as are found among them which they themselves cannot make for their own use, or buy or exchange. Therefore shall the Governor also see thereto that the people of her royal Majesty, or of the company who are engaged in trading in those parts, allow the wild people to obtain such things as they need at a price somewhat more moderate than they are getting them of the Hollanders at Fort Nassau or the adjacent English, so that said wild people may be withdrawn from them and be so much the more won to our people.

"10. In regard to the Governor's place of residence, Her Royal Majesty leaves it to him to provide and choose the same according as he finds the case to be in the place, or it can be continued where it now is, and the residence arranged and ordered in the most convenient manner possible; in like manner shall the Governor also provide a suitable place for a fortress either at Cape Hinlopen, or the island called 'James' Island,'¹ or wherever else a good site for the same may be found; wherein he has especially to keep in view these considerations above all others, namely, that by such a fortification it should be possible to close up the South River, having it commanded by the same fortress, and that there should also be found there, without great difficulty, a suitable harbor wherein the ships of Her Royal Majesty and her subjects could be in security, and, if need so were, continue to lie there over winter.

"11. And if the Governor does not find it necessary at once and hastily to fortify another new place, but can for the present properly defend himself by Fort Christina, then shall he so much the more zealously at once arrange and urge forward agriculture and the improvement of the land, setting and urging the people thereto with zeal and energy, exerting himself above all other things that so much seed-corn may be committed to the ground that the people may derive from it their necessary food.

"12. Next to this, he shall pay the necessary attention to the culture of tobacco² and appoint thereto a certain number of laborers, so arranging that the produce may be large, more and more being set out and cultivated from time to time, so that he can send over a good quantity of tobacco on all ships coming hither.

"13. That better arrangements may be made for the production of cattle, both great and small, the Governor shall at once exert himself to obtain a good breed of cattle of all kinds, and especially of that which is sent out from this country, and also seek to obtain a supply from the neighboring English, dividing everything with those who will use and employ it in agriculture in exchange for seed, and with such prudence as he shall find most serviceable to the members of the company.

"14. Among and above all other things, he shall direct his attention to sheep, to obtain them of good kinds, and as soon as may be seek to arrange as many sheep-folds as he conveniently can, so that presently a considerable supply of wool of good quality may be sent over to this country.

"15. The peltry trade with the natives he shall also, as far as possible, seek to sustain in a good state,³ exercise a careful inspection of all engaged in it, prevent all frauds in established commissions, and take care that Her Royal Majesty and her subjects, and the members of the company, may have reason to expect good return for their cargoes. In like manner he shall provide that no other persons whatever be permitted to traffic with the natives in peltries; but this trade shall be carried on only by persons thereto appointed in the name of the whole company, and its ways.

"16. Whatever else it may at present be necessary to do in that country will be best committed to the hands of the Governor in the country, according to the time and circumstance of the place, more especially as the same land of New Sweden is situated in the same climate with Portugal;⁴ so, apparently, it is to be expected that salt-works might be arranged on the sea-coasts. But if the salt could not be perfectly evaporated by the heat of the sun, yet, at the least, the salt water might be brought to such a grade that it might afterwards be perfectly condensed by means of fire, without great labor or expense, which the Governor must consider, and make such experiment, and if possible put it into operation and make effective.

"17. And as almost everywhere in the forests wild grape-vines and grapes are found, and the climate seems to be favorable to the production of wine, so shall the Governor also direct his thoughts to the timely introduction of this culture, and what might herein be devised and effected.

"18. He can also have careful search made everywhere as to whether metals or minerals are to be found in the country, and if any are discovered, send hither correct information, and then await further orders from this place.

"19. Out of the abundant forests the Governor shall examine and consider how and in what manner profit may be derived from the country, especially what kind of advantages may be expected from oak-trees and walnut-trees, and whether a good quality of them might be sent over here as ballast. So, also, it might be examined whether oil might not be advantageously pressed out of the walnuts.

"20. The Governor shall likewise take into consideration and correctly inform himself how and where fisheries might be most profitably established, especially as it is said that at a certain season of the year the whale-fishery can be advantageously prosecuted in the aforesaid Godin's Bay⁵ and adjacently; he shall, therefore, have an eye upon this, and send over hither all needed information as to what can be done in this and other matters connected with the country, and what farther hopes may be entertained in reference thereto.

"21. The Governor shall also carefully inquire and inform himself in regard to the food and convenience for keeping a great number of silk-worms, wherewith a manufacture might be established, and if he discovers that something useful might thus be accomplished, he shall take measures for the same.

"22. Whatever else could be done in connection with the successful cultivation of the land, but cannot be introduced just for the present, this Her Royal Majesty will graciously have entrusted to the fidelity, foresight, and zeal of the Governor, with the earnest command and admonition that he seek in all matters to uphold the service and dignity of Her Royal Majesty and the Crown of Sweden, as also to promote the advantage and interest of the members of the company in the conservation of the same land of New Sweden, its culture in every way possible, and the increase of its profitable commerce.

"23. But far above all this, as to what belongs to the political government and administration of justice, everything of this kind must be conducted under the name of Her Royal Majesty and the Crown of Sweden, for no less reason than the country enjoys the protection of Her Royal Majesty and of the crown, and that the interest of the crown is in the highest degree involved in the protection of that country, its cultivation and active trade and commerce. To give the Governor specific information herein cannot so well and effectually be done at so great a distance; it must, therefore, be left to his own discretion and good sense that he, upon the ground, provide, arrange, and execute whatever conduces to bring matters into good order and a proper constitution, according as he finds the necessities of the time and place to require. At first, and until matters can be brought into a better form, the Governor may use his own seal, but in a somewhat larger form, in briefs, contracts, correspondence, and other written documents of a public character.

"24. He shall decide all matters of controversy which may arise according to Swedish law and right, custom, and usage; but in all other matters also, so far as possible, he shall adopt and employ the laudable customs, habits, and usages of this most praiseworthy realm.

"25. He shall also have power, through the necessary and proper means of compulsion, to bring to obedience and a quiet life the turbulent and disorderly, who will not live quietly and peacefully, and especially gross offenders, who may possibly be found; he may punish not only with imprisonment and the like duly proportioned means of correction, but also, according to their misdeeds or crimes, with the loss of life itself, yet not in any other than the usual manner, and after the proper hearing and consideration of the case, with the most respectable people and the most prudent associate judges who can be found in the country as his counsellors.

¹ 'Jaques' Eyland' was in the neighborhood of Fort Nassau, probably between that and where Philadelphia now is.

² 'Toback' is the Swedish spelling; in modern Swedish it is 'tobak.'

³ In the original, 'i godt esse.'

⁴ Portugal is situated between 37° and 42° N. latitude, and New Sweden was between 38° and 41° of the same latitude.

⁵ The Dutch under De Vries, in 1630, tried to prosecute the whale-fishery in the Delaware, but found it unprofitable. (See New York Hist. Collect., New Series, vol. i. p. 250.)

"26. Above all things, shall the Governor consider and see to it that a true and due worship, becoming honor, laud, and praise be paid to the Most High God in all things, and to that end all proper care shall be taken that divine service be zealously performed according to the unaltered Augsburg Confession, the Council of Upsala, and the ceremonies of the Swedish Church; and all persons, especially the young, shall be duly instructed in the articles of their Christian faith; and all good church discipline shall in like manner be duly exercised and received. But so far as relates to the Holland colonists that live and settle under the government of Her Royal Majesty and the Swedish crown, the Governor shall not disturb them in the indulgence granted them as to the exercise of the Reformed religion according to the aforesaid royal charter.

"27. In all else which cannot here be set down in writing, the Governor shall conduct himself as is suitable and becoming to a faithful patriot, and take into due consideration whatever is correspondent to his office, according to the best of his understanding and with the greatest zeal and care, also regulating himself in accordance with that which may be here communicated to him by word of mouth; and there is herewith given him a special list of the people who accompany him and of the means and equipment of his office.

"28. Finally, Her Royal Majesty is also well satisfied that the said office of his government shall continue and exist for three years, after the lapse of which he, the said John Printz, shall be free to return hither again, after the necessary arrangements have been made in regard to his successor, or some substitute in the said service. Should he, the said John Printz, have a desire to continue longer in this charge he shall have the preference over others therefor, provided that the advantage and service of Her Majesty and the crown, and of the company, so demand. Given as above.

"PAERH BRAHE,

"OLAF FLEMMING,

"GABRIEL BENGTSSON OXENSTIERNA,¹

HERMAN WRANGLER,

AXEL OXENSTIERNA,

AND. GYLLENKLOU."²

The voyage to New Sweden was at that time quite long. The watery way to the West was not yet well discovered, and therefore, for fear of the sand-banks off Newfoundland, they kept their course to the east and south as far as to what were then called the Brazates.³ The ships which went under the command of Governor Printz sailed along the coast of Portugal and down the coast of Africa until they found the eastern passage, then directly over to America, leaving the Canaries high up to the north. They landed at Antigua, then continued their voyage northward, past Virginia and Maryland, to Cape Henlopen. Yet, in view of the astonishingly long route which they took, the voyage was quick enough in six months' time, from Stockholm on Aug. 16, 1642, to the new fort of Christina, in New Sweden, on Feb. 15, 1643.

The Swedes who emigrated to America belonged partly to a trading company provided with a charter, who for their services, according to their condition or agreement, were to receive pay and monthly wages; a part of them also were at their own impulse to try their fortune. For these it was free to settle and live

in the country as long as they pleased, or to leave it, and they were, therefore, by way of distinction from the others, called freemen. At first also malefactors and vicious people were sent over, who were used as slaves to labor upon the fortifications. They were kept in chains, and not allowed to have intercourse with the other settlers; moreover, a separate place of abode was assigned to them. The neighboring people and country were dissatisfied that such wretches should come into the colony. It was also, in fact, very objectionable in regard to the heathen, who might be greatly offended by it. Whence it happened that when such persons came over in Governor Printz's time, it was not permitted that one of them should set foot on shore, but they had all to be carried back again, whereupon a great part of them died during the voyage, or perished in some other way. Afterwards it was forbidden at home in Sweden, under a penalty, to take for the American voyage any persons of bad fame, nor was there ever any lack of good people for the colony.

Governor Printz was now in a position to put the government upon a safe footing, to maintain the rights of the Swedes, and to put down the attempts of the Hollanders. They had lately, before his arrival, patched their little Fort Nassau. On this account he selected the island of Tenackong as his residence, which is sometimes also called Tutaeenung and Tenicko, about three Swedish miles from Fort Christina. The convenient situation of the place suggested its selection, as also the location of Fort Nassau,⁴ which lay some miles over against it, to which he could thus command the passage by water. The new fort, which was erected and provided with considerable armament, was called New Götheborg. His place of residence, which he adorned with orchards, gardens, a pleasure-house, etc., he named "Printz Hall." A handsome wooden church was also built at the same place, which Magister Campanius consecrated on the last great prayer-day which was celebrated in New Sweden, on the 4th of September, 1646. Upon that place, also, all the most prominent freemen had their residences and plantations.

The Hollanders intruded upon the Swedes in their traffic with the Indians, and Printz therefore sought to keep them under. In the name of the High and Mighty States-General and of the West India Company, under which all their transactions were carried on, they had never bought so much as a foot's breadth of land; but from time to time sent in some particular persons, who treated with the heathen on their own account, and thus tried to find out what course

¹ These five names are historical. They formed at that time the Swedish Council of State, who carried on the government immediately after the death of Gustaf Adolph the Great, and during the minority of his daughter Christina, who was not quite six years old at the time of her father's death (November, 1632), and consequently in her seventeenth year at the date of this document. She ascended the throne as actual sovereign on her eighteenth birthday, viz., Dec. 6, 1644. The Swedish colony in America was undoubtedly the work of the great Chancellor Axel Oxenstierna, though first suggested by Gustaf Adolph.

² Gyllenkloou was secretary of the Council.

³ The Azores.

⁴ Fort Nassau was built near the mouth of Timber Creek, below Gloucester Point, in New Jersey. It is said to have been built by Cornelius Mey in 1623; but when visited by De Vries, ten years afterwards (Jan. 6, 1633), it was in the possession of the Indians, among whom he was afraid to land. We have no evidence that the fort was reoccupied by the Dutch before the establishment of the Swedish colony in 1638. (See Voyages of De Vries in New York Hist. Col., New Series, vol. i. p. 253.)

the Swedes would pursue in consequence. In the year 1646 came one Thomas Broen with a permit from Peter Stuyvesant, the Holland Director at New Amsterdam, to settle himself at Mantas Huck, on the other side of the bay, directly opposite Tenakongh. This permit he showed to Governor Printz, and desired his aid in the building of his abode. The Governor promised this upon condition that he would place himself under the Swedish government. But when he saw beneath this the trick of the Hollanders, he himself bought of the Indians the land from Mantas Huck to Narraticon's or Raccoon's Kihl, and raised upon it a post to which the Swedish coat of arms was affixed, whereby the plan of the Hollanders was frustrated for the time.

Andries Hudde, appointed commandant *ad interim* at Fort Nassau, on the 12th of October, 1645, protested in writing against Printz's land purchase of the 8th of September, 1646, and gave information of the same to the director, Peter Stuyvesant, namely, that Governor Printz sought to procure for himself all the land east of the river; that, if he could make himself master of both sides, it was probable that he would export annually thirty or forty thousand beaver-skins. Now, as the Holland Company's treasury was entirely empty, and the Hollanders saw that they had no time to lose, they resorted to another plan. Some freemen—Simon Ruth, Cornelius Marizen, Peter Hermanson, Andries Hudde, Alexander Boyer, and David Davids—united together and purchased of the Indians a piece of land, extending from Ancocus Kihl to Tenakongh Island, another place higher up on the river than where the Governor had his residence, and also took a title therefor; but with the reservation that if the company wished to purchase it for themselves they might do so by refunding their purchase-money to them. Governor Printz protested against this as an unbecoming proceeding, which protest also Hudde sent over to New Amsterdam. Peter Stuyvesant, in his answer, complains of their inability to maintain their rights, and promises money to buy all the land from Narraticon's Kihl to the bay, which, however, was never done.

Governor Printz had blocked up the passage of the Hollanders to Fort Nassau by water, but they devised another method of evading his superior power. They entered into a treaty with the Indians for the land which lies between Maniqua's or Minqua's Kihl and the river, as far down as Bombe's Huck or Bambo Hook, and concluded the purchase on the 19th of July, 1651. That agreement was the only one which had yet been made in the name of the States-General and the West India Company. But by that they bought the land which the Minquesses had already, in Menewe's time, sold to the Swedes, and it is therefore unreasonable to believe that the true owners of the land subscribed that bill of sale. Shortly after this Fort Casimir was built at Sandhuk. Governor Printz at once protested against it; but either he had

not the means of hindering it, or had not time for it, and so the matter rested. To remedy the injury which the Hollanders inflicted by Fort Casimir, Governor Printz erected upon the place called Wootsensing Sing another Swedish fort, which he called Elfsborg, one Swedish mile¹ below Sandhuk and two miles below Christina, but on the eastern shore, from which that district of country was in former times, and even now is called Elsingborg. From this was fired a Swedish salute upon the arrival of Swedish ships. But its principal object was to search the Holland ships which came before it, and (which stuck very hard in their maw) to make them lower their flag. The fort was afterwards abandoned by the Swedes and destroyed, as it was almost impossible to live there on account of the gnats (*myggor*),² whence it was for some time called Myggenborg. Besides these there were Fort Korsholm, at Passayunk, where the commander, Sven Schute, had his residence. Manayungh, on the Skorkihl or Skulkihl,³ was a fine little fort of logs, having sand and stones filled in between the wood-work, and surrounded by palisades, four Swedish (twenty-seven English) miles from Christina eastwardly. Mecoponacka (Upland) was two Swedish miles from Christina and one mile from Götheborg, upon the river shore, on the same plan, with some houses and a fort. Other places were equally well known, though not fortified. Chinsessing, a place upon the Schuylkill, where five families of freemen dwelt together in houses two stories high, built of white-nut-tree (hickory), which was at that time regarded as the best for building houses, but in later times was altogether disapproved of for such purposes. Karakung had a water-mill, which the Governor had built for the people, it being the first in the country. Chamassung was also called Finland, a district where the Fins dwelt by the waterside, and Neaman's Kihl, one and a quarter miles from Christina. Manathaan, or Cooper's Island, was an island opposite Fort Christina, so called from a cooper who dwelt there with two Hollanders, and made casks or wooden vessels and small boats. Techoherassi was Olof Stillé's place. Gripsholm, Nya Wasa, etc., which are marked upon the oldest maps, were places laid out and occupied, but did not get established under the Swedish administration.

The land on the west side of the river, which the Swedes had purchased of the heathen, first in Menewe's time and afterwards under Governor Printz, or had acquired a right to by agreement, stretched from Cape Henlopen to the Falls of the Delaware, and thence westward to the great fall in the river Susquehanna, near the mouth of the Conewaga Creek.

¹ A Swedish mile is 6.648 English miles, or 11,700 yards.

² No doubt mosquitoes, which are sometimes very troublesome in that part of New Jersey. Compare the English midge.

³ Now Schuylkill, according to the Dutch orthography.

These Indians were called by Europeans in general Delawares, but within a circle of eighteen miles around the Swedes there were ten or eleven separate tribes, each having its own sackewan¹ or king. Among these were especially the Minesinkos, the Mynkusses or Minegusses, upon the so-called Maniquas or Minqua's Kihl (Christina), with whom the Swedes formed a special friendship. These extended twelve Swedish miles² into the interior of the country, on to the Conestoga and the Susquehanna, where they had a fort, which was a square surrounded by palisades, with some iron pieces, on a hill, and some houses within it. But some of them were with the Swedes every day, who also once or twice in a year made a journey up into the country among the Minegusses with their wares for sale.

The Swedes maintained friendly relations with the Indian tribes, and made extensive purchases of lands from them, extending to the Susquehanna River. Acrelius says, "The old Indians still tell of the treaties which their forefathers made with the Swedes, as also how far they were disposed to admit them into their country." Of this it may serve as evidence to introduce the following extract from the minutes of the treaty made in Lancaster:

"THE COURT-HOUSE IN LANCASTER,
"June 26, 1744, P.M.

"Present,—Hon. George Thomas, Kt., Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, etc., the Hon. Commissioners of Virginia, the Hon. Commissioners of Maryland, the deputies of the Six Nations of Indians, Conrad Weiser, interpreter.

"Canastago, the Indians' spokesman, spoke as follows:

"Brother, the Governor of Maryland: When you spoke of the affair of the land yesterday, you went back to old times, and told us you had been in possession of the province of Maryland above one hundred years. But what is one hundred years in comparison to the length of time since our claim began, since we came up out of this ground? For we must tell you that long before one hundred years our ancestors came forth out of this very ground, and their children have remained here ever since. You came out of the ground in a country that lies beyond seas; there you may have a just claim, but here you must allow us to be your elder brethren, and the lands to belong to us long before you knew anything of them. It is true that about one hundred years ago a German ship came hither and brought with them various articles, such as awls, knives, hatchets, guns, and many other things, which they gave us. And when they had taught us to use these things, and we saw what kind of a people they were, we were so well pleased with them that we tied their ships to the bushes on the shore, and afterwards, liking them still better, and the more the longer they stayed with us, thinking that the bushes were too weak, we changed the place of the rope, and fastened it to the trees, and as the trees might be overthrown by a storm, or fall down of themselves (so strong was our friendship for them), we again changed the place of the rope and bound it to a very strong rock. [Here the interpreter said, They mean the land of Onondaga.] There we fastened it very securely, and rolled wampum around it. For still greater security we stood upon the wampum and sat upon it to fasten it, and to prevent all injury, and we took the greatest care to keep it uninjured for all time. As long as that stood the newly-arrived Germans recognized our right to the country, and from time to time urged us to give them portions of our land, and that they might enter into a union and treaty with us, and become one people with us."

That this is more correctly said of the Swedes than of the Hollanders can be inferred from this, that the Hollanders never made such a purchase from them

as to include their whole country, which the Swedes did. Yet the English are rather disposed to explain this in favor of the Hollanders. The savages regarded both the Swedes and Hollanders, being Europeans, as one people, and looked upon their quarrels as disagreements between different families.

Purchases of land from the wild tribes were made in this way: Both parties set their names and marks under the purchase contract;³ two witnesses also were taken by the Christians. When these made their oath that they were informed as to the transaction, and had seen the payment made, then the purchase was valid. If the kings or chiefs of the Indians signed such an agreement in the presence of a number of their people, then it was legitimate on their side. In former times they were quite truthful, although oaths were not customary among them. But it was not so in later times, after they had more intercourse with Christians. Payments were made in awls, needles, scissors, knives, axes, guns, powder and balls, together with blankets of frieze or felt, which they wrap around them. One blanket sufficed for their dress. These wares they secured for themselves for their skins of beavers, raccoons, sables, gray foxes, wild-cats, lynxes, bears, and deer.

Governor John Printz was the most rigorous and enterprising official that ruled on the Delaware River, and was perhaps the most zealous of all his countrymen for the success and permanency of the New Sweden. He resisted the encroachments of the English on the one hand and the Hollanders on the other, while he co-operated with his own people in extending their settlements up the Schuylkill Valley and westward towards the Susquehanna. He was ap-

³ Conrad Weiser, born in Germany, 1696, and came to this country in his fourteenth year, and present at Lancaster, as above stated, is the ancestor of the Rev. C. Z. Weiser, now residing at Greenville, Montgomery Co., Pa. He was greatly beloved by the Indians, and possessed their confidence in all matters connected with the transfer of lands to the settlers. William M. Reynolds, D.D., the translator of Acrelius, referring to him says, "He stayed at one time in the Ephrata cloister, among the monks called Beisellians, Dunkards, or Dimplars, a kind of Anabaptists. During that time he also let his beard grow, according to the law of the order. He was for many years an interpreter between the Indians and the English in their councils. The former had the same confidence in him as one of their own race. They have given him the name of Tarachawagon. When a sale of land is made the Indians subscribe on the one side and the English commissioners upon the other. Then the interpreter must write his name, Tarachawagon, first under those of the Indians, and then Conrad Weiser under the English, as a sign that each has an equal share in him. So it also went with his beard. At the meeting in Lancaster, in 1744 (June), when they came together, and before they began to consult, they first took half of his beard off (all Indians hate beards, possibly because they do not or cannot grow any themselves) of him, as their own right. Next it was among their principal representations to the meeting, and especially to the Governor of Pennsylvania, that he should take off the other part of Tarachawagon's beard, since he would otherwise scare their little children when he came among them. To give their speech the greater weight, they here delivered a string of wampum, as is the custom. The Governor, before his departure, assured them that he would take off the other part of Weiser's beard, and that he had already given an order for this. In confirmation of his sincerity and good faith he also gave them a string of wampum, which was received with their usual exclamation of joy, 'Yo-hah, yo-hah!'"

¹ Commonly written "sachem" by English writers.

² Ninety-three English miles.

pointed Governor at the instance of Axel Oxenstierna, the most confidential adviser of the Julian Gustaf Adolph, and who was the central power during the regency of Christina, as well as the author of elaborate instructions. He held the Dutch in check, closed the mouth of the Schuylkill against them, and secured the Indian trade of that river for the Swedish West India Company. The thrift and business enterprise of the Swedish colonists in commanding the resources of the outlying country is evidenced by the extent of their shipment to the home government. In one year "thirty thousand skins" were brought in by the Indians, who procured them from the country between the Schuylkill and Susquehanna. The policy of Governor Printz in closing navigable rivers to his rivals was sagacious, and merited for him the confidence of his followers. Having secured the trade of the Schuylkill, he determined to break up a Dutch trading-post on the Delaware River at a place called Santhickan, where Trenton is now located. At this point the Holland commander established himself and planted the arms of the States-General on the shore of the river, and where large collections of skins were bartered for by the Dutch traders. Printz ordered this national insignia to be displaced, and dispatched a lieutenant and squad of men to carry out the order. The event took place on the 8th of September, 1646. The officer in charge of the expedition carried out his instructions to the letter, and when he was asked by the Hollanders in charge of the post, "How dare you do such a thing?" replied, "If the very standard of the States-General stood there I would treat it in the same manner." Printz is said to have been the first person to build a water-mill in New Swedeland. The site selected was on Water-Mill Stream, now Cobb's Creek. This was a great convenience to the Swedes, and Indian squaws came for many miles in every direction to have their corn ground for domestic use. The successful administration of Governor Printz cast a shadow upon the Dutch commissary, Jan Jansson Ilpendam, who had charge of affairs on the east shore of the Delaware. Ilpendam was recalled, and one Andries Hudde was installed in his place. This change increased rather than allayed the frequency of contentions between the rival colonists. Hudde was directed by his superior officer to replant the arms of the States-General, which he did. Printz dispatched Lient. Huygens to pull it down. Hudde was on the alert, and placed the offending officer in arrest, sending a messenger to Printz that he would punish him for his intended act of rashness. Printz replied that he would retaliate, and insisted upon his company's right to extend their trade and dominion; finally, he treated Hudde's messenger with indignity, hastening his departure from his presence with threats of violence. This episode ended the official correspondence between them, and Printz assumed an unfriendly attitude. He guarded the

line of the Schuylkill with care, "persecuted or expelled every Dutchman in New Sweden who would not take the oath of allegiance to Queen Christina," sold fire-arms and ammunition to the Indians, overhauled Dutch vessels coming up the Delaware, and finally raided the premises of Hudde, despoiled his gardens and fruit-trees, and otherwise desolated the place and surroundings. His conduct seems to have excited public inquiry, and a committee of the High Council of the New Netherlands came from Manhattan to investigate the "outrages." These officials, bearing credentials, presented themselves to Governor Printz at Fort Gottenburg. The approaches being duly guarded, the officer in charge kept them in waiting until he could communicate with his chief; meantime the rain descended in torrents, soaking these dignitaries to the skin, greatly to their displeasure. All preliminaries being arranged, they were finally admitted to an audience with the Governor. They delivered their protest against the conduct of his Excellency, and insisted upon the right of their countrymen to make settlements on the Schuylkill. They retired without molestation, but their effort to secure favor was not reciprocated by the implacable Swede.

A change in the director-generalship of the New Netherlands took place May 27, 1647. Peter Stuyvesant succeeded William Kieft. Meantime the importance of securing titles to lands became a paramount object to the most enterprising of the settlers, and trade with the Indians for peltries a secondary matter. Stuyvesant employed agents, who went among the Indians and bartered for large tracts on both sides of the Delaware, in many instances purchasing the same lands previously sold by the Indians to the Swedes, the natives being willing to repeat their sales if the "white man would buy," and the Dutch "white man" buying in some instances what he knew to have been previously sold to the Swedes, but whose evidence of purchase was not on record or susceptible of proof. As the Hollanders always preserved carefully-prepared evidences of their purchases, and had them duly recorded at their principal office at Manhattan, it enabled Stuyvesant to greatly embarrass Printz in disputes arising between them. Stuyvesant sent to Printz exemplifications of his records, describing large tracts of land, and demanded of him an exhibition of his titles. "Printz could merely define the limits of his territory, and say that his papers were on file in the Chancellory of Sweden." Finding himself thus embarrassed, Printz sought to make a new contract with the chief Waspang Zewan. Stuyvesant¹ became apprised of the secret negotiations, and personally dealt

¹ Peter Stuyvesant was appointed Governor of the New Netherlands July 28, 1646, and arrived at the Mannhattans (now New York) on the 11th of May, 1647. His administration lasted until Sept. 8, 1664, when he surrendered to the English under Col. Nichols, and the name of New York was substituted for that of New Amsterdam, and the New Netherlands disappeared from the New World.—*Arcelius*.

with the Indians, securing a title to lands on both sides of the Delaware River from Christiana Creek to Bombay Hook; and, to make his triumph complete over Governor Printz, induced the wily Indians to deny that they had ever sold any of the lands described to the Swedes. To protect this acquisition from possible loss, Stuyvesant located and constructed Fort Casimir on the Delaware River, at a point at or near the present town of New Castle. The rivalry between these officials continued from 1647 to 1651.



GOVERNOR PETER STUYVESANT.

The increasing interest in their respective colonies led to personal interviews, induced by the increasing numbers and pretensions of the English, who were also crowding their way up the Delaware River. Finally "they mutually promised to cause no difficulties or hostility to each other, but to keep neighborly friendship and correspondence together and act as friends and allies." Two years of amity followed, when Printz returned to his native land.

Before embarking, October, 1653, he committed the government of the colony to the official care of his son-in-law, John Pappegoya, who ruled till May, 1654, when he was succeeded by John Claudius Rising. Of the advent of this officer and those who accompanied him Acrelius says, "In the year 1654 the ship 'Eagle' arrived from Sweden. Upon it came John Claudius Rising, formerly secretary in the Royal College of Commerce, but now appointed commissary and Governor's assistant councilor in New Sweden. In his company was the engineer, Peter Lindström, together with various officers, officials, and military. Their clergyman was one named Peter. The inhabitants of the country, submitting to the

Swedish government, should enjoy free allodial grants for themselves and their heirs, have the liberty of trading with the natives at their pleasure, introduce their goods into New Sweden, export them at two per cent., and then be free from all duties in Sweden and its subject provinces. The special privileges given to certain participants in the tobacco trade in the year 1653 were also revoked, as they had fallen into disorder, while, on the other hand, the exclusive privilege of the American Company to the enjoyment of that trade was renewed. The inclination to emigrate from Sweden to America was so strong that when the ship set sail over one hundred families of good and respectable people, provided with good passports and recommendations, were compelled to remain in Göteborg. They had sold house and home and all their goods in the expectation of becoming Americans, along with their wives and children, but could not get away for want of room on the ships. They arrived safely, and immediately came to Fort Casimir, the fort upon Sandhuk, which they first saluted with two guns. They then sent up to the commandant to ask whether he would surrender the fort, which had been so improperly erected upon the Swedes' ground and against their protests. But when the commandant required rather a long time for deliberation, Commissary Rising landed about thirty soldiers, against whom the fort was not strong enough to defend itself, yet the Hollanders did not at that time purchase any right to the land with their blood. A correct inventory was made of everything in the fort, and every one was allowed to carry off his property, whether belonging to the company or to private individuals. The people were left at liberty either to go away or, after taking the oath of allegiance to the Swedish crown, to remain and be protected in all their rights. This was done upon Trinity Sunday, on which account the fort was called by the Swedes the Fort of the Holy Trinity. It was afterwards, according to the plans and measurements of the engineer, Peter Lindström, as good as built anew, and was at the same time improved with outworks.

The Hollanders could not digest the affront put upon them when Director Rising captured Fort Casimir, and at the same time drove them out of New Sweden. From that day they began to collect their forces, but could not immediately show what they had in their mind. Meanwhile, to their great joy, it happened that Mr. Deswijck, captain and supercargo of a Swedish ship called "Golden Shark," which was sent to reinforce the Swedes, as well as to carry goods back again, had the misfortune to set anchor close alongside of their coast, while he regarded the Hollanders as old friends and neighbors, but was immediately seized by them and considered a good prize. The following extracts from the New York records will give the facts of this seizure:

"Oct. 17-24, 1654. Capt. Deswijck declares that, by an oversight of the pilot, his ship was compelled to

go up into the Raritan River, where the Hollanders forcibly seized them, and kept him a prisoner in New Amsterdam, whither he came to obtain a pilot who should conduct him to the South River, or the river of New Sweden. 'You now pretend,' says he, 'that Mr. John Rising, the Governor of New Sweden, had taken Fort Casimir from you, to which you pretend to have a right, which pretension has no ground nor



FORT CASIMIR OR TRINITY FORT.

[From Campanius' "New Sweden."]

certainty. That fortress was built by your general director in the year 1651, rather by force and violence than by right and justice, on the South River, a soil and country belonging to Her Royal Majesty of Sweden, my Most Gracious Queen, against which Governor Printz protested. Therefore said John Rising has not taken it from you, but has only taken back property which belongs to her Majesty of Sweden. It cannot be proved that he has taken a single penny of any of your subjects. But when the free people who lived there, and wished to remain permanently, had given their oath of allegiance, they were all protected in their rights. Further, no man who lives on lands there has ever been detained, but has always been left at liberty to go where he pleased, and also to take his goods and chattels with him. But as concerns myself you treat me in a very different way," etc.

To this Governor Stuyvesant and his Council answered as follows: "To the unfounded protest presented by Mr. Deswijk, factor of the Swedish Company, it is answered that, although he pretends to have sailed into this river by the oversight of his pilot, and had sent his people to us as to good friends and neighbors, the facts do not so appear to us. Director Rising's hostile conduct to us is well known when, under an appearance of friendship, he came before our Fortress Casimir, on the South River, in the New Netherlands, gave two salutes, and sent

thirty men on shore, who were welcomed by our commandant and official as friends and neighbors. But when they saw the weakness of our garrison they did not treat our few soldiers as friends and neighbors of the crown of Sweden, but as declared enemies, though they belonged to the States-General and the West India Company. With force and arms they made themselves masters of Fort Casimir, with all its ammunition, houses, and other things belonging to the far-famed West India Company, in direct opposition to all rights and usages of war, and they still hold the same. They have also compelled some of our officers, together with other free people who represented the States-General and the West India Company, to renounce their oath of allegiance and submit to the crown of Sweden," etc. Other supposed injuries and insults were also recounted, etc.

What lame pretexts are here urged for that outrage all the world can see. What the Hollanders had, on various occasions before this, done to the English, compelling them to relinquish places which they had occupied, and allowing the people to depart with their property, or to remain in the country as their subjects, that they now determined to do to the Swedes, in conflict with all the laws and usages of nations, because this best pleased themselves, although it was an entirely different matter to take possession of one's own land from a foreign power and its garrison, which sought the injury of the country and its government, where all had liberty to go their way and take with them that which belonged to them, and to keep a ship with all its goods and people, which had of necessity come into their harbor, but was willing to leave it immediately and without creating the least disturbance. Finally their hostilities burst forth in a full flame. On the 30th of August, 1655, came the Holland Governor Peter Stuyvesant, with seven vessels, great and small, and from six hundred to seven hundred men strong, from the North River and New Amsterdam up into the river of New Sweden, and fell violently upon the Swedes. He made his first night-camp in the abandoned and decayed Fort Elfsborg, where he arrayed his soldiers, and took some freemen prisoners. The following day he sailed past Fort Trinity, and landed upon a point which is now called Swanevik. There they began to throw up some intrenchments, and with threats and arguments demanded the surrender of the fort. Sven Schute, the commander there, endeavored partly to dissuade and partly to hold out against their attack until he could receive reinforcements from Christina, but all in vain. The road to Christina had already been beset by the Hollanders, so that no one could either go or come from that place. Commander Schute's proceedings were entirely disapproved by Director Rising, especially as he gave up the fort without the least resistance. But the excuse was that necessity knows no law. The commander was allowed to march out of the fort with some few

men, but the other officers were taken prisoners and kept within the fort, and the common soldiers were put on shipboard and sent over to New Amsterdam. That was, indeed, said to be done of their own good will, thus to submit to the power of the Hollanders, but their people's own words witnessed to the contrary. As to the rest, all posts were filled with Holland soldiers. The Swedish flag was hauled down, and that of Holland put up in its place. The following document informs us more fully of these transactions:

Extract from Governor Stuyvesant's Journal, dated Sept. 10-17, 1655.

"This day, eight days since, we came into the bay of the South River, and were delayed during Sunday by the ebb and flood tide. On Thursday following we came before the deserted Fort Elsingburg, and there held a review, and divided our troops into five companies. On Friday morning, the wind and tide being favorable, we passed Fort Casimir without any hostile demonstration on either side, and cast anchor a little distance above the fort, put the people on shore, and sent Capt. Smidt, with a drummer, to the fort to demand the surrender of our property. The commandant desired leave to consult Governor Rising, which was refused. In the mean time the road to Christina was occupied by fifty men, and the commandant, Sven Schute, sent a messenger to ask a parley with us. But we advised him not to wait for a salute from our guns, lest the shedding of blood should be charged upon him. He again desired to confer with us, which was granted, and took place in a valley about half-way between the battery which we were commencing and the fort. He insisted that he should send an open letter to his Governor, which was denied him. Then he went away dissatisfied. Our troops advanced down into the valley, and our works began to rise up above the bushes. The last summons was delivered, and then the commandant desired a delay until the next day, which was granted him, inasmuch as we could not have our batteries ready before that time. On Saturday morning the commandant came out and capitulated at discretion. At noon our troops marched into the fort. Sunday.—To-day our first public divine service was held, and an imperfect thanksgiving. Yesterday came one Factor Elswyk from Christina, and in a polite manner, in the name of the Governor, asked for the reason of our coming, and our superior's instructions. Our answer was, to take back that which was our own, and keep it. He suggested to us to be satisfied with that which had been taken, and not go any farther, upon which he insisted with polite representations and arguments, with the threat finally introduced, *hodie mihi, cras tibi*.

"In one or two days our troops shall march hither; but we shall march slowly, so that our people may not be fatigued, and that we may have time to receive your orders. In the mean time we shall advance, taking counsel with Mr. Sille and Capt. Coughing, according to the best of our understanding, etc.

"PETER STUYVESANT.

"P.S.—There are thirty Swedes who have surrendered to us, and desire to settle in Manhataan, whom you may expect. It seems that many others may follow them."

The following is the capitulation¹ made at Fort

¹ The capitulation was made between the brave and noble Director John Rising, Governor of New Sweden, on the one side, and the brave and noble Director Peter Stuyvesant, Governor-General of New Netherlands, on the other side.

"1. That all cannon, ammunition, provisions, and supplies, together with other things belonging to the Crown of Sweden, which are in and around the Fort Christina, shall belong to and be preserved as the property of the Swedish Crown and the Southern Company, and shall be under the power of said Governor to take it away or deliver it to Governor Stuyvesant, with the proviso that it shall be given up upon order.

"2. Governor John Rising, his superior and inferior officers, his officials and soldiers, shall march out of the fort with drums and trumpets playing, flags flying, matches burning, with hand and side arms, and balls in their mouths. They shall first be conducted to Tecumseh Island, to which they shall be taken in safety, and placed in the fort which is there until the Governor sets sail upon the ship 'Waegh,' upon which said Governor Rising, his people and property, shall be conducted to

Casimir between the commandant, Sven Schute, and Director-General Peter Stuyvesant:

"1. The commandant shall have liberty, if he desires it, to take back to Sweden by ship, either of the Crown or others, the cannon which belong to the Crown, both small and great, which, according to said command-

Sandy Huck, situated five Holland miles the other side of New York, under safe conduct, within at least fourteen days. Also the Governor and Factor Elswyk shall in the mean time have allowed them four or five servants for attending to their business, whilst the others are lodged in the fortress.

"3. All writings, letters, instructions, and acts belonging to the Crown of Sweden, the Southern Company, or private persons, which are found in Fort Christina, shall remain in the Governor's hands, to take away at his pleasure without being searched or examined.

"4. None of the crown's or company's officers, soldiers, officials, or private persons shall be detained here against their wishes, but shall be allowed to go, without molestation, along with the Governor if they so desire.

"5. That all the officers, soldiers, and officials of the crown and of the Southern Company, and also all private persons, shall retain their goods unmolested.

"6. If some officials and freemen desire to depart, but are not able to go with the Governor and his party, they shall be allowed the time of one year and six weeks in which to sell their land and goods, provided that they do not take the oath of allegiance for the period that they remain.

"7. If any of the Swedes or Finns are not disposed to go away, Governor Rising may take measures to induce them to do so; and if they are so persuaded, they shall not be forcibly detained. Those who choose to remain shall have the liberty of adhering to their own Augsburg Confession, as also to support a minister for their instruction.

"8. Governor Rising, Factor Elswyk, and other superior and inferior officers, soldiers, and freemen, with all their property which they wish to take away, shall be provided by the Governor-General with a sound ship, which shall receive them at Sandy Huck, and convey them to Texel, and thence immediately by a coaster, galliot, or other suitable vessel to G theborg, without charge; with the proviso that said coaster, galliot, or other vessel shall not be detained, for which the said Governor Rising shall be answerable.

"9. In case Governor Rising, Factor Elswyk, or any other official belonging to the Swedish Crown or the South Company has incurred any debts on account of the crown or of the company, they shall not be detained therefor within the jurisdiction of the Governor-General.

"10. Governor Rising has full freedom to make himself acquainted with the conduct of Commandant Schute and that of his officers and soldiers in regard to the surrender of Sandhuk Fort (Fort Casimir).

"11. Governor Rising promises that between the 16th and 25th of September he will withdraw his people from Fort Christina, and deliver it up to the Governor-General.

"Done and signed the 15-25th of September, 1655, on the parade between Fort Christina and the Governor-General's camp.

"PETER STUYVESANT.

"JOHN RISING, Director of New Sweden."

"It is further capitulated that the captain who is to convey Governor John Rising and the Factor Henry Elswyk shall be expressly ordered and commanded to put the aforesaid Governor Rising and the Factor Elswyk on shore, either in England or in France; and that the Director-General shall lend to Governor Rising, either in money or in bills of exchange, the sum of three hundred pounds Flemish, which the said Governor Rising engages to repay to the Governor-General or his order, in Amsterdam, within six months after the receipt. In the mean time he leaves as a pledge and equivalent the property of the crown and Southern Company now given up. Hereof we give two copies signed by the contracting parties.

"Concluded September 15-25th, on the parade between Fort Christina and Governor-General Stuyvesant's camp.

"PETER STUYVESANT.

"JOHN RISING."

Thereupon all who had a desire to remain in the country were called together by a proclamation to take the oath of allegiance, and be allowed to remain in the country as a free people. All others were to depart, with liberty either to carry off their property or to sell it.

The form of the oath of allegiance was as follows:

"I, the undersigned, do promise and swear, as in the presence of the

and postmaster at Gottenburg, is suggestive of frugality and contentment, and what seems significant under the circumstances is, that the entire letter is without complaint: "We rejoice that his Majesty doth still bear unto us a tender and a Christian care. Therefore do we heartily desire, since it hath pleased his Majesty graciously to regard our wants, that there may be sent unto us two Swedish ministers who are well learned in the Holy Scriptures, and who may be able to defend them and us against all false opposers, so that we may preserve our true Lutheran faith, which, if called to suffer for our faith, we are ready to seal with our blood. We also request that those ministers may be men of good moral lives and character, so that they may instruct our youth by their example, and lead them into a pious and virtuous way of life. Further it is our humble desire that you would be pleased to send us three books of sermons, twelve Bibles, forty-two psalm-books, one hundred tracts, with two hundred catechisms and as many primers; for which, when received, we promise punctual payment at such place as you may think fit to order. We do promise also a proper maintenance to the ministers that may be sent to us, and when this our letter is gone, it is our intention to buy a piece of land that shall belong to the church, and upon which the ministers may live. As to what concerns our situation in this country, we are for the most part husbandmen. We plow and sow and till the ground; and as to our meat and drink, we live according to the old Swedish custom. This country is very rich and fruitful, and here grow all sorts of grain in great plenty, so that we are richly supplied with meat and drink; and we send out yearly to our neighbors on this continent and the neighboring islands bread, grain, flour, and oil. We have here also all sorts of beasts, fowls, and fishes. Our wives and daughters employ themselves in spinning wool and flax and many of them in weaving; so that we have great reason to thank the Almighty for his manifold mercies and benefits. God grant that we may also have good shepherds to feed us with his holy word and sacraments. We live also in peace and friendship with one another, and the Indians have not molested us for many years. Further, since this country has ceased to be under the government of Sweden, we are bound to acknowledge and declare for the sake of truth that we have been well and kindly treated, as well by the Dutch as by his Majesty the King of England, our gracious sovereign; on the other hand, we, the Swedes, have been and still are true to him in words and in deeds. We have always had over us good and gracious magistrates; and we live with one another in peace and quietness."¹

Pending the closing scenes of these contentions between the Hollanders and Swedes for supremacy on

the upper Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, the "Mercury," with a large number of Swedish emigrants on their way to their friends, anchored near Fort Casimir. On their arrival, much to their surprise and chagrin, they were refused permission either to pass the fort or to land at all. Governor Stuyvesant insisted upon their return to their homes, and was unyielding to all importunities coming from those on shipboard, or their friends and countrymen among the settlers of New Sweden. It was in this emergency that John Pappegoya, the son-in-law of Governor Printz, went to the rescue of his waiting and discomfited friends aboard the "Mercury" at anchor at Fort Casimir. Engaging a small party of Indians who were familiar with the channel of the river, they surreptitiously joined their friends in the vessel, and under cover of darkness passed the fort unobserved by the Dutch. Spreading all possible canvas, they sailed up the river to Tinnecum, and there hastily landed before Stuyvesant succeeded in concerting measures to compel their departure or prevent them from landing. There was great rejoicing among the Swedes over the success of Pappegoya,² who evidently outwitted Stuyvesant. He was the hero of the hour, and his wife,³ Lady Armeget Printz, daughter of Governor Printz, was assiduous in her efforts to make the new emigrants comfortable, and in providing for their permanent welfare among them.

The period from 1655 to the beginning of the Penn régime in 1682 witnessed many changes in the administration of affairs of the early settlers, the details of which are too voluminous to be here particularized. Governors Paul Jacquet, Alrich, Beckman, and Hinoyosa all left their impress on the history of the period, during which the identity of both Dutch and Swede was lost in the multitude of English emigrants and traders who then began the work of settlement on the Delaware River, hastened and encouraged by the administration of the Duke of York, who substantially advanced the pretensions of the British government in claiming the whole line of Atlantic coast from Florida to Maine upon the discovery of Sebastian Cabot in 1497, and the charters granted by King Charles I. and Charles II.⁴

¹ Rudman does not mention Pappegoya in his account of this episode, but attributes the event to the good offices of friendly Indians, and in defense of the Dutch authority.

² Lady Armeget Printz (for although the wife of Pappegoya she always insisted upon being addressed by her maiden name) lived at Tenakongh, the residence of her father. Although the situation was fine and the soil rich, she was not able to gain her support from it. She could neither obtain servants nor rent the farm to any one, since every man who was able and willing to work owned more land than he needed. Whether from sympathy or on account of some debt owing to her, she received a support from the Holland government. This for some time consisted of "one fat ox, some fattened swine, and a sufficient supply of grain." She finally returned to Sweden.—*Arcelius*.

³ Some Englishmen take to themselves the honor that the whole of America was discovered by them first of all Christian nations, inasmuch as Christopher Columbus did not go beyond the Gulf of Mexico until the year 1493 to take possession of the country, although he visited some of the islands in 1492.—*Arcelius*.

NOTE.—The following drinks, according to Acrellus, were used in America during these early times: "French wine, Frontegnac, Pontac, Port a Port, Lisbon wine, phial wine, sherry, Madeira wine, which is altogether the most used. Sangaree is made of wine, water, sugar, a dash of nutmeg, with some leaves of balm put in. Hot wine, warmed wine, is drunk warm, with sugar, cardamons, and cinnamon in it; sometimes also it has in it the yolks of eggs beaten up together and grains of allspice, and then it is called mulled wine. Cherry wine: the berries are pressed, the juice strained from them; Muscovado or raw sugar is put in; then it ferments, and after some months becomes clear. Currant wine, or black raspberry wine, is made in the same manner. Apple wine (cider): apples are ground up in a wooden mill, which is worked by a horse. Then they are placed under a press until the juice runs off, which is then put in a barrel, where it ferments, and after some time becomes clear. When the apples are not of a good sort, decayed, or fallen off too soon, the cider is boiled, and a few pounds of ground ginger is put into it, and it becomes more wholesome and better for cooking; it keeps longer, and does not ferment so soon, but its taste is not so fresh as when it is unboiled. The fault with cider in that country is that, for the most part, the good and bad are mixed together. The cider is drunk too fresh and too soon; thus it has come into great disesteem, so that many persons refuse to taste it. The strong acid which it contains produces rust and verdigris, and frightens some from its use by the fear that it may have the same effect upon the body. This liquor is usually unwholesome, causes ague when it is fresh, and colic when it is too old. The common people damask the drink, mix ground ginger with it, or heat it with a red-hot iron. Cider royal is so called when some quarts of brandy are thrown into a barrel of cider, along with several pounds of Muscovado sugar, whereby it becomes stronger and tastes better. If it is then left alone for a year or so, or taken over the sea, then drawn off into bottles, with some raisins put in, it may deserve the name of apple wine. Cider royal of another kind is that in which one-half is cider and the other mead, both freshly fermented together. Mulled cider is warmed, with sugar in it, with yolks of eggs and grains of allspice; sometimes, also, rum is put in to give it greater strength. Rum or sugar-brandy: this is made at the sugar plantations in the West India islands. It is in quality like French brandy, but has no unpleasant odor. It makes up a large part of the English and French commerce with the West India islands. The strongest comes from Jamaica, is called Jamaica spirits, and is the favorite article for punch. Next in quality to this is the rum from Barbadoes, then that from Antiquas, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, etc. The heaviest consumption is in harvest-time, when the laborers most frequently take a sup, and then immediately a drink of water, from which the body performs its work more easily and perspires better than when rye whiskey or malt liquors are used. Raw dram, raw rum, is a drink of rum unmixed with anything. Egg dram, egg nog: the yolk of an egg is beaten up, and during the beating rum and sugar poured in. Cherry bounce is a drink made of the cherry juice with a quantity of rum in it. Bilberry dram is made in the same way. Punch is made of fresh spring-water, sugar, lemon-juice, and Jamaica spirits. Instead of lemons, a West India fruit called limes, or its juice, which is imported in flasks, is used. Punch is always drunk cold, but sometimes a slice of bread is toasted and placed in it warm to moderate the cold in winter-time, or it is heated with a red-hot iron. Punch is mostly used just before dinner, and is called a 'meridian.' Mumm, made of water, sugar, and rum, is the most common drink in the interior of the country, and has set up many a tavern-keeper. Manatham is made of small beer, with rum and sugar. Tiff, or flip, is made of small beer, rum, and sugar, with a slice of bread toasted and buttered. Hot rum, warmed with sugar and grains of allspice, customary at funerals. Mulled rum, warmed with egg-yolks and allspice. Hotch pot, warmed beer with rum in it. Sampson is warmed cider with rum in it. Grog is water and rum. Sling, or long sup, half water and half rum, with sugar in it. Mint-water, distilled from mint, mixed in the rum, to make a drink for strengthening the stomach. Egg punch, of yolks of eggs, rum, sugar, and warm water. Milk punch, of milk, rum, sugar, and grated nutmeg over it; it is much used in the summer-time, and is considered good for dysentery and loose bowels. Sillibut is made of lukewarm milk, wine, and sugar; it is used in summer-time as a cooling beverage. Milk and water is the common drink of the people. Still liquor, brandy made of peaches or apples without the addition of any grain, is not regarded as good as rum. Whiskey is brandy made of grain; it is used far up in the interior of the country, where rum is very dear, on account of the transportation. Beer is brewed in the towns; is brown, thick, and unpalatable; is drunk by the common people. Small beer, from molasses. When the water is warmed, the molasses is poured in with a little malt or wheat-bran, and is well shaken together;

afterwards a lay of hops and yeast is added, and then it is put in a keg, where it ferments, and the next day is clear and ready for use. It is more wholesome, pleasanter to the taste, and milder to the stomach than any small beer of malt. Spruce beer is a kind of small beer, which is called in Swedish "lärda tidingarne" (learned newspapers). The twigs of spruce-pine are boiled in the malt so as to give it a pleasant taste, and then molasses is used as in the preceding. The Swedish pine is thought to be serviceable in the same way. Table beer made of persimmons. The persimmon is a fruit like our egg-plum. When these have been well frosted, they are pounded along with their seeds, mixed up with wheat-bran, made into large loaves, and baked in the oven; then, whenever desired, pieces of this are taken and moistened, and with these the drink is brewed. Mead is made of honey and water boiled together, which ferments of itself in the cask. The stronger it is of honey the longer it takes to ferment. Drunk in this country too soon it causes sickness of the stomach and headache. Besides these they use the liquors called cordials, such as anise-water, cinnamon-water, applein-water, and others scarcely to be enumerated, as also drops to pour into wine and brandy almost without end. Tea is a drink very commonly used. No one is so high as to despise it, nor any one so low as not to think himself worthy of it. It is not drunk oftener than twice a day. It is always drunk by the common people with raw sugar in it. Brandy in tea is called *lees*. Coffee comes from Martinica, St. Domingo, and Surinam; is sold in large quantities, and used for breakfast. Chocolate is in general use for breakfast and supper. It is drunk with a spoon; sometimes prepared with a little milk, but mostly only with water."

In reference to the trees in Pennsylvania, Acrellus continues, "White-oak grows in good soil; light bark, the leaves long, grass-green, blunt-pointed; the acorn is small, long, with a short cup; the wood white; is used for ship-timber, planks, staves for hogsheads or wine-pipes for spirituous liquors, but not for molasses. There is a heavy exportation of it to Europe, Ireland, France, and the West Indies in the form of boards and staves. It is also used for posts, with boards and clap-boards, around fields and gardens. It burns well, and makes good ashes. White-oak growing upon low land and in swamps is considered more reliable for ship-building than that which is found upon high ground. Black-oak grows upon any kind of soil; bark dark; leaf dark green, very blunt-pointed; the acorn large, with short cup; the wood, when split green, is of a reddish-brown color, when dry, darker. It is used for staves of molasses-hogsheads or barrels for dry-goods, such as wheat-flour, sugar, Muscovado, also for piles or palings built in water, but rots on land within three or four years; does not burn well, but dissolves into smoke and poor ashes. The bark is used in tanning. Spanish oak also grows everywhere; bark gray; leaf small, sharp-pointed, and light green; the acorns, which are gall-nuts, are serviceable for ink; the wood whitish, with spots like the beech-tree, is used as black-oak, and is considered better; the bark is the best for tanning, and yields a yellowish color. There are several species of Spanish oak, which are distinguished by their leaves, but are the same for fuel, bark, and use. Red-oak usually grows upon low land; bark gray; leaf broad, pointed, with saw-like teeth towards the stalk; the wood, when fresh, reddish, when dry, whitish; is used as black and Spanish oak. Black, Spanish, and red-oaks are porous and loose in structure, so that if one takes a piece of their wood three feet long, wets the one end and blows into the other, bubbles come out. All these species are usually spoken of under the name of black- or red-oak. Few natives of the country know how to distinguish them all correctly. Swamp-oak, water-oak, peach-leaf oak, live-oak grow in swampy places; not common; high trees; bark dark gray; leaf long as the fingers, narrow, with one point; wood gray, but the hardest of all oak; is seldom used for anything but cog-stocks in cider-mills. Walnut-tree, black-walnut, grows in dry ground; bark dark gray; the leaf in pairs on a stalk; a high tree; the nuts black, large as apples, rough and sharp on the outside, covered with a thick green skin; the shell hard enough to break with a hammer, the kernel very oily, fit for oil for fine paintings; the wood brown, and quite firm when the tree grows in free air and good soil, also valuable, but insignificant and of little value when it is surrounded by thick and close woods. It is used for furniture of houses,—tables, chairs, bureaus, etc. Boards of it are exported in large quantities. Hickory grows in a rich soil; the leaves arranged in pairs along the branches, with teeth serrated at the edges; the nuts white, flat, pointed, large as the cultivated walnuts; grows within a thick green hull, which, when ripened in the month of October, opens itself in four clefts, and pushes out the nut; has a division within, as a walnut, but is hard as a bone. The kernel has a pleasant taste, and from it the Indians, as it is said, press an oil for winter use. The wood is tough, white on the outside, brown in

the heart; that of young trees is used for hoops, that of old ones for agricultural implements and wagons, but chiefly for fuel, and makes the best fires, with the finest ashes. Chestnut-tree grows in dry soil, high, straight, and thick; the bark ash-gray; the leaf oblong, pointed, with serrated teeth at the points; the shell double, the outer one large as an apple, externally like a burdock-burr, internally with a woolly down; when ripe, naturally opens itself in four clefts and throws out the nut, of which there are usually two, round upon one side and flat upon the other. If three grow together they are mostly poor, and the middle nut is flat on both sides, the other two of the ordinary shape. Sometimes seven nuts are found together, then none of them are good. The chestnut-tree, surrounded by thick woods, bears neither large nor numerous nuts; but where they are found in abundance the swine have an excellent food. The wood is ash-gray, is used for posts or rails, but for nothing else except fuel. Poplar grows indiscriminately, high, straight, and rich in foliage; bark of a greenish gray, the seed in pods, the leaf broad, single, scalloped; the wood yellowish, brittle, but hard; used in carpenters' work for door- and window-frames, also for boards. It is cut out for canoes, is turned for wooden vessels, such as pails, diahes, boxes, and the like. Sassafras grows in rich soil; low trees and bushes. The bark is dark-green, smooth, with a yellow juice; the leaves unlike, even on the same tree, oblong, with one, two, or three stumpy points; the wood yellowish, especially the root, which, as well as the bark, has the smell and taste of saffron. It is used for planks and gate-posts, also for palings on the Susquehanna. Cedar grows chiefly in swamps or low, sandy ground; in smell and bark like the juniper-tree. Its needle-shaped leaves are long and tender. Red-cedar is dark-red, hard; used for planks and posts, and in New England for cabinet-work, on the Bermuda Isles for ship-timber. White-cedar is a soft wood; used for house-timber,—boards, palings, and shingles. Maple grows in dry ground, high and straight; the bark a gray-green; the leaf small, three-pointed, serrated at the points; the wood whitish, spotted; used for furniture in houses,—tables, chairs, etc.; is exported from the country in the form of boards. Sweet-gum grows in low lands; the bark gray, smooth; the leaves five-pointed, with serrated edges; the wood yellowish, spotted, warps easily when wrought; used for furniture and cabinet-work. Sour-gum grows everywhere; the bark dark, sharp; the leaf oblong, one-pointed; the wood white, cross-grained, does not admit of any splitting, and is used for wheel-naves or hubs. Locust grows in dry, rich soil as a high tree; the bark greenish; the seed in long pods; the kernel large, sweet, edible; the leaf upon a long stalk; the leaves long, one-pointed, in pairs, like the mountain-ash; the wood bright, hard, used for pegs in ship-building, for trundles and cogs in mills. The streets in New York are planted with locusts. Dogwood grows in dry ground, seldom more than four inches in diameter; the flowers white; the berries red and small; the wood yellowish, hard, like boxwood, does not burn well; it is used for little else than carpenters' tools. Wild cherry grows in good land, not high, but thick; the bark and leaf like those of the cultivated cherry-tree, but the berry smaller, sweeter, with seed and no kernel; the wood reddish, is used for cabinet-work. Persimmon grows in good, dry ground, scarcely more than a foot thick; the bark rough and sharp; the leaf single, oblong, one-pointed, dark green; the berry like the wild plum; when frosted it is used for brewing table beer. The fruit and its seed are pounded together, kneaded up with wheat-bran, baked in large loaves in a stove; pieces of it are then taken at pleasure, and from these the drink is brewed, which becomes quite palatable. The wood is white, hard, and used for carpenters' tools. The button-tree grows wild, but is planted before the doors of houses; the bark greenish-gray, smooth; the seed-pods round and large as marbles, hang upon long stems, which when ripe, and one strikes them, all at once separate into small pieces, as if one were to throw a handful of down into the air; the leaf is quite large, broad, single, five-cornered, sharp-pointed; the wood is brittle; its greatest use is for shading houses from the great heat of the sun. Spicewood grows in dry and sandy soil as a bush; the flowers yellow; the berry red, small, mostly single upon the stalks; the leaves are oblong and one-pointed; the bark is green, has the taste of cinnamon when it is chewed, would probably serve as a medicine. Pine is planted near houses as an ornament; boards of it are introduced from other places, where it grows in a poor, sandy soil. Beech, hazel, and birch are rare. Alder is found abundantly in the marshes."

Israel Acrelius and his translator, William M. Reynolds, D.D., have left a vivid picture of these early pioneers. It is at once quaint, truthful, and life-like, and seems to carry us back among the

rugged farmers who laid the foundations for that frugality and wealth of agricultural products that has always characterized the husbandmen of Eastern Pennsylvania. "The farms which were first cultivated," Acrelius writes, "have by constant use become impoverished, so that they are now considered of but little value. The people cleared the land, which was new and strong, but did not think of manuring and clearing meadows until of later years. For those who do not keep their animals in stables have no other manure than this, that they place a few hay-stacks on a field, on which the animals are fed during the winter, when they trample as much under their feet as they eat, whereby the manure becomes alike unequal and insufficient. That Pennsylvania is regarded as the best grain country in America arises more from the excellence of the climate than the fertility of the soil. Yet most of the farms are newly cleared. Some miles up in the country but few places are to be seen where the stumps do not still stand thick upon the ground. Not one-half of the forests are cleared off as they ought to be. The clearing is not made by the destructive burning of trees, whereby the fertile soil is converted into ashes and carried away by the winds. Some stocks or stumps may be thus burned, so as to put them almost entirely out of the way. As labor is very high, so sometimes only the bushes and undergrowth are removed, but the large trees are still left standing. But around these a score is cut, and they thus dry up within the first year, and thus soon fall down, so that one may often see the fields with dry trees and a heavy crop of grain growing under them.

"The implements of agriculture are the plow and the harrow. The plow is so made that from the share two pieces ascend with a handle upon each, about an ell and a half apart from each other. It is put together with screws, light and easy to handle. The plowman holds each handle with one hand, and throws up the field into high 'lands,' plowing first on the one side and then on the other side of a 'land,' so that the earth is thrown up high. Immediately before the plow a pair of oxen draw, or a pair of horses, which are guided by some little boy either leading or riding on them. The harrow is three-cornered and heavy. The traces are fastened to it with a link, which makes a convenience in turning a pair of horses before the harrow, and a boy on the horse's back smooths the field into fine and even pieces without any great trouble. Sometimes two harrows are fastened together after the same team. The beam of the plow does not come forward between the draught animals. Under the end of the beam is a strong clam with a link, on which is fastened a double-tree back of both the animals. At each end of this double-tree is another shorter one (single-tree), provided with a link for each animal. From these single-trees there go upon both sides of the draught animals ropes or chains forward to the hames,

which are held together by a broad strap above and below. In place of ropes or chains, most farmers use straps of raw deerskins twined and twisted together and so dried, which do not chafe the sides of the horses. Out of these also the whole of the harness is made.

"Flax is sown in the beginning of March. The ground is plowed for it some days before, and new or good ground is required. It is pulled in July and much used. Oats are sown at the same time, mostly on good ground, which is plowed some days before; but if the plowing is done in the autumn before, in November or December, and then again just before the sowing, the oats themselves pay for it, according to the common saying. It is cut in July. It is used a great deal, but only for horses, and is of the thin and white kind. Wheat is the land's chief product. It is sown in the beginning of September, after three plowings preceding, the first in May, then in July, and the last just before the sowing, but always according to the moisture and quality of the soil. As the autumn is long and warm, the sprouts grow so long that all kinds of cattle are fed on them during the winter. Strong ground is not required for wheat, the middling is good enough. Harvesting is performed in July, in the hottest season. Sickles are used, with the edge sharpened like a file. The stalk is cut just about half its length, so that the stubble is quite high. The sheaves, short and small, are counted in dozens, and a bushel is expected from each dozen. Rye is sown in November, mostly upon some field that has borne a crop during the same summer, and one plowing is usually regarded as sufficient. If the shoots only come up before winter there is hope of a good harvest. Where the sowing is made early there is a supply for pasturage during the winter. It is cut at the same time and in the same manner as wheat. Buckwheat is sown at the end of July. For this is taken some ground which has just before borne rye or wheat. Poor ground and one plowing does very well for it. It ripens in October, and is mostly used for horses and swine. Turnips are not in general use. The seed is sown in the beginning of August. For this is taken either a piece of newly-cleared land or swamp. Those who have neither of these prefer letting it alone. The leaves are often exposed to the ravages of small flies, which destroy the whole crop. Maize is planted at the end of April or the beginning of May. Four furrows are placed close to one another, and then five or six steps from these four other furrows, and so over the whole field. The plowing is done in the month of March. For the planting is used a broad hoe, wherewith the earth is opened to the depth of three or four inches, into which are cast five grains of corn, which are then covered with the hoe. Sometimes also they add two Turkish beans, which thrive very well with the maize and run up its stalks. Each place thus planted is called a hill. An equal distance is kept between each hill, so that the rows may be

straight either lengthwise or crosswise. As soon as the young plant comes up it is plowed over, and even harrowed, that it may be free of weeds. When the plants are half an ell high the ground is hoed up around them, and again when they are two ells high. In the month of September, when the maize has attained its greatest growth, although not ripe, the strongest blades are cut off for fodder. They then plow between the rows of corn, sow wheat, and harrow it in, and this, in the next year, gives a full crop. By the end of October the ears are ripe, pulled off on the field, and carried home. The stocks and roots are torn up during the winter, when the ground is loose, to make the fields clean. Maize is the principal food of the Indians, and it has hence been called 'Indian corn.'

"Potatoes are quite common, of two kinds, the Irish and the Maryland. The Irish are also of two kinds, the first round, knotty, whitish, mealy, somewhat porous. They are planted thus: upon a smooth and hard ground a bed of dung is formed; portions of this are thrown upon the potatoes, which are then covered with ground of even the poorest kind. When the stalks have come up about a fourth of an ell high they are again hilled up with the same kind of earth, in order to strengthen the roots, which are thus considerably increased in number. The other kind is long, branching, thick, reddish, juicy, and more porous. For these a long ditch, the depth of a spade, is dug, the bottom of which is covered with manure, set with pieces of potatoes, and covered over with earth. When the stalks come up they are treated as those above mentioned. Maryland potatoes are long, thick, juicy, sweet, and yellow; they are planted from sprouts in hills or round heaps of good earth; when the stalks come up they are hoed around. These are also wonderfully prolific, so that everywhere around and between the hills the fruit is dug up.

"Cabbage is planted two or three times a year, but seldom thrives well until towards autumn. Crisped colewart stands through the whole winter. On cabbage stocks which stand through the winter new leaves come out in the spring, which are used for greens. Tobacco is planted in almost every garden, but not more than for domestic use. It is universal among the Indians. When the leaves are ripe they are cut, cured, and twined together like twists of flax, and are used without any further preparation by the country people for chewing and smoking. The trade in tobacco is permitted only for Maryland and Virginia, although its importation is almost yearly diminished, as its production is increased in Europe.

"Vegetable gardens are kept for almost every house. There are generally cultivated beets, parsnips, onions, parsley, radishes, Turkish beans, large beans, pepper-grass, red peppers, lettuce, head-lettuce, German lettuce, and scurvy-grass; anything else is regarded as a rarity. Common herbs for domestic

remedies are wormwood, rue, sage, thyme, chamomile, etc. Peas are also grown in gardens, as they can be eaten while still green. When dry, a worm grows in them, which comes out a fly in spring. And although the pea then seems destroyed, yet it still serves as seed for a new growth. That sort is like field peas. Sugar peas are also used, and are free from that evil. Orchards may be regarded as among the highest advantages of the country, but the fruit consists mostly of three sorts,—cherries, peaches, and apples. Pears are rare. Cherry-trees are generally planted here and there around houses and roads, away from the gardens. The berries are generally of the common kind, bright and sour; some black and more juicy. The better sorts are rare, and lately introduced. They bloom in April and ripen in June. Peach-trees stand within an inclosure by themselves, grow even in the stoniest places without culture. The fruit is the most delightful that the mouth can taste, and is often allowable in fevers. One kind, called clingstones, are considered the best; in these the stones are not loose from the fruit as in the others. Many have peach-orchards chiefly for the purpose of feeding their swine, which are not allowed to run at large. They first bloom in March, the flowers coming out before the leaves, and are often injured by the frosts; they are ripe towards the close of August. This fruit is regarded as indigenous, like maize and tobacco, for as far as any Indians have been seen in the interior of the country these plants are found to extend. Apple-trees make the finest orchards, planted in straight rows with intervals of twelve or fifteen paces. The best kind is called the Van der Veer, as a Hollander of that name introduced it; it serves either for cider or apple brandy. Another sort is the house-apple, which is good for winter fruit. For apple-orchards not less than two or three acres are taken; some have five or six. The cultivation consists in grafting and pruning in the spring, and plowing the ground every five or six years, when either maize is planted or rye or oats sowed in the orchard."

In reference to stock-raising, Acrelius continues: "The horses are real ponies, and are seldom found over sixteen hands high. He who has a good riding-horse never employs him for draught, which is also the less necessary, as journeys are for the most part made on horseback. It must be the result of this more than of any particular breed in the horses that the country excels in fast horses, so that horse-races are often made for very high stakes. A good horse will go more than a Swedish mile (six and three-quarters English miles) in an hour, and is not to be bought for less than six hundred dollars copper coinage. The cattle are also of a middling sort, but whence they were first introduced no one can well tell. Where the pasture is fair a cow does not give less than two quarts of milk at a time, that is twice a day. The calf is not taken from the cow until it is four weeks old,—that is, as long as she can keep it

fat,—in case it is to be slaughtered, otherwise two or three weeks are regarded as sufficient; and as animals are not kept in the house during winter, so it sometimes happens that calves are sometimes caught in the snow, and are none the worse for it; there is no such thing heard of here as calves dying.

"The sheep are of the large English sort. They are washed whenever convenient, and then immediately shorn, once a year, towards the end of April; their wool is regarded as better for stockings than the English. The flesh is generally very strong in its taste, especially in old sheep; some persons are unable to eat it. When the Christians first came to the country the grass was up to the flanks of the animals, and was good for pasture and hay-making, but as soon as the country has been settled the grass has died out from the roots, so that scarcely anything but black earth is left in the forests; back in the country, where the people have not yet settled, the same grass is found, and is called wild rye. The pasture in the forests, therefore, consists mostly of leaves, but also of the grass which grows along water-courses. Until pasture comes in the stubble-fields and meadows, the best is in the orchards. Early in the spring there springs up a strong grass-leek (wild garlic), especially on poor ground, which makes the milk and butter unpleasant to the taste, but afterwards the fields are covered with clover, red and white, and make excellent pasture. Some sow clover-seed after they have harrowed in their wheat, to make the crop stronger. Back in the country, where horses and cattle are pastured in the wild woods, they become wild, and so live in great numbers.

"The clearing for meadows has advanced very slowly, as there was so much new land suitable for cultivation. Upland pastures are scarcely advantageous unless they are frequently plowed, manured, sown with good grass-seed along with other seed, and also irrigated. They conduct the water from streams and ditches, so far as it is possible to do this with dams, to irrigate the meadows when the drought increases, which must be done in the night-time, when the air is cool. Along the Delaware River and the streams which fall into it there are large tracts of swamp, which within the last fifteen years, to the extent of many thousand acres, have been improved into good meadows, but at a very great expense. The mode of procedure is to inclose a certain amount of swamp with a bank thrown up quite high, so as to keep out the water (the ebb and the flood) or tides. The bank commonly rises as high as five feet, sometimes ten feet. Also to make a ditch to carry off the water which comes on it from the land, and at the same time to place drains in the bank to let the water out; and then, again, by a gate upon the drains, to prevent it from running. When dry the earth is plowed, some kind of grain is sown in it, and then it is afterwards sown with clover and other English hay-seeds. When people saw the success of such

work, their minds were so taken with it that in the year 1751 the price of an acre of swamp-meadow advanced to six hundred dollars copper coin. But just at the same time it also happened that some high tides came up from the sea and swept away the embankments. Numerous muskrats live in these embankments and make them leaky, also a kind of crabs, called 'fiddlers,' dig into them, and make the banks like a sieve. Then the ditches were found not to be rightly built so as to answer their purpose. Thus the grass and grain were destroyed, the land returning again to its wild nature, and there was no end of patching and mending. Then the price of the land fell to half its value, and he thought himself best off who had none of it. Again, in 1755, there came a great drought; no grass nor pasture was to be found, and as no other plan could be devised, then the price of these lands rose again. The conclusion was that swamp land as well as high land has its advantages as well as its disadvantages. Experience has taught that upland earth improves the swamp land, and swamp land the upland; also that the vermin flee from the embankments when upland earth is found in them.

"Stables and cow-houses are seldom seen on a farm. The first Swedish inhabitants kept their animals under shelter during winter; but it was then said that they were then exposed to vermin and other diseases, which have not been heard of since. Then people went into another extreme, that of letting the animals endure the severity of the winter, which, along with the rain, frost, and snow, is sometimes intolerable. A good housekeeper has a stable with thin sides for the horses, and sheds for the cattle and sheep, built near the barn and standing out in the stable-yard, so that they may be protected there when the weather is severe. In milder weather all the cattle run out in the inclosure, and are foddered with hay or straw stacks which are set up there. They also graze on the land around, which is mostly used for young cattle. The sheep especially feed themselves on ferns and the young grass which grows up under the snow in warm weather. The lambs skip about in the snow, and stand in danger of being buried under it for want of proper care. The man-servant takes care of the foddering of the cattle, while the housewife and women folks roast themselves by the kitchen-fire, doubting if any one can do better than that themselves. Hay alone, even of the best kind, is not sufficient to keep any horse or cow well; a considerable amount of grain, such as oats, maize, and buckwheat, is used for horses and wheat-bran for milch cows.

"The country is undeniably fruitful, as may be judged from the following examples:¹ Joseph Cobern,

¹ Penn corroborates Acrelius. He says, "As they are a people proper and strong of body, so they have fine children, and almost every house full; rare to find one of them without three or four boys and as many girls, some six, seven, and eight sons. And I must do them that right, I see few young men more sober and industrious."—*William Penn's Information about Pennsylvania*, Aug. 16, 1682.

in Chester, twenty years ago had the blessing to have his wife have twins, his cow two calves, and his ewe two lambs, all in one night, in the month of March. All continued to live. Olle Tossa (Thoresson), in Brandywine Hundred, in 1742, had a cow which in the month of March had one calf; at her next calving she had three; the third time, five; altogether, nine calves within two years. Three continued to live, but five died,—two males and three heifers. Thomas Bird, of the same place, had a ewe that yeaned four lambs within as many days, only one dying.

"The land is so settled that each one has his ground separate and, for the most part, fenced in. So far as was possible, the people have taken up their abode by navigable streams, so that the farms stretch from the water in small strips up into the land. No country in the world can be richer in rivers, creeks, rivulets, and good springs. The houses are built of bricks, after the English fashion, without coating, every other brick glazed; or they are of sandstone, granite, etc., as is mostly the case in the country. Sometimes, also, they build of oak planks five inches thick. To build of wood is not regarded as economy, after everything is paid for. The roof is of cedar shingles. Within the walls and ceilings are plastered, and whitewashed once a year. Straw carpets have lately been introduced in the towns. But the inconvenience of this is that they must soon be cleansed from fly-spots and a multitude of vermin which harbor in such things, and from the kitchen smoke which is universal. The windows are large, divided into two pieces, the upper and lower; the latter is opened by raising and shut by lowering. The wood-work is painted or it does not last long. The furniture of the house is usually made of the woods of the country, and consists of a dining-table, tea-table, supper-table, bureaus, cabinets, and chairs, which are made of walnut, mahogany, maple, wild-cherry, or sweet-gum. All these trees are the growth of the country except mahogany, which is brought from South America.

"The articles of dress are very little different among city and country people, except that the former procure them from the merchants' shops and the latter make them for themselves, and usually of coarser stuff. Wool-, weaving-, and fulling-mills are not used for manufacturing broadcloth, camelot, and other woolen cloths, which might be finer if more carefully attended to. The coloring of certain stuffs is very inferior. Silks are rare even in the towns. Plush is general, and satin is very widely used all over the country. Calicoes and cottons are used for women's dresses. Handsome linen is the finest stuff sought by men, as the heat is great and of long continuance. By their dress most people are known, whether of Irish or German birth. The meals are cleanly, and do not consist of a great variety of food. Ham, beef, tongue, roast beef, fowls, with cabbage set round about make one meal. Roast mutton or

veal with potatoes or turnips form another. Another still is formed by a pastry of chickens, or partridges, or lamb. Beef-steak, veal-cutlets, mutton-chops, or turkey, goose, or fowls, with potatoes set around, with stewed green peas, or Turkish beans, or some other beans, are another meal. Pies of apples, peaches, cherries, or cranberries, etc., form another course. When cheese and butter are added one has an ordinary meal. The breakfast is tea or coffee; along with these is eaten long and thin slices of bread, with thin slices of smoked beef, in summer. In winter, bread roasted, soaked in milk and butter, and called toast, or pancakes of buckwheat, so light that one can scarcely hold them between his fingers, are also used. The afternoon meal ("four-o'clock piece"), taken at four o'clock, is usually the same. Suppers are not much in use. When one is so invited chocolate is the most reliable. Whole pots of it are sometimes made, but little or no milk in it, chiefly of water. Of these articles of food more or less is used in the country according to the ability or luxury of the people. Tea, coffee, and chocolate are so general as to be found in the most remote cabins, if not for daily use yet for visitors, mixed with Muscovado or raw sugar. Fresh fish for a meal is found nowhere either with high or low. Of soup they think in the same manner. It serves only for ordinary household fare. Salt and dried fish are seldom seen; as few have eaten them they are almost unknown. The arrangement of meals among country people is usually this: for breakfast, in summer, cold milk and bread, rice, milk-pudding, cheese and butter, cold meat; in winter, mush and milk and milk porridge, hominy and milk. The same also serves for supper if so desired. For noon, in summer, soup, fresh meat, dried beef, and bacon, with cabbage, apples, potatoes, Turkish beans, large beans, all kinds of roots, mashed turnips, pumpkins, cashaws, and squashes. One or more of these are distributed around the dish; also boiled or baked pudding, dumplings, bacon and eggs, pies of apples, cherries, peaches, etc. In winter hominy soup is cooked with salt beef and bacon. Then also pastries of lamb or chicken are used, and can keep cold a whole week; also pancakes of wheat-flour or of buckwheat-meal. Bread is baked once a week or oftener. It is in large loaves, mostly of wheat-flour, seldom of rye. The wheat-flour which is used in the towns for bread or table use is beautiful, like the finest powder. The flour in the country is dark and coarse."

A Condensed View of the Ministers who Successively Presided over the Swedish Churches in America.—1. Reorus Torkillus accompanied Peter Menewe, who brought over the first Swedish colony about the year 1636, and died here in 1643, aged thirty-five years.

2. John Campanius Holm came over in 1642 with Governor Printz, and remained here six years. Campanius was his proper surname, Holm having been added because of Stockholm having been his place of

residence. He translated Luther's Catechism into the language of the Indians.

3. Laurence Lock came over in the time of Governor Printz. He preached at Tinicum and Christina. He was for many years the only clergyman the Swedes had. He died in 1688.

4. Israel Holg came about the year 1650, but did not remain long.

5. With Governor Rising, in 1652, a chaplain came over, and returned after the conquest of the Dutch in 1655.

6. Another clergyman came over in the ship "Mercury" in the year 1656, and returned home two years afterwards.

7. Jacob Fabritius, who had been preaching for the Dutch in New York, was induced to settle among the Swedes, and preached his first sermon at Wicaco in 1677. He officiated as their pastor fourteen years, nine of which he was blind. He died about 1692.

Three clergymen arrived in 1697, from which period we may date the regular supply of the churches here with Swedish ministers. These were Andreas Rudman, Eric Biork, and Jonas Auren. The first settled at Wicaco, the second at Christina, and the third at Raccoon and Penn's Neck.

Wicaco Church.—1. Andrew Rudman was the founder of the present church, which was built in 1700. In 1702 he went to preach for the Dutch in New York; afterwards officiated at Oxford Church, near Frankford; then in Christ Church, Philadelphia, where he died in 1708.

2. Andrew Sandel arrived in 1702; returned home in 1719.

3. Jonas Lindman, sent over in 1719; recalled in 1730. The Rev. J. Eneberg took charge of the church during the vacancy.

4. Gabriel Falk, appointed rector in 1733; deposed the same year.

5. John Dylander came over in 1737. He died, honored and beloved, in 1741.

6. Gabriel Nesman, appointed rector in 1743; returned home in 1750.

7. Olof Parlin arrived in 1750; died in 1757.

8. Charles Magnus Wrangel came in 1759; returned in 1768; died 1786.

9. Andrew Goeranson, sent over in 1766; became rector 1768; officiated until the close of 1779; returned home in 1785; died in 1800.

10. Matthias Hultgren commenced his official duties in 1780; recalled in 1786.

11. Nicholas Collin, of Upsal, sent over in 1770; appointed to Wicaco in 1786; died 1831, close of the Swedish mission.

12. Rev. J. C. Clay, D.D., elected in December, 1831, entered upon his duties the January following.

After the separation of the three churches, in 1843, the Rev. Samuel C. Brinkle was chosen rector of this church, and continued to officiate as such until 1850, when he was succeeded by the Rev. J. Brinton Smith.

The latter resigned in 1856, and was succeeded by Rev. Charles A. Maisson.

Upper Merion Church.—The first rector of this church, after it became separated from the others, was the Rev. Edward Lightner. He resigned the parish in 1855, and was succeeded by the Rev. William H. Rees, D.D., who retained the charge till 1861. The following clergymen have officiated at this church from 1861 to the present time: Revs. Thomas S. Yocum, 1861–70; Octavius Perinchief, 1870–73; Edward A. Warriner, 1873–76; Octavius Perinchief, 1876–77; A. A. Marple, 1877 to —.

Church at Christina.—1. Eric Biork built a new church at Fort Christina, in 1698, in lieu of that at Tranbrook. Returned home, 1714; died in 1740.

2. Andreas Hesselius, sent over in 1711; provost, 1719; recalled in 1723; died in 1733.

3. Samuel Hesselius, brother to the former, sent over in 1729; returned in 1731; died, 1755.

4. John Eneberg, pastor, 1733; returned home in 1742.

5. Petrus Tranberg took charge of this church in 1742, and died in 1748.

6. Israel Acrelius, sent over in 1749; returned in 1756; died in 1800, aged eighty-six. He was the author of the work on the Swedish congregations in America.

7. Eric Unander, sent from Raccoon and Penn's Neck to Christina in 1756.

8. Andreas Borell, sent to preside over the Swedish churches in 1757; arrived here in 1759; pastor in 1762; received the king's diploma, constituting him provost over all the Swedish churches here, where he died in 1768.

9. The Rev. Laurence Girelius entered upon his duties as assistant October, 1767; became provost of the churches in the place of the Rev. Mr. Borell in May, 1770. He continued in charge until 1791, when he returned to Sweden. He was the last of the Swedish ministers.

After the departure of the Rev. Mr. Girelius the church at Christina became connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church. For the following details with regard to the succession of Episcopal clergymen who have officiated there I am indebted to my friend, the Rev. Charles Breck: Rev. Joseph Clarkson, 1792–99; Rev. William Pryce, 1800–12; Rev. Mr. Wickes, 1814–17; Rev. L. Bull, D.D., 1818–19; Rev. Richard D. Hall, 1819–22; Rev. Ralph Williston, 1822–26; Rev. Pierce Connelly, 1827–28; Rev. Mr. Pardee, 1828–35; Rev. Mr. Adams, 1835–38; Rev. Dr. McCullough, 1838–47; Rev. Dr. Van Dusen, 1848–52; Rev. Charles Breck, 1853.

Church at Raccoon and Penn's Neck.—The first minister was Polfadius. He was drowned in the Delaware in 1706, and was succeeded by

1. Jonas Auren, who came over with Rudman and Biork in 1697; appointed, 1706; died in the exercise of his functions, 1713.

2. Abraham Lidenius, sent over in 1711; pastor, 1714; returned home, 1724; died, 1728.

3. Petrus Tranberg and Andreas Windrufua, sent over in 1726. They divided the churches between them, and so continued until 1728, when Windrufua died. Between the time of Tranberg going to Christina and his death, in 1748, these churches had no pastor.

4. John Sandin appointed pastor, 1748; died the same year.

5. Professor Kalm, traveling through North America under authority from the king of Sweden, supplied the church for a few months. He married the widow of Mr. Sandin, and returned to Sweden after a perilous voyage.

6. Eric Unander, sent over in 1749, became pastor in 1751.

7. John Lidenius (son of Abraham above mentioned), appointed pastor in the place of Unander, 1756; died in Pennsylvania.

8. John Wicksell, sent over in 1760; arrived, 1762; returned home in 1774; died, 1800.

9. Nicholas Collin, pastor 1778; appointed to Wicaco in 1786. (See above.)

The following clergymen have been at different times assistant ministers in the Swedish churches:

The Rev. Charles Lute was appointed assistant to the Rev. Mr. Georgesen in 1774.

While Dr. Collin was rector, he had for his first assistant the Rev. Joseph Clarkson, who was appointed in 1787, and continued to officiate until 1792.

The Rev. Slater Clay was appointed in 1792, and officiated once a month in Upper Merion, and when there was a fifth Sunday in the month at Kingsessing. Only part of his time was given to the Swedes, for whom he continued to preach until the day of his death, in 1821.

The Rev. Joseph Turner was appointed also in 1792, and was for many years connected with the Swedes as one of their assistant ministers.

The Rev. J. C. Clay, soon after his ordination, in 1813, was called to the same churches, and officiated therein as an assistant for one year, when he was called to the churches at Norristown and Germantown.

The Rev. James Wiltbank was appointed to the same office in 1816, and performed its duties for four years, or until 1820.

The Rev. M. B. Roche, in 1820, became an assistant minister to the Swedes, in which situation he officiated for a period of six months.

The Rev. J. C. Clay became a second time connected with these churches in 1822, having been appointed an assistant for Upper Merion Church, in connection with the Norristown and Perkiomen Churches. He also officiated every fifth Sunday, or four times a year, at Kingsessing. He continued to fill this station until called, in 1831, to the rectorship.

The Rev. Charles M. Dupuy was, in 1822, appointed

the assistant for Wicaco and Kingessing, and was continued as such until 1828.

The Rev. Pierce Connelly succeeded Mr. Dupuy and officiated chiefly at Kingessing, though part of the time at Wicaco also, till the close of 1831, when he accepted a call to Natchez, Miss.

The Rev. Raymond A. Henderson was chosen assistant to the Rev. J. C. Clay in 1832, and continued in the churches until the close of 1834, when he was called to the French Protestant Church in New Orleans.

The Rev. John Reynolds was assistant for one year at Upper Merion, having been appointed about the same time with Mr. Henderson.

After the last two mentioned, the Rev. William Diehl and the Rev. Samuel C. Brinckle acted as assistants until the churches were separated.—*Annals of the Swedes: Rev. J. C. Clay.*

The following is a list of the Swedish families residing in New Sweden in the year 1693, with the number of individuals in each family:

Names.	Number in family.	Names.	Number in family.
Hindrick Anderson.....	5	Hindrick Iwarsson.....	9
Johan Anderssen.....	9	Hindrick Jacob.....	1
Johan Andersson.....	7	Matts Jacob.....	1
Joran Andersen.....	5	Hindrick Jacobson.....	4
John Arian.....	6	Peter Jocom.....	9
Joran Bagman.....	3	Diedrick Johanson.....	5
Anders Bengtson.....	9	Lars Johanson.....	6
Bengt Bengtson.....	2	Simon Johanson.....	10
Anders Bonde.....	11	Anders Jonson.....	4
Johan Bonde.....	1	Jon Jonson.....	2
Seen Bonde.....	5	Moens Jonson.....	3
Lars Bure.....	8	Nils Jonson.....	6
William Cobb.....	6	Thomas Jonson.....	1
Christian Classen.....	7	Christiern Jöransson.....	1
Jacob Classon.....	6	Hans Jöransson.....	11
Jacob Clemson.....	1	Joran Jöransson.....	1
Eric Cock.....	9	Stephen Jöransson.....	5
Gabriel Cock.....	7	Lasse Kempe.....	6
Johan Cock.....	7	Frederick König.....	6
Capt. Lasse Cock.....	11	Mårten Knutsson.....	6
Moens Cock.....	8	Olle Kuckow.....	6
Otto Ernst Cock.....	5	Hans Kyn's (widow).....	5
Hindrick Collman.....	1	Jonas Kyn.....	8
Conrad Constantine.....	5	Matts Kyn.....	3
Johan von Culen.....	6	Nils Laican.....	5
Otto Dahlbo.....	7	And. Person Longaker.....	7
Peter Dahlbo.....	9	Hindrick Larsson.....	6
Hindrick Danielsson.....	5	Lars Larsson.....	7
Thomas Dennis.....	6	Lars Larsson.....	1
Anders Diedricksson.....	1	Anders Lock.....	1
Olle Diedricksson.....	7	Moens Lock.....	1
Stephan Ekhorn.....	5	Antoni Long.....	3
Eric Ericsson.....	1	Robert Loughorn.....	4
Göran Ericsson.....	1	Hans Lucasen.....	1
Matte Ericsson.....	3	Lucas Lucasen.....	1
Hindrick Faske.....	6	Peter Lucasson.....	1
Casper Fisk.....	10	Johan Månsson.....	5
Matthias do Foff.....	6	Peter Månsson.....	3
Anders Frende.....	4	Mårten Mårtensson, Jr.....	10
Nils Frendes (widow).....	7	Mårten Mårtensson, Sr.....	3
Olle Fransson.....	7	Mats Martensson.....	4
Eric Gästenberg.....	7	Johan Mattsson.....	11
Nils Gästenberg.....	3	Nils Mattson.....	3
Eric Göran-son.....	2	Christopher Meyer.....	7
Brita Göstafsson.....	6	Paul Mink.....	5
Gösta Göstafsson.....	8	Eric Molica.....	8
Hans Göstafsson.....	7	Anders Nilsson.....	3
John Göstafsson.....	3	Jonas Nilsson.....	4
Mans (Moens) Göstafsson.....	2	Michael Nilsson.....	11
Johan Grantrum.....	1	Hans Olsson.....	5
Lars Haling.....	9	Johan Ommerson.....	5
Moens Hallton.....	1	Lorentz Östersson.....	2
Israel Helm.....	5	Hindrick Parchen.....	4
Johan Hindersson, Jr.....	3	Bengt Paulsson.....	5
Anders Hindricksson.....	4	Gösta Paulsson.....	6
David Hindricksson.....	7	Olle Paulsson.....	9
Jacob Hindricksson.....	6	Peter Pålson.....	5
Johan Hindricksson.....	5	Lars Pehrsson.....	1
Johan Hindricksson.....	5	Olle Pehrsson.....	6
Matts Hollsten.....	7	Brita Petersson.....	8
Anders Hoppman.....	9	Carl Petersson.....	5
Anders Hoppmann.....	7	Hans Petersson.....	7
Frederick Hoppmann.....	7	Lars Petersson.....	1
Johan Hoppmann.....	7	Paul Petersson.....	3
Nicolas Hoppmann.....	5	Peter Petersson.....	3

Names.	Number in family.	Names.	Number in family.
Peter Stake (alias Petersson)....	3	Jacob Van der Weer.....	3
Reinier Petersson.....	2	William Van der Weer.....	1
Anders Rambo.....	9	Jesper Wallraven.....	7
Gunnar Rambo.....	6	Jonas Wallraven.....	1
Johan Rambo.....	6	Anders Weinom.....	4
Peter Rambo, Sr.....	2	Anders Whiler.....	4
Peter Rambo, Jr.....	6		
Mats Repott.....	3		
Nils Repott.....	3		
Olle Rees.....	5		
Anders Robertson.....	3		
Paul Sahlunge.....	3		
Issac Savoy.....	7		
John Schrage.....	6		
Johan Scule.....	4		
Anders Seneca.....	4		
Broor Seneca.....	5		
Johas Scagge's (widow).....	6		
Johan Skrika.....	1		
Matts Skrika.....	3		
Hindrick Slobey.....	2		
Carl Springer.....	5		
Moens Staake.....	1		
Christian Stalcoop.....	3		
Johan Stalcoop.....	6		
Peter Stalcoop.....	6		
Israel Stark.....	6		
Matts Stark.....	1		
Adam Stedham.....	3		
Asmund Stedham.....	8		
Benjamin Stedham.....	6		
Lucas Stedham.....	7		
Lyoff Stedham.....	9		
Johann Stille.....	8		
Johann Stillman.....	4		
Jonas Stillman.....	4		
Peter Stillman.....	4		
Olle Stobey.....	4		
Gunnar Svenson.....	5		
Johan Svenson.....	9		
William Talley.....	7		
Elias Tay.....	4		
Christiern Thomas (widow).....	9		
Olle Thomasson.....	9		
Olle Thorsen.....	4		
Hindrick Tossa.....	5		
Johan Tossa.....	4		
Lars Tossa.....	1		
Matts Tossa.....	1		
Cornelius Van der Weer.....	7		
Jacob Van der Weer.....	7		

II.

List of those still living who were born in Sweden:

Peter Rambo } Fifty-four years in Anders Bonde } New Sweden.	
Anders Bengtsson.....	4
Seen Svenson.....	5
Michael Nilsson.....	7
Moens Staake.....	6
Mårten Mårtensson, Sr.....	1
Carl Xtopher Springer.....	3
Hindrick Jacobson.....	2
Jacob Clemsson.....	5
Olof Rosse.....	1
Hindrick Andersson.....	3
Hindrick Iwarsson.....	6
Simon Johansson.....	6
Paul Mink.....	6
Olof Paulsson.....	6
Olof Petersson.....	1
Mårten Mårtensson, Jr.....	3
Eric Mollica.....	8
Nils Mattson.....	7
Antony Long.....	9
Israel Helm.....	9
Anders Homan.....	8
Olle Dedricksson.....	5
Hans Petersson.....	4
Hindrick Collman.....	4
Jöns Göstafsson.....	5
Moens Hallton.....	9
Hans Olofsson.....	9
Anders Seneca.....	4
Broor Seneca.....	4
Eskil Andersen.....	6
Matts de Voss.....	9
Johan Hindricksson.....	4
Anders Weinom.....	5
Stephan Jöransson.....	4
Olof Kinkovo.....	1
Anders Didricksson.....	1
Anders Mink.....	7

Names of Taxables not included in above List.

Ole Neelson and 2 sons.....	3	Harmen Ennis.....	1
Hans Moens.....	1	Pelle Ericsson.....	1
Eric Poulsen.....	1	Benck Sailing.....	1
Hans Juran.....	1	Andries Sallug.....	1
Michil Fredericks.....	1	Harmen Jansen.....	1
Justa Daniels and servt.....	2	Hendrick Holman.....	1
Hendrick Jacobs (upon y ^e Island).....	1	Bertell Laersen.....	1
Andreas Swean and father.....	2	Hendrick Tade.....	1
Ole Swansen and servt.....	2	Andries Bertelsen.....	1
Swen Lom.....	1	Jan Bertelsen.....	1
Olle Stille.....	1	Jan Cornelissen and son.....	2
Dunck Williams.....	1	Lace Mortens.....	1
Tho. Jacobs.....	1	Antony Matson.....	1
Matthias Claasen.....	1	Claes Schram.....	1
Jan Claasen and 2 sons.....	3	Robert Waede.....	1
Frank Walcker.....	1	Neelæ Laersen and sons.....	2
Peter Matson.....	1	Will Orian.....	1
Jan Boelson.....	1	Knoet Mortensen.....	1
Jan Schoeten.....	1	Ole Coeckoe.....	1
Jan Justa and 2 sons.....	3	Carrell Jansen.....	1
Peter Andreas and son.....	2	Rich. Frederick.....	1
Lace Dalbo.....	1	Jurian Hertsaveder.....	1
Richd Dnckett.....	1	Juns Justasse.....	1
Mr. Jones y ^e batter.....	1	Hans Hofman and 2 sons.....	3
		Pouli Corvorn.....	1

The reader will perceive how much the orthography of many of the above names has changed in the progress of time. Bengtson is now Bankson; Bonde has become Boon; Svenson, Swanson; Cock, Cox; Göstafsson, Justis; Jocom, Yocum; Hollsten, Holstein; Kyn, Keen; Hoppman, Hoffman; Van Culen, Culin; Haling, Hulings or Hewlings; Whiler, Wheeler, etc. With regard to the Christian names many of them correspond with our own, and merely show a difference in spelling and pronunciation between two languages. Anders, therefore, among the Swedes naturally became Andrew among us; Johan, John; Mats, Matthias or Matthew; Carl, Charles; Bengt, Benjamin or Benedict; Nils, Nicholas; Stephan, Stephen; Wilhelm, and also Olave, William; Hindrick, Henry; Michel, Michael; Jons, Jonathan, etc.

Dr. George W. Holstein, a lineal descendant of Matts Holstein, in his response to a toast, "The

Swedes," at the first annual banquet of the Montgomery County Historical Society, held at Norristown on the evening of Feb. 22, 1882, pays a beautiful tribute to an ancestry who pioneered Christian civilization up the Schuylkill Valley. The author is a true type of the Swedes who still dwell upon the heritage of their sturdy and illustrious fathers:

"As a lineal descendant of those Swedes who crossed the ocean so early as 1636, I am deeply conscious of the compliment thus paid to their memory, and yet I feel that it is justly due, in view of the results accomplished by them and their influence in moulding the destinies of this great country.

"Trained at home in a love for the practical teachings of the 'Sermon on the Mount' and the general truths of revealed religion, they early planted the Cross of Calvary upon these shores, and in all their intercourse with the natives and others illustrated the principles heralded thereby.

"By fair and honorable dealings they gained the confidence of the Indians, and lived among them upon the most amicable terms. Their influence over them was remarkable, as was evinced by many of the natives attaching themselves to the educational and religious institutions established by them, thus rendering much more easy the great work accomplished by William Penn, who came here over forty years later as the representative of the English Crown, supported by all the vast influence of that powerful nation, commissioned by King Charles II. to act as Proprietary Governor of the province of Pennsylvania, having received a grant of land lying north of that occupied by Lord Baltimore, and west of the river Delaware. This was in lieu of a claim of sixteen thousand pounds due him for services rendered by his father, Rear-Admiral Penn, a distinguished officer of the British navy. The charter for this grant still hangs in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth at Harrisburg, dated March 4, 1681. William Penn reached here in October, 1682. And now, in this bi-centennial year of that event, when it is proposed to celebrate it with distinguished honors, while I would not for one moment detract from the glory to which I believe he is eminently entitled, yet I do not wish the fact to be lost sight of that the Swedes were among the first to establish friendly relations with the natives, that the first translation into the Indian dialect was the Swedish Catechism by Rev. John Campanius, a Swedish missionary.

"In 1642, six years after their arrival, Col. John Printz, of the Swedish army, was sent over as Governor of the colony. His instructions, dated Stockholm, Aug. 15, 1642, contain twenty-eight articles, embracing his duties,—first, in relation to the Swedes; secondly, to the Europeans living in the vicinity; and thirdly, to the Indians. With respect to these latter, the Governor was directed to confirm, immediately after his arrival, the treaty with them, by which they had conveyed to the Swedes the western shore of the

Delaware from Cape Henlopen to the Falls of Sanhickan, since called Trenton, and as much inland as gradually should be wanted. Also to ratify the bargain for land on the east side, and in these and future purchases to regard them as the rightful owners of the country.

"He was to treat all the neighboring tribes in the most equitable and humane manner, so that no injury, by violence or otherwise, should be done to them by any of his people. He had also in charge to accomplish, as far as practicable, the embracing of Christianity by them, and their adoption of the manners and customs of civilized life.

"He was accompanied by Rev. John Campanius as chaplain of the colony. In 1653, Governor Printz was succeeded by Governor John Claudius Rising, who soon after invited ten of the leading Indian chiefs to a friendly conference. It was held at Tinicum on the 17th of June, 1654.

"He saluted them in the name of the Swedish queen, with assurances of her favor, put them in mind of the purchase of lands already made, and requested a continuation of their friendship. He distributed various presents among them, and gave a good entertainment to them and their company. They were much pleased, and assured him of a faithful affection.

"One of the chiefs, Naaman, made a speech, during which he remarked that 'the Swedes and the Indians had been as one body and one heart, and that thenceforward they should be as one head,' at the same time making a motion as if he were tying a strong knot, and then made this comparison, 'that as the calabash was round without any crack, so they should be a compact body without any fissure.'

"Campanius represents the Indians as having been frequent visitors at his grandfather's house in Delaware County, which gave him an opportunity of studying their language, in which he became quite proficient.

"In the conversations he had there with them he succeeded in impressing upon their minds the great truths of Christianity and awakening a deep interest among them, hence his translation of Luther's Catechism.

"They attached great value to this act, as evincing a deeper interest in their welfare than that indicated by mere lip-service, and it thenceforward proved a bond of union, binding them in acts of devotion and fealty to the Swedes.

"The Swedes gave the great and good Penn a most cordial welcome, and the benefit of their influence and experience, for which he was truly grateful, and which he kindly acknowledged in a letter to his friends at home in 1683.¹

"This society does itself credit in thus honoring

¹ He interceded in their behalf with the Swedish ambassador at London for Swedish books and ministers.

the memory of a people who were among the earliest to locate in this vicinity, and who established regulations and usages that have exercised a refining and elevating influence in shaping the morals and habits of the community around us. I thank you for the opportunity of saying thus much in their behalf."

NOTE.—The Fatherland has never lost sight of the Swedes in the Schuylkill Valley. As late as 1876, during the Centennial period, the blood royal of the home government, accompanied by a large number of distinguished guests and citizens, paid a visit to the "Merion Swedes' Church." The event took place Sunday, the 2d of July of that year. The appearance of the royal party, nearly all of whom were dressed in uniform, seated in the sombre old church, was a novel sight. The prince occupied a front pew and was the magnet of observation. He was a boyish-looking lad, yet possessing a free and unassuming manner. Among his retinue were intelligent-looking faces and fine specimens of well-developed manhood. The party consisted of the following distinguished persons: Prince Oscar, Duke of Gottland, second son of the King of Sweden; Count Frederick Posse, Royal Swedish Commissioner for the Machinery Department; Le Comte C. Lewenhaupt, Envoy Extraordinaire and Minister Plenipotentiare of Sweden and Norway; Baron M. D. Ruuth, Royal Swedish Navy Executive officer H.M.S. "Norrköping"; Baron O. Hermelin, Commissioner for the Fine Art Department; and many other notables from the Swedish Commission. The occasion was memorable, and the following extract from the address of the Rev. O. Perinchieff forms an eventful chapter in the history of the day:

"The best thing Europe had in its four or five hundred years ago was a deep satisfaction with everything as it was in church or state. The best particular thing was the Bible, hidden away, to be sure, but here and there mighty minds that dared all difficulties to get at it and other books of thought and learning, not only of the ancient times but of the outside nations. A new life began in a whole continent. Thousands of men and women felt they were men and women, and went out to tell it to all tribes in all tongues. What we call the Reformation began. That reformation was in opening sealed books, in independent thought, in new ideas. One of these ideas was that of Columbus, who conceived that over here was another world. At last he found it. That simple discovery in itself lent a wonderful impulse to everything in Europe. The news set the nations wild. Italy had furnished the man, and Spain had furnished the means. A new world was discovered. Whose world was it? Not Spain's, not Italy's. God knew it was here. He had kept it for the nurture of all things old or new that were already good, and for the production of all things that were in any way better. But though a new continent was discovered a new nation was not born. The work of discovery was only begun. Spain, England, Holland, France, all had their ships abroad to find out what the new world was. As each nation discovered, so each claimed the territory discovered. Nearly a century had passed before any attempt was made to settle the land with Europeans,—Spain in the south, the French in the north, England and Holland in the middle territories. At last each of all these became successful, and Europe was transplanted in America. All nations took stock in the new venture, and from that day to this every American has been more or less a foreigner, and every foreigner who has been a true man, and in his nationality seeking the good of the human race, has been more or less an American. We all began, and from that day to this we all stand upon our own and greet each other as brothers. Vast is our debt to England, to Germany, to all Europe, but in particular we who are here to-day are more directly indebted to Sweden. In 1631, or from that to 1638, a colony of Swedes landed and settled upon this side of the Delaware, at or below the place where now stands the city of Wilmington. There is some uncertainty about the date. The probability is that attempts had been made, or partial settlements, having for their object the necessary investigation preparatory to a permanent occupation, which at least did take effect in 1637 or '38. At any rate, we know the great Gustavus Adolphus had contemplated the enterprise for many years. The great struggle between Romanism and Protestantism was then at its bitterest, and the hope and purpose of founding here a Protestant colony entered largely into the enterprise. But with this was combined the evangelization of the Indians, and, more than all, the establishment of the people—good, honest Swedes—in comfortable homes, upon lands they could look at and call their own. The persons who came over in that colony were of two classes,—a small class of government officials to administer order and, as occasion occurred, watch

their own individual chances, but a large class of sober and industrious people truly seeking a home. It sometimes happened that persons were sent over partly as banishment and partly in hope of reform; but the people not only of this but of sister colonies sent them back, for they were always worse than useless. Though bound to hard labor, it was a sort of slave labor, and the freedmen would rather do their own work, because they could do it better and because they abhorred slavery. These settlers bought their lands from the Indians, and in later times erected substantial homes. Nearly all the men were husbandmen. They saw their wealth in the soil. Up to 1700 the colony had grown to over a thousand, though they had been subjected to bitter discouragement and sad vicissitudes. But their prosperity had not been accomplished without great care and generosity on the part of their brethren at home. At the very outset the settlers were provided with ministers of the gospel—pious and learned men—to teach and admonish the people, and to preserve the spiritual privileges they had enjoyed in their native land. These ministers were supported by the funds of the mother-country. The colony was supplied with Bibles, catechisms, and books. On one single occasion ministers were sent, bearing books in plentiful supply, and encouraged by a donation of three thousand dollars from Charles XII.

"The Swedes were reminded of the Indians around them, and 'Luther's Catechism' was translated into the Indian dialect at least as soon, and perhaps sooner, than the corresponding work of Eliot in regions farther north. The fault of these Swedes, if it may be permitted to speak of such a thing to-day, was a want of unity in purpose and harmony in action. Their plans lacked breadth and unselfishness. They looked a little ahead or not at all. Before their children they set no greatness, and made little provision for its creation. In narrowed endeavors to save they very frequently lost, and left us, instead of property and rich advantages, a legacy of sad reflection and bitter regrets. In the nature of things the settlement spread on the other side of the river in New Jersey, and on this side of the Delaware and along the Schuylkill. The first settlement in this immediate neighborhood was in 1702. At that time the nearest church was at Wicaco, now Glora Dei, in Philadelphia. Gradually their numbers thickened, and in a few years we begin to hear of requests for occasional services up here. In 1733 a lot was given and a house built for the double purpose of school and church. Upon the very ground within the present stone walls which inclose our yard a wooden building was constructed, though we know that prior to 1733 the grounds had been used as a place of burial. No stated minister living nearer than Philadelphia, both religious and educational matters languished until 1759, when there arrived from Sweden a very remarkable man, whose memory is still green and deserves to be richly cherished, Dr. Charles M. Van Mangel. Under him our church here this very structure, was built in 1760, making this present its one hundred and sixteenth anniversary. The date '1760' was engraved on its walls, and stands there to-day. In 1765 a charter was obtained from the Proprietary government of John Penn, then at the head of affairs. The churches lying within the territorial limits of Pennsylvania were incorporated under the name of the 'United Swedish Lutheran Churches of Wicaco, Kingessing, and Upper Merion.' This charter continued until 1787, when the new state of things consequent upon the American Revolution rendered it needful to obtain a charter from the State government of Pennsylvania. The new charter was substantially the same as that of 1765, except that it gave the people the right to elect their own minister, and provided for the formal ending of the Swedish mission. Thus closed the long interval of nursing care which established us here as a church, which through many years must have exerted a vast influence in shaping the destiny of this commonwealth and nation; a period marked by noble generosity, by many sacrifices, enshrined by many holy and exemplary lives; a period which left us stewards invested with no slight responsibility. The two churches (Kingessing and Upper Merion) continued with Wicaco until 1842, when each church obtained for itself a separate and independent charter. The other two churches passed into communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church. We remained, as we still remain, a separate organization, heir to all the traditions, invested, too, perhaps in that very fact, with the great responsibility, a witness still of a faith and kindness which never slumbered, a monument of labor which blessed our fathers, still blesses us, and which we believe will go on to bless our children. For it all we lift up our hearts and praise God, who made man of one blood. We greet our brethren to-day from that Fatherland, and thank them, and through them the people to whom they belong, and assure them that of whatever things among us their ears may hear or their eyes behold, which at the same time their hearts approve, they have had their part in producing, and that this day as a people we would not be a selfish people taking credit to

ourselves, but gratefully acknowledging our debt, and praying God to return the blessing a thousandfold upon their own people, as they in turn their prayers that we and the whole nation may be faithful in every trust, that we have freely received we may freely give, until all nations, kindreds, tribes, and tongues be gathered into one grand kingdom, under one king, the common Redeemer and Saviour of all."

CHAPTER VI.

WILLIAM PENN.—"THE HOLY EXPERIMENT, A FREE COLONY FOR ALL MANKIND."

THE life, character, and purposes of William Penn, as disclosed prior to the period of his colonial enterprise, rendered him a conspicuous personage in his native land. In his minority neither royal power nor parental displeasure could swerve him from or materially modify his religious, political, or social convictions of duty. Self-poised and self-reliant, a disciple of peace and peaceful methods, he was in strange contrast with the warlike spirit of the age that produced him. The young and those of maturer years may study his example and the circumstances of his advent with manifest advantage. As the founder of Pennsylvania and the author of that system of colonial government which prevailed previous to the institution of the commonwealth, his life and public services are a part of our common history. The impress which he left upon the laws and the religious thought of the period, his love of personal liberty, his solicitude for the education of the poor, and his abiding faith in the wisdom of the "freemen of the province" were essential factors in preparing the public mind for the simple yet adequate forms of self-government which he imposed in the organization of the colony. A pleasing sense of home-esteem insensibly associates itself with the memory of the illustrious man who gave to his generation characteristics that have made us Pennsylvanians in all generations since, whether at home or abroad. His boyhood was remarkable. He was born Oct. 14, 1644, in the city of London. His biographer says, "He was endowed with a good genius, and his father, Admiral and Sir William Penn,¹ improved the promising prospect which the son inherited by bestowing upon him the advantages of a liberal education. He acquired knowledge easily and rapidly, and in the fifteenth year of his age he was admitted a student in Christ's Church College, in Oxford. Prior to his admission to this institution of learning he seems to have been impressed

with religious convictions, induced by the ministry of Thomas Loe, a preacher of the Friends. Imparting his views to his classmates, he found among them congenial and sympathizing spirits, who withdrew from the "national way of worship," and "held private meetings for the exercise of religion, where they preached and prayed among themselves." This bold innovation upon the forms of state church by the young Quakers, as they were derisively called, gave marked offense to the professors of the university, and young Penn was subjected to a fine for "non-conformity," and, later, "for his persevering in like religious practices, was expelled from the college."² Young Penn returned to his home, greatly to the displeasure of his father, who regarded the expulsion of his son as a serious hindrance to the future career of wealth and influence in store for him. Still further complicating the situation, the son sought the society of the plain and sober people among the Friends, and manifested an utter disregard of and contempt for the conventional formalities to which his father was devoted, both by inclination and interest. His father-sought in all proper ways to engage the confidence of the son and guide him in the way of public preferment, but all to no purpose; "for, after having used both the force of persuasion upon his mind and the severity of stripes upon his body without success, he at length was so far incensed against him that, in great resentment of rage, he turned him out of his house," to choose between poverty with a pure conscience or fortune and official favor with obedience.

The virtue of patience, already possessed by the son, enabled him to calmly wait for the hour when the petulance and anger of a disappointed father would yield to the more natural feeling of parental love and affection. Results justified the expectation. The father relented, and the son was sent to France, in company with friends, who were to introduce him to persons of rank and distinction, and at the same time use all means in their power to break up the Quaker notions of the young man. While in France he applied himself to study, and acquired a knowledge of the French language. He subsequently visited Italy, and was preparing for an extended tour of the Continent when his father was placed in command of a British squadron in the naval war with Holland, in consequence of which he was obliged to return in haste and assume the care of his father's estates. The advantages of travel, and the discipline of the courtly society in which he was constrained to move gave him elegance and grace of manners, and "in London the traveled student of Lincoln's Inn, if diligent in acquiring a knowledge of English law, was also esteemed a most modish fine gentleman."

This was a critical period in the early career of William Penn. He was in the bloom of youth, of engaging manners, and "so skilled in the use of the

¹ His father, Sir William Penn, was of eminent character, and served both under the Parliament and King Charles II. in several of the highest maritime offices. He was born in Bristol, anno 1621, and married Margaret, daughter of John Jasper, of Rotterdam, in Holland, merchant, by whom he had his son, William Penn. He was himself the son of Capt. Giles Penn, several years consul for the English in the Mediterranean; and of the Penns of Penn's Lodge, in the county of Wilts; and those Penns of Penn, in the county of Bucks; and by his mother from the Gilberts, in the county of Somerset, originally from Yorkshire.—Proud, *Hist. of Penna.*, vol. i.

² Proud, *Hist. of Penna.*, vol. i. p. 23.



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sword that he easily disarmed an antagonist," of great natural vivacity and gay good humor, and a career of wealth and preferment waiting his acceptance through the influence of his father and the favor of his sovereign. It was in 1664, when Penn was in his twentieth year, that his spiritual conflict or religious exercise of mind seems to have reached a climax. "His natural inclination, his lively and active disposition, his accomplishments, his father's favor, the respect of his friends and acquaintances did strongly press him to embrace the glory and pleasures of this world, but his earnest supplication being to the Almighty for preservation, he was in due time favored with resolution and ability to overcome all opposition and to pursue his religious prospects." It was a happy providence in the life of Penn when, in the twenty-second year of his age, his father committed to his care and management a large estate in Ireland. It withdrew him from the temptations of a great commercial centre, and gave him the freedom of a pastoral life, which quickened the spiritual sensibilities of his nature. It opened anew visions of a future, which, however obscure and uncertain, was, nevertheless, the hope of his benevolent soul. Removed from the conventional atmosphere of London, the watchful eye of parental solicitude and official favor, the struggle between conviction to self-imposed duty and obligations to friends and family became less severe, and he soon found himself in the society of his old spiritual guide and adviser, Thomas Loe, at Cork. He was in frequent attendance upon Friends' meeting in the town of Cork. Freedom of speech was indulged in, and this religious liberty, so consistent with the ideas of the Friends, was warmly espoused by the young and ardent Penn. These frequent meetings excited the hostile feelings of those in authority, and in the year 1667, Penn, with eighteen others, was arrested, and by the mayor of the city committed to prison. Upon the hearing the mayor observed that the dress of Penn was not the same as the other "Quakers," whereupon he directed that Penn should be discharged upon giving his own bond for his future good behavior. This Penn promptly refused to do, and with the others suffered imprisonment. While in jail he wrote to the Earl of Orrey, Lord President of Munster, stating his situation, declaring his innocence, and protesting against the outrage and persecution suffered by himself and friends. The earl immediately ordered his discharge from prison. Concealing with admirable tact his feelings of natural indignation, he became more than ever pronounced in his favor for the persecuted "Quakers." Those who had been his former friends now avoided him, and, as is said, "he became a by-word and the subject of scorn and contempt, both to the professor of religion and to the profane." The facts and circumstances of this episode were reported to his father, who immediately recalled him to London. The son was obedient, and manifested a profound respect for

his honored and distinguished parent, but his studious deportment and deep concern of mind upon the subject of religious controversy left no room to doubt the unalterable convictions resting upon his mind.

"Here my pen," says his biographer, "is diffident of her abilities to describe that most pathetic and moving contest between his father and him,—his father, by natural love, principally aiming at his son's temporal honor; he, guided by a divine impulse, having chiefly in view his own eternal welfare; his father grieved to see the well-accomplished son of his hope, now ripe for worldly promotion, voluntarily turn his back on it; he no less afflicted to think that a compliance with his earthly father's pleasure was inconsistent with an obedience to his heavenly one; his father pressing his conformity to the customs and fashions of the times; he modestly craving leave to refrain from what would hurt his conscience; his father earnestly entreating him and, almost on his knees, beseeching him to yield to his desire; he, of a loving and tender disposition, in extreme agony of spirit to behold his father's concern and trouble; his father threatening to disinherit him; he humbly submitting to his father's will therein; his father turning his back on him in anger; he lifting his heart to God for strength to support him in that time of trial."

During this memorable conflict between the passion of love and the mandates of duty, which scarcely finds a parallel in history, the following incident occurred, which fully attested the sincerity of the son, no less than the commanding character of the parent: "His father finding him too fixed to be brought to a general compliance with the customary compliments of the times, seemed willing to bear with him in other respects, provided he would be *uncovered* in the presence of the king, the duke, and himself. This being proposed, the son desired time to consider it. This the father supposed to be an excuse to find time to consult with his Quaker friends; to prevent this he directed him to retire to his chamber and there remain until he should answer. Accordingly he withdrew, and having humbled himself before God, with fasting and supplication, he became so strengthened in his resolution that, returning to his father, he humbly signified that he could not comply with his desire therein." All efforts to reach a compromising line of conduct between the haughty and commanding father and the remarkable son proved unavailing, and again the latter was "turned out of doors, having no substance except what his mother privately sent him." While Admiral Penn keenly felt the disappointment resulting from the conduct of his only son, he seems to have been duly impressed with his perseverance and integrity of purpose, and in a few months thereafter, in deference to the wise and loving wife and mother, the son was permitted to return and remain at home; and when he was subsequently imprisoned, the father privately used his influence for his liberation.

William Penn was now in his twenty-fourth year, and fearless in the advocacy of the principles he cherished; as a public speaker and author, he announced to princes, priests, and people that "he" was one of the despised, afflicted, and forsaken Quakers, and repairing to court with his hat on, he sought to engage the Duke of Buckingham in favor of liberty of conscience, claimed from those in authority better quarters for Dissenters than stocks and whips and dungeons and banishments, and was urging the cause of freedom with importunity, when he himself, in the heyday of youth, was consigned to a long and close imprisonment in the Tower. His offense was heresy; the Bishop of London menaced him with imprisonment for life unless he would recant. 'My prison shall be my grave,' answered Penn. The kind-hearted Charles II. sent the humane and candid Stillingfleet to calm the young enthusiast. 'The Tower,' such was Penn's message to the king, 'is to me the worst argument in the world.' In vain did Stillingfleet urge the motive of royal favor and preferment; the inflexible young man demanded freedom of Arlington, 'as the natural privilege of an Englishman.' Club-law, he argued with the minister, may make hypocrites; it can never make converts. Conscience needs no mark of public allowance. It is not like a bale of goods that is to be forfeited unless it has the stamp of the custom-house. After losing his freedom for about nine months, his prison-door was opened by the intercession of his father's friend, the Duke of York; for his constancy had commanded the respect and recovered the favor of his father. The Quakers, exposed to judicial tyranny, were led by the sentiment of humanity to find a barrier against their oppressors by narrowing the application of the common law and restricting the right of judgment to the jury. Scarcely had Penn been at liberty a year when, after the intense intolerance of 'the Conventicle Act,' he was arraigned for having spoken at a Quaker meeting. 'Not all the powers on earth shall divert us from meeting to adore our God who made us.' Thus did the young man of five-and-twenty defy the English Legislature, and he demanded on what law the indictment was founded. 'On the common law,' answered the recorder. 'Where is that law?' demanded Penn. 'The law which is not in being, far from being common, is no law at all.' Amidst angry exclamations and menaces he proceeded to plead earnestly for the fundamental laws of England, and as he was hurried out of court still reminded the jury that 'they were his judges.' Dissatisfied with the first verdict returned, the recorder heaped upon the jury every opprobrious epithet. 'We will have a verdict, by the help of God, or you shall starve for it!' 'You are Englishmen,' said Penn, who had been again brought to the bar, 'mind your privilege, give not away your right.' 'It never will be well

with us,' said the recorder, 'till something like the Spanish Inquisition be in England.' At last the jury, who had received no refreshments for two days and two nights, on the third day gave their verdict, 'Not guilty.' The recorder fined them forty marks apiece for their independence, and amercing Penn for contempt of court, sent him back to prison."

The trial was an era in judicial history. The fines were soon afterwards discharged by his father, who was now approaching his end. "Son William," said the dying admiral, "if you and your friends keep to your plain way of preaching and living, you will make an end of the priests." Inheriting a large fortune, he continued to defend publicly from the press the principles of intellectual liberty and moral equality; he remonstrated in unmeasured terms against the bigotry and intolerance, "the hellish darkness and debauchery" of the University of Oxford; he exposed the errors of the Roman Catholic Church, and in the same breath pleaded for a toleration of their worship; and never fearing openly to address a Quaker meeting, he was soon on the road to Newgate, to suffer for his honesty by a six months' imprisonment. "You are an ingenious gentleman," said the magistrate at the trial, "you have a plentiful estate, why should you render yourself unhappy by associating with such a simple people?" "I prefer," said Penn, "the honestly simple to the ingeniously wicked." The magistrate rejoined by charging Penn with previous immoralities. The young man, with passionate vehemence, vindicated the spotlessness of his life. "I speak this," he adds, "to God's glory, who has ever preserved me from the power of these pollutions, and who from a child begot a hatred in me towards them. Thy words shall be thy burden. I trample thy slander as dirt under my feet!" From Newgate Penn addressed Parliament and the nation in the noblest plea for liberty of conscience, a liberty which he defended by arguments drawn from experience, from religion, and from reason. If the efforts of the Quakers cannot obtain "the olive-branch of toleration, we bless the providence of God, resolving by patience to outweary persecution, and by our constant sufferings to obtain a victory more glorious than our adversaries can achieve by their cruelties." On his release from imprisonment a calmer season followed. Penn traveled in Holland and Germany, then returning to England, he married a woman of extraordinary beauty and sweetness of temper, whose noble spirit "chose him before many suitors," and honored him with "a deep and upright love." As persecution in England was suspended, he enjoyed for two years the delights of rural life and the animating pursuit of letters, till the storm was renewed, and the imprisonment of George Fox on his return from America demanded intercession. What need of narrating the severities which, like a slow poison, brought the prisoner to the borders of the grave? Why enumerate the atrocities of petty tyrants in-

¹ Bancroft's Hist. U. S., vol. i. p. 114.

vested with village magistracies, the ferocious passions of irresponsible jailers? The statute book of England contains the clearest impress of the bigotry which a national church could foster and a parliament avow; and Penn, in considering England's present interest, far from resting his appeal on the sentiment of mercy, merited the highest honors of a statesman by the profound sagacity and unbiased judgment with which he unfolded the question of the rights of conscience in its connection with the peace and happiness of the state. It was this love of freedom of conscience which gave interest to his exertions for New Jersey.

The summer and autumn after the first considerable Quaker emigration to the eastern bank of the Delaware, George Fox and William Penn and Robert Barclay, with others, embarked for Holland to evangelize the continent, and Barclay and Penn went to and fro in Germany, from the Weser to the Main, the Rhine and the Neckar, distributing tracts, discoursing with men of every sect and every rank, preaching in palaces and among the peasants, rebuking every attempt to enthrall the mind, and sending reproofs to kings and magistrates, to the princes and lawyers of all Christendom. The soul of William Penn was transported into fervors of devotion, and in the ecstasies of enthusiasm he explained "the universal principle" at Herford, in the court of the Princess Palatine, and to the few Quaker converts among the peasantry of Kirchheim. To the peasantry of the highlands near Worms the visit of William Penn was an event never to be forgotten. The opportunity of observing the aristocratic institutions of Holland and the free commercial cities of Germany was valuable to a statesman. On his return to England the new sufferings of the Quakers excited a direct appeal to the English Parliament. The special law against papists was turned against the Quakers. Penn explained the difference between his society and the papists, and yet, at a season when Protestant bigotry was become a frenzy, he appeared before a committee of the House of Commons to plead for universal liberty of conscience. "We must give the liberty we ask,"—such was the sublime language of the Quakers,—“we cannot be false to our principles though it were to relieve ourselves, for we would have none to suffer for dissent on any hand.” William Penn was an enthusiast with a benevolent heart; he despised the profligacy of the church that united the unholy offices of a subtle priesthood with the despotic power of a warlike state. His study of English law intensified his love of tolerance and inspired him with the hope of liberalizing the government that had persecuted him; as late as 1679 he took a prominent part in the elections for that year. He was a persuasive speaker, and met with generous receptions in a canvass made especially in the interest of Algernon Sydney, who, he said, was now “embarked with those that did seek, love, and choose the

best things.” He grew eloquent before the electors of England, invoking them to a consciousness of their own strength and authority. “Your well-being,” he said, “depends upon your preservation of your rights in the government. You are free! God and nature and the constitution have made you trustees for posterity. Choose men who will by all just ways firmly keep and zealously promote your power.” But the truly Christian patriot was doomed to bitter disappointment when confronted with the defeat of his favorite and the popular will by false and perverted election returns. It was in this discouraging period of his noble manhood that he conceived of the “Holy Experiment” and a “free colony for all mankind.”

The possibilities of the North American continent, and especially that portion watered by the Delaware¹

¹ But the Proprietors of Western New Jersey being of the people called Quakers, their part of the province consequently, through their influence, became settled principally by the same kind of people; but to prevent any of their religious society from rashly or inadvertently removing into this new country, or without due consideration, and contrary to the mind of their parents and nearest relatives, three of the principal persons among the Proprietors, viz., W. Penn, G. Lawrie, and N. Lucas, wrote an epistle of caution to their friends, the Quakers, which, as it further shows their rights to this part of the province, the care of that people over one another at that time, and their concern for an orderly settlement in it, that none might be deceived and have occasion to repent of such an important undertaking, is not unworthy of the perusal of the posterity and descendants of those early adventurers, settlers, and cultivators of the country. The epistle was as follows, viz.:

“DEAR FRIENDS AND BRETHREN: In the pure love and precious fellowship of our Lord Jesus Christ we very dearly salute you, forasmuch as there was a paper printed several months ago, entitled ‘The description of New-West-Jersey,’ in which our names were mentioned, as Trustees for one undivided moiety of the said province, and because it is alleged that some, partly on this account, and others apprehending that the paper, by the manner of its expression, came from the body of Friends as a religious society of people, and not from particulars, have, through these mistakes, weakly concluded that the said description, in matter and form, might be writ, printed, and recommended on purpose to prompt and allure people to disettle and plant themselves, as it is also by some alleged, and because we are informed that several have, on that account, taken encouragement and resolution to transplant themselves and families to that province; and lest any of them (as is feared by some) should go out of a curious and unsettled mind, and others to shun the testimony of the blessed *Cross of Jesus*, of which several weighty friends have a godly jealousy upon their spirits, lest an unwarrantable forwardness should act or hurry any beside or beyond the wisdom or counsel of the Lord, or the freedom of his light and spirit in their own hearts, and not upon good and weighty grounds; it truly laid upon us to let friends know how the matter stands, which we shall endeavor to do with all clearness and fidelity.

“1. That there is such a place as New Jersey is certain.

“2. That it is reputed of those who have lived and traveled in that country to be wholesome of air and fruitful of soil, and capable of sea-trade, is also certain, and it is not right in any to despise it or dissuade those that find freedom from the Lord and necessity put upon them on going.

“3. That the Duke of York sold it to those called Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, and Sir George Carteret, equally to be divided between them, is also certain.

“4. One moiety, or half part, of the said province, being the right of the Lord Berkeley, was sold by him to John Fenwicke, in trust for Edward Byllinge and his assigns.

“5. Forasmuch as Edward Billinge (after William Penn had ended the difference between E. Byllinge and J. Fenwicke) was willing to present his interest in the said province to his creditors, as all that he had left him, towards their satisfaction, he desired W. Penn (though every way unconcerned) and Gawen Lawrie and Nicholas Lucas, two of his creditors, to be trustees for performance of the same, and because several of

and its confluent, were well known to him and his associates, resulting in some measure from his official connection with the settlement of "West New Jersey" and the division of that province in the year

his creditors particularly and very importunately pressed W. Penn to accept of the trust, for their sakes and security we did all of us comply with these and the like requests and accepted of the trust.

"6. Upon this we became trustees for one moiety of the said province, yet undivided, and after no longer labor, trouble, and cost a division was obtained between the said Sir George Carteret and us, as trustees; the country is situated and bounded as is expressed in the printed description.

"7. This now divided moiety is to be cast into one hundred parts, lots, or proprietaries, ten of which, upon the agreement made betwixt E. Billinge and J. Fenwick, his executors and assigns, with a considerable sum of money by way of satisfaction, for what he became concerned in the purchase from the said Lord Berkeley, and by him afterwards conveyed to John Edridge and Edmond Warner, their heirs and assigns.

"8. The ninety parts remaining are exposed to sale, on behalf of the creditors of the said Edward Billinge. And forasmuch several friends are concerned as creditors, as well as others, and the disposal of so great a part of this country being in our hands, we did in real tenderness and regard to friends, and especially to the poor and necessitous, make friends the first offer; that if any of them, though particularly those, who being low in the world, and under trials about a comfortable livelihood for themselves and families, should be desirous of dealing for any part or parcel thereof, that they might have the refusal.

"9. This was the real and honest intent of our hearts, and not to prompt or allure any out of their places, either by the credit our names might have with our people throughout the nation, or by representing the thing otherwise than it is in itself.

"As to the printed paper, some time since set forth by the creditors as a description of that province, we say, as to two passages in it, they are not so clearly and safely worded as ought to have been; particularly in seeming to hint, the *Winter* season to be so short a time; when, on further information, we hear it is sometimes longer, and sometimes shorter, than therein expressed; and that the last clause, relating to liberty of conscience, we would not have any to think that it is promised or intended to maintain the liberty of the exercise of religion by force of arms, though we shall never consent to any the least violence on conscience; yet it was never designed to encourage any to expect by force of arms to have liberty of conscience fenced against invaders thereof.

"And be it known unto you all in the name and fear of Almighty God, his Glory and Honor, Power and Wisdom, Truth and Kingdom, is dearer to us than all visible things; and as our eye has been single, and our hearts sincere in the living God in this as in other things, so we desire all, whom it may concern, that all groundless jealousies may be judged down, and watched against; and that all extremes may be avoided, on all hands, by the power of the Lord; that nothing which hurts or grieves the holy life of truth in any that goes or stays, may be adhered to, nor any provocation given to break precious unity.

"This am I, William Penn, moved of the Lord to write unto you, lest any bring a temptation upon themselves or others; and, in offending the Lord, slay their own peace. Blessed are they that can see and behold them their Leader, their Orderer, their Conductor, and Preserver in going and staying; whose is the earth and the fullness thereof, and the cattle upon a thousand hills; and, as we formerly writ, we cannot but repeat our request unto you that, in whomsoever a desire is to be concerned in this intended plantation, such would weigh the thing before the Lord, and not headily or rashly conclude on any such remove; and that they do not offer violence to the tender love of their near kindred and relations, but soberly and conscientiously endeavor to obtain their good will; the unity of friends where they live, that whether they go or stay it may be of good favor before the Lord and good people, from whom only can all heavenly and earthly blessings come.

"This we thought good to write for the preventing all misunderstandings, and to declare the real truth of the matter, and so we recommend you all to the Lord, who is the watchman of his Israel. We are your real friends and brethren.

"WILLIAM PENN,
"GAWEN LAWRIE,
"NICHOLAS LUCAS."

1676.¹ No preparation could have more thoroughly fitted Penn for the subsequent work of his life than his experience up to 1680-81. Checkmated and repulsed in his efforts of reform by the brutal element

¹ In 1675, when his disgust with European society and his consciousness of the impossibility to effect radical reform there had been confirmed and deepened, Penn became permanently identified with American colonial affairs, and was put in the best possible position for acquiring a full and accurate knowledge of the resources and possibilities of the country between the Susquehanna and the Hudson. This, which Mr. Janney calls "an instance in which Divine Providence seemed to open for him a field of labor to which he was eminently adapted," arose out of the fact of his being chosen as arbitrator in the disputes growing out of the partition of the West Jersey lands. As has already been stated, on March 12, 1664, King Charles II. granted to his brother James, Duke of York and Albany, a patent for all the lands in New England from the St. Croix River to the Delaware. This patent, meant to lead directly up to the overthrow of the Dutch power in New Netherland, was probably also intended no less as a hostile demonstration against the New England Puritan colonies, which both the brothers hated cordially, and which latterly had grown so independent and had so nearly established their own autonomy as to provoke more than one charge that they sought presently to abandon all allegiance due from them to the mother-country. At any rate, the New England colonies at once attempted to organize themselves into a confederacy for purposes of mutual defense against the Indians and Canadian French, as was alleged, but for divers other and weighty reasons, as many colonists did not hesitate to proclaim. The Duke of York secured New York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware to himself as his own private possessions. That part of New Netherland lying between the Hudson and the Delaware Rivers was forthwith (in 1664, before Nicolls sailed from Portsmouth to take New York) conveyed by the duke, by deeds of lease and release, to John Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. The latter being governor of the Channel Islands at the time, the new colony was called New Jersey, or rather *Nova Casarea*, in the original grant. In 1675, Lord Berkeley sold for one thousand pounds his undivided half-share in New Jersey to John Fenwick, in trust for Edward Billinge and his assigns. Fenwick and Billinge were both Quakers, and Billinge was bankrupt. Not long after this conveyance Fenwick and Billinge fell out about the property, and, after the custom of the Friends, the dispute was submitted to arbitration. The disputants fixed upon William Penn as arbitrator. When he made his award, Fenwick was not satisfied and refused to abide by Penn's decision, which, indeed, gave Fenwick only a tenth of Lord Berkeley's share in the joint tenancy, reserving the remaining nine-tenths to Billinge, but giving Fenwick a money payment besides. Penn was offended at Fenwick's recalcitrancy, and wrote him some sharp letters. "Thy days spend on," he said, "and make the best of what thou hast. Thy grandchildren may be in the other world before the land thou hast allotted will be employed." Penn stuck to his decision, and, for that matter, Fenwick likewise maintained his grievance. He sailed for the Delaware at the head of a colony, landed at Salem, N. J., and commenced a settlement. Here he carried matters with such a high hand, patenting land, distributing office, etc., that he made great trouble for himself and others also. His authority was not recognized, and for several years the name of Maj. John Fenwick fills a large place in the court records of Upland and New York, where he was frequently imprisoned and sued for damages by many injured persons.

Billinge's business embarrassments increasing, he made over his interest in the territory to his creditors, appointing Penn, with Gawen Lawrie, of London, and Nicholas Lucas, of Hertford, two of the creditors, as trustees in the matter. The plan was not to sell, but improve the property for the benefit of the creditors. To this end a partition of the province was made, a line being drawn through Little Egg Harbor to a point where Port Jervis now is. The part of the province on the right of this line, called East New Jersey, the most settled portion of the territory, was assigned to Carteret. That on the left, West New Jersey, was deeded to Billinge's trustees. A form of government was at once established for West Jersey, in which Penn's hand is distinctly seen. The basis was liberty of person and conscience, "the power in the people," local self-government, and amelioration of the criminal code. The territory was next divided into one hundred parts, ten being assigned to Fenwick and ninety to Billinge's trustees, and the land was opened for sale and occupancy, being extensively advertised and

always conspicuous in British politics, he accepted the consequences of defeat, and faced the religious bigotry and tyrannical statecraft of the period with manly courage and unbroken will; thenceforth, despairing of success in his native land, he addressed his energies to the establishment of a free government in the New World. England's unfriendly historians have never borne willing testimony to the merits of the distinguished colonist who left her shores under the favor of Charles II. in 1682, but it is in pleasing contrast to know that American commentators pay deserved tribute to the founder of the Keystone State, and among them none more truthfully and impartially than Bancroft.

"Possessing an extraordinary greatness of mind, vast conceptions remarkable for their universality and precision, and 'surpassing in speculative endowments,' conversant with men and books and governments, with various languages, and the forms of political combinations as they existed in England and France, in Holland and the principalities and free cities of Germany, he yet sought the source of wisdom in his own soul. Humane by nature and by suffering, familiar with the royal family, intimate with Sunderland and Sydney, acquainted with Russell, Halifax, Shaftesbury, and Buckingham, as a member of the Royal Society the peer of Newton and the great scholars of his age, he valued the promptings of a free mind above the awards of the learned, and revered the single-minded sincerity of the Nottingham shepherd more than the authority of colleges and the wisdom of philosophers; and now, being in the meridian of life, but a year older than was Locke when, twelve years before, he had framed a constitution for Carolina, the Quaker legislator was come to the New World to lay the foundations of States. Would he imitate the valued system of the great philosopher?

"Locke, like William Penn, was tolerant; both loved freedom, both cherished truth in sincerity.

particularly recommended to Friends. In 1677 and 1678 five vessels sailed for West New Jersey, with eight hundred emigrants, nearly all Quakers. Two companies of these, one from Yorkshire, the other from London, bought large tracts of land, and sent out commissioners to quiet Indian titles and lay off the properties. At Chygoes Island they located a town, first called Beverly, then Birdlington, then Burlington. There was a regular treaty with the Indians, and the Friends not only secured peace for themselves, but paved the way for the pacific relations so firmly sealed by Penn's subsequent negotiations with the savages. The Burlington colony prospered, and was reinforced by new colonists continually arriving in considerable numbers. In 1680, Penn, as counsel for the trustees of West Jersey, succeeded, by means of a vigorous and able remonstrance, in getting the Duke of York, then proprietor of New York, to remove an onerous tax on imports and exports imposed by the Governor of New York and collected at the Horekill. The next year Penn became part proprietor of East New Jersey, which was sold under the will of Sir George Carteret, then deceased, to pay his debts. A board of twenty-four proprietaries was organized, Penn being one, and to them the Duke of York made a fresh grant of East New Jersey, dated March 14, 1682, Robert Barclay becoming Governor, while Penn's friend Billing was made Governor of West New Jersey. Both of these governments were surrendered to the crown in Queen Anne's reign, April 15, 1702.

But Locke kindled the torch of liberty at the fires of tradition; Penn, at the living light in the soul. Locke sought truth through the senses and the outward world; Penn looked inward to the divine revelations in every mind. Locke compared the soul to a sheet of white paper, just as Hobbes had compared it to a slate, on which time and chance might scrawl their experience; to Penn the soul was an organ, which of itself instinctively breathes divine harmonies, like those musical instruments which are so curiously and perfectly framed that, when once set in motion, they of themselves give forth all the melodies designed by the artists who made them. To Locke 'conscience is nothing else than our own opinions of our own actions;' to Penn it is the image of God, and his oracle in the soul. Locke, who was never a father, esteemed 'the duty of parents to preserve their children not to be understood without reward and punishment;' Penn loved his children with not a thought for the consequences. Locke, who was never married, declares marriage an affair of the senses; Penn revered woman as the object of fervent, inward affection, made not for lust, but for love. In studying the understanding, Locke begins with the sources of knowledge; Penn, with an inventory of our intellectual treasures. Locke deduces government from Noah and Adam, rests it upon contract, and announces its end to be the security of property; Penn, far from going back to Adam, or even to Noah, declares that 'there must be a people before a government,' and, deducing the right to institute government from man's moral nature, seeks its fundamental rules in the immutable dictates 'of universal reason,' its end in freedom and happiness. The system of Locke lends itself to contending factions of the most opposite interests and purposes; the doctrine of Fox and Penn, being but the common creed of humanity, forbids division, and insures the highest moral unity. To Locke happiness is pleasure; things are good and evil only in reference to pleasure and pain, and to 'inquire after the highest good is as absurd as to dispute whether the best relish be in apples, plums, or nuts.' Penn esteemed happiness to lie in the subjection of the baser instincts to the instinct of Deity in the breast, good and evil to be eternally and always as unlike as truth and food, and the inquiry after the highest good to involve the purpose of existence. Locke says plainly that, but for rewards and punishments beyond the grave, 'it is *certainly right* to eat and drink and enjoy what we delight in;' Penn, like Plato and Fénelon, maintained the doctrine so terrible to despots that God is to be loved for His own sake, and virtue to be practiced for its intrinsic loveliness. Locke derives the idea of infinity from the senses, describes it as purely negative, and attributes it to nothing but space, duration, and number; Penn derived the idea from the soul, and ascribed it to truth and virtue and God. Locke declares immortality a matter with which rea-

son has nothing to do, and that revealed truth must be sustained by outward signs and visible acts of power; Penn saw truth by its own light, and summoned the soul to bear witness to its own glory. Locke believed 'not so many men in wrong opinions as is commonly supposed, because the greatest part have no opinions at all, and do not know what they contend for;' Penn likewise vindicated the many, but it was because truth is the common inheritance of the race. Locke, in his love of tolerance, inveighed against the methods of persecution as 'popish practices;' Penn censured no sect, but condemned bigotry of all sorts as inhuman. Locke, as an American law-giver, dreaded a too numerous democracy, and resolved all power to wealth and the feudal proprietaries; Penn believed that God is in every conscience, His light in every soul; and therefore he built—such are his own words—'a free colony for all mankind.' This is the praise of William Penn, that in an age which had seen a popular revolution shipwreck popular liberty among selfish factions, which had seen Hugh Peter and Henry Vane perish by the hangman's cord and the axe; in an age when Sydney nourished the pride of patriotism rather than the sentiment of philanthropy, when Russell stood for the liberties of his order, and not for new enfranchisements, when Harrington and Shaftesbury and Locke thought government should rest on property,



ARMS OF PENN.

Penn did not despair of humanity, and, though all history and experience denied the sovereignty of the people, dared to cherish the noble idea of a man's capacity for self-government. Conscious that there was no room for its exercise in England, the pure enthusiast, like Calvin and Descartes, a voluntary exile, was come to the banks of the Delaware to institute 'The Holy Experiment.'

Upon the death of his father, William Penn fell heir to estates in England and Ireland, with an income of fifteen hundred pounds a year. The government was debtor to the estate of Admiral Penn for money loaned, amounting to fifteen thousand pounds.

Charles II. was not blessed with an excessive exchequer, nor did William Penn press for payment of the claim in money. This indebtedness was an available basis for the colonial enterprise which he was projecting, and he therefore proposed to the king to grant him a tract of land in America, situated between the country held under grants to the Duke of York and Lord Baltimore, or between Maryland and the Delaware River. Penn's negotiations were successful, not, however, without great effort upon his part, as his enterprise was considered utopian by influential members of the government, and looked upon with distrust by the agents and proprietaries of the Duke of York and Lord Baltimore. William Penn and his confidential advisers and coadjutors prepared the draft of charter, which was submitted to the scrutiny of both state and church authorities. Sir William Jones, attorney-general of the realm, the Lords of Trade, and the Bishop of London all passed upon the form and substance of the grant. It was finally signed by the king on March 4, 1681. (This historical paper¹ is well preserved to this day,

¹ CHARTER OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CHARLES THE SECOND, BY THE GRACE OF GOD King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c., To all to whome these presents shall come Greeting. Whereas our Trustie and well beloved Subject, William Penn, Esquire, sonn and heire of Sir William Penn, deceased, out of a commendable desire to enlarge our English Empire, and promote such usefull comodities as may bee of benefit to us and our Dominions, as alsoe to reduce the Savage Natives by gentle and just manners to the love of civill Societie and Christian Religion hath humbly besought leave of vs to transport an ample colonie vnto a certaine Countrey hereinafter described in the partes of America not yet cultivated and planted. And hath likewise humbly besought our Royall majestie to give grant, and confirme all the said countrey with certaine privileges and Jurisdiccions requisite for the good Government and saftie of the said Countrey and Colonie, to him and his heires forever. KNOW YEE, therefore, that wee, favouring the petition and good purpose of the said William Penn, and having regard to the memorie and meritts of his late father, in divers services, and particularly to his conduct, courage and discretion vnder our dearest brother, James Duke of Yorke, in that signall battell and victorie, fought and obeyed against the Dutch fleete, commanded by the Herr Van Opdam, in the yeare One thousand six hundred sixtie five, in consideration thereof of our specia. grace, certaine knowledge and meere motion, Have given and granted, and by this our present Charter, for vs, our heires and successors, Doe give and grant unto the said William Penn, his heires and assignes all that tract or parte of land in America, with all the Islands therein conteyned, as the same is bounded on the East by Delaware River, from twelve miles distance, Northwarde of New Castle Towne unto the three and fortieth degree of Northern latitude if the said River doeth extend soe farre Northwards; But if the said River shall not extend soe farre Northward, then by the said River soe far as it doth extend, and from the head of the said River the Easterne bounds are to bee determined by a meridian line, to bee drawn from the head of the said River vnto the said three and fortieth degree, the said lands to extend Westwards, five degrees in longitude, to bee computed from the said Easterne Bounds, and the said lands to bee bounded on the North, by the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of Northern latitude, and on the south, by a circle drawne at twelve miles, distance from New Castle Northwards, and Westwards vnto the beginning of the fortieth degree of Northerne Latitude; and then by a streight line Westwards, to the limitt of Longitude above menconed. WEE DOE alsoe give and grant vnto the said William Penn, his heires and assignes, the free and undisturbed vee, and continuance in and passage into and out of all and singular Ports, harbours, Bayes, waters, rivers, Isles and Inletts, belonging vnto or leading to and from the Countrey, or Islands aforesaid; and all the soyle, lands, fields, woods, vnderwoods, mountaines, hills, fennes,

and may be seen by visiting the State Department at Harrisburg.) The name of the new colony seems to have been left blank in the original draft of

the charter; this was consistent with the modesty of Penn and his deferential disposition towards his royal friend, whose favor he evidently sought with extraor-

Isles, Lakes, Rivers, waters, rivulets, Bays and Inletts, situate or being within or belonging unto the Limitts and Bounds aforesaid together with the fishing of all sortes of fish, whales, sturgeons, and all Royall and other fishes in the sea, bayes, Inletts, waters or Rivers, within the premises, and the fish therein taken, and alsoe all veins, mines and quarries, as well discovered as not discovered, of Gold, Silver, Gemms and pretious Stones, and all other whatsoever, stones, metalls, or of any other thing or matter whatsoever, found or to bee found within the Countrey, Isles, or Limitts aforesaid; and him the said William Penn, his heires and assignes, WEE DOE, by this our Royall Charter, for vs, our heires and successors, make, create and constitute the true and absolute proprietaries of the Countrey aforesaid, and of all other, the premises, saving always to vs, our heires and successors, the faith and allegiance of the said William Penn, his heires and assignes, and of all other, the proprietaries tenants and Inhabitants that are, or shall be within the Territories and precincts aforesaid; and saving alsoe unto vs, our heires and Successors, the Sovereignty of the aforesaid Countrey, TO HAVE, hold and possesse and enjoy the said tract of land, Countrey, Isles, Inletts and other the premises, unto the said William Penn, his heires and assignes, to the only proper use and behoofe of the said William Penn, his heires and assignes forever. To bee holden of vs, our heires and Successors, Kings of England, as of our Castle of Windsor, in our County of Berks, in free and comon socage by fealty only for all services, and not in Capite or by Knights service, Yeelding and paying therefor to us, our heires and Successors, two Beaver Skins to bee delivered at our said Castle of Windsor, on the first day of January, in every year; and alsoe the fifth parte of all Gold and silver Oare, which shall from time to time happen to bee found within the limitts aforesaid, cleare of all charges, and of our further grace certaine knowledge and meere moone, wee have thought fitt to Erect, and wee doe hereby Erect the aforesaid Countrey and Islands, into a province and Seigniorie, and doe call itt Pensilvania, and soe from henceforth wee will have itt called, and forasmuch as wee have hereby made, and ordeyned the aforesaid William Penn, his heires and assignes, the true and absolute Proprietaries of all the Lands and Dominions aforesaid. KNOW YEE therefore, that wee reposing special trust and confidence in the fidelitie, wisdom, Justice and provident circumspection of the said William Penn, for vs, our heires and successors, Doe grant free, full and absolute power, by vertue of these presents to him and his heires, and to his and their Deputies, and Lieutenants, for the good and happy government of the said Countrey, to ordeyne, make, enact and vnder his and their Seales to publish any Lawes whatsoever, for the raising of money for the publick use of the said province, or for any other end apperteyning either unto the publick state peace, or safety of the said Countrey, or unto the private vility of particular persons, according unto their best discretions, by and with the advice, assent and approbacion of the freemen of the said Countrey, or the greater parte of them, or of their Delegates or Deputies, whom for the Enacting of the said Lawes, when, and as often as need shall require. WE WILL, that the said William Penn, and his heires shall assemble in such sort and forme as to him and them shall seeme best, and the same lawes duly to execute unto, and upon all people within the said Countrey and limitts thereof; and WEE doe likewise give and grant unto the said William Penn, and his heires, and to his and their Deputies and Lieutenants, such power and authoritie to appoint and establish any Judges, and Justices, magistrates and officers whatsoever, for what causes soever, for the probates of wills and for the granting of administracions within the precincts aforesaid, and with what power soever, and in such forme as to the said William Penn, or his heires, shall seeme most convenient. Alsoe to remitt, release, pardon and abolish, whether before Judgement or after, all crimes and offences, whatsoever committed within the said Countrey, against the said Lawes, treason and full and malicious murder onely excepted; and in those cases, to grant reprieves untill our pleasure may bee knowne therein, and to doe all and every other thing and things which unto the complete establishment of Justice unto Courts and Tribunalls, formes of Judicature and manner of proceedings doe belong, altho' in these presents expresse mencon bee not made thereof; and by Judges by them delegated to award processe, hold pleas and determine in all the said Courts and Tribunalls, all accions, suits and causes whatsoever, as well criminall as civil, personal, real and mixt, which Lawes so as aforesaid, to be published. Our pleasure is, and soe wee enjoyne require and

comand shall bee most absolute and avaylable in law, and that all the Liege people and Subjects of vs, our heires and successors, doe observe and keepe the same inviolable in those partes, soe farr as they concerne them, vnder the paine therein expressed, or to bee expressed. Provided; Nevertheles, that the said Lawes bee consonant to reason, and bee not repugnant or contrarie, but as neere as conveniently may bee agreeable to the Lawes, statutes and rights of this our Kingdome of England, and saving and reserving to vs, our heires and successors, the receiving, hearing and determining of the appeale and appeales, of all or any person or persons, of, in or belonging to the territories aforesaid, or touching any Judgement to bee there made or given.—And forasmuch as in the Government of soe great a Countrey, sudden accidents doe often happen, whereunto itt will bee necessarie to apply a remedie before the freeholders of the said Province, or their Delegates or Deputies can bee assembled to the making of Lawes, neither will itt be convenient that instantly vpon every such emergent occasion, soe great a multitude should be called together. Therefore, for the better Government of the said Countrey, WEE WILL, and ordeyne, and by these presents for vs, our heires and successors, Doe grant unto the said William Penn, and his heires, by themselves or by their magistrates and officers, in that behalfe, duly to bee ordeyned as aforesaid, to make and constitute, fitt and wholesome ordinances from time to time within the said Countrey, to bee kept and observed as well for the preserracon of the peace, as for the better government of the people there inhabiting, and publickly to notifie the same, to all persons whome the same doeth or any way may concerne, which ordinances our will and pleasure is, shall be observed inviolably within the said Province, vnder paines therein to bee expressed, soe as the said ordinances bee consonant to reason and bee not repugnant nor contrary, but soe farr as conveniently may bee agreeable with the Lawes of our kingdome of England, and soe as the said ordinances be not extended in any sort to bind, charge or take away the right or interest of any person or persons, for or in their life, members, freehold, goods or Chattells; and our further will and pleasure is, that the Lawes for regulating and governing of propertie, within the said Province, as well for the descent and enjoyment of lands, as likewise for the enjoyment and succession of goods and Chattells, and likewise as to felonies, shall bee and continue the same as shall bee for the time being, by the generall course of the Law in our Kingdome of England, vntill the said Lawes shall be altered by the said William Penn, his heires or assignes, and by the freemen of the said Province, their Delegates or Deputies, or the greater part of them. And to the End the said William Penn, or heires, or other, the Planters, Owners or Inhabitants of the said Province, may not att any time hereafter, by misconstrucion of the powers aforesaid, through inadvertencie or designe, depart from that faith and due allegiance which by the Lawes of this our Realme of England, they and all our subjects, in our Dominions and Territories, always owe unto vs our heires and successors, by colour of any exteat or largeness of powers hereby given, or pretended to bee given, or by force or colour of any lawes hereafter to bee made in the said Province, by vertue of any such powers. Our further will and pleasure is, that a transcript or Duplicate of all lawes which shall bee soe as aforesaid, made and published within the said province, shall within five years after the making thereof, be transmitted and delivered to the privy Councell, for the time being, of vs, our heires and successors; and if any of the said Lawes within the space of six moneths, after that they shall be soe transmitted and delivered, be declared by vs, our heires and successors in our or their privy Councell, inconsistent with the sovereignty or lawfull prerogative of vs, our heires or successors, or contrary to the faith and allegiance due by the legall Government of this realme, from the said William Penn, or his heires, or of the Planters and Inhabitants of the said province; and that therevpon any of the said Lawes shall bee adjudged and declared to bee void by vs, our heires or successors, vnder our or their Privy Seale, that then, and from thenceforth such Lawes concerning which such Judgement and declaracon shall bee made, shall become voyd, otherwise the said lawes soe transmitted, shall remaine and stand in full force according to the true intent and meaning thereof. Furthermore, that this new Colony may the more happily increase, by the multitude of people resorting thither: THEREFORE, WEE, for vs, our heires and successors, doe give and grant by these presents, power, licence and libertie unto all the liege people and subjects, both present and future

dinary zeal and judgment. King Charles filled the blank and called the projected colony Pennsylvania, in honor of Sir William and Admiral Penn. It is

of vs, our heires and successors, excepting those who shall bee especially forbidden, to transport themselves and families vnto the said Countrey, with such convenient shipping, as by the lawes of this our kingdome of England, they ought to vse with fitting provisions paying only the customes therefore due, and there to settle themselves, dwell and inhabit and plant for the publick and their own private advantage; AND FURTHERMORE, that our subjects may bee the rather encouraged to undertake this expedicon with ready and cheerfull mindes. KNOW YE, that wee of our especial grace certaine knowledge and meere motion, Doe give and grant by vertue of these presents, as well vnto the said William Penn and his heires, as to all others who shall from time to time repaire vnto the said Countrey, with a purpose to inhabit there, or to trade with the natives of the said Countrey, full license to lade and freight in any Ports whatsoever of vs, our heires and successors, according to the lawes made, or to be made within our kingdome of England, and into the said Countrey, by them, their servants or assignes, to transport all and singular their wares, goods and merchandizes, as likewise all sorts of graine whatsoever, and all other things whatsoever necessary for food and clothing, not phibited by the lawes and Statutes of our kingdome and Dominions, to be carried out of the said kingdome without any lett or molestacon of vs, our heires and successors, or of any the officers of vs, our heires and successors, saving alwayes to vs, our heires and successors, the legall impositions, customes and other duties and payments for the said wares and merchandize, by any law or statute due or to be due to vs, our heires and successors. AND WEE DOE further for vs, our heires and Successors, give and grant vnto the said William Penn, his heires and assignes, free and absolute power to Divide the said Countrey, and Islands, into Townes, Hundreds and Counties, and to erect and incorporate Townes into Burroughs, and Burroughs into Cities, and to make and constitute faires and markets therein, with all other convenient privileges and immunities according to the merit of the inhabitants, and the fitness of the places; & to doe all and every other thing and things touching the premises which to him or them shall seeme requisite, and meet, albeit they be such as of their owne nature might otherwise require a more especiall commandment and warrant, then in these presents is expressed. WEE WILL ALSO, and by these presents for vs, our heires and successors, WEE doe give and grant licence by this our charter, vnto the said William Penn, his heires and assignes, and to all the inhabitants and dwellers in prince aforesaid, both present, and to come to import or vnlade by themselves or their Servants, factors or assignes, all merchandizes and goods whatsoever, that shall arise of the fruits and comodities of the said province, either by Land or Sea, into any of the Ports of vs, our heires and successors, in our kingdome of England, and not into any other countrey whatsoever. And WEE give him full power to dispose of the said goods in the said ports, and if need bee, within one yeare next after the unlading of the same, to lade the said merchandizes and goods again into the same or other ships, and to export the same into any other Countreys, either of our Dominions or forreigne, according to lawe: PROVIDED alwayes, that they pay such, customes and impositions, subsidies and duties for the same to vs, our heires and successors, as the rest of our subjects of our kingdome of England, for the time being shall be bound to pay, and doe observe the acts of Navigation and other lawes in that behalfe made. AND FURTHERMORE, of our more ample and especiall grace, certain knowledge and meere motion, WEE DOE, for vs, our heires and successors, Grant vnto the said William Penn, his heires and assignes, full and absolute power and authoritie, to make, erect and constitute within the said province, and the Isles and Ilets aforesaid, such and soe many Seaports, harbours, Creeks, Havens, Keyes and other places, for discharge and vnlading of goods, & merchandize out of the ships, boates and other vessells, and Ladinge them in such and soe many places, and with such rights, Jurisdiccions, liberties and privileges unto the said ports, belonging as to him or them shall seeme most expedient, and that all and singular the ships, boates and other vessells which shall come for merchandize and trade vnto the said prvince, or out of the same shall departe, shall be laden or vnladen onely at such ports as shall be erected and constituted by the said William Penn, his heires and assignes, any vse, custome or other thing to the contrary notwithstanding: PROVIDED, that the said William Penn and his heires, and the Lieutenants and Governors for the time being, shall admitt and receive in and about all such ports, havens, Creeks and

said that William Penn objected to the name, and offered a tempting fee to the Under Secretary of Colonial Affairs to change it to New Wales, and upon

Keyes, all officers and their Deputies, who shall from time to time be appointed for that purpose, by the farmers or Comissioners of our customes, for the time being. AND WEE DOE further appoint and ordaine, and by these presents for vs, our heires and successors, WEE DOE grant vnto the said William Penn, his heires and assignes, that he the said William Penn, his heires and assignes, may from time to time forever, have and enjoy the customes and subsidies in the ports, harbours and other Creeks, and places aforesaid, within the province aforesaid, payable or due for merchandizes and wares, there to be laded and vnladed, the said customes and subsidies to be reasonably assessed, vpon any occasion by themselves, and the people there as aforesaid, to be assembled to whom WEE give power, by these presents for vs, our heires and successors, vpon just cause, and in a due proportion, to assess and impose the same, saving vnto vs, our heires and successors, such impositions and customes as by act of parliament are and shall be appointed; and it is our further will and pleasure, that the said William Penn, his heires and assignes, shall from time to time constitute and appoint an attorney or agent, to reside in or neare our City of London, who shall make knowe the place where he shall dwell or may be found, vnto the Clerks of Our privy Counsell, for the time being, or one of them, and shall be ready to appeare in any of our Courts att Westminster, to answer for any misdemeanors that shall be comitted, or by any wilfull default or neglect pmitted by the said William Penn, his heires or assignes, against our Lawes of Trade or Navigation and after it shall be ascertained in any of our said Courts, what damages WEE or our heires or successors shall have sustained, by such default or neglect, the said William Penn, his heires and assignes, shall pay the same within one yeare after such taxacon and demand thereof, from such attorney, or in case there shall be noe such attorney, by the space of one yeare, or such attorney shall not make payment of such damages, within the space of one yeare, and answer such other forfeitures and penalties within the said time, as by the acts of parliament in England, are or shall be prvided according to the true intent and meaning of these presents; Then it shall be lawfull for vs, our heires and successors, to seize and Resume the government of the said prvince or Countrey, and the same to retaine until payment shall be made thereof. But notwithstanding any such seizure or reumption of the Government, nothing concerneng the propriety or ownership of any Lands, Tenements or other hereditaments, or goods, or chattels of any the adventurers, Planters or owners, other than the respective offenders there, shall be any way affected or molested thereby: PROVIDED alwayes, and our will and pleasure is that neither the said William Penn, nor his heires, nor any other of the inhabitants of the said prvince, shall at any time hereafter have or maintain any correspondence with any other king, prince or State, or with any of their subjects, who shall then be in warr against vs, our heires or successors; Nor shall the said William Penn, or his heires, or any other the inhabitants of the said prvince, make warr or doe any act of hostilitie against any other king, prince or state, or any of their subjects, who shall then be in league or amity with vs, our heires or successors. And because in soe remote a Countrey, and situate neare many Barbarous Nations, the incursions as well of the savages themselves, as of other enemies, pirates and Robbers, may pably be feared. Therefore, WEE have given and for vs, our heires and successors, Doe give power by these presents vnto the said William Penn, his heires and assignes, by themselves or their Captaines or other, their officers to levy, muster and traine all sorts of men, of what condition, or wheresoever borne, in the said prvince of Pennsylvania, for the time being, and to make warr and pursue the enemies and Robbers aforesaid, as well by Sea as by Land, yea, even without the Limits of the said prvince and by God's assistance, to vanquish and take them, and being taken, to put them to death by the law of Warr, or to save them att their pleasure, and to doe all and every other act and thing, which to the charge and office of a Capitaine generall of an Army, belongeth or hath accustomed to belong, as fully and freely as any Capitaine Generall of an Army, hath ever had the same. AND FURTHERMORE, of our especiall grace and of our certaine knowledge and meere motion, WEE have given and granted, and by these presents for vs, our heires and successors, Doe give and grant vnto the said William Penn, his heires and assignes, full and absolute power, licence and authoritie, That he the said William Penn, his heires and Assignes, from time to time hereafter forever, att his or their will and pleasure, may assigne, alien, grant,

refusal protested that he had no vanity or family pride to gratify in the matter, "but it is a just and

clear thing, and my God that has given it me through many difficulties will, I believe, bless and make it the seed of a nation."

demise or infeoffe of the premises, soe many, and such partes and parcells to him or them, that shall be willing to purchase the same, as they shall thinke fitt. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD to them, the said person and persons willing to take or purchase, their heires and assignes, in fee simple or feetalle, or for the terme of life, or lines, yeares, to be held of the said William Penn, his heires and assignes, as of the said Seignory of Windsor, by such services, customes and rents, as shall seeme fitt to the said William Penn, his heires and assignes, and not immediately of vs, our heires and successors, and to the same person or persons, and to all and every of them, WEE DOE give and grant by these presents, for vs, our heires and successors, Licence, authoritie and power, that such person or persons may take the premises or any parcell thereof, of the aforesaid William Penn, his heires or assignes, and the same hold to themselves, their heires and assignes, in what estate of inheritance soever, in fee simple, or in feetalle or otherwise, as to him the said William Penn, his heires and assignes, shall seeme expedient. The Statutes made in the parliament of Edward, sonne of king Henry, late king of England, our predecessor, comonly called the Statute Quia Emptores terrarum, lately published in our kingdome of England, in any wise notwithstanding, and by these presents, WEE give and grant licence vnto the said William Penn, and his heires, likewise to all and every such person and persons to whom the said William Penn, or his heires, shall at any time hereafter, grant any estate of inheritance as aforesaid, to erect any parcells of Land within the pvince aforesaid, into manors, by and with the licence to be first had and obteyned for that purpose, vnder the hand and seale of the said William Penn, or his heires and in every of the said manors, to haue and to hold a Court Baron, with all thinges whatsoever, which to a Court Baron do belong; and to haue and to hold view of frank-pledge, for the conservacon of the peace, and the better government of these partes by themselves or their Stewarts, or by the Lords for the time being, of other manors to be deputed when they shall be erected, and in the same, to vse all thinges belonging to view of frank-pledge; and WEE doe further grant licence and authoritie that every such person and persons, who shall erect any such manor or manors as aforesaid, shall or may grant all or any parte of his said lands to any person or persons, in fee simple or any other estate of inheritance, to be held of the said manors respectively, soe as noe further tenures shall be created, but that vpon all further and other alienacons thereafter, to be made the said lands soe aliened, shall be held of the same Lord and his heires, of whom the alien did then before hold, and by the like, rents and services, which were before due and accustomed. And further, our pleasure is and by these presents for vs, our heires and successors, WEE doe Covenant and grant to and with the said William Penn, and his heires and assignes, that WEE, our heires and successors, shall att no time hereafter sett or make, or cause to be sett, any imposition, custome or other taxacon, rate or contribucon whatsoever, in and vpon the dwellers and inhabitants of the aforesaid pvince, for their lands, tenements, goods or chattels, within the said pvince, or in and vpon any goods or merchandize within the said pvince, or to be laden or vnladen within the ports or harbours of the said pvince, unless the same be with the consent of the pprietary, or chiefe Governor and Assembly, or by act of parliament in England. And our pleasure is, and for vs our heires and successors, WEE charge and command, that this our Declaracon, shall from henceforward be received and allowed from time to time in all our Courts, and before all the Judges of vs, our heires and successors, for a sufficient and lawful discharge, payment and acquittance, commanding all and singular the officers and ministers of vs, our heires and successors, and enioyneing them vpon paine of our high displeasure, that they doe not presume att any time to attempt any thing to the contrary of the premises, or that they doe in any sort withstand the same, but that they bee att all times aiding and assisting as is fitting vnto the said William Penn, and his heires, and to the inhabitants and merchants of the pvince aforesaid, their servants, ministers, ffactors and assignes, in the full vse and fruition of the benefitt of this our Charter: And our further pleasure is, And WEE doe hereby, for vs, our heires and successors, charge and require that if any of the inhabitants of the said pvince, to the number of Twenty, shall att any time hereafter be desirous, and shall by any writinge or by any pson deputed for them, signify such their desire to the Bishop off London, that any preacher or preachers to be approved of by the said Bishop, may be sent vnto them for their instructucon, that then such preacher or preachers, shall and may be and reside within the said

CHAPTER VII.

WILLIAM PENN'S ARRIVAL IN AMERICA—HIS COLONY FOUNDED ON THE DELAWARE.

HAVING obtained his charter, Penn at once commissioned William Markham his deputy, and urged his prompt departure for the new field of labor. Markham was in New York by June, 1681. He secured the friendly offices of Governor Anthony Brockholls, and then hastened to Upland to meet Lord Baltimore, whose friendship he courted in order to arrange boundary lines on the south and west of the new colony. Unable to adjust the southern boundary of the grant without making concessions which he deemed unjust to William Penn, he deferred further action, and immediately organized the Council of Nine, being the first exercise of "duly constituted authority" under the charter of Charles II. This Council of Nine was, in fact, a provisional government, with power to make public surveys, establish boundary lines, constitute courts, appoint justices of the peace, constables, sheriffs, to suppress violence, and generally to institute and enforce such measures as inured to the peace and good order of the province. The following is the self-instituted warrant for the Council of Nine: "Whereas, wee whose hands and Seals are hereunto Sett are Chosen by Wm. Markham (agent to Wm. Penn, Esq., Proprietor of y^e Province of Pennsylvania) to be of the Council for y^e s^d province, doe hereby bind ourselves by our hands & Seals, that wee will neither act nor advise, nor Consent unto anything that shall not be according to our own Consciences the best for y^e true and well Government of the s^d Province, and Likewise to Keep Secret

pvince, without any Deniall or molestacon whatsoever; and if pchance it should happen hereafter, any doubts or questions should arise concerning the true sence & meaning of any word, clause or sentence, conteyned in this our present charter, WE WILL ordaine and comand, that att all times and in all thinges such interpretacon be made thereof, and allowed in any of our Courts whatsoever, as shall be adjudged most advantageous and favourable vnto the said William Penn, his heires and assignes: PROVIDED alwayes, that no interpretacon be admitted thereof, by which the allegiance due vnto vs, our heires and successors, may suffer any prejudice or diminucion, although expresse mencon be not made in these presents, of the true yearly value or certainty of the premises, or of any parte thereof, or of other gifts and grants made by vs, our pgenitors or predecessors, vnto the said William Penn, or any Statute, act, ordinance, prvision, pclamacon or restraint heretofore, had made, published, ordained or prvided, or any other thing, cause or matter whatsoever to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding. In Witness Whereof WEE have caused these our letters to be made patents, Witness our selfe at Westminster, the fourth day of March, in the three and thirtieth yeare of our Reigne.

PIGOTT.

By Writt of privy Seale.

JOHN SHALER, chvr.

xxvij die Janry, 1682, Fir.

all y^e votes and acts of us The s^d Councill, unless Such as by the General Consent of us are to be published. Dated at Upland y^e third day of August, 1681.

"Robert Wade, Morgan Drewet, W^m. Woodmanse, (W. W. The mark of) William Warner, Thomas Ffairman, James Sandlenes, Will Clayton, Otto Ernest Koch, and y^e mark (L) of Lacy (or Lasse) Cock."

By September, 1681, Deputy Markham had the new arrangement of things in working order, and the first court for jury trials was held at Upland. The justices present at the meeting of this newly-organized court were William Clayton, William Warner, Robert Wade, William Byles, Otto Ernest Cock, Robert Lucas, Lasse Cock, Swen Swenson, and Andreas Bankson, five of them being members of Markham's Council. The clerk of the court was Thomas Revell, and the sheriff's name was John Test. The first jury drawn in this court—the first drawn in Pennsylvania—was in a case of assault and battery (Peter Ericksen *vs.* Harman Johnson and wife), and their names were Morgan Drewet, William Woodmanson, William Hewes, James Browne, Henry Reynolds, Robert Schooley, Richard Pittman, Lasse Dalboe, John Akraman, Peter Rambo, Jr., Henry Hastings, and William Oxley; two more of the Deputy Governor's Council being on this jury. At the next meeting of Upland Court, in November, Markham was present, and he attended all the subsequent sessions up to the time of Penn's arrival.

Deputy Governor Markham was thoroughly conversant with the purposes and plans of Penn. He carried with him instructions which were broad enough to cover all possible contingencies, and enabled him to prepare a warm welcome to the distinguished colonist upon his advent on the Delaware River. Meantime, Penn was addressing his entire energies to his scheme of colonization. He gave the utmost publicity to his chartered privileges, and invited the co-operation of all classes in founding a free and industrial State. He published a pamphlet entitled "Some Account of the Province of Pennsylvania in America." It contained a truthful account of the resources of the country. The author was candid in pointing out to all the possible hardships and perils likely to be experienced in the New World, and impressed upon the mind of his followers the necessity of careful preparations for the long voyage and the life of toil and self-denial essential to their success. Referring to the country he says, "I shall say little in its praise to excite desires in any, whatever I could truly write as to the soil, air, and water; this shall satisfy me, that by the blessing of God and the honesty and industry of man, it may be a good and fruitful land." Penn made direct overtures to men and families of all religious persuasions, assuring them of a tolerant government in all things. He invited purchasers and renters of lands, and made special pro-

visions for those without means. "To the first, the shares I sell shall be certain as to number of acres; that is to say, every one shall contain five thousand acres, free from any incumbrance, the price a hundred pounds, and for the quit-rent but one English shilling, or the value of it, yearly, for a hundred acres; and the said quit-rent not to begin to be paid till 1684. To the second sort, that take up land upon rent, they shall have liberty so to do, paying yearly one penny per acre, not exceeding two hundred acres. To the third sort, to wit, servants that are carried over, fifty acres shall be allowed to the master for every head, and fifty acres to every servant when their time is expired. And because some engage with me that may not be disposed to go, it were very advisable for every three adventurers to send over an overseer with their servants, which would well pay the cost."

Referring to the peculiar fitness of certain persons for frontier life, Penn classifies them as follows:

"1st, industrious husbandmen and day laborers that are hardly able (with extreme labor) to maintain their families and portion their children; 2d, laborious handicrafts, especially carpenters, masons, smiths, weavers, taylors, tanners, shoemakers, shipwrights, etc., where they may be spared or low in the world, and as they shall want no encouragement, so their labor is worth more there than here, and there provisions cheaper." 3d, Penn invites ingenious spirits who are low in the world, younger brothers with small inheritances and (often) large families; "lastly," he says, "there are another sort of persons, not only fit for but necessary in plantations, and that is men of universal spirits, that have an eye to the good of posterity, and that both understand and delight to promote good discipline and just government among a plain and well-intending people; such persons may find room in colonies for their good counsel and contrivance, who are shut out from being of much use or service to great nations under settled customs; these men deserve much esteem and would be hearken'd to."

He enumerates and commends the resources of the country. "Timber was abundant, also game, wild-fowl, and fish, flax, hemp, cider, wood, madder, liquorish, tobacco, and iron, hides, tallow, staves, beef, pork, sheep, wool, corn, wheat, rye, barley, also furs, minks, raccoons, martins, and such like store of furs which is to be found among the Indians that are profitable commodities in England." Referring to the arrival of colonists in the fall months he says, "Two men may clear as much ground by spring (when they set the corn in that country) as will bring in that time, twelve months, forty barrels, which makes twenty-five quarters of corn. So that the first year they must buy corn, which is usually very plentiful. They must, so soon as they come, buy cows, more or less, as they want or are able, which are to be had at easy rates. For swine, they are plentiful and cheap, these will quickly increase to a stock. So that





FAC-SIMILE OF A PORTION OF

HOLME'S MAP OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

With Names of Original Purchasers from

WILLIAM PENN.

1681.

after the first year, what with the poorer sort sometimes laboring for others, and the more able fishing, fowling, and sometimes buying, they may do very well till their own stocks are sufficient to supply them and their families, which will quickly be, and to spare, if they follow the English husbandry, as they do in New England and New York, and get winter fodder for their stock."

"To conclude, I desire all my dear country-folks who may be inclined to go into those parts to consider seriously the premises, as well the inconvenience as future ease and plenty, that so none may move rashly or from a fickle, but from a solid mind, having above all things an eye to the providence of God in the disposing of themselves; and I would further advise all such at least to have the permission, if not the good liking, of their near relations, for that is both natural, and a duty incumbent upon all. And by this will natural affections be preserved, and a friendly and profitable correspondence between them, in all which I beseech Almighty God to direct us, that His blessing may attend our earnest endeavors, and then the consequence of all our undertakings will turn to the glory of His great name, and all true happiness to us and our posterity. Amen."

Feeling assured of a large and intelligent following to the New World, he was anxious to facilitate trade and commerce between the colony and the mother-country. To this end he encouraged the organization of "The Free Society of Traders,"¹ looking upon the enterprise as a potent and peaceful agent in maintaining frequent intercourse between the inhabitants of the two continents, and as a certain avenue for continued emigration, which he felt sure once opened to the superior advantages of a new and fertile country, where religious and political freedom could be fully enjoyed, would never be closed. In his solicitude for the persons forming his colony Penn showed his humanity; in his forecast of a commercial future for the State he was founding he disclosed the character of a benefactor. One thing more, however, remained for him to do, and that was to frame a government. This was the work of statesmanship. There were three distinct subjects of consideration in framing a code of laws for the colony: 1, the limitations imposed by the charter of Charles II.; 2, the peaceful relations with the native Indians;² 3, the unrestrained

exercise of religious liberty and the institution of self-government among the freemen of the province. It is a rare occurrence in the history of public men to find a broad humanity associated with a high order of executive ability and commercial sagacity, and it is still more exceptional to find these two qualities combined with that degree of foresight and conservatism that always characterizes the true statesman.

It is said that it required the corollated powers of Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan to match one Napoleon Bonaparte; and, without extravagance, we may say that William Penn alone foreshadowed the policy of state and republic that was later formulated in national unity by the combined wisdom of Washington, Jefferson, and Hamilton. In the marvelous light of two centuries we turn back and read his remarkable state papers. He was in his thirty-eighth year when he prepared his "Certain Conditions or Concessions,"³

ten his law in our hearts, by which we are taught and commanded to love and help, and do good to one another. Now this great God hath been pleased to make me concerned in your part of the world; and the King of the country where I live hath given me a province therein; but I desire to enjoy it *with your love and consent*; that we may always live together as neighbors and friends, else what would the great God do to us, who hath made us, not to devour and destroy one another, but to live soberly and kindly together in the world? Now I would have you well observe that I am very sensible of the unkindness and injustice that have been too much exercised towards you, by the people of these parts of the world, who have sought themselves, and to make great advantages by you, rather than to be examples of goodness and patience unto you, which I hear hath been a matter of trouble to you, and caused great grudgings and animosities, sometimes to the shedding of blood, which hath made the great God angry. But I am not such a man, as is well known in my own country. I have great love and regard towards you, and desire to win and gain your love and friendship, by a kind, just, and peaceable life; and the people I send are of the same mind, and shall in all things behave themselves accordingly; and if anything shall offend you or your people, you shall have a full and speedy satisfaction for the same, by an equal number of just men, on both sides, that by no means you may have just occasion of being offended against them. I shall shortly come to you myself, at which time we may more largely and freely confer and discourse of these matters; in the mean time I have sent my commissioners to treat with you about land, and a firm league of peace; let me desire you to be kind to them and the people, and receive these presents and tokens, which I have sent you, as a testimony of my good will to you, and my resolution to live justly, peaceably, and friendly with you.

"I am your loving friend,

"WILLIAM PENN."

² "CERTAIN CONDITIONS OR CONCESSIONS, agreed upon by William Penn, Proprietary and Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, and those who are adventurers and purchasers in the same province, the eleventh of July, One thousand six hundred and eighty-one.

"First. That so soon as it pleaseth God that the above said persons arrive there, a quantity of land or Ground plat shall be laid out for a large Town or City, in the most convenient place upon the River for health and navigation; and every purchaser and adventurer shall by lot have so much land therein as will answer to the proportion which he hath bought or taken up upon rent. But it is to be noted that the surveyors shall consider what Roads or Highways will be necessary to the Cities, Town-, or through the lands. Great roads from City to City, not to contain less than forty feet in breadth, shall be first laid out and declared to be highways before the Dividend of acres be laid out for the purchaser, and the like observation to be had for the streets in the Towns and Cities, that there may be convenient roads and streets preserved, not to be encroached upon by any planter or builder, that none may build irregularly to the damage of another. In this custom governs.

"Secondly. That the land in the Town be laid out together, after the

¹ On publishing these proposals concerning the new colony, a great number of purchasers soon appeared in London, Liverpool, and especially about Bristol; among these were James Claypole, Nicholas Moore, Philip Forde, and others, who formed a colony called The Free Society of Traders in Pennsylvania. These last-mentioned persons, with William Sharloe, Edward Pierce, John Simcock, Thomas Bracy, and Edward Brooks, having purchased twenty thousand acres of land, in trust for the said company, published articles of trade, and entered into divers branches thereof themselves, which were soon improved upon by others.

² "LONDON, the 18th of the eighth month, 1681.

"MY FRIENDS: There is a great God and power, that hath made the world, and all things therein; to whom you and I, and all people owe their being and well-being; and to whom you and I must one day give an account for all that we do in the world.—This great God hath writ-

and his "Frame of Government and Laws," including "The Great Law," all of which evidence great thoughtfulness, a thorough knowledge of details, and a master mind. We think his "Preface" to the

proportion of ten thousand acres of the whole country,—that is, two hundred acres, if the place will bear it. However, that the proportion be by lot and entire, so as those that desire to be together, especially those that are by the catalogue laid together, may be so laid together both in Town and Country.

"Thirdly. That when the Country lots are laid out, every purchaser from one thousand to ten thousand acres or more, not to have above one thousand acres together, unless in three years they plant a family upon every thousand acres; but that all such as purchase together, lie together; and if as many as comply with this condition, that the whole be laid out together.

"Fourthly. That where any number of purchasers, more or less, whose number of acres amounts to five or ten thousand acres, desire to sit together in a lot or Township, they shall have their lot or Township cast together in such places as have convenient Harbours or navigable rivers attending it, if such can be found, and in case any one or more Purchasers plant not according to agreement in this concession, to the prejudice of others of the same Township upon complaint thereof, made to the Governor or his deputy, with assistance they may award (if they see cause) that the complaining purchaser may, paying the survey money and purchase money and interest thereof, be entitled, inrolled, and lawfully invested in the lands so not seated.

"Fifthly. That the proportion of lands that shall be laid out in the first great Town or City for every purchaser shall be after the proportion of Ten acres for every Five hundred acres purchased, if the place will allow it.

"Sixthly. That notwithstanding there be no mention made in the several Deeds made to the purchasers, yet the said William Penn does accord and declare that all Rivers, Rivulets, Woods and Underwoods, Waters, Watercourses, Quarries, Mines, and Minerals (except mines Royal), shall be freely and fully enjoyed and wholly by the purchasers into whose lot they fall.

"Seventhly. That for every Fifty acres that shall be allotted to a servant at the end of his service, his Quitrent shall be two shillings per annum, and the master or owner of the Servant, when he shall take up the other Fifty acres, his Quitrent shall be Four shillings by the year, or if the master of the servant (by reason in the Indentures he is so obliged to do) allot out to the Servant Fifty acres in his own Division, the said master shall have on demand allotted him from the Governor, the One hundred acres at the chief rent of Six shillings per annum.

"Eighthly. And for the encouragement of such as are ingenious and willing to search out Gold and silver mines in this province, it is hereby agreed that they have liberty to bore and dig in any man's property, fully paying the damage done, and in case a Discovery should be made, that the discoverer have One Fifth, the owner of the soil (if not the Discoverer) a Tenth part, the Governor Two fifths, and the rest to the public Treasury, saving to the king the share reserved by patent.

"Ninthly. In every hundred thousand acres the Governor and Proprietary by lot reserveth Ten to himself, which shall lie but in one place.

"Tenthly. That every man shall be bound to plant or man so much of his share of Land as shall be set out and surveyed within three years after it is so set out and surveyed, or else it shall be lawful for new comers to be settled thereupon, paying to them their survey money, and they go up higher for their shares.

"Eleventhly. There shall be no buying and selling, be it with an Indian, or one among another of any Goods to be exported but what shall be performed in public market, when such place shall be set apart or erected, where they shall pass the public Stamp or Mark. If bad ware and prized as good, or deceitful in proportion or weight, to forfeit the value as if good, and full weight and proportion to the public Treasury of the Province, whether it be the merchandise of the Indian or that of the Planters.

"Twelfthly. And forasmuch as it is usual with the planters to overreach the poor natives of the Country in Trade, by Goods not being good of the kind, or debased with mixtures, with which they are sensibly aggrieved, it is agreed whatever is sold to the Indians in consideration of their furs shall be sold in the market place, and there suffer the test, whether good or bad; if good to pass, if not good, not to be sold for good, that the natives may not be abused nor provoked.

"Frame of Government" is the best illustration of the man and his purposes; its promulgation and acceptance by the colonists as the fundamental law of the province was a safe guide in those primitive days, and implanted in Pennsylvania a love for self-government which has continued through all later generations, as marked in peace as it has been sacrificial in war. This state paper, unique and comprehensive, is an essential part of our history, and should be the property of every household, as it has been, and still is, the subject of study among all true political economists.

"Thirteenthly. That no man shall by any ways or means, in word or deed, affront or wrong any Indian, but he shall incur the same penalty of the Law as if he had committed it against his fellow planters; and if any Indian shall abuse in Word or Deed any planter of this province that he shall not be his own Judge upon the Indian, but he shall make his complaint to the Governor of the Province, or his Lieutenant or Deputy, or some inferior magistrate near him, who shall to the utmost of his power take care with the king of the said Indian that all reasonable Satisfaction be made to the said injured planter.

"Fourteenthly. That all differences between the planters and the natives shall also be ended by Twelve men, that is by Six planters and Six natives, that so we may live friendly together as much as in us lieth, preventing all occasions of Heart burnings and mischief.

"Fifteenthly. That the Indians shall have liberty to do all things relating to improvement of their Ground, and providing sustenance for the families that any of the planters shall enjoy.

"Sixteenthly. That the laws as to Slanders, Drunkenness, Swearing, Cursing, Pride in apparel, Trespasses, Distresses, Replevins, Weights and measures, shall be the same as in England till altered by law in this province.

"Seventeenthly. That all shall mark their hogs, sheep, and other cattle, and what are not marked within three months after it is in their possession, be it young or old, it shall be forfeited to the Governor, that so people may be compelled to avoid the occasions of much strife between Planters.

"Eighteenthly. That in clearing the ground care be taken to leave One acre of trees for every five acres cleared, especially to preserve oak and mulberries for silk and shipping.

"Nineteenthly. That all ship masters shall give an account of their Countries, Names, Ships, Owners, Freights, and Passengers, to an officer to be appointed for that purpose, which shall be registered within Two days after their arrival; and if they shall refuse so to do that then none presume to trade with them upon forfeiture thereof, and that such masters be looked upon as having an evil intention to the province.

"Twentiethly. That no person leave the Province without publication being made thereof in the market-place, Three weeks before, and certificate from some justice of the peace of his clearness with his neighbors and those he has dealt withal, so far as such an assurance can be attained and given; and if any master of a ship shall contrary hereunto receive, and carry away any person that hath not given that public notice, the said master shall be liable to all debts owing by the said person so secretly transported from the province. Lastly that there are to be added to or corrected by and with consent of the parties hereunto subscribed.

"Sealed and delivered in the presence of

"WILLIAM PENN,	"GRIFFITH JONES,
"HUMPHREY SOUTH,	"HUGH LAMBE,
"THOMAS BARKER,	"THOMAS FARRINBOROUGH,
"SAMUEL JOHNSON,	"JOHN GOODSON,
"JOHN JOSEPH MOORE,	"WILLIAM BOELHAM,
"WILLIAM POWELL,	"HARBERT SPRINGET,
"RICHARD DAVIE,	"THOMAS PRUDYARD.

"Sealed and delivered in the presence of all the proprietors who have hereunto subscribed, except Thomas Farrinborough and John Goodson, in the presence of

"HUGH CHAMBERLEN,
"R. MURRAY.
"HARBERT SPRINGET."

THE PREFACE.

"When the great and wise God had made the world, of all his creatures it pleased him to choose man his deputy to rule it, and to fit him for so great a charge and trust, he did not only qualify him with skill and power, but with integrity to use them justly. This native goodness was equally his honour and his happiness; and whilst he stood here, all went well; there was no need of coercive or compulsive means; the precept of divine love and truth in his bosom was the guide and keeper of his innocence. But lust prevailing against duty, made a lamentable breach upon it; and the law, that before had no power over him, took place upon him and his disobedient posterity, that such as would not live conformable to the holy law within, should fall under the reproof and correction of the just law without, in a judicial administration.

"This the apostle teaches in divers of his epistles. The law (says he) was added because of transgression: In another place, knowing that the law was not made for the righteous man; but for the disobedient and ungodly, for sinners, for unholy and profane, for murderers, for whoremongers, for them that defile themselves with mankind, and for men-stealers, for liars, for perjured persons, &c. But this is not all, he opens and carries the matter of government a little further: Let every soul be subject to the higher powers, for there is no power but of God. The powers that be are ordained of God: whosever therefore resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God. For rulers are not a terror to good works, but to Evil: wilt thou then not be afraid of the power? Do that which is good, and thou shalt have praise of the same.—He is the minister of God to thee for good.—Wherefore ye must needs be subject, not only for wrath, but for conscience sake.

"This settles the divine right of government beyond exception, and that for two ends: first, to terrify evil-doers; secondly, to cherish those that do well; which gives government a life beyond corruption, and makes it as durable in the world, as good men shall be. So that government seems to me a part of religion itself, a thing sacred in its institution and end. For if it does not directly remove the cause, it crushes the effects of evil, and is as such (tho' a lower yet) an emanation of the same Divine Power, that is both author and object of pure religion; the difference lying here, that the one is more free and mental, the other more corporal and compulsive in its operations; but that is only to evil-doers; government itself being otherwise as capable of kindness, goodness, and charity, as a more private society. They weakly err, that think there is no other use of government than correction, which is the coarsest part of it: daily experience tells us, that the care and regulation of many other affairs more soft and daily necessary, make up much the greatest part of government; and which must have followed the peopling of the world, had Adam never fell, and will continue among men on earth under the high attainments they may arrive at, by the coming of the blessed second Adam, the Lord from Heaven. Thus much of government in general, as to its rise and end.

"For particular frames and models, it will become me to say little: and comparatively I will say nothing. My reasons are: first, that the age is too nice and difficult for it; there being nothing the wits of men are more busy and divided upon. 'Tis true, they seem to agree in the end, to wit, happiness; but in the means they differ, as to divine, so to this human felicity; and the cause is much the same, not always want of light and knowledge, but want of using them rightly. Men side with their passions against their reason, and their sinister interests have so strong a bias upon their minds, that they lean to them against the good of the things they know.

"Secondly, I do not find a model in the world, that time, place, and some singular emergencies have not necessarily altered; nor is it easy to frame a civil government, that shall serve all places alike.

"Thirdly, I know what is said by the several admirers of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, which are the rule of one, a few, and many, and are the three common ideas of government, when men discourse on that subject. But I choose to solve the controversy with this small distinction, and it belongs to all three: any government is free to the people under it (whatever be the frame) where the laws rule, and the people are a party to those laws, and more than this is tyranny, oligarchy, and confusion.

"But lastly, when all is said, there is hardly one frame of government in the world so ill designed by its first founders, that in good hands would not do well enough; and story tells us, the best in ill ones can do nothing that is great or good; witness the Jewish and Roman states. Governments, like clocks, go from the motion men give them, and as governments are made and moved by men, so by them they are ruined too. Wherefore governments rather depend upon men than men upon governments. Let men be good, and the government cannot be bad;

if it be ill, they will cure it. But if men be bad, let the government be never so good, they will endeavor to warp and spoil it to their turn.

"I know some say, let us have good laws, and no matter for the men that execute them: but let them consider, that though good laws do well, good men do better: for good laws may want good men, and be abolished or invaded by ill men; but good men will never want good laws, nor suffer ill ones. 'Tis true, good laws have some awe upon ill ministers, but that is where they have not power to escape or abolish them, and the people are generally wise and good: but a loose and depraved people (which is to the question) love laws and an administration like themselves. That therefore, which makes a good constitution, must keep it, viz: men of wisdom and virtue, qualities, that because they descend not with worldly inheritances, must be carefully propagated by a virtuous education of youth, for which after ages will owe more to the care and prudence of founders, and the successive magistracy, than to their parents for their private patrimonies.

"These considerations of the weight of government, and the nice and various opinions about it, made it uneasy to me to think of publishing the ensuing frame and conditional laws, foreseeing both the censures they will meet with from men of differing humours and engagements, and the occasion they may give of discourse beyond my design.

"But next to the power of necessity (which is a solicitor that will take no denial) this induced me to a compliance, that we have (with reverence to God, and good conscience to men) to the best of our skill, contrived and composed the FRAME and LAWS of this government, to the great end of all government, viz: to support power in reverence with the people, and to secure the people from the abuse of power; that they may be free by their just obedience, and the magistrates honourable for their just administration: for liberty without obedience is confusion, and obedience without liberty is slavery. To carry this evenness is partly owing to the constitution, and partly to the magistracy: where either of these fail, government will be subject to convulsions; but where both are wanting, it must be totally subverted: then where both meet, the government is like to endure. Which I humbly pray and hope God will please to make the lot of this of Pennsylvania. Amen.

"WILLIAM PENN."

LAWS AGREED UPON IN ENGLAND.

"First. That the charter of liberties declared, granted, and confirmed the five and twentieth day of the Second month, called April, 1682, before divers witnesses by William Penn, Governor and chief proprietary of Pennsylvania, to all the freemen and planters of the said province, is hereby declared and approved, and shall be forever held for fundamental in the government thereof, according to the limitations mentioned in the said charter.

"Second. That every Inhabitant in the said province, that is or shall be a purchaser of one hundred acres of land or upwards, his heirs and assigns, and every person who shall have paid his passage, and taken up one hundred acres of land, at one penny an acre, and have cultivated ten acres thereof, and every person that has been a servant or bondsman, and is free by his service, that shall have taken up his fifty acres of land, and cultivated twenty thereof; and every inhabitant, artificer, or other resident in the said province, that pays scot and lot to the government, shall be deemed and accounted a freeman of the said province; and every such person shall and may be capable of electing or being elected representatives of the people in Provincial Council or General Assembly in the said province.

"Third. That all elections of members or representatives of the people and freemen of the province of Pennsylvania, to serve in Provincial Council or General Assembly, to be held within the said province, shall be free and voluntary; and that the elector that shall receive any reward or gift, in meat, drink, moneys, or otherwise, shall forfeit his right to elect; and such person as shall, directly or indirectly, give, promise, or bestow any such reward as aforesaid, to be elected, shall forfeit his election, and be thereby incapable to serve as aforesaid. And the Provincial Council and General Assembly shall be the sole judges of the regularity or irregularity of the elections of their own respective members.

"Fourth. That no money or goods shall be raised upon, or paid by any of the people of this province, by way of a publick tax, custom, or contribution, but by a law for that purpose made; and whosoever shall levy, collect, or pay any money or goods contrary thereunto, shall be held a publick enemy to the province, and a betrayer of the liberties of the people thereof.

"Fifth. That all courts shall be open, and justice shall neither be sold, denied, or delayed.

"Sixth. That in all courts all persons of all persuasions may freely

appear in their own way, and according to their own manner, and there personally plead their own cause themselves, or if unable, by their friends. And the first process shall be the exhibition of the complaint in court, fourteen days before the trial; and that the party complained against may be fitted for the same, he or she shall be summoned no less than ten days before, and a copy of the complaint delivered him or her, at his or her dwelling-house. But before the complaint of any person be received, he shall solemnly declare in court, that he believes in his conscience his cause is just.

"Seventh. That all pleadings, processes, and records in courts, shall be short, and in English, and in an ordinary and plain character, that they may be understood, and justice speedily administered.

"Eighth. That all trials shall be by twelve men, and as near as may be, peers or equals, and of the neighborhood, and men without just exception. In cases of life, there shall be first twenty-four returned by the sheriff for a grand inquest, of whom twelve at least shall find the complaint to be true; and then the twelve men, or peers, to be likewise returned by the sheriff, shall have the final judgment. But reasonable challenges shall be always admitted against the said twelve men or any of them.

"Ninth. That all fees in all cases shall be moderate, and settled by the Provincial Council and General Assembly, and be hung up in a table in every respective court and whosoever shall be convicted of taking more, shall pay twofold, and be dismissed his employment, one moiety of which shall go to the party wronged.

"Tenth. That all prisons shall be workhouses for felons, vagrants, and loose and idle persons; whereof one shall be in every county.

"Eleventh. That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, where the proof is evident or the presumption great.

"Twelfth. That all persons wrongfully imprisoned or prosecuted at law shall have double damages against the informer or prosecutor.

"Thirteenth. That all prisons shall be free as to fees, food, and lodging.

"Fourteenth. That all lands and goods shall be liable to pay debts, except where there is legal issue, and then all the goods and one-third of the land only.

"Fifteenth. That all wills and writing, attested by two witnesses, shall be of the same force as to lands as other conveyances, being legally proved within forty days, either within or without the said province.

"Sixteenth. That seven years quiet possession shall give an unquestionable right, except in cases of infants, lunatics, married women, or persons beyond the seas.

"Seventeenth. That all briberies and extortions whatsoever shall be severely punished.

"Eighteenth. That all fines shall be moderate, and saving mens contentments, merchandize, or wainage.

"Nineteenth. That all marriages (not forbidden by the law of God, as to nearness of blood and affinity by marriage) shall be encouraged; but the parents or guardians shall be first consulted, and the marriage shall be published before it be solemnized, and it shall be solemnized by taking one another as husband and wife, before credible witnesses, and a certificate of the whole, under the hands of parties and witnesses, shall be brought to the proper register of that county, and shall be registered in his office.

"Twentieth. And to prevent frauds and vexatious suits within the said province, that all charters, gifts, grants, and conveyances of land (except leases for a year or under), and all bills, bonds, and specialties have five pounds, and not under three months, made in the said province, shall be enrolled or registered in the public enrolment office of the said province within the space of two months next after the making thereof, else to be void in law. And all deeds, grants, and conveyances of land (except as aforesaid) within the said province, and made out of the said province, shall be inrolled or registered as aforesaid within six months next after the making thereof, and settling and constituting an enrolment office or registry within the said province, else to be void in law against all persons whatsoever.

"Twenty-first. That all defacers or corrupters of charters, gifts, grants, bonds, bills, wills, contracts, and conveyances, or that shall deface or falsify any enrolment, registry, or record within this province, shall make double satisfaction for the same; half whereof shall go the party wronged, and they shall be dismissed of all places of trust, and be publicly disgraced as false men.

"Twenty-second. That there shall be a register for births, marriages, burials, wills, and letters of administration, distinct from the other registry.

"Twenty-third. That there shall be a register for all servants, where their names, time, wages, and days of payment shall be registered.

"Twenty-fourth. That all lands and goods of felons shall be liable to make satisfaction to the party wronged twice the value; and for want of land or goods, the felons shall be bondmen, to work in the common prison or workhouse, or otherwise, till the party injured be satisfied.

"Twenty-fifth. That the estates of capital offenders, as traitors and murderers, shall go one-third to the next of kin to the sufferer, and the remainder to the next of kin to the criminal.

"Twenty-sixth. That all witnesses, coming or called to testify their knowledge in or to any matter or thing in any court, or before any lawful authority within the said province, shall there give or deliver in their evidence or testimony, by solemnly promising to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, to the matter or thing in question. And in case any person so called to evidence shall be convicted of wilful falsehood, such person shall suffer and undergo such damage or penalty as the person or persons against whom he or she bore false witness did or should undergo; and shall also make satisfaction to the party wronged, and be publicly exposed as a false witness, never to be credited in any court or before any magistrate in the said province.

"Twenty-seventh. And to the end that all officers chosen to serve within this province may with more care and diligence answer the trust reposed in them, it is agreed that no such person shall enjoy more than one public office at one time.

"Twenty-eighth. That all children within this province of the age of twelve years shall be taught some useful trade or skill, to the end none may be idle, but the poor may work to live, and the rich, if they become poor, may not want.

"Twenty-ninth. That servants be not kept longer than their time, and such as are careful be both justly and kindly used in their service, and put in fitting equipage at the expiration thereof, according to custom.

"Thirtieth. That all scandalous and malicious reporters, backbiters, defamers, and spreaders of false news, whether against magistrates or private persons, shall be accordingly severely punished as enemies to the peace and concord of this province.

"Thirty-first. That for the encouragement of the planters and traders in this province, who are incorporated into a society, the patent granted to them by William Penn, Governor of the said province, is hereby ratified and confirmed.

"Thirty-second. * * * * *

"Thirty-third. That all factors or correspondents in the said province wronging their employers, shall make satisfaction, and one third over to their said employers: and in case of the death of any such factor or correspondent, the committee of trade shall take care to secure so much of the deceased party's estate, as belongs to his said respective employers.

"Thirty-fourth. That all treasurers, judges, masters of the rolls, sheriffs, justices of the peace, and other officers and persons whatsoever, relating to courts or trials of causes, or any other service in the government; and all members elected to serve in provincial Council and General Assembly, and all that have right to elect such members, shall be such as profess faith in Jesus Christ, and that are not convicted of ill fame, or unsober and dishonest conversation, and that are of one and twenty years of age at least and that all such so qualified, shall be capable of the said several employments and privileges as aforesaid.

"Thirty-fifth. That all persons living in this province, who confess and acknowledge the one almighty and eternal God, to be the creator, upholder and ruler of the world, and that hold themselves obliged in conscience to live peaceably and justly in civil society, shall in no ways be molested or prejudiced for their religious persuasion or practice in matters of faith and worship, nor shall they be compelled at any time to frequent or maintain any religious worship, place or ministry whatever.

"Thirty-sixth. That according to the good example of the primitive christians, and for the ease of the creation, every first day of the week, called the Lord's day, people shall abstain from their common daily labour, that they may the better dispose themselves to worship God according to their understandings.

"Thirty-seventh. That as careless and corrupt administration of justice draws the wrath of God upon magistrates, so the wildness and looseness of the people provoke the indignation of God against a country: therefore, that all such offences against God, as swearing, cursing, lying, prophane talking, drunkenness, drinking of healths, obscene words, incest, sodomy, rapes, whoredom, fornication, and other uncleanness

(not to be repeated). All treasons, misprisions, murders, duels, felonies, seditious, maims, forcible entries, and other violence, to the persons and estates of the inhabitants within this province: all prizes, stage plays, cards, dice, may-games, masques, revels, bull-baitings, cock-fightings, bear-baitings, and the like, which incite the people to rudeness, cruelty, looseness, and irreigion, shall be respectively discouraged, and severely punished, according to the appointment of the governor and freemen in Provincial Council and General Assembly, as also all proceedings contrary to these laws, that are not here made expressly penal.

"Thirty-eighth. That a copy of these laws shall be hung up in the Provincial Council, and in publick courts of justice, and that they shall be read yearly, at the opening of every Provincial Council and General Assembly, and courts of justice, and their assent shall be testified by their standing up, after the reading thereof.

"Thirty-ninth. That there shall be at no time any alteration of any of these laws, without the consent of the governor, his heirs or assigns, and six parts of seven of the freemen, met in Provincial Council and General Assembly.

"Fortieth. That all other matters and things not herein provided for, which shall and may concern the publick justice, peace or safety of the said province; and the raising and imposing taxes, customs, duties, or other charges whatsoever, shall be, and are hereby referred to the order, prudence and determination of the governor and freemen in Provincial Council and General Assembly, to be held from time to time in the said province.

"Signed and sealed by the Governor and freemen aforesaid, the fifth day of the Third month, called May, one thousand six hundred and eighty-two."

This code was a practical outline of the "Ho'y Experiment." It could be agreed upon in England, but must come with devoted colonists to the virgin soil of Pennsylvania for trial. These laws, so free from all repressive measures in relation to religious tolerance, were far in advance of all ecclesiastical or legislative thought in Europe, and, with but one notable exception¹ among the provinces fringing the Atlantic coast in this country, were alike new and startling. The manner of perpetuating evidences of purchase and titles to landed estates, their liability for debt, the establishment of courts of justice, the

manner of distributing decedents' property, and the practical sundering of church and state all marked an era of progressive legislation.

"There are few more striking differences between the mother-country and her colonies, from the first settlement of the latter down to the present day, than the system of registration of deeds, or, as it is generally called here, their recording. It was a favorite object of the old common law—I mean long before the Conquest—that possession of land and its transfer should be open and notorious, and the livery of seisin (the mode of transfer long before the introduction of deeds) was made in the presence of others. And when later, though still in Saxon times, deeds came into use, it was the custom to transact all conveyances at the County Court, and enter a memorial of them in the ledger book of some adjacent monastery, and these gradually became the depositaries of the charters or title deeds of the great landed proprietaries. All such deeds as could be found were destroyed by William the Conqueror, as part of his policy that all titles should commence from himself, and thenceforth we lose, for several hundred years, all trace of any such thing as registration. Not only this, but with the introduction of Uses lands came to be secretly held and secretly conveyed, so that 'scantly any person could be certainly assured of any lands by them purchased, nor know surely against whom they should use their actions or executions for their rights, titles, and duties,'—so ran the preamble to the Statute of Uses,—'to the utter subversion of the ancient common laws of this realm.' In the same year of Henry VIII's reign there was passed both the Statute of Uses and the first of the present register acts still in force, viz., 'The Statute for inrollment of bargains and sales.' But this, as also a subsequent local statute of Elizabeth, proved inoperative, first, by reason of being limited to deeds of estates of inheritance of freehold, and the device was soon introduced of a bargain and sale for a term of years followed by a release of the reversion, which effectually evaded the statute, and, secondly, because neither was there a place assigned for keeping the records, nor was the registrar made responsible for his duty. During the time of the Commonwealth the subject was more than once presented to Parliament, and unsuccessfully, and it was not until the reign of Anne that there was passed the first of the statutes now in force, providing with some care for the registration of all deeds in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and this was followed by similar local statutes in the same reign, and in those of William and Mary and George II. Their sum may be stated in that they applied to all the Ridings of York, the town and county of Kingston-upon-Hull, the county of Middlesex, and the Bedford Level Tract; and in the preambles to those statutes you will find how earnestly are set forth the evils sought to be cured by registration. But such has been the settled dislike of the people, or at least that land-

¹ But we must except the Catholic colony in Maryland, founded by Sir George Calvert, whose charter of 1632 and the act of toleration passed by the Assembly of Maryland in 1649, under the inspiration of Sir George's son, Cecilius, must be placed alongside of Penn's work. Two brighter lights in an age of darkness never shone. Calvert's charter was written during the heat of the Thirty Years' religious war, Penn's Constitution at the moment when all Dissenters were persecuted in England and when Louis XIV. was about to revoke the Edict of Nantes. The Virginians were expelling the Quakers and other sectaries. In New England the Puritan Separatists, themselves refugees for opinion's sake, martyrs to the cause of religious freedom, were making laws which were the embodiment of doubly distilled intolerance and persecution. Roger Williams was banished in 1635, in 1650 the Baptists were sent to the whipping-post, in 1634 there was a law passed for the expulsion of Anabaptists, in 1647 for the expulsion of Jesuits, and if they returned they were to be put to death. In 1655 it was decreed against "the cursed sect of heretics lately risen up in the world, which are commonly called Quakers," that captains of ships bringing them in were to be fined or imprisoned, Quaker books, or "writings containing their devilish opinions," were not to be imported, Quakers themselves were to be sent to the house of correction, kept at work, made to remain silent, and severely whipped. This was what the contemporaries of Calvert and Penn did. We have seen Penn's law of liberty of conscience. Calvert's was equally liberal. The charter of Calvert was not to be interpreted so as to work any diminution of God's sacred Christian religion, open to all sects, Protestant and Catholic, and the act of toleration and all preceding legislation, official oaths, etc., breathed the same spirit of toleration and determination, in the words of the oath of 1647, that none in the colony, by himself or other, directly or indirectly, will "trouble, molest, or discountenance any person professing to believe in Jesus Christ for or on account of his religion."

holding portion of it which make the laws, that notoriety or even possibility of knowledge outside of those concerned should attend the transfer of land that there has never been in England even an approach to the system which we have. Not that the subject has not been mooted. During the eighteenth century six registration bills were presented which never even went to a second reading. In the present century, in 1815, a statute for a general registration was presented by Romilly, which shared the same fate. In 1829 there was appointed the well-known commission, with Lord Campbell at its head, 'to inquire into the state of real property in England.' Prominent in the inquiry was registration, and you will find in the folio volumes of their report hundreds of pages of evidence of the ablest lawyers of the kingdom,—evidence as to the register counties, evidence as to the English colonies, evidence as to some of the United States, evidence as to Continental States,—the great weight of which the commission thought was decisive upon the question. Accordingly they reported a bill, which was introduced in an able speech by Campbell, and opposed by Sugden and others, but it only passed a first reading. You will find the subject again brought up in 1831, in 1832, in 1833, and finally in 1834, after an elaborate debate, in which the opponents of the measure had really little more to urge than that there was a prejudice against it, the bill was lost on second reading by a vote of nearly three to one, and Campbell tells us in his autobiography just published, with perhaps just a little malice, that it was owing to the country members being persuaded by their attorneys to vote against it.

"In 1854 another royal commission was issued, which, after investigation, rejected the scheme for the registration of *deeds*, and recommended the registration of *titles*, and such a bill was, in 1859, brought in by Sir Hugh Cairns. It was dropped, however, and then, in 1862, was passed Lord Westbury's act for the registration of indefeasible titles. These were very like the snakes in Iceland,—there were none, or at least very few, and the act practically came to nothing. Then came the Land Transfer Act of 1875, which was not compulsory, and came practically to nothing. Then, in 1878, was appointed a select committee to report what steps should be taken to facilitate the transfer of land, and a mass of important and interesting testimony was taken under it, including that of Lord Cairns, then Chancellor, who thought that one of the great objections to registration was that 'in the English mind there was, at the bottom, a most profound respect for title deeds, and that when the supreme moment comes at which a man is told that he must part with all his title deeds, and receive in lieu a little piece of paper, which is to be the evidence of his title to the land, the sacrifice is too great for human nature to make, and he declines to make it.' The committee reported a bill in the session of 1880, which went further than any of the previous

ones, and it might have passed, but there were several other land bills of confessedly greater importance, such, Mr. Gladstone said, as the one as to 'ground game,' and accordingly, as we all remember, the House talked about 'the Hares and Rabbits Bill' till late into a late session. Finally there was passed the 'Conveyancing and Law of Property Act,' which received the royal assent, but which omits any provisions as to general compulsory registration.

"It is somewhat curious that it seems to be almost taken for granted in England that no system of registration can be effectual which does not depend upon the good-will of the land-dealing community,—in other words, that there can be no such thing practically as compulsory registration; but it would seem that nothing can be simpler than to provide for the postponement of the unregistered deed to the registered one, and this provision secures the practical, successful working of the system throughout the breadth of this country.

"In contrast with the English system, how striking is the fact that from the earliest settlement of our colonies the benefits of registration were seen. In Pennsylvania, some years before the charter to Penn, it had been provided in the early provincial laws that every clerk of every Court of Sessions should enter all grants, bargains, sales, and mortgages of land, 'together with the estates of the grantor and grantee, things and estates granted, together with the date thereof.' Then, in the 'Laws agreed upon in England,' shortly after the grant to Penn, provision was made for the registration of all charters, gifts, and conveyances of land, except leases for a year and under, 'in the public enrollment office of the province.' This was accordingly approved and enacted in the 'Great Law,' passed at Chester in 1682, and the next year it was declared that the laws as to registry should, like others deemed of great importance, such as those concerning liberty of conscience, liberty of property, liberty of person, open courts, speedy justice, the laws to be in English, etc., be reputed and held for fundamental in the government of the province.

"There is much curious learning about the various recording acts which were passed after this, in 1693, 1700, 1705, 1710, and 1715, all of them except the last repealed by the Queen in Council, and much that is interesting and not generally known as to the repeal of these laws and their re-enactment here at the singular intervals of five years. It is enough here to say that finally the act of 1715 was passed, which, escaping the fate of repeal, remains in full force to-day. It provided, in effect, for a record office in every county, and that all deeds of lands properly acknowledged and recorded were to have the force and effect of deeds of feoffment with livery and seisin, or deeds enrolled in any of the king's courts at Westminster. Except as to mortgages, however, the statute was not compulsory, and it was not until 1775 that it was re-

quired that all deeds and conveyances should be recorded within six months after their execution, or else to be adjudged fraudulent and void against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for valuable consideration. It is natural to pass from the devolution of estates to their administration.

"Penn's charter gave him power to establish among other things officers for the probate of wills, and for the granting of administration.

"A little thought as to what was the law in England with respect to this will show how inapplicable was its machinery to the wants of the new colony, for England was then, as now, divided, ecclesiastically, into the provinces of York and Canterbury; each of these was divided into dioceses, and the bishop of each diocese where a decedent had his domicile possessed, by the name and style of the *Ordinary*, the jurisdiction of the probate of wills, the granting of letters testamentary, the appointment of administrators, and the control over them and their accounts, and the courts in which these and cognate matters came up for judicial action were ecclesiastical courts, of which the principal ones were the Prerogative Courts of Canterbury and York, the Peculiar, the Royal Peculiar, and certain manorial courts.

"But while this was so as to the estates of *decedents*, the care of the persons and estates of *infants* had been from an early day vested in the sovereign as *parens patriæ*, and was later exercised, as it is to this day, by the Court of Chancery.

"But our colonists needed neither ecclesiastical courts for their decedents nor a *parens patriæ* for their infants. Before the charter, provision had been already made for the probate of wills and granting of administration by the Court of Sessions, as also for the distribution and sale of the estates of decedents, and for the filing of an inventory by 'all persons who have any estate in their possession belonging to any that are under age.' Provisions were made in the 'Laws agreed upon in England,' as also in the 'Great Law,' for a register for births, marriages, burials, wills, and letters of administration, and the register-general was, after the charter, appointed by the Proprietary and granted letters.

"The act of 1705 was precise as to the appointment by the Governor of the register-general, who should keep his office at Philadelphia, and from time to time constitute deputies in each of the other counties.

"From the preamble to the act of 1712 it would seem that no register-general, either for the other counties or even for Philadelphia, had been appointed, and the provisions of the act of 1705 were thereby re-enacted, with others, providing for the appointment of a register-general by 'the commissioners, agents, or stewards of the Proprietary,' if he should neglect, and in case of their neglect by the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County.

"The law as to registers remained unaltered till the Revolution, when, owing to the change of govern-

ment, the office of register-general was by the act of 1777 abolished, and an office called the 'Register's Office' established in each county and such is substantially the law to the present day.

"To the register and the Register's Court was committed that class of cases relating to decedents' estates which were cognizable by the Ecclesiastical Courts in England; and this continued until, by our recent Constitution of 1874, the jurisdiction of the Register's Court was transferred to the Orphans' Court.

"The Orphans' Court had a different origin, and was taken from one of the customs of London. If the sovereign had, as we have seen, as *parens patriæ*, the care of the persons and estates of infants, the 'custom of orphanage, one of the most considerable customs of London, as it respects the children of freemen who died possessed of great personal estates,' was of at least equal antiquity. The Court of Orphans was held before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the city of London, and the custom was that 'if any freeman or freewoman die, leaving orphans within age, unmarried, the said court have the custody of their body and goods.' To this end executors and administrators were bound to exhibit true inventories before it, and to become bound to the chamberlain to the use of the orphans to make a true account upon oath, on pain of commitment. As in the case of a ward in chancery it was a contempt to marry one without the leave of the court, it was equally a contempt of the Court of Orphans, who promptly acted by fine and imprisonment, and, as was and is the case with the Court of Chancery, only released its severity upon submission by the offender and making a proper settlement.

"Many of the colonists came from the city of London, and it was natural that some of the laws upon our early statute books, and some of our customs not found in written laws, were the same as those according to the custom of London. We have already noticed the early and vague laws of 1676, of 1683, and of 1693, but in 1701 was passed a law of greater precision. It was an elaborate act for establishing courts of judicature, and gave to the Orphans' Court jurisdiction over all persons intrusted with the property, real and personal, of orphans or persons under age, either as guardians, tutors, trustees, executors, or administrators. You will observe that this was still an *Orphans' Court*; it had no jurisdiction over executors or administrators, except as to the property of *minors* in their hands, and as to such property, its jurisdiction extended to both *lands* and *chattels*. This was in 1701. Then in 1705 was passed the *intestate* law we have already referred to, by which administrators (not executors) were to account to the Orphans' Court (meaning the Orphans' Court under the act of 1701), which also had jurisdiction of the distribution of the surplus, the partition of the real estate of intestates, and its sale for the payment of debts and maintenance of children. But in the same year the

Orphans' Court Act of 1701 was repealed in England, and the Intestate Act of 1705 stood, so to speak, alone, and this continued for eight years. Then in 1813 was passed 'An Act for establishing Orphans' Courts,' under which and its supplements we acted until the revised statute of 1832. Reciting the existence and repeal of the former laws, and that thereby orphans and persons concerned for them or intrusted with their estates labored under great inconveniences, the Orphans' Court, composed of the judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions in each county, was established as a court of record, and jurisdiction given over all persons who, as guardians, trustees, tutors, executors, administrators, or otherwise, should be intrusted with or accountable for lands, tenements, goods, or estates belonging to any *orphan or person under age*. The register was obliged to transmit to the Orphans' Court copies of all inventories, accounts, etc., power was given to the court to dismiss administrators in certain cases, and to exercise all the jurisdiction granted to the Orphans' Court by the Intestate Act of 1705; and so things remained until after the Revolution. Since then various supplements to the act of 1713 and other acts have greatly enlarged the power of the Orphans' Court, and in the Constitutions of 1776 and 1790 the Orphans' Court was enumerated as one of the courts of the Commonwealth. Still, however, its precise position was less settled and defined than that of any court therein. Though expressly created a court of record, and as such coming within the rule of all English-speaking countries, that its judgments could not be inquired into collaterally, cases were decided in which the rule *was* applied, and others in which it was *not*. The reasons for this were clearly given by the revisers of our code when, in 1830, they were expressly directed, such was the urgency of the case, to give their first attention to the several statutes relating to the settlement of accounts before registers and proceedings in the Orphans' Courts. 'The peculiar structure of that court,' said they, 'its extremely ill defined sphere of jurisdiction, the magnitude of the interests upon which it operates, the uncertainty of the code of law by which it is regulated, and its equally uncertain and insufficient practice and process serve to surround with difficulties every attempt to frame a regular system for it.'

"The act reported and passed brought harmony and symmetry to the subject, although the court was still composed of judges of the Courts of Common Pleas. Finally, by the Constitution of 1874, the Orphans' Court was erected into a separate and independent tribunal, the separate Registers' Courts were abolished, their jurisdiction given to the Orphans' Court, and the register himself made the clerk of the court. Its jurisdiction and that of the register may be thus briefly summed up:

"1. The register has the old jurisdiction of the ordinary in England as to the probate of wills and

the granting of letters testamentary and of administration, and in his office are filed the accounts of executors, administrators, guardians, and testamentary trustees; there his power ceases.

"2. The Orphans' Court has the power of dismissal of executors and administrators and the appointment of others in their place, the settlement of their accounts and the distribution of the personal estate, and so far its jurisdiction is in analogy to that of the Ecclesiastical Courts. But, above and beyond this, its large and extended jurisdiction, including every case in which the estate of a decedent or the care of infants and their property is involved, is in analogy to the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, and is exercised substantially in the same manner. Meanwhile, in England, it was not until our own time that any substantial change was made, and the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts continued as for centuries it had until the year 1857, when by the act of 20 and 21 Victoria, c. 77, the jurisdiction and authority of all ecclesiastical and other courts in the probate of wills and granting administration were given to the Court of Probate. And now by virtue of the Probate Court is exercised by the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice."¹

Penn's work of preparation for his departure from England was completed by August, 1682. The "Welcome," under command of Robert Greenway, had shipped her stores, her crew was in service, and the "jolly tars" waited with impatience for the "Governor of the Colony" and the adventurous people who were to cross the ocean with them to come on board.

August 30th, he wrote his "valedictory epistle to England" and his affectionate farewell to his wife and children.

September 1st, he was ready to sail, in the possession of a charter for a province and future State, protected by the flag of his native land, his system of government prepared for submission to the free men of Pennsylvania. His Deputy Governor Markham, Surveyor-General Thomas Holme, and Special Commissioners Nathaniel Allen, John Bezar, and William Crispin were busy in preparing the minds of the settlers and the watchful Indian chiefs for his coming. Surrounded by the hundred and more confiding souls that had taken passage with him, he keenly felt the responsibility of the hour and situation; but, with settled purpose and convictions deepened by years of painful experience, he sought consolation and repose of mind in the hopefulness of a near and still more eventful future among a free people and in a new country. As the time of Penn's arrival approached, expectancy was intense among the settlers on the Delaware. The sale of lands by his agents, over five hundred thousand acres, with ships

¹ William Henry Rawle, Esq.: *Pennsylvania and English Law*.

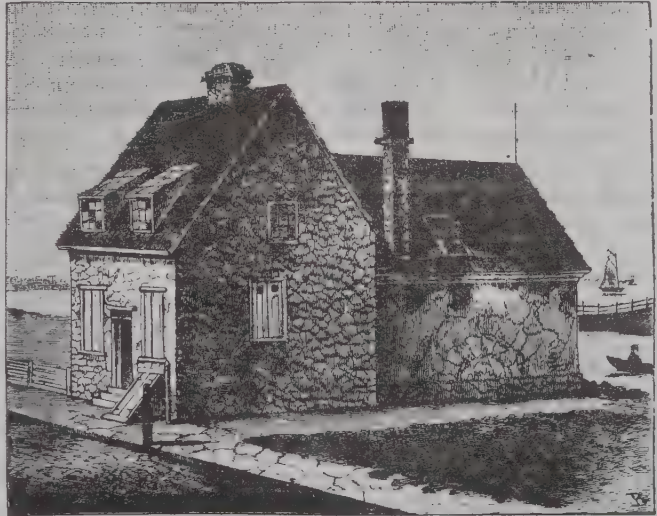
sailing from Europe for the province every sixteen days, the arrival of over five hundred emigrants, and the site of a great city located, created a stir and excitement among all classes that only needed the presence of Penn to insure a climax. This was reached on the 27th of October, when the ship "Welcome" anchored off New Castle. The historical account of the event is as follows:

"October 28. On the 27th day of October, arrived before the town of New Castle, in Delaware, from England, WILLIAM PENN, Esq., proprietary of Pennsylvania, who produced two certain deeds of feoffment from the illustrious prince, James, Duke of York, Albany, etc., for this town of New Castle, and twelve miles about it, and also for the two lower counties, the Whorekill's and St. Jones's, which said deeds bear date the 24th August, 1682; and pursuant to the true intent, purpose, and meaning of his royal highness in the same deeds, he the said William Penn received possession of the town of New Castle, the 28th of October, 1682." This delivery was made by John Moll, Esq., and Ephraim Herman, gentlemen, attorneys, constituted by his royal highness, of the town of Delaware, otherwise called New Castle; the witnesses to the formal ceremony, in which the key of the fort was delivered to Penn by one of the commissioners, "in order that he might lock upon himself alone the door," and which was accompanied with presents of "turf and twig, and water and soyle of the river Delaware," were Thomas Holme, William Markham, Arnoldus de la Grange, George Forman, James Graham, Samuel Land, Richard Tugels, Joseph Curles, and John Smith.

Robert Proud, who wrote 1780, referring to the voyage and arrival of the "Welcome," says, "The number of passengers in this ship was about one hundred, mostly Quakers; the major part of them from Sussex, the Proprietary's place of residence. In their passage many of them were taken sick with the smallpox, and about thirty of their number died. In this trying situation the acceptable company of William Penn is said to have been of singular advantage to them, and his kind advice and assistance of great service during their passage; so that, in the main, they had a prosperous voyage, and in little more than six weeks came in sight of the American coast, supposed to be about Egg Harbor, in New Jersey. In passing up the Delaware, the inhabitants, consisting of English, Dutch, and Swedes, indiscriminately met the Proprietary with demonstrations of joy. He landed at New Castle on the 24th of October, and next day had the people summoned to the court-house, where, after possession of the country was legally given him, he made a speech to the old magistrates

and the people, signifying to them the design of his coming, the nature and end of government, and of that more particularly which he came to establish, assuring them of their spiritual and temporal rights, liberty of conscience, and civil freedoms; and recommending them to live in sobriety and peace, he renewed the magistrates' commissions. After this he proceeded to Upland, now called Chester, where, on the fourth day of the tenth month (about three months after his sailing from England), he called an Assembly. It consisted of equal numbers of members from the province and the three lower counties, called the Territories; that is, from both of them so many of the freemen as thought proper to appear, according to the sixteenth article of the Frame of Government.

"This Assembly chose Nicholas Moore, who was president of the Free Society of Traders, for their chairman or speaker, and received as ample satisfac-



MEETING-PLACE OF THE FIRST ASSEMBLY AT UPLAND.

tion from the Proprietary as the inhabitants of New Castle had done, for which they returned him their grateful acknowledgments. The Swedes for themselves deputed Lacy Cock to acquaint him 'that they would love, serve, and obey him with all they had,' declaring 'that it was the best day they ever saw.' At this Assembly an act of union was passed annexing the three lower counties to the province, in legislation, on the 7th day of December, 1682; likewise an act of settlement, in reference to the Frame of Government, which, with some alterations, was thereby declared to be accepted and confirmed. The Dutch, Swedes, and other foreigners were then naturalized; all the laws agreed on in England, with some alterations, were passed in form. The meeting continued only three days, and notwithstanding the great variety of dispositions, rawness and inexperience of this Assembly in affairs of this kind, yet a very re-

markable candor and harmony prevailed among them."¹

¹ "THE GREAT LAW; OR, THE BODY OF LAWS OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA AND TERRITORIES THEREUNTO BELONGING, PASSED AT AN ASSEMBLY AT CHESTER, ALIAS UPLAND, THE 7TH DAY OF THE 10TH MONTH, DECEMBER, 1682.

"Whereas, the glory of Almighty God and the good of mankind is the reason and end of government, and therefore government, in itself, is a venerable ordinance of God; and forasmuch as it is principally desired and intended by the proprietary and Governor, and the freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania, and territories thereunto belonging, to make and establish such laws as shall best preserve true Christian and civil liberty, in opposition to all unchristian, licentious, and unjust practices, whereby God may have his due, Cæsar his due, and the people their due from tyranny and oppression of the one side and insolency and licentiousness of the other, so that the best and firmest foundation may be laid for the present and future happiness of both the governor and people of this province and territories aforesaid, and their posterity. Be it therefore enacted by William Penn, proprietary and governor, by and with the advice and consent of the deputies of the freemen of this province and counties aforesaid in assembly met, and by the authority of the same, that these following chapters and paragraphs shall be the laws of Pennsylvania and the territories thereof:

"1. Almighty God being only Lord of conscience, father of lights and spirits, and the author as well as object of all divine knowledge, faith, and worship, who only can enlighten the mind and persuade and convince the understanding of people in due reverence to his sovereignty over the souls of mankind, it is enacted by the authority aforesaid that no person now or at any time hereafter living in this province, who shall confess and acknowledge one Almighty God to be the creator, upholder, and ruler of the world, and that professeth him or herself obliged in conscience to live peaceably and justly under the civil government, shall in anywise be molested or prejudiced for his or her conscientious persuasion or practice, nor shall he or she at any time be compelled to frequent or maintain any religious worship, place, or ministry whatever contrary to his or her mind, but shall freely and fully enjoy his or her Christian liberty in that respect without any interruption or reflection; and if any person shall abuse or deride any other for his or her different persuasion and practice in matter of religion such shall be looked upon as a disturber of the peace, and be punished accordingly. But to the end that looseness, irreligion, and atheism may not creep in under pretense of conscience in this province, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that according to the good example of the primitive Christians, and for the ease of the creation every first day of the week, called the Lord's Day, people shall abstain from their common toil and labor that, whether masters, parents, children, or servants, they may the better dispose themselves to read the scriptures of truth at home, or to frequent such meetings of religious worship abroad as may best suit their respective persuasions."

2. Concerning qualifications of officers, etc.
3. Against swearing by God, Christ, or Jesus.
4. Against swearing by any other thing or name.
5. Against speaking profanely of God, Christ, Spirit, or Scripture.
6. Against cursing.
7. Against defiling the marriage bed.
8. Against incest.
9. Against sodomy and bestiality.
10. Against rape or ravishment.
11. Against bigamy.
12. Against drunkenness.
13. Against suffering drunkenness.
14. Against health's drinking.
15. Against selling or exchanging of rum, brandy, or other strong liquors to the Indians.
16. Against willful firing of houses.
17. Against breaking into or taking anything out of houses.
18. Lands and goods of thieves and felons, etc., liable, etc.
19. Against forcible entry.
20. Against unlawful assemblies and riots.
21. Against assaulting or menacing of parents.
22. Against assaulting or menacing of magistrates.
23. Against assaulting or menacing of masters.
24. Against assault and battery.
25. Against duels.
26. Against riotous sports and practices, as plays, etc.

CHAPTER VIII.

MATERIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

To show at a glance what marvels God hath wrought through teeming brain and brawny arm of civilized man, let imagination summon before us the Montgomery County of three centuries ago. Silence brooded over the land, broken only by yells of savage men and more savage wild beasts, relieved perhaps by the murmuring brooklet and roar of the waterfall. Primeval nature reigned supreme; traversed in its whole length by a noble river and confluent creeks, our territory offered nothing to the emigrant-but towering forests, spontaneous shrubbery, and wild game. Rocks and fallen timber encumbered the ground, but limestone, marble, iron, copper, and clay, which now as by magic take protean forms of usefulness, were hidden beneath the soil, almost unknown to civilized man. Our river and great creeks were obstructed by driftwood, rocks, and shoals, and the simple red man knew only foot-paths or birch canoes as means of travel from one hunting- or fishing-place to another.

Our European ancestors also, with the mere rudiments of civilization, fleeing from civil and religious

27. Against playing at cards, dice, lotteries, etc.
28. Against sedition.
29. Against speaking slightly or abusing of magistrates or officers.
30. Against reporters, defamers, and spreaders of false news.
31. Against clamorous persons, scolders, and railers.
32. Provision for the poor.
33. Prices of beer and ale.
34. Measures and weights.
35. Names of days and months.
36. Witnesses lying.
37. Pleadings, processes, and records to be in English.
38. Trials in civil and criminal cases.
39. Fees and salaries, bribery and extortion.
40. Fines to be moderate, etc.
41. Numerous suits avoidable.
42. Arrest of a person departing the province, how.
43. Promises, bargains, and agreements.
44. Charters, gifts, grants, conveyances, bills, bonds, and specialties, deeds, etc., how soon to be recorded.
45. What wills shall convey lands, as well as chattels. (See appendix to the Pennsylvania laws.)
46. Wills of non compos mentis void.
47. Registry of wills, etc.
48. Registry of servants, etc.
49. Factors, and their employ.
50. Against defacers, corrupters, and embezzlers, of charters, conveyances, and records, etc.
51. How lands and goods shall pay debts. (See appendix to Pennsylvania laws.)
52. What prisoners bailable.
53. Jails and jailers.
54. Prisons to be work-houses.
55. Wrongful imprisonment.
56. Where the penalty is either a sum of money or imprisonment, the magistrate shall inflict which he will.
57. Freemen, who.
58. Elections.
59. No money or goods, by way of tax, custom, or contribution, to be raised or paid but by law.
60. Laws shall be printed and taught in schools.
61. All other things not provided for herein are referred to the Governor and freemen from time to time.

oppression of the Old World, were mainly intent on liberty and abundant food. They were mostly peasant farmers, with a few artisans indispensable to the agriculturist. As, however, settlers of various nationalities, attracted by Penn's liberal institutions, became seated along our valleys, they were drawn to the river and creeks not only by the fertility of the land but for supplies of game and fish. They therefore set about improving the streams with rude dams, weirs, and other contrivances for catching the migratory species, which soon led to contests with other occupants above who needed the river for transportation and travel. The law soon interfered in favor of the latter party; but even thus protected as a highway the river could only be so used safely in spring or in time of high water. Thus, unlike the present, they were hemmed in and obliged to live almost entirely on farm products. Still the territory filled up with a constant stream of pilgrim religionists, a rugged, industrious people, who came with two chief aims,—civil liberty and the right to worship God unawed by governmental interference. Thus situated our fathers felt the need of improvements of every description, public, private, and social, but the time for the full fruition of these had not yet come.

Having thus briefly epitomized our early settlement and civilization, we return to narrate more in detail what was founded looking to intercommunication, productive industry, and the erection of churches, schools, and other public buildings. To found these required the gathering of materials, such as timber, stone, and lime, unaided by modern machinery, as also the opening of roads, bridging of streams, utilizing water-courses, building mills, clearing navigable streams, and the like. Our topic, then, for the remainder of this chapter will be to describe what our fathers first founded and built up of a *material* kind, denominated in law betterments, or public improvements. The nature of the undertaking historically divides itself into three eras,—*the colonial dependent, national formative, labor-saving or improvement ages*. The first embraces the time from the landing of the Hollanders, Swedes, and British to the Revolution, or between 1640 and 1780, one hundred and forty years; the second, from independence to 1830, fifty years; and the third from thence to the present, about fifty-five years. The first two exhibit us chiefly as an agricultural people, striving to secure comfort and independence by rigid industry and frugal living; the last finds us reaching out after domestic grandeur and continental empire. This opening and two succeeding chapters, therefore, will be devoted to improvements of a strictly material kind, leaving to other and succeeding ones those of a social, moral, industrial, and political character; the object here shall be to give a summary of the material growth and social development of the county during distinct eras, covering our whole history, rather than statistics of date, cost, and so forth, inasmuch as this

review is but introductory to what is to follow in other chapters of the work.

PART I.—THE COLONIAL DEPENDENT ERA.

At the commencement of the colonial age our ancestors were like half-taught youth, let loose from school almost untrained in the practical life that lay before them. In a strange wild country, new domestic habits had to be learned afresh. Most of them had been accustomed to a serving condition of life, charged with no responsibilities beyond daily tasks, and the rule of law left behind them everywhere meant force, arbitrary force. But they came here on a mission of peace to all men, to establish justice and love. Instead, therefore, of fighting the natives, as did Cortez and Pizarro, they attacked the forests and cumbering rocks, which fell or were removed from before them on every side. The first want was habitations of shelter from the elements and prowling beasts, but they built no "block-houses" of defense even against the savage. Seeking out, therefore, near a spring a southern declivity, to give protection from the cold, a rude cabin of logs was built, or perhaps, at first, only a cave dug into a bank and covered with hewn slabs or bark served for a habitation. Provided also with a few tools of iron and steel and some vessels of tin and wood, their toil began, while the generous Indian looked on admiring and pleased with his new "brother." A habitation thus finished, a small clearing made, with a few domestic animals, and a supply of seeds for planting, the enfranchised emigrant felt himself "lord of the manor." But his beloved children, so necessary to assist in developing the homestead and future of the family, were the next source of solicitude. The greatest want of the settlement now, therefore, was a rude school-house, which might also serve as a place for religious meetings; it was soon up, in like manner of logs, by the joint effort of the neighborhood. Contemporaneous with the first public institution just described came the neighborhood smith-shop to make and repair farm implements, and the rude mill to prepare the new grain for food. These were all established, not much more advanced in architecture than the family domicile, but they served the age. The next want of a public nature was the cart-road needful for business and travel.

Many of these, however, were but well-worn horse- or foot-paths through timber-lands or clearings, for, perhaps, the cart was not even yet provided. We have little information that the Hollanders and Swedes laid out and established any permanent highways previous to Penn's proprietary government, although their coming antedates his by many years. But no sooner had the latter landed, founded his city and "the three counties," than roads and civilization began to radiate from Philadelphia. We break the thread of narrative here to remark that it is creditable to our ancestors that, notwithstanding Mexico, South America, and the islands of the coast

had been already hunted, as by ravaging beasts, for precious metals, our fathers went quietly to plowing and reaping as though America had never been reported "the land of gold." There is scarcely a record adverse to this statement in all our early history.

Philadelphia City and County, founded 1682, of which we were a part for a century, early began to stretch its arms towards the interior, and our borders soon commenced to throng with settlers, as before described. As settlements spread, highways were ordered to be surveyed and opened from the city in nearly every inland direction. Of course these were what we now call "dirt-roads," many of them little wider than sufficient for carts to pass each other on the way, and often, with the view of accommodating land-owners, they were run out of direction to the objective-point in order to follow line fences; or, if striving to make a straight one, they would carry it over almost inaccessible hills and through deep valleys, instead of winding along streams in the general direction, as is done by judicious surveyors of the present day.¹ Within forty years after Penn's government was founded great roads were laid out leading from the city to the interior, a particular description of which, with dates and objective-points, shall be given in another chapter, to which the reader is referred. It may be remarked here, however, that the Proprietary had no sooner arranged with the Indians for the territory than his surveyors were at work laying out highways, running the lines upon new purchases, until by 1740 most of the land of the present Montgomery County had been parceled out and nearly settled by Swedes, Welsh, and English on the southern and central borders, and by Germans on the northwest, with a sprinkling of Hollanders, French, and Scotch-Irish distributed from the Delaware westward to the centre. The roads just laid out and the Schuylkill, as stated before, were the only avenues to and from the city, or local points on the way. Having become masters of their homes, and the territory laid off into townships, the people soon had municipal governments to regulate their improvements and public wants. A ready method of crossing streams was early looked after, but beyond canoes, ferries, and a few wooden bridges and foot-logs, fords were the only modes of transit from one side to another. Except the university, established near the close of the colonial age, few high schools of learning had been founded, only the primary school for children and youth had been erected; the locality and fitness of such at this time it would be impossible to point out. But of church buildings and grist-mills (both public institutions or improvements) we have more definite information; the churches will now be partially located and described

in the order of their erection, from the best information at hand.

Church Buildings of the Colonial Age.—The first church edifice erected beyond city limits in Pennsylvania and located in our county was

Friends' Welsh meeting-house,² at Merion, 1695. Enlarged 1713.

Abington, Friends, Abington, 1697. Enlarged 1786
Gwynedd, Friends, 1700. Rebuilt 1715.

St. Thomas', Episcopal, White Marsh, 1710. Rebuilt 1817 and 1870.

Plymouth, Friends, Plymouth, 1712. Partially rebuilt.

Abington, Presbyterian, Abington, 1714. Rebuilt.
Old Goshenhoppen, Lutheran and Reformed, Upper Salford, 1716.

Baptist, Montgomery township, 1720.

St. James', Episcopal, Evansburg, 1721. Rebuilt.

Horsham, Friends, Horshamville, 1724. Rebuilt 1803.

Norriton, Presbyterian, 1730.

Providence, Presbyterian, 1737.

New Goshenhoppen, Lutheran, 1739. Rebuilt.

Boehm's, Reformed, Whitpain, 1740.

Falkner's Swamp, Lutheran, New Hanover, 1740.

St. Augustus', Lutheran, Trappe, 1743. Standing, but a new one built.

Upper Providence, Friends, 1743. Rebuilt 1828.

Reformed, Upper Salford, 1744.

Reformed, New Hanover, 1747. Rebuilt 1790.

St. Luke's, Reformed, Trappe, 1750. Twice rebuilt.

Friends', Pottstown, 1753. Rebuilt.

Puff's Lutheran, Upper Dublin, 1753.

Mennonist, Lower Salford, 1755.

German Baptist, near Fairview, 1755.

Reformed and Lutheran (Union), Pottstown, 1760.

Christ's, Swedes, Swedes' Ford, 1760.

St. Peter's, Lutheran, Barren Hill, 1761. Rebuilt.

Schwenkfelder's, near Kulpsville, 1765.

St. Paul's, Lutheran, Lower Merion, 1769. Twice rebuilt.

St. John's, Lutheran, Centre Square, 1769. Rebuilt 1828.

Bethel, Methodist Episcopal, Whitpain, 1770.

New Goshenhoppen, Reformed, Upper Hanover, 1770.

Lutheran and Reformed, Gwynedd, 1774.

¹ In illustration of this latter remark, the author knows of a township in a neighboring county where nearly all the highways, as first located, have been recently vacated and laid out as above.

² This claim of priority is plausibly and earnestly contested in favor of Norriton Presbyterian Church edifice, near Fairview, which, externally, bears the strongest evidence of its being erected as early as the landing of Penn at Philadelphia. It is believed by intelligent persons familiar with the locality that it was originally built of logs by Hollanders, and some short time after rebuilt of stone when the Scotch-Irish joined them, about 1700 or 1720. There were ancient tombstones, according to the recollections of persons recently deceased, holding dates before 1700, which were used by masons many years ago in making repairs about the building. The records of the church, if there were any, have been lost, so that this questionable claim rests solely upon tradition. It is proper to add, however, that persons, through whom these traditions come, affirmed that within their memory the house had a hip-roof, which the present does not have.

The following (as others necessarily overlooked) are believed to date back to the colonial age, but the exact period cannot be obtained: Mennonist, Towamencin; Schwenkfelder, Worcester; Reformed, near Telford, Franconia; German Baptist, Norriton; Schwenkfelder, New Hanover; German Baptist, Indian Creek, Lower Salford; Mennonist, Upper Providence; Schwenkfelder, Upper Hanover; Mennonist, Lower Salford; Schwenkfelder, Marlborough. Perhaps many of the structures above recorded were at first but rude buildings of logs. Most of them were rebuilt within a generation of their erection, and some several times, as will be noted hereafter.

The Ancient Grist-Mills.—To prepare grain to bread the people and feed domestic animals was one of the most indispensable wants of a newly-settled people; but to prepare a full list of the early mills of the county is still more difficult than of the churches, for the former had no records as the latter to supply the information. Without attempting, therefore, the exact dates, or being sure that near all are included, we name the more famous of them, with the time of their erection and their founders, so far as known. Of course, much of this information rests upon tradition alone. As prepared timber was also one of the most important factors in our early industry, the saw-mill was attached to nearly every grist-mill, but was often seen by itself on petty streams that only furnished power in spring or wet weather. There were probably three or four saw-mills in our county then where one exists to-day; they have disappeared with our old-time forests. There were also numerous oil- and bark-mills in the German districts, and some for preparing clover and plaster, and a few in the south and east for carding wool for home spinning and weaving. The following, therefore, is a very incomplete list of the early flouring- and chopping-mills existing in our part of Philadelphia County previous to the Revolution: Farmer's grist-mill, on Wissahickon, near Flourtown, about 1705; grist-mill by Edward Lane, on the Perkiomen, near stone bridge, 1708; Norris' Egypt Mill at (now) Norristown, probably 1715; Potts' on Manatawny, Pottstown, 1725; Gulf Mills, 1747; Spring Mill, in White Marsh, probably about 1750; Hunsberger's, on Perkiomen, 1725; two mills on Skippack, near Evansburg, probably about 1740; Pennypacker's, on Skippack; Moyer's, on Upper Perkiomen; Shoemaker's (now Bosler's), at Shoemakertown, 1758; Potts', on Valley Creek, Valley Forge, about 1760; Davis', in Upper Dublin, 1750; Samuel Shuler's, on Swamp Creek, 1742 (now in ruins); Jacob Graeff's, at Perkiomenville, 1760; mill at the mouth of Mingo Creek; Hillegas' mill, on Macoby Creek, Upper Hanover; Tyson's mill, on Stony Creek, near Norristown; Butler's mill, on Butler's road; Wertzner's, on Morris road; Detwiler's, on Wissahickon; several grist-mills and a fulling-mill on the Tacony, in Cheltenham; several grist-mills in Moreland township before 1785.

The foregoing list does not probably contain more than half the grist- and chopping-mills in service during the colonial age, for it must be remembered that while our English rulers were extremely jealous of all attempts at manufacturing iron or cloths in America, they were glad to receive from us cargoes of flour; hence grinding and preparing flour for exportation was a leading and extensive business at that early day.

While the colonial inhabitants of our county, during the first half-century of their history, were busy clearing the land and substituting stone and framed houses of wood for the log cabins first occupied, they had little time or means to found public institutions other than school-houses, churches, mills, and attend to the opening of public roads, as has been imperfectly described. They were exclusively an agricultural people, and lacked nearly every mechanical appliance now so universally employed to provide for comfortable living. The mother-country kept our fathers in leading-strings till it grew into a cant sarcasm "that it was not lawful to fabricate anything in America more valuable than a hob-nail;" and, compared with the present, farming was of the rudest description. Plows were of the unwieldy pattern used in England, many of them having wooden mould-boards to turn the soil; wheat was cut with a sickle, gathered and thrashed by hand; hay was cut with a scythe, fastened to a straight snath, requiring the laborer to work a long summer day, stooping nearly to the ground; and when harvested, and his small surplus prepared for market, it must be borne over miry roads in springless wagons to the city for exchange for the few groceries and British manufactured goods he could afford to purchase in return. Nearly all the consumption of the family, however, was raised upon the farm. Flax, grown, rotted, swingled, spun at home, and woven by the village weaver, supplied shirting, bedding, and summer wear,—the last often ornamented as checks or plaids by copperas and butternut dyes. Sheep yielded their carcasses for food and for winter flannels; and after the laboring ox had done the summer hauling and been fattened, the flesh was consumed or sold, and the hide went to the tannery to be converted into leather for home use. Autumn was a busy time with the farmer and his family; the winter grain being sown, corn-husking, cider-making, and quilting-parties were in order, each household making a "bee" in succession, till the neighborhood corn was husked, and the winter bedding quilted by the females of the locality. As winter approached, piles of wood surrounded the homestead; the butchering being done, soap made of lye, leached in the "gum" (a hollow log set on a bench), candles made ("tallow dips"), with apples, cider, and root crops all in the cellar or buried in the garden, and they are ready for the village tailor and shoemaker, who each was expected to "whip the cat,"—that is, bring his tools and board with the family while making up the

home material into shoes and clothing for the family. These rude mechanics were expected also to do their work in the kitchen with the family, and work until bed-time by light of the aforesaid "dips," for there were no ten-hour regulations in those days, as most indoor tradesmen worked till nine at night, and field hands from "sun to sun."

This description of farmer life in the olden time only needs the further picturing of the rustic open kitchen fireplace, half across the room, on which lay a huge green back-log, expected to last a week, or perchance an elongated rock, before and over which hickory cord-wood was piled, where it crackled and blazed, while, perchance, an imaginative little boy or girl sat before bed-time in the corner listening to the "salamander" piping its plaintive note in the simmering fire. Or we may imagine further that the infantile members of the family are warmly blanketed for the night, possibly in the open, unceiled garret, and the mother has taken the great singing wheel and is spinning stocking-yarn, while the daughters or "help" sit around knitting by the faint light of one of the "dips, twelve in a pound." On the other side of the uncarpeted kitchen the father and an elder son are seated upon spades, placed over and resting upon half-busnel measures, into which they are shelling the yellow corn by the light of the kitchen fire. A half-grown boy and smaller sister gather the flying cobs and work them into a "make-believe" school-house or dwelling; presently the elder brother, intent on fun, flings a cob at the juvenile edifice, making it fall about their ears, as air-castles do at the feet of anxious builders in maturer life. A laugh from the sisters, added to the chagrin of the young architects, produces a modern "confusion of tongues," when the mother steps forth to quell the row, makes peace, as only mothers can, and the work goes on as before. But these things have passed away from all our borders, and the book, paper, piano, and sewing-machine have taken their places. In those days power-help, and even hand implement, except the plow, harrow, cider-mill, and some flax-dressing and spinning contrivances, were unknown on the farm or in the household; and the few mechanic workshops that, with the tavern and store, made up the cross-road village were of the humblest kind. Of these, also, there were rarely more than the blacksmith, wheelwright, shoemaker, tailor, and at some important places the joiner or carpenter, with the hatter and saddler, all working with rude tools, and almost without labor-saving fixtures of any kind.

The foregoing description indicates to the people of our time how our fathers and mothers worked and lived a hundred years ago. Thus circumstanced, our people still united with Philadelphia, though heterogeneous in nationality, had nevertheless become reasonably homogeneous in language and civilization, when the throes of impending revolution began to be felt on every hand. Soon the storm of "grim

visaged" war burst, and most of our people went into the contest for independence, though many of our best citizens stood aloof in obedience to religious convictions; but we had a future of material development, which opens in the next chapter.

PART II.—NATIONAL FORMATIVE ERA.

The war being virtually ended 1781, and two years later acknowledged by Great Britain, our fathers, loaded with debt, public and private, and burdened with depreciated currency, set to work to repair the waste and disaster of the great struggle. Seven years' abstraction of the laboring population from the farm and workshop had run down the cleared land with repeated croppings, and beside left us almost without skilled workmen of any kind. Heavy State and national debts were also to be provided for, as well as inchoate governments brought into unison with the great declaration of 1776. Pennsylvania having in 1780 adopted a new Constitution abolishing slavery and providing for future expansion, the people began in earnest to lay broad and deep the foundation of our present improved condition by dividing it into more convenient territorial divisions. Accordingly, one year after the treaty of peace, our county was set apart from Philadelphia, and we began to improve our heritage anew. But while the farm, road-way, and bridge had each been neglected during the war, and all needed immediate attention, the unsettled character of our national government and its foreign complications, with war raging in Europe, soon drew the public mind away from home development. The period we are considering now was, therefore, eminently formative and reconstructive, as to political effort and civilization. Our industry, as before stated, was exclusively agricultural, and the first effort towards material improvement was in further clearing the land, opening roads, building bridges, mills, schools, churches, and dwellings for a growing population. Our national constitution no sooner adopted and the government put into operation than the want of intercommunication by water between the east and west of our State was felt, and some of our statesmen and engineers set about making the Schuylkill available as an outlet to the Susquehanna, as also available for freight and travel along its border, and towards the great West. Accordingly, a colonial project (conceived so early as 1761, and an act then passed to improve the navigation of our river, which came to nothing) was revived by a new law, passed Sept. 29, 1791, which organized a company to open canal navigation to its upper waters, as also to connect such works with the Susquehanna by a union canal, as was done some years later. This project had the active co-operation of Robert Morris, David Rittenhouse, Dr. Smith, of the university, as most other of our early statesmen. The scheme as first devised was to unite the two rivers by what has since been called the "Union Canal"; but early the next

year the projectors at Philadelphia, to make the junction more sure, began in 1792 to excavate a channel up the river, and it was almost accomplished to the mouth of Stony Creek, but by 1794 the company became discouraged by reason of lack of funds, and the work was abandoned, after expending nearly half a million of money. Contemporaneously with this afterwards abandoned work it was resolved to turnpike a great road leading towards "Fort Pitt," as our western metropolis was then called.

Accordingly, the first macadamized highway in the State was begun from Philadelphia to Lancaster in 1792, and finished two years later, at a cost of seven thousand five hundred dollars per mile. This great work, which was then regarded of national importance, as it led from what was then the capital to the great West, was laid out nearly parallel with the old Lancaster road, but upon selected grades to avoid hills and ravines, and most of the large streams were covered with stone bridges. This improvement crosses our county nearly five miles. Within seven years of its completion a similar one was chartered, and began to turnpike the "Old York road," as it was called, now entitled Cheltenham and Willow Grove turnpike, starting from Fourth and Vine, Philadelphia, passing through Willow Grove and Hatborough to the Delaware, in the direction of New York, chartered 1803, finished 1804. A year or two earlier another company was organized called the Germantown and Perkiomen, passing out of the city by way of Second Street, through Germantown to Chestnut Hill, thence (taking the bed of the old road laid out to Plymouth Meeting, 1687) to Perkiomen bridge. To co-operate with this last important work the great stone bridge over the Perkiomen, still existing in good condition, was undertaken. It was the joint work of the turnpike company and the county, assisted with funds raised by a lottery authorized by law. Some of the tickets of this drawing are extant, bearing the sign-manual of Gen. Peter Muhlenberg, of Revolutionary fame. This road of about twenty-five miles, costing two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, or eleven thousand dollars per mile, begun 1798, was finished 1802. A few years later, 1815, the Perkiomen and Reading was completed by another company from the stone bridge just described to the latter place. About the same time, or a little later, the Ridge road was turnpiked by a corporation called the Ridge Turnpike Company, commencing work at Ninth and Vine Streets, Philadelphia, *via* Roxborough, Barren Hill, and Norristown, to the same noted terminus, Perkiomen bridge. It was completed in 1816. In 1814 the pike, intersecting with the Philadelphia and Perkiomen at Chestnut Hill, deflected to the northward to Spring House, in Gwynedd township, from which, in 1814, it was continued to Bethlehem, in what is now Lehigh County. The foregoing comprise nearly all the highways leading through our county which were turnpiked during

the second era, now under consideration. While these improvements were going forward, however, numerous lateral and bisecting public roads, by order of court, were laid out and opened, but being of modern construction they will not be here named.

From the earliest colonial age it had been provided by law that the poor should be cared for by "overseers," of which each township elected one or more. Very soon counties in the eastern part of the State began to found almshouses. In 1806 our influential member of the Assembly, N. B. Boileau, procured a law for the erection of one in our county, which was soon built upon a farm of two hundred and sixty-five acres, situated on the Schuylkill, in Upper Providence township. The establishment consisted of several detached buildings, which were in 1878 rebuilt and enlarged, with all the modern conveniences, and it now compares favorably with any institution of the kind in the State.

We will now go back and record the founding of the public buildings, consequent upon the location of the county-seat here by the act of Sept. 10, 1784. In order to do this understandingly it will be necessary to outline the plot of the town of "Norris,"—so written on the draft on file in the recorder's office,—as laid out in 1785 by William Moore Smith, whose father, on behalf of Pennsylvania University, held the remaining part of the tract of land. The law specified that the place should be selected "on the east side of the Schuylkill, near Stony Run;" they therefore chose the ridge between that stream and Saw-Mill Run, a half-mile eastward. Taking Egypt road (so named because it led to fertile country called "the fatiands," about the Perkiomen) as his baseline, and making it eighty feet wide, he marked a parallel street five hundred and fifty feet distant and northward, and called it Airy Street, sixty-six feet wide. Placing the county lot between, and extending to each of those streets, on the dividing-line or water-shed between those two confluent of the river, he proceeded to mark at right angles two perpendicular streets, also sixty-six feet wide, at the distance of five hundred and fifty feet from each other; the one on the west (and bounding the county lot) was called Swede Street, and the other, eastward, De Kalb Street. In the rear of each of these, except Airy, and two hundred and fifty feet distant, he laid out parallel alleys, each twenty-eight feet wide, the one on the south (since) called Lafayette, that on the west Cherry, and the other on the east Green. Between Egypt and Airy, equidistant from both, and running westward from Green, he marked another alley, twenty-eight feet wide (Penn Street), but only extending to the county lot, where it ended. (This was cut through the public grounds, and widened to present dimensions, and extended to Barbadoes Street in pursuance of an act of Assembly passed Feb. 24, 1834. This work, including several feet of excavation, was done in 1835 or 1836.)

On this public lot of one hundred and forty feet on Egypt, the same on Airy, and extending to both, having a depth of five hundred and fifty feet, the prison was erected, at the corner of Airy and Swede Streets. It was a low stone building at first, covering but a little of the ground, which extended as an open lawn down to Penn Street and the court-house. After some years a two-story addition was made to it, much larger than the original building, built up against its southern face. In the rear of the old jail stood the whipping-post,¹ an institution now justly departed forever. Thus Norristown, as originally laid out, consisted of four rectangular streets, as already described, one of eighty and three sixty-six feet wide, with three rear alleys, east, west, and south, twenty-eight feet wide, and a like bisecting alley between Egypt and Airy, but only extending from Green to the county grounds. Providing for the public buildings, on the west end of the town plot, with a tier of eleven lots (fifty by two hundred and fifty feet) on Swede Street, facing the public grounds (between Main and Airy), Smith laid out the residue of sixty-four lots, uniformly fifty by two hundred and fifty feet, on the said four streets, as follows: ten on the south side of Airy Street, between De Kalb and the county lot, and all the remainder (except five on De Kalb, above Penn), thirty-eight in number, on both sides of Egypt or Main, between Cherry and Green Alleys.

The original court-house, a stone building, two stories high, was erected a few feet back from the northwest corner of the present public square, it being part of the county lot, but the unoccupied lower part being conveyed also for public use as an open square forever; some years after its completion an addition of twenty or thirty feet was made to the west end of the building, uniform with the original structure, except that a recess on the north face was added to afford a platform-seat for the judges. The old prison and court-house, as originally built, cost about twenty-one thousand dollars, and were finished in 1787. A building similar in form, and also of stone, was erected some thirty feet east of the court building for the accommodation of the public records and the officers having them in charge. This building was put up in 1791, and was also enlarged some years later. The

¹ Elizabeth Thomson, who recently died here, nearly a centenarian, resided long with the first keeper of the prison. She "remembered witnessing that punishment repeatedly." She also narrated of John Brown, who was hanged for burglary in 1788 (the old penalty still existing), "that Col. Thomas Craig, one of the two lawyers of the town, and a very resolute man, would not allow the gallows erected on the public grounds; and as no one would proffer private property, it was planted out 'jail lane' (Swede Street) on the highway; and that as soon as Brown was dead he sent his man to cut it down,—he was so disgusted at the severity of the punishment." She further related that during the famous "wheelbarrow law" she had seen numbers of prisoners under the care of the keeper, with a heavy ball and chain attached to one leg, working in his truck-patch, northwest corner of Airy and Swede Streets, lifting the iron balls and casting them forward in the direction they were working.

earliest sessions of the court were held, so tradition informs us, in what was known some years ago as the "Dykes house," occupying the site of the first office and dwelling on the northeast side of Penn Street, adjoining the court-house, the building then being a tavern. The Potter's Field of the prison, as also the garden of the jailer, was located northwest of Airy and Swede Streets. The place is marked on the original plot, two hundred feet on the latter and two hundred and fifty feet back from the former.² This lot is the only ground marked on that draft north of Airy Street.

At the time of the founding of the county-seat, here the improvements consisted only of the county buildings, a mill (foot of Swede Street), school-house, two stores, three taverns, and about a dozen dwellings, with less than a hundred inhabitants. The public buildings being erected on the natural grade of the earth, Swede Street, descending to Egypt, was so steep as to be difficult of use; accordingly, years afterwards, it was excavated some depth, leaving the "court-house yard," as it used to be called, several feet above the street, and a retaining wall erected against the bank, which remained until about 1855, when the square was graded, terraced, and inclosed by the borough of Norristown. At the time the wall improvement was made (supposed about 1804) a small one-storyed stone building was erected at the southwestern corner of the square, on Main Street, for the accommodation of the "Pat Lyon" fire-engine, in which it remained stored until the removal of the old court-house and improvement of the public square, before stated.

We turn now to describe the first awakening of improvement under the second, or rather first strictly American era. As the earliest want of colonial times was the school-house, so now the most earnest thought of the people was for better institutions of learning. At the commencement of the century we were fortunate in having so able a man as Nathaniel B. Boileau in the General Assembly, who should be credited with many of our earliest public institutions. He procured an act, and an appropriation of two thousand dollars from the State, to found an academy at Norristown, which was erected in 1805 on Airy, at the head of De Kalb Street, thirty by forty-five feet, two stories high, and built of brick. Six years later, by aid of a sum bequeathed for the purpose by Judge Robert Lollar, of Hatborough, his friend, Mr. Boileau erected Lollar Academy at that place, at a cost of eleven thousand dollars. These and one founded in Lower Merion, at Athensville, some years later, were the only educational buildings then dedicated to other than common school purposes.

The few years succeeding our separation from Philadelphia few evidences of improvement were

² Subsequent to 1830, when those lots were sold for improvement, in digging cellars a few skeletons were exhumed.

noticeable in any part of the county; it is proper, however, to turn back a few years to state that John Markley, who was sheriff 1798 to 1801, about the time he went out of office, purchased the remainder of the University tract of five hundred and forty-three acres, and became the first Norristown lot-seller and improver after those laid out and sold by William Moore Smith in 1785. Markley did also considerable building and parceling of land; he founded what is now Egypt Mill, at the foot of Mill Street (Heebner's), 1809, forming it and the surrounding farm-land into what was for many years known as "Maj. Matthias Holstein's mill-property." He also built a fine mansion on the present site of Oakland Seminary, long known as the residence of Judge Bird Wilson, and sold lots for improvements on both sides of Egypt, between Cherry and Barbadoes Streets. These last were laid out and a plot of them placed in the recorder's office in 1801, to the number of thirty-one, being laid out uniform with Smith's plot, on both sides of Egypt Street above Cherry, extending to Barbadoes, which latter street he laid out and opened. There were eleven of those lots on the south side, ten on the north side of the street, and ten fronting on Airy Street west of Cherry, extending back to Penn, which latter he opened from Swede to Barbadoes, the same width as on Smith's plot, twenty-eight feet. Some time after he sold to Levi Pawling the original "Egypt or Norris Mill," at the foot of Swede Street, with most of the remainder of the land he had purchased of the University. This was known for many years also as the "Pawling farm," the dwelling and barn standing near what is now Green and Oak Streets. It remained in his possession until about 1835, when it passed into the possession of some half-dozen persons, who assumed the title of the "Norristown Land Company," and who in 1835-37 organized the second enlargement of the borough limits.

On the 31st of March, 1812, Norristown was incorporated into a borough, and the following year St. John's Episcopal Church was built, and five years later the First Presbyterian Church edifice, a plain building, also erected on Airy Street, the only houses of worship in the borough for twelve years after. During this period a few other churches were erected in the county, as follows: by Mennonists, below Kulpsville, in 1805; Baptists of Lower Merion, and German Baptists of Worcester, 1809; Friends at Jarret-town, 1814; Lutherans of Limerick Square, 1817, since rebuilt.

The second era, the national formative, was a period of bitter political strife, when old English ideas and jurisprudence were contesting with our Revolutionary theories for the mastery in State and national governments. These fierce contests were lulled for a time, during our second war with Great Britain; still our social, legal, and industrial character was in but a formative state. These things drew popular attention from domestic improvements, for up to our second

foreign war we had been exclusively an agricultural people, wasting our resources by shipping land products abroad with which to purchase the manufactures we needed. This and constant cropping from the same land, with little return of fertilizers, caused much of it to become thin and unproductive, hence our farmers were comparatively poor. But the salutary effects of lime and plaster becoming known, kilns were erected from the eastern border and all along the limestone valleys to beyond our limits into Chester County, and while timber-lands were cleared for the needful wood, vast quantities of lime were procured and applied to the soil, soon making it as productive as at the beginning. The hauling of wood to the kilns and lime back to the fields more than ever made public roads and bridges an indispensable necessity to the people. Accordingly, during the period we are considering, in addition to the great turnpikes leading from Philadelphia and their connecting bridges, many lateral or transverse highways were projected and opened to travel. But there were only ferries to cross the river, except Flat Rock bridge, between Lower Merion and Manayunk, erected 1810, and Pawling's bridge, same date, for the Ridge road, between Lower Providence and Schuylkill townships, Chester Co. These, with the few stone structures built by turnpike companies before described, were the only permanent ones in the county. In 1821, however, the Schuylkill was spanned by another at Pottstown. As early as 1815 an act had been passed for one at Norristown, but for want of funds was not undertaken until 1828-29, when a fine arched foot- and carriage-way of one thousand and fifty lineal feet, including the abutments, was built at a cost of thirty-one thousand two hundred dollars. Near the same date several other like bridges of inferior dimensions were placed over Perkiomen, Skippack, Neshaminy, and Wissahickon Creeks, and numerous grist-, oil-, clover-, and plaster-mills erected in different parts of the county not necessary to particularize. Up to this time, say 1820, the river front at Norristown was but farmed land, and previous to the erection and completion of De Kalb Street bridge that street had not been opened much below Lafayette, and between the present line of Washington Street and the river it was only a rude cart-road, so steep as to be nearly impassable to carriages. Up to that time ferries for high water and the fords at Pawling's mill (foot of Swede Street) and at Swedes' Ford were the only mode of transit across the river. The founding of De Kalb Street bridge filled up that street below Washington, and led to the opening of the river streets, as they now exist, from the new Egypt Mill¹ (Heebner's) to Stony Creek.

¹ To avoid confusion and seeming contradiction, the reader will remember that the ancient name "Egypt Mill" pertained to the original site founded by Norris at the foot of Swede Street; but when that early establishment was abandoned as a grist-mill, on the erection of McCredy's factory, which used the water-right, the lower mill, foot of Mill Street, took the title, as an English patent of nobility is taken and held as something too valuable to be lost.

Up to 1816 Norristown and Pottstown, the only boroughs of the county, had improved little beyond the traditional cross-roads village. In that year David Sower's weekly *Herald* records the extent of Norristown progress thus: "Near one hundred houses, including public buildings, one clergyman, five lawyers, five taverns, and 'a daily stage to Philadelphia.'" We will now turn to another class of improvements as sources of wealth not inferior to those hitherto described, the opening of ore-beds and quarries of stone. Colonial records inform us that quarries of limestone were worked in this county to supply lime for building purposes at Philadelphia so early as 1698, and we have information that Thomas Rutter and some of the Potts' mined iron ore in some of the northwestern townships so early as 1720. About that time there was malleable iron manufactured on the Manatawny, which, when sent to England as a specimen of American skill, created so much jealousy there that a bill forbidding its manufacture was introduced in Parliament, but not passed until 1750. Indications of copper ore were found not long after in Frederick and Lower Providence townships, and in the latter worked for a time, but not yielding a profit were abandoned. Marble was early discovered in White Marsh and Upper Merion, and the quarries have been successfully worked for a century at least. We have the record that Thomas Moore, the grandfather of Daniel O. Hitner, first began in 1785 to raise marble from the quarries now owned by the latter. Near by, Lentz's quarries were opened nearly as soon, and Daniel H. Dager, and later E. C. Potts, in Plymouth, and the Hendersons, in Upper Merion, have erected extensive machinery for producing marble. The working of lime-quarries and kilns all along the southern border of the county during many years has been, perhaps, the most extended and profitable form of domestic industry, other than farming, pursued in Montgomery County; in fact, it has been more permanently enriching than a like deposit of silver or gold would have been, the limestone formation extending wholly across our county, even out of the valley range, cropping out and coming down to our river, as at Port Kennedy and other places.

Other rich deposits of soapstone and bastard marble also, as in Lower Merion and Conshohocken, have led to extensive improvements for quarrying the same. At the era of which we are writing, the first quarter of the present century, the immense deposits of iron and clay since worked in the lower townships had not been discovered or opened by improvement; they will, however, be pertinent to the next chapter. It is proper here to refer generally to the enlarged barns and dwellings which gave place during the period named as against the stinted and inelegant buildings that superseded log edifices, so common the latter part of the past century. As farms increased in fertility, by the use of lime and more intelligent tillage, larger barns were needed, and this invited the

farm mansion to take a more spacious and elegant form to correspond; but neither agriculturist or artisan dreamed of the mighty changes soon to appear in the internal and domestic improvements of the labor-saving era, which was now at hand. For generations our fathers, except the very wealthy, had walked upon uncarpeted floors; women were used to field-work, milking, and other drudgery, and he was a fortunate youth who could secure all the three winter months as a period of common-school instruction—but we anticipate.

To explain the rise of the incoming era of manufacturing and commercial activity, and the prodigious improvements through invention, labor-saving machinery driven by water and steam, new methods of production, and so forth, we must glance backward a few years and point out some of the agencies that spurred the popular mind in that direction.

The last war with England for the time almost closed our ports to the admission of foreign manufactures, showing our statesmen how helpless we were as an exclusively agricultural nation; the debt caused by that war also had to be provided for. Within a few years after its close, therefore, Congress laid considerable imposts on foreign goods to increase the revenues, but chiefly to encourage home manufactures. It was not long, therefore, until cotton, woolen, and other mills sprang into existence all over the country to supply the home demand for textile fabrics, and of iron, steel, and other things. To handle the finances, also, a national bank was chartered for the Union, supplemented in our State (1814) by the incorporating of a bank of circulation, discount, and deposit in nearly every county of the State, which furnished more needed currency. This latter measure (creating also our Bank of Montgomery County) was carried over the veto of Governor Snyder, but those State institutions did not get into efficient operation for some time. In the meanwhile, nearly all the currency in use was of distant State banks, private bankers, and Spanish silver, of denominations from the dollar to sixteenths of that coin, the last called "fips." As the commerce of the Union was rising to its feet again, the want of intercommunication with the far West began to be felt most urgently. The three great cities of the Atlantic coast, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, turned their eyes to the rapidly-settling West, and demanded access to it by water communication of some kind. The only idea at that time was "internal improvement" by State means in constructing canals. Governor Clinton, of New York, had gotten his State to open the Hudson and Erie Canal, which Pennsylvania and Maryland hastened to follow by like works. This introduces us to the

PART III.—LABOR-SAVING OR IMPROVEMENT ERA.

In pursuance of the great object, water communication with the great West, our State as early as 1815 had revived the abandoned enterprise of 1792, to con-

nect the Schuylkill with the Susquehanna, and an act was passed that year chartering the Schuylkill Navigation Company, but the corporation was not effectually organized for several years. The failing supply of timber, however, and the recently-ascertained value of anthracite coal as a substitute fuel soon after put the navigation scheme forward without more delay, and it was so far under way that a few boats descended with coal in 1818; but the canal and navigation proper was not completed till 1826. This great work extended from Philadelphia to Port Carbon, in Schuylkill County, one hundred and eight miles, and cost two million nine hundred and sixty-six thousand four hundred and eighty dollars, or about twenty-seven thousand dollars per mile. It consisted of sixty-three miles of canal proper, and forty-five of slack-water navigation, made so by thirty-four dams. The original one hundred and nine locks, eighty feet long and seventeen broad, were enlarged in 1846, and so increased in capacity as to pass boats of one hundred and eighty tons, instead of sixty as before; and the shipping of coal, which began the first year at sixteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-six tons, increased steadily until by 1857 it had reached one million two hundred and seventy-five thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight tons, notwithstanding a railroad competition had been fully established. But the most important result of this great achievement to our county was the creation of water-power, taken up and utilized at Norristown and Conshohocken. Previous to this time there had been no manufactory of cotton or other textile fabrics in our county on the line of the Schuylkill, driven by its water-power. In 1826, McCredy's cotton-factory, a white-lead and stone-sawing mill were erected and soon went into operation, and not long after a rolling- and nail-mill, all driven by water-power drawn from the Navigation dam at Norristown. At Conshohocken, also, another stone-mill, a grist-mill, sheet-iron works and spade-factory of James Wood & Sons were put into operation by the surplus water of Plymouth dam. Within the limits of Montgomery County, and between it, Philadelphia, and Chester, the Navigation erected six dams, the lowest of them at Manayunk, hardly inferior as a source of power to that on the Merrimac at Lowell, Mass.

The next great public work crossing a corner of our county was the State undertaking to build a railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia, to connect by canal navigation with the Ohio at Pittsburgh. This was one of the first attempted railroads in the United States, and was finished soon after 1834. The next work in date and importance to us was the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad; the company was chartered in 1831, and the road finished to Norristown in 1834. This important line of rapid communication with the great metropolis started improvement into still greater activity at Norristown, Conshohocken, and other places by the way. Our

county town, from being a mere hamlet of one thousand and eighty-five inhabitants in 1830, sprang forward, nearly doubling its population each decade for many years. Conshohocken, unmarked on maps and unknown by name till then,—hardly a village, consisting of a mill, tavern, and half a dozen houses,—grew also within a few years into a borough of three or four thousand people, and all this notwithstanding a lack of energy and gross mismanagement of the railroad; for almost within a decade, through corrupt dealing of one of its early officers, the capital stock was considered sunk, and for a short time it went into other hands. At first the road scarcely made an effort to handle freight,¹ but still its influence in promoting business, concentrating population and enterprise throughout the southeastern border of our county was prodigious.

Contemporaneously with the opening of railroad communication to Philadelphia, the State Legislature enacted a public, or, as it was then called, a "free school" law, to provide for common-school instruction at public expense. This wise policy, although old in New England, was strange to the people of Pennsylvania, and especially our upper townships, who did not put it into full practical operation for some years, but as it gained way and favor with the people the enlarging influence of education spread rapidly, and improvement, material and social, took wing in every direction. This abrupt allusion to the public-school system in this connection is justified by the fact that we shall never know the mighty power of common schools as a factor in industrial and material progress.

Almost simultaneous with the events last recorded, Norristown started on her third career of advance and improvement. John Markley, the second improver, died July, 1834, and soon after his detached property, lying between Main Street and the river, on the line of Stony Creek, was put to sale by his executor, seeming for a time to hang on the auctioneer's tongue, but finally started with considerable spirit, until all was sold at what was thought good prices. Very soon after the Pawling farm, covering much of the northeastern part of the unimproved land of the borough, came into the hands of the "Land Company," consisting of John Boyer, Mordecai R. Moore, Jacob Adle, Jr., Lewis Ramsay, and W. H. Slingluff. About the same time, Feb. 24, 1834, an act of Assembly was passed appointing a commission, consisting of Alan W. Corson, Henry Scheetz, George Richards, and Evan Jones, to "widen, extend, lay out, and grade the streets of Norristown," which up to that time had no uniform grade or ascertained sidewalks, or when

¹ It is within the recollection of some of our older citizens that from before the opening of the road until about 1843,—eight or ten years,—the late David Heebner, with a four-horse wagon and another of two-horse capacity, hauled nearly all the freight (except, perhaps, nails, iron, and flour, which went by canal) back and forth for the merchants and factories of Norristown, occupying two days in making a return trip.

paved at all were covered with rude flag-stones without curbing or proper crossings, besides many of the houses on one side of Main Street were stilted up above the street, and on the other even below the roadway. The commission, with their surveyor, Mr. Gay, proceeded to widen all the "alleys" of the original survey and plot of twenty-eight feet into streets about fifty feet wide. Thus Lafayette, called "Brick Alley," Penn, "Court-House Alley," and Cherry were ordered to be widened, curbed, and paved, and the fences and stables set back to the line. As may be supposed, this created a ferment among the non-improvement class which required several years to allay. The commission also ordered Swede, below Airy, excavated, and Penn, between its terminus at east side of public square, also opened through those grounds, and excavated eight or ten feet;¹ they also ordered Airy Street, between De Kalb and Swede, opened and lowered nearly as much, and Swede Street straightened, which used to deflect to the right at Airy. Chestnut and Marshall, two new streets parallel with Airy, were laid out from Swede, graded and excavated nearly to the line of Green Street. It was on the north side of Airy near Swede, and on both sides of the latter, as well as on the two new streets, that the "Land Company" made their sales during the few following years. The same act of Assembly gave the Town Council enlarged powers, and ordinances were enacted July 27 and Aug. 13, 1836, enforcing the recommendations of the commission and carrying them into effect. The leading improvement men of the town, John B. Sterigere, Adam Slemmer, Levi Roberts, William H. Slingluff, and others, with the first-named always on the lead, pushed these reforms until they were accomplished, while cow-stables and board-fences "fell back" to the new line, and the flag sidewalks had to give place to those of curbed brick.

We now proceed to briefly describe the third enlargement of Norristown, which took place in pursuance of a new act of Legislature and a new commission, dating from April 7, 1845. The work of the first commission chiefly related to alterations on the original draft, widening alleys into streets, fixing sidewalks, and adding Marshall and Chestnut Streets to the old plot.

This second commission consisted of Jacob S. Yost, George Richards, Isaac Linderman, and William T. Morrison, who at once proceeded to carry out the express commands of the act. First they were required to widen Swede Street nearly to the borough line; to lay out Elm, Jacoby, and Oak Streets from Swede eastward to the true line of Green Street, thus adding six new blocks exactly in the rear and northwardly from what had been laid out previously, as

also to open De Kalb from Elm to Airy, and to lay out Green from Airy to Elm. A supplementary act, 1846, authorized the same commissioners to change the bed of Penn and Ford Streets, widen and straighten Main Street southeasterly from Ford, widen the bridge over Saw-Mill Run so as to bear the regulation sidewalks, and lay out Sandy Street (Sandy Hill road) eastward to David Cook's house, not less than forty feet wide.

Thus street extensions, lot sales, and building improvements had gone forward a few years longer at the county-seat, when much dissatisfaction was felt and expressed at the inconvenient and dilapidated state of the county buildings. Grand juries took the frequent recommendations of court in charge, and ordered that new ones be erected. Accordingly the commissioners purchased a large open lot east of the Episcopal Church, extending from Airy to Marshall Street. Le Brun, the architect, submitted a plan and front similar to the Eastern Penitentiary, castellated in style, which was adopted. It was erected of durable sandstone, sixty feet front by one hundred and thirty feet deep, provided with an airy corridor leading to forty cells in upper and lower tiers, designed with sufficient light and ventilation for the separate and solitary confinement of convicts at hard labor. It was built in 1851 at a cost of sixty-eight thousand dollars. Being finished late that year, the prisoners were removed, and the site of the old one cleared of the ancient material preparatory to the erection of a new court-house on the ground. The same architect prepared a plan fronting the building westwardly, instead of southwardly, according to popular wish as expressed through a town and afterwards a county public meeting called to consider the matter. The architect and commissioners alleged in defense of their purpose that the size and shape of the lot forbade a change. It was therefore built during 1852-54, fronting one hundred and ninety-six feet on Swede by sixty-four on Airy and Penn, of brick, faced with Montgomery County marble, and finished with a tall spire, clock, and bell, at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is probably the most magnificent building of the kind in the State. The steeple (which ought never to have been placed upon such a plain, oblong structure in preference to a dome) was soon found to leak, and a few years after was reduced in height to a handsome cupola, containing a new clock, made by Custer, Norristown, with also a bell of three thousand two hundred and thirty-two pounds weight.

As railroads, rapid transportation, and travel by steam-power lie at the base of our amazing progress in material improvement during the past two decades, we shall proceed to record in tabulated form the corporations and the tracks they have laid across our territory, as near as may be in the order of time as established.

Pennsylvania Railroad; original line built by the State, commenced about 1830, and finished between

¹ The dwelling of Conrad Hipple, which stood precisely where the Montgomery Hose house now stands, was so left above the street by the excavation at that point, that his son John used to say "that 'Sterigere's canal' compelled them to climb three or four steps to get into the cellar," which was literally true.

Philadelphia and Columbia about 1834; sold to the present corporation, with other State works, 1849; estimated capital now invested in all its roads, owned, leased, or controlled, according to Poor's Manual (1882), \$175,547,876.13.

Philadelphia and Reading proper, 98½ miles; chartered, 1833; opened, 1838-42; estimated capital of lines owned, leased, and controlled by the corporation (same authority), \$130,519,917.94.

Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown; chartered, 1831; opened, 1834; 17 miles; cost, \$2,246,900; leased, 1870, to the Philadelphia and Reading corporation for 999 years.

North Pennsylvania and branches, from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, 86½ miles; chartered, 1852; opened, 1857; cost, or associated capital, \$11,444,107.32.

Chester Valley; chartered, 1836, and part graded from Downingtown to West Conshohocken; work suspended about 1839; new company formed, 1851, including the original stockholders; terminus changed to Bridgeport; road opened, 1853; estimated cost, \$1,765,900.

Perkiomen Railroad, from Reading Railroad junction to Ernaus, Lehigh Co., 33½ miles; chartered, 1865; opened, 1875; cost, \$2,887,374.68.

Philadelphia and Newtown Railroad, 20 miles; opened, 1878; cost, \$1,900,000.

Colebrookdale Railroad, Pottstown to Barts, 12½ miles; chartered, 1865; opened, 1869; cost, \$668,210.50.

Northeast Pennsylvania Railroad, 9½ miles, Abington to Hartsville; opened, 1875; cost, \$292,056.26; leased, with the Stony Creek Railroad, to Reading Company, May, 1879, for 999 years.

Delaware and Bound Brook, from Jenkintown toward New York, 20½ miles; opened, 1876; also leased to the Reading at the same time as above, and for the same term.

Plymouth Railroad, chartered 1836; completed to Oreland (North Pennsylvania Railroad), 1868, about 8 miles.

Stony Creek, from Norristown to Lansdale, 10½ miles; chartered, 1870; opened, 1874; cost, \$497,138.23.

Norristown Junction Railroad, ½ mile; opened, 1880-81.

Pennsylvania and Schuylkill Valley Railroad, from Philadelphia to the coal regions, including the line from West Chester to Phoenixville, now building.¹

On the opening pages of this article we presented a list of the first churches and grist-mills of our infant county, as also the few early turnpikes, bridges, and the like. Completeness in such an undertaking is, of course, out of the question. Nevertheless, to compare the past with the present, we shall now add

lists, from available sources, of what the children have done in imitation of the fathers. To avoid duplicating some elsewhere recorded, numerous improvements of our day are omitted.

Churches known to have been Built or Rebuilt since 1830.—Friends' (Orthodox), Plymouth, erected 1830.

First Baptist, Norristown, erected 1833. Rebuilt 1876.

First Methodist Episcopal, Norristown, erected 1834. Rebuilt 1857.

St. Patrick, Norristown, erected 1836. Rebuilt 1859.

Lutheran and Reformed, Kulpsville, erected 1833.

Methodist Episcopal, Upper Dublin, erected 1833.

Baptist, Lower Providence, erected 1836. Rebuilt 1880.

Presbyterian, Jeffersonville, erected 1841. Rebuilt 1876.

Baptist, Bridgeport, erected 1843.

Presbyterian, Port Kennedy, erected 1845.

Providence Presbyterian, rebuilt about 1845, and again 1878.

Boehm's Reformed, rebuilt 1868.

Church of the Ascension, Norristown, erected 1847.

Trinity Lutheran, Norristown, erected 1849. Rebuilt 1863.

Friends', Norristown, erected 1851.

German Baptist (Green Tree), erected 1846.

St. Peter's Lutheran, Barren Hill. Rebuilt 1847.

Church of the Redeemer, Lower Merion, 1848.

First Presbyterian, Norristown. Rebuilt 1855.

Central Presbyterian, Norristown, erected 1856.

Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal, Norristown, erected 1845. Rebuilt 1853.

Oak Street Methodist Episcopal, Norristown, erected 1854.

Ebenezer Methodist Protestant (colored), erected 1850.

Presbyterian, Springfield, erected 1857.

Mennonist, Kulpsville. Rebuilt 1854.

Methodist Episcopal, Evansburg, erected 1844.

German Baptist, Norristown, erected 1859.

Lutheran and Reformed, White Marsh, erected 1818.

Lutheran and Reformed, Sumneytown, erected 1859.

St. James' Episcopal, Evansburg. Rebuilt 1850.

Plymouth, Friends'. Partially rebuilt 1860. Destroyed by fire and rebuilt 1866-67.

St. Augustus, Lutheran, Trappe. Rebuilt.

St. Paul's Lutheran, Lower Merion. Rebuilt 1873.

Presbyterian, Huntingdon Valley, erected 1861.

Evangelical Association, Norristown, 1859.

St. Luke's Reformed, Trappe. Rebuilt about 1874.

Methodist Episcopal, Jarrettsville, erected 1866.

Evangelical Association, Plymouth, 1870.

Baptist, White Marsh.

Methodist Episcopal, North Wales.

Baptist, North Wales.

Presbyterian, Bridgeport, erected 1875.

Haws Avenue Methodist Episcopal, Norristown, erected 1875.

¹ The North Pennsylvania, associated roads, and all the short lines built and running partly or entirely in our county were (1882) leased, owned, or operated by the Reading corporation.

St. Paul's German Lutheran, Norristown, erected 1872.

Baptist, Shannonville, erected 1881.

Puff's Reformed, Upper Dublin. Rebuilt.

Trinity Christian, Freeland, erected 1853.

Trinity Christian, Skippackville, erected 1858.

Methodist Episcopal, Upper Hanover.

Methodist Episcopal, Cheltenham.

Schwenkfelder, Worcester.

Methodist Episcopal, Montgomery.

Besides the above, there are several churches erected in the period which are recorded among the specialties noticed in the review of the larger boroughs.

Colleges and Higher Seminaries.—St. Charles Borromeo, Catholic, Lower Merion, buildings erected 1866-71; Pennsylvania Female College, Collegeville, 1851; Ursinus College (formerly Freeland Seminary), Collegeville, buildings erected 1848; Oakland Female Seminary, 1846-48; Cottage Seminary, Pottstown, 1850; Hill School, Pottstown, 1852; Washington Hall, Trappe; Frederick Institute; Tremont, Norristown, 1844; North Wales Academy; Centre Square Seminary; High School, Norristown.

Recent Turnpikes.—The following are some of the turnpikes constructed since 1830: Perkiomen and Sumneytown, built 1840; Conshohocken and Three Tuns, 1847; Bridgeport and King of Prussia, 1853; Spring House and Sumneytown, 1848; Norristown and Centre Square; Willow Grove and Doylestown; Goshenhoppen and Green Lane, 1851; Limekiln Road pike, Middle Road, Willow Grove.

Bridges.—The following are the most important bridge structures erected during the period under consideration: Great stone bridge, erected 1838, over Schuylkill, by the Reading Railroad, at Black Rock tunnel; Perkiomen, near Shannonville, 1834; Pawling's, rebuilt 1840; Swedes' Ford, over Schuylkill, Norristown, 1848; Phoenixville and Mont Clare, 1845; Limerick Bridge, 1849; Rqyer's Ford, 1840, swept away and rebuilt 1850; Black Rock, over Schuylkill, 1860; Port Kennedy, 1849; Madison, Pottstown, 1868; Mattson's Ford, Conshohocken, about 1840, swept away and rebuilt 1850; De Kalb Street bridge, Norristown, rebuilt about 1860; Schwenksville, over Perkiomen; Hunsberger's, over Perkiomen, at Arcola and Yerkes Stations; Stone bridge over Stony Creek, Norristown; also one over same stream at Marshall and Elm Streets; over Saw-Mill Run at Marshall; also Penn and Oak Streets, Norristown.

Before describing the prodigious improvements of the county at large, we turn aside to present in contrast the now twelve boroughs which have grown out of the two existing, 1830, at the close of the second era, bringing a brief and imperfect notice of them up to the present time.

Norristown (Continued).—Notwithstanding the three previously distinct enlargements, 1801, 1834, 1845, the people were not satisfied with its bound-

aries. Land dealers and speculators had sold into the hands of builders or third owners most of the lots offered at former public sales, and many enterprising men were anxious to have town limits extended again. Accordingly, another act of Assembly was passed 1852, appointing a third commission, consisting of Philip Super, Charles F. Jenkins, and John Thompson, who proceeded to carry the western boundary across Stony Creek, and up the river to the western line of Montgomery Cemetery, nearly half a mile, but leaving that institution in Norriton; thence northward to the Plymouth road, about two miles from Schuylkill; thence by that road eastward nearly as far, and thence southwestwardly to the river again near Magee's lime-works. This fourth extension took another large slice from Plymouth, and several hundred acres from Norriton, making the borough nearly two miles square, and adding all the First and much of the Fifth and Sixth Wards. The commissioners, before surrendering their trust, laid out all the added new territory into streets, naming them after land-holders and the distinguished public men of the town and county, thus leaving no unsettled lines for future improvers or builders to alter or dispute. They also ordered Main Street raised several feet at Stony Creek, and that stream spanned with a new stone bridge of a width to bear the usual sidewalks. This new structure, much higher than the old, with the cutting down and widening of the street up Chain's Hill, makes the entrance to and exit from the town by that great avenue both easy and convenient. This changed width, with straightened course, and cutting down also of Knox's Hill and filling of a hollow, extended the improvement to the borough line on the west. The year following this enlargement, L. E. Corson and Gabriel Kohn purchased the Chain farm, west of Stony Creek, sold the lots, and now that ground contains probably as much population as the whole borough in 1820. This last resort to the Legislature, thirty years ago, will certainly serve the county town for at least fifty years to come. Almost within the period just named Norristown has erected six spacious school buildings, the last for a high school, which is an edifice of rare taste and classic proportions.

The chief public or corporate buildings of the borough built during the era are the following: Norristown Insurance and Water Company's works, erected 1847, and greatly enlarged, with new basin, 1879; Montgomery Cemetery, 1848; Norristown Gas Company's works, constructed 1853; market-house, covering the square from Airy to Marshall, built about 1855; Norris City Cemetery, founded 1858; Montgomery National Banking-House, erected 1854, and First National building, 1869; Farmers' Market (formerly Reiff's), established about 1868; Norristown Library building, erected 1859; Odd-Fellows' Hall, erected 1850; Soldiers' Monument, nineteen feet high, erected in the public square 1870; Music Hall, with

accommodations for Masonic lodge and post-office; Western Market-House and Hall, at Kohn and Marshall Streets. Conspicuous among Norristown's latest public improvements is the great State Hospital for the Insane. The fire department of the borough consists of the Norris, Humane, and Montgomery Hose and Steam Fire-Engines, and the Fairmount Hose or Hook-and-Ladder Company. All of these associations have erected large three-story brick engine-houses with capacious halls; the first especially is one of the stateliest edifices in the town, and it is not an over-estimate to value the apparatus and real estate of all the firemen of Norristown at near a hundred thousand dollars.

Pottstown.—Very soon after the completion of the Norristown Railroad, which started the villages of the lower Schuylkill, the great Philadelphia and Reading was opened to the public along and through the whole southwestern border of the county, furnishing another rapid way to Philadelphia market. The opening of this road started Pottstown from its sleep of nearly a century, a place which enjoys the rare distinction of being the first laid-out town in the county, having been surveyed and designed for a city by John Potts in 1753, thus antedating Norristown over thirty years. Like his great exemplar, William Penn, he placed the streets at right angles and in line with the cardinal points, and High or Main Street, like Market Street, Philadelphia, was laid out near a hundred feet wide. But notwithstanding its site, almost level as a floor, seemed formed for a city far above the line of overflow from the river, and in the midst of rich bottom land, above and below, it improved little until the railroad broke in upon its rural slumber, about 1842. It was, however, incorporated as a borough in 1815, and for many years from that period justly sought to become a county-seat of adjoining parts of Chester, Berks, and Montgomery Counties, under various names, but finally "Madison." That enterprise failed through purely selfish and political motives among the people of the opposing county towns; but Pottstown advanced, nevertheless, through the new-born energy already described. Since 1845 its three churches have increased to ten, including the following: Episcopal, 1833; Methodist Episcopal, 1839; St. Aloysius' (Catholic), 1850; Presbyterian, 1853; First Baptist, 1859; Salem Church (Evangelical Association), 1870; African Methodist Episcopal Church, same year. During this period also Friends' Meeting was rebuilt (1875), and the Reformed and Lutheran

Churches erected separate edifices, which were finished 1870 and 1872.

The manufacturing industry of the borough has rested on a solid basis for many years, there being several corporations combining very heavy capital, and in matters of town improvements, such as gas, hydrant-water, markets, and the like; the first was secured by a company, which erected works in 1858; the second by another corporation, 1869; and the last by another, still earlier, which also furnishes a public hall, with additional lodge-rooms above.

The fire department of Pottstown is now well organized, having two steam fire-engines, the companies being named "Good-Will" and "Philadelphia"; they have hose-carriages annexed, and all their apparatus is of the most efficient description.

The school department has two or three large houses, including the former academy building. Like Norristown, the borough has passed its original barriers two or three times, there being extensive additions of laid-out and improved streets on the north, and especially eastward, now being rapidly covered with buildings. The large blast-furnace just over the Manatawny, added to the immense iron-works and other manufactures of iron in the borough proper, gives Pottstown a fair claim to contest with Conshohocken the title of "iron-clad." Pottstown has founded two public cemeteries, a little out of town,— "Pottstown" and "Edgewood." The town maintains two or three well-conducted newspapers, and from its grand site, and public-spirited, wealthy inhabitants also, we infer that at no distant day it will become a considerable city. Population (by census 1880), 5305.

Conshohocken.—The manufacturing town of Montgomery County is Conshohocken, which at the opening of the era under consideration hardly had a place on any printed map; its population now cannot be less than five thousand souls. When Plymouth dam and the aqueduct over the creek of that name were being built by the Navigation Company, a few acres of land adjoining were purchased by it for convenience in prosecuting its work at that place, which, after the canal was finished, were sold to John Freedley and James Wells, of Norristown. The latter built a hotel and store on the line of the railroad (site of present station), and the former erected below the canal on the river bank a mill for sawing marble, which was run by water-power for some years by Freedley & Heebner, the senior partner supplying much of the stone from quarries worked or owned by him in Massachusetts. A few years later they sold the residue of their purchase in lots to improvers, which was the beginning of the town. David Harry erected also a flouring-mill on the bank of the river (site of the present print-works), and just above it, driven also by water-power of the canal company, James Wood erected, 1832, a mill to manufacture spades, saws, and other tools, as also sheet-iron.

¹ The author recalls an incident worth recording here to show how the railroad broke in upon settled notions and habits of farmers of the upper townships: An enterprising Philadelphian, about 1845, passed up to Pottstown, and thence came downward to Norristown, soliciting farmers on the way to contract for daily supplies of milk, deliverable at the stations, for consumption in Philadelphia, without securing a single contract, although he offered cash on delivery. Farmers had not thought of it, and were afraid to try what has now grown into an immense trade.

These mills were the nucleus from which the present immense manufactures of the place have sprung. It is needless to add more, as these will be treated of elsewhere. The further extension of streets and building improvements was promoted by sales of land eastward of the town by Isaac Jones, along Hector Street, and later by Benjamin Harry, who sold nineteen acres along Fayette Street, on the rear centre of the town. That main avenue, turnpiked in 1847 (which was the township line between Plymouth and White Marsh), is already adorned by numerous palatial mansions, and by a handsome Episcopal Church, chapel, and adjacent rectory, which last property in completeness would do credit to any city. The borough has also a Presbyterian, Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, and an African Methodist Church, as also a handsome public hall, with market and lodge-rooms combined, the last three stories and a Mansard roof, built by a company, 1872. Two other corporations, chartered a few years ago, have erected water- and gas-works. The Washington Hose and Steam Fire-Engine Company erected in 1878 a handsome and substantial building for their steamer and hose-carriage, which, with the superior apparatus, is valued at twelve thousand dollars. In addition to a substantial open iron bridge over the river, Conshohocken has two large public school buildings, and another owned by the Catholics. Considerable attention has been given recently to grading, curbing, and paving the sidewalks, and the population is increasing quite as rapidly as any town of the county. It was chartered May, 1850.

West Conshohocken.—This new borough, formerly called by an Indian name, Baligomingo, now just entering its second decade as a corporate town (chartered 1874), owes its chief importance to the valuable water-power of Gulf Creek and to the extensive woolen manufactures of George Bullock and others near by, as also the extensive blast-furnace of Moorehead & Co. The latter works are established on territory taken from Lower Merion, and the former belonged to Upper Merion, the borough limits as in the case of East Conshohocken being taken from two adjoining townships. Population (1880), 1462. Most of the manufactories of the borough line the ravine of Gulf Creek, and being so situated the town offers little opportunity for street improvements, and yet its one or two avenues, as also the upper ones, are kept in superior condition. Here, in this mountain-like glen, fifty years ago, Bethel Moore successfully carried on the manufacture of woolen cloths, the first in our county. The borough contains a number of mills, a church, and some school buildings, as also a reservoir on the hillside to provide water for extinguishing fires.

Bridgeport.—This is the fourth borough of the county in order of incorporation, being one year younger than Conshohocken, its charter dating Feb. 27, 1851. It was in its early history called Evans-

ville, after its then owner, Elisha Evans. It possesses a number of manufactories of textile fabrics, a paper-mill, market-house and hall combined, a Baptist and a Presbyterian Church, and the extensive depots of the Reading and Chester Valley Railroads. It also has a number of stores, and just below its corporate limits perhaps the largest manufactory of mixed woollens on the line of the Schuylkill, owned by the Lees Brothers. The population of Bridgeport is 1802.

Hatborough.—The name of this lower end borough comes down to us from colonial times, said to have been named from a manufactory of hats established there before the Revolution, though the village was as often called "The Billet," or "Crooked Billet," from a tavern sign which bore that name or symbol, no doubt of English importation. The place is one of the oldest settled districts of the county, and is full of historical and legendary remains. It was the residence of Col. Robert Lollar, of Revolutionary fame, and Hon. Nathaniel B. Boileau, both distinguished and active business men in the early days of our county. It contains a public library, the oldest and most extensive in our bounds, an academy, with many handsome residences and churches. Hatborough is no exception to the rule that our recent boroughs owe their corporate existence to the railroad, as the locality was densely settled for years past, but only erected into a municipality in 1871, when being opened to railroad travel. The borough contains also two or three schools, which occupy the academy; it has a weekly paper, and a handsome monument to commemorate the resting-place of soldiers killed by the British during the Revolution. Population (1880), 586.

Jenkintown.—This younger sister of Hatborough was chartered 1874, also made up mainly of old settled families in Abington township, and organized into a borough to provide local improvements. It has one of the oldest Presbyterian Church buildings, and near by one of the oldest Friends' in the county. It contains also an Episcopal, a Catholic, and a Methodist Church, and numerous fine buildings of the olden style, as also some of modern elegance. There have been recently built a bank, a large school building, and a Masonic Hall. Population, 810.

Lansdale.—This young thriving borough, which only dates its charter from 1872, owes its rare distinction as a manufacturing place to the North Pennsylvania, the Stony Creek and Doylestown Branches of that railroad, which intersect at that point. Heebner's agricultural machine-works are famous all over the Union, as also known in places abroad. It is taken from Gwynedd and Hatfield townships, is fully surveyed and carefully laid out, and for a town of its age is wonderfully improved. It lies over a plain on both sides of the North Pennsylvania Railroad; it has two or three public schools, a Reformed and a Methodist Church, a bank, and a weekly newspaper.

It is destined to be a place of great importance, and its population, at present 798, is growing rapidly. For the purpose of supplying pure water it has put down an artesian well.

North Wales.—This is the elder sister of the borough just described, being distant from it about two miles, and chartered in 1869. It was taken from Gwynedd township, and is situated on the Sumneytown and Spring House turnpike, on elevated ground, and beside the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Like its neighbor, it has grown up within little over a decade. It contains a Reformed, Baptist, Lutheran, and Methodist Episcopal Church, two or three school buildings, and a fine seminary, a steam-flouring mill, bell foundry, and other manufactures, as also a weekly newspaper. The town has been carefully surveyed and laid out into streets, and active means have been employed to place its avenues and walks in good condition; population (1880), 673.

Green Lane.—This is one of the latest boroughs, chartered 1875, and has been surveyed and laid out into streets and building lots. It is situated on Perkiomen Creek, in Marlborough township, on the Sumneytown and Spring House pike, and covers one hundred and fifty-four acres of ground. It is the old locality of Schall's Forge, which was famous in its day, and as it is adjacent to the Perkiomen Railroad, it will doubtless grow rapidly. Population, last census, 187.

East Greenville.—This borough is taken out of Upper Hanover township, and is also situated near the Perkiomen Railroad; it was incorporated 1875, and contains considerable improvements, consisting of a seminary for both sexes, one or two churches, schools, cigar manufactories, and other industries. It is on Green Lane and Goshenhoppen turnpike. Population, 331.

Royer's Ford.—This youngest of the boroughs was chartered 1879. It is a thriving manufacturing town, taken out of the lower corner of Limerick township, and is situated on the Schuylkill, where the river was formerly crossed by a deep, dangerous ford. There is a substantial bridge here now, connecting it with the borough of Spring City, in Chester County. Some years ago an extensive stove foundry was established there, which, with other manufactures, have caused an influx of population. There have been recently erected two or three churches, and a fire company has been organized. The streets are being graded and rapidly improved. Population, 558.

The foregoing hasty review of the boroughs was not undertaken or designed as a full exhibit of the material development of large centres of population, but only to show how corporate towns spring up as by magic in this labor-saving, railroad age. But to complete the picture we must name in order the other villages of the county which are on a like career, such as Trappe, Freeland, Collegeville,

Schwenksville, Iron Bridge, Gilbertsville, and Sumneytown; Valley Forge, Port Kennedy, Swedesburg, Spring Mill, Pencoyd, and West Manayunk, on the line of the Schuylkill; Barren Hill, Marble Hall, Plymouth Meeting, Flourtown, Edge Hill, Cheltenham, Ashborne, Kulpville, and Centre Square, in the centre; Ardmore, Bryn Mawr, Merion Square, and the rural seats (almost rivaling the outlying villas which once stood around ancient Rome) now spreading over the plateau beside the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Lower Merion.

But new ideas and methods of living are not confined to towns and villages, they extend to the remotest farm-house. Free schools and improved land, with ready access to market, have excited all over the county a desire for more easy and efficient methods of farming and other production. Years ago farmers threw aside sickles, scythes, and hand-rakes, resolving to keep abreast of the times by using horse-power implements to cultivate, gather, and prepare farm products for market. Thus by improved tillage upon limed land, with use of other fertilizers, crops have been nearly doubled; and now, instead of spending two months of exhaustive labor, as formerly, to gather and store a harvest, it is done in a fortnight. Thus, also, increased profit in agriculture excited a desire for more comfortable dwellings, capacious barns, more elegant equipages and attire, as also handsomer churches, and more roomy and convenient school-houses.

Travelers on the continent of Europe inform us that in many parts, especially in rural departments of France, the people are seen using the rude implements of husbandry and wearing the same style of attire that their fathers and mothers wore almost centuries ago; while here, on the contrary, observant people of advanced years express wonder and astonishment on visiting hardware-stores and other depots of merchandise, at beholding new, handy, ingenious, and often almost unimaginable contrivances for farmers', householders', and mechanics' uses. And no well-filled grocery is without manufactured viands, syrups, and canned edibles without number, showing to what a prodigious stretch of activity the industrial mind of the country is brought in this labor-saving or rather labor-combination era.

No sooner did the railroad get into operation across our territory than the telegraph wire followed it, thus putting us into instantaneous communication with the outside world. Now, poles and wires pass along many leading highways, as along all railroads; and still again the telephone, which enables us to converse with friends or correspondents in distant places, is also established in most of our chief towns; but, more wonderful than all, the electric light is coming, which will nearly actualize the Bible expression, "There shall be no night," for the sun or its reflex, electricity, almost turns night into pure daylight. But the two grandest elevators—we might say insti-

tutions—of society in this last quarter of the century are the reaping- or mowing-machine of the farmer and sewing-machine of the household. By their use the man or woman who employs either has quadrupled his or her productive power, thus approximating the philosophic principle of the machine itself,—“an instrument that *produces*, but *consumes* nothing.”

Our proximity to the great cities and large manufacturing towns has also nearly revolutionized agriculture in another particular. The farmers of Montgomery County, instead of raising beef, pork, and mutton for Philadelphia market, as formerly, have to some extent come to consuming meat grown and fattened on the great plains of the far West, and it is no unusual thing to see beef-cattle driven through our streets bearing the brands of herders of Texas or Arizona. Thus transformed, husbandry in our county largely takes the exclusive type of “the dairy,” boys and men doing the milking, while the product is worked into marketable shape at “creameries,” now recently built and furnished all over the county, the latter worked also by men and boys, while many of our mothers and sisters only ply the needle and sewing-machine, or perhaps finger the piano or harp.

Another institution of the present, though not material in nature, must be mentioned in this connection as at the bottom of nearly half the town improvements which have sprung up during this era,—we refer to building, savings, and loan associations. These enable mechanical and manufacturing employés in our towns to build themselves homes, with a reasonably sure opportunity of paying for them in installments, by help of loans which cannot be foreclosed until savings have secured a dwelling free of debt.

But in nothing has the progress of society been more marked and surprising than in the various social or voluntary associations to protect individual members against the ills of life, as beneficial and insurance companies, such as fire, life, health, and accident insurance companies, including farmers' institutes, fairs, and the like.

The Montgomery Agricultural Society was formed, and buildings erected at Springtown, two miles north-east of Norristown, as early as 1848, which had a successful career for several years, its fairs being well attended and salutary in their influence. A few years after it was removed to near Norristown, and merged into the “East Pennsylvania Agricultural and Mechanical Society,” which continued a number of years; but dissensions arising, many members of the original society reorganized under the old name, and purchased land at Ambler, Upper Dublin, and erected new buildings, which after some years has somewhat declined again, in consequence of the predominance of the sporting over the strictly farming class of patrons. These county agricultural associations and fairs, when properly conducted, cannot be too highly commended as educational institutions.

After nearly thirty years' experience the various fire, storm, and live-stock insurance companies have come to be among our most valued corporations, furnishing as they do reliable insurance at cost.

CHAPTER IX.

THE SCHUYLKILL.¹

THE river Schuylkill has its origin from two small streams which rise in the Broad Mountain, in Rush township, Schuylkill Co. Following its windings to where it empties into the Delaware, which is five miles below Philadelphia, its total length is about one hundred and twenty-five miles, flowing in its general course, a southeasterly direction. Its principal tributaries in Schuylkill County are the Little Schuylkill, Bear, and Tumbling Creeks; in Berks County, Maiden and Tulpehocken Creeks; in Montgomery County, Manatawny, Perkiomen, and Stony Creeks; in Chester County, Pigeon and French Creeks; and in Philadelphia, the Wissahickon. Following its courses the Schuylkill laves the shores of Montgomery County for about forty miles.

On it in this distance are located nine townships and six boroughs, namely: Pottsgrove, Limerick, Upper Providence, Lower Providence, Norriton, Plymouth, White Marsh, Upper Merion, and Lower Merion townships; and Pottstown, Royer's Ford, Norristown, Bridgeport, Conshohocken, and West Conshohocken boroughs. Within these limits it is spanned by no less than thirteen noble bridges; railroads pass on its eastern and western margins, while itself has been made navigable for boats of one hundred and eighty tons. These grand improvements, wonderful to relate, have been chiefly effected within three-fourths of a century. They show the energy, the thrift and enterprise of our countrymen in these latter days, for two hundred and sixty-eight years have passed away since its first discovery by the European. What a subject is here offered for reflection!

Within these limits there are no mountains, though the country is most agreeably diversified by undulating hills and valleys, interspersed with towns, villages, and various manufacturing establishments, all beautifully situated by its banks, or nestled near by in some lateral valley. Though not on a grand scale, yet few valleys in any country for the same distance can boast of more lovely and varied picturesque scenery, sometimes meandering through broad cultivated fields and fertile plains, on which are studded, like gems in a casket, substantial stone houses and barns; next, on some eminence, may be seen an elegant country-seat; then it sweeps past bits of wood-

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

land, tufting the hill-slopes, or contracted by a bolder bluff of rocks; then, again, follow in succession the park-like islands, so gently reposing on its bosom, and the long stretches of green meadow. Here is to be found the *utile et dulce* of the ancients to a greater degree than perhaps in any other section of equal extent in our wide-spread republic. And however much the hand of improvement may alter this valley it will still present those ever-varying succession of scenes which charm the landscape and are the admiration of every traveler.

In the year 1609, Capt. Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the service of the Dutch East India Company, it is believed, touched at the mouth of what is now known as Delaware Bay; but, finding shoal water and fearful of grounding, he retired, and in a few days after entered the harbor of New York and sailed up the river to which his name has been given. In the summer of 1610, it is said, Lord Delaware, while on his voyage to Virginia as Governor, entered the bay which now bears his name, as well as the large river that empties into it. In 1612 the Dutch commenced settlements at Fort Orange, now Albany, and at Manhattan Island, the present site of the city of New York. Capt. Hendrickson, a Dutchman, having built a yacht at Manhattan, called the "Onrust," which in English means *restless*, of only sixteen tons burden, set out on a voyage of discovery in 1616. From a map which he made of this expedition, it would appear as if he had sailed along the coast from Nova Scotia to the capes of Virginia. While on this trip he entered Delaware Bay and ascended its river as far as the Schuylkill, which he entered a short distance, and in consequence is, therefore, entitled to the honor of being its discoverer.

The origin of any name that has for a long time been applied to an object which in itself is permanent and likely to remain so is ever interesting to the inhabitants of the vicinity, especially when of a local nature. In consequence, before proceeding further in this undertaking, it may be well to venture on an explanation, if not rather an investigation of the name of Schuylkill, as well as of several others that have been applied to it. The Indians, it appears, had several names for this stream. One was "Nittabokunk," which we know was applied in 1655, if not earlier. In the deeds of purchase from the Indians to William Penn, in 1683 and 1685, it is called "Manaiunk." John Heckewelder, the missionary, says it was called by the natives "Ganschewehanne," which signified, in their language, a stream whose falls and ripples make a noise. Mr. Heckewelder's statement is doubted, for the reason that no authority has yet been found to corroborate that the Indians had ever called it by this name. The Swedes, as may be seen on Peter Lindstrom's map of "New Sweden," made in 1655, also called it the "Linde Kilen," or Linden Stream, from the large trees of this kind that grew along its banks. Its present name of Schuylkill

was given it by the Dutch, very probably by Capt. Hendrickson, in 1616; if not, it bore this name at least seventeen years later. By means of a rare work, entitled "Woordenboek der Nederduitsche in Fransche Taalen," by François Halma, published at Amsterdam, in 1729, we are enabled to give some light as to the origin of the Dutch name of this stream. Schuil, or Schuilen, in the Dutch signifies *concealed* or *hidden*, that is, by land or otherwise; Kil signifies a *channel, stream, or river*. Therefore the meaning of Schuil-Kil, or Schuilen-Kil (the way it is spelled in the Dutch, and as it should be now written), is *Hidden River, or Concealed Stream*. This name was given it by its discoverers from the fact of its mouth being so concealed by several low islands that the river cannot be found till actually entered, to the truth of which the writer can vouch from personal observation while ascending the Delaware and entering the Schuylkill.

Respecting a knowledge of this river, we can also glean some valuable additional information from early maps. The map of New Netherlands accompanying John Ogilby's "America," published at London in 1671, is remarkable for having it denoted thereon as the "Schuylkill," precisely the orthography of this day. According to Roggeveen's map, published at Amsterdam in 1676, its stream is represented up to about the present town of Manayunk. In Gabriel Thomas' "Historical and Geographical Account of the Province of Pensilvania," printed at London in 1698, the Schuylkill is represented from its union with the Delaware upwards of one-third its length, with the Wissahickon, Perkiomen, and the Manatawny, and their several leading branches emptying therein, with great accuracy considering so early a date, clearly demonstrating that at that time all of the present territory of Montgomery County must have been pretty well explored. In consequence this map possesses an unusual interest, which it appears has hitherto entirely escaped the observation of our historians.

Orders were given in 1633 to Arent Corsson, the commissary of Fort Nassau, by authority of Governor Van Twiller, of Manhattan, to purchase a tract of land on the Schuylkill on which to erect a fort; for the Dutch had this year commenced upon its waters the vigorous prosecution of the fur trade with the natives, particularly for that of the beaver, regarded as not only the most valuable but profitable of all the peltries. This traffic had so increased along this valley that in 1643 no less than two thousand one hundred and twenty-seven packages of skins were shipped at one time to Europe. By 1648, Corsson concluded his purchase from several Indian chiefs to the satisfaction of the West India Company, a record of which was placed in their office. The fort was now soon completed, called "Beverrede," and was stated to be a place remarkably well situated, and was named thus on account of the beaver trade which was carried on there so extensively with the Indians. This fort, it is

supposed, stood at or near the present Gray's Ferry, near the lower or western extremity of the city of Philadelphia. This trade, it appears, had increased so by 1656 that the documents of the company speak of it as the "great beaver trade of the Schuylkill." The result was that the business so stimulated the enterprise of the Indians that by constant and persistent trapping and hunting the animals became scarce and higher prices were demanded. These skins were also used for currency, and in the payment for imported goods; the standard value fixed on each by the Governor was eight guilders, or 18s. 4d., equivalent to three dollars, no inconsiderable value for that time. Their greatest resort, the Little Schuylkill, in consequence was called by the Delaware Indians "*Tamaquan*," signifying the Beaver Stream, from whence *Tamaqua*, the name of this animal. The Dutch under the auspices of the company, being actuated by mere traffic and a love for gain, did little for the progress or development of the country, hence at last their easy subjugation by the English.

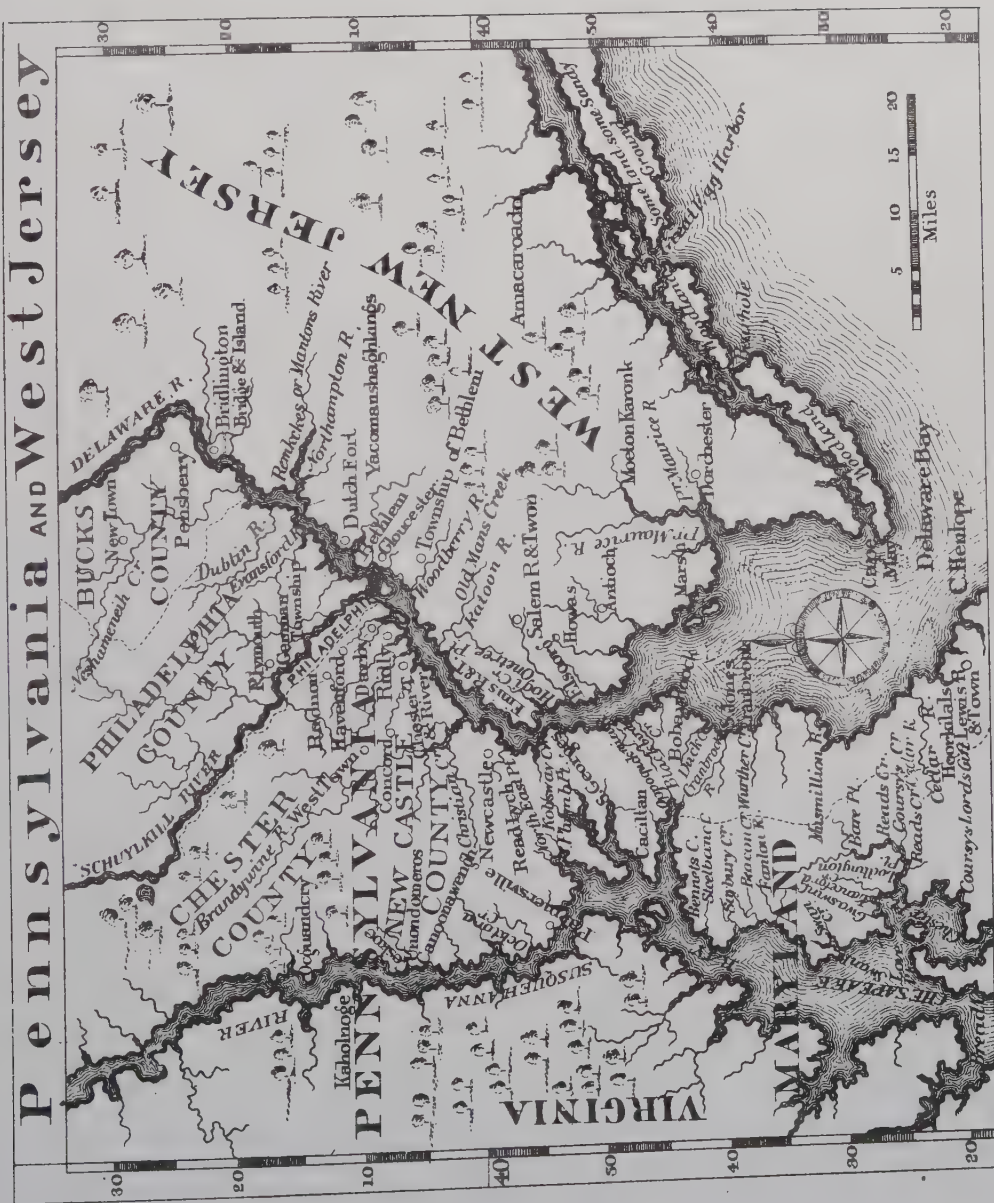
Though unknown to the generality of our people, the Schuylkill was about a century and a half ago the scene of a violent struggle between those who resided on its shores in this county and those who navigated its waters in canoes from the upper country, now better known as Berks, while on their voyages with produce to the Philadelphia markets. This was a contest that lasted many years, and in which both parties contended for their respective interests, which here unfortunately came in conflict. With what novelty at the present day must we view such a struggle, when we reflect on the many and mighty changes that man and time have wrought on this river. When we behold its canals, with their deeply-laden boats, its several railroads, with their long dark trains, the many thriving towns and villages that adorn its banks, and the many busy manufactories and quiet, pleasant villa residences, what a tale is told of progress! To the period to which we refer hamlets and villages were unknown; even the spot where is now our populous county-seat was perchance unmarked by a single house. The hills and the valleys were covered with their majestic ancient forests to the very shores, with the exception of here and there, where occasionally the hardy settlers had effected clearings and erected rude log dwellings. The contrast is enough to make one smile, especially now, when we reflect that the dispute which we intend to speak of simply originated from the obstructions placed in the channels of the Schuylkill by the shoremen for the purpose of assisting them to catch fish, and which considerably impeded, if it did not really render the navigation thereof dangerous.

It appears that as early as 1683, when William Penn and his colonists had not been a year in this country, that an act had been passed against the erecting of racks, wears, or dams in any navigable waters which might otherwise hinder the free inter-

course thereon, and also tend greatly to diminish the brood of fish. Through the influence of Governor Penn another act was passed in the year 1700, with the intent of more effectually securing this object. After this, from what we have been enabled to ascertain, the matter remained quiet for a number of years, or with but little agitation, till in May, 1724, when the Governor's Council introduced "A bill entitled an act for demolishing and removing fishing dams, wears, and kedles set across the river Schuylkill," which was read and ordered to be returned with amendments. It next appears that the Council on the 15th of August, 1730, passed a law entitled "An Act to prevent the erecting of wears, dams, etc., within the river Schuylkill." Yet even this was found to be not altogether sufficient. It was by an act passed in 1734 further strengthened and rendered more effectual. The shoremen made a strong effort, in the years 1735 and 1736, to get an amendment, or rather a repeal, so as to get permission to erect wears in the months of April and May of every year, which was as warmly resisted by the navigators, or those living on the upper parts of the Schuylkill. The Governor, Patrick Gordon, being also opposed to any permission of the kind being given, the shoremen at length yielded so far as to look for any redress for their grievances from the Legislature.

It became a matter of complaint against the shoremen that for several miles above the racks and wears, they were in the habit of riding their horses in the river and striking the water as they came downwards with stakes and long brushes, so as to drive and frighten the fish into them, to their great diminution; that they carried stones into the river to hold the stakes and wears, which not only obstructed but rendered navigation difficult and dangerous. They were also charged on these occasions, while chasing fish, of bringing the young people together, who would become riotous and quarrelsome, "which was a reproach to good order, peace, and tranquillity." A number of depositions were taken in March, 1732, by George Boone, a justice of the peace residing in the township of Oley, in the present Berks County, but then belonging to Philadelphia, as did likewise the intervening territory now comprised in Montgomery. These Mr. Boone, who was equally interested with his neighbors, transmitted to the Governor and Legislature, and the result was the stringent enactment of 1734, to which reference has been made. To these depositions we are indebted for the following adventures encountered by the navigators of Amity and Oley townships while on their canoe voyages to Philadelphia in 1731 and 1732.

Marcus Hulings states that as he was going down the Schuylkill with a canoe loaded with wheat it struck against a fish-dam and took in a great deal of water, which damaged the wheat considerably, causing nearly a total loss of the load. He further says that on another occasion his canoe got in a similar



MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA AND WEST JERSEY, 1698.

predicament, and he would have lost his whole load of wheat if he had not leaped into the river, and with much labor succeeded in preventing it from swinging around, otherwise it would have been capsized by the current. In so doing he "suffered very much in his body by reason of ye water and cold." Again, on another occasion, he got fast on one of the rack-dams, and only by great hazard escaped with his life and freight. In the month of February, while it was extremely cold, Jonas Jones relates that he got "fast on a fish-dam, and to save his load of wheat was obliged to leap into ye river to ye middle of his body, and with all his labor and skill could not get off in less than half an hour; afterwards proceeding on his journey with ye said clothes, they were frozen stiff on his back, by means whereof he underwent a great deal of misery." The next sufferer we shall mention was Jacob Warren, who relates that his canoe, loaded with wheat, got fast on a dam, when he and his partner were forced into the river, and while one, with all his power, was obliged to hold the canoe, the other had to open a passage to get through, which with great difficulty was effected.

Isaac Smally affirms that in going down the river with one hundred and forty bushels of wheat he got fast on a rack-dam, "and in order to save ye load from being all lost he was, much against his mind, obliged to leap into ye river, the water being to his chin, frequently dashed into his mouth, where between whiles he breathed, and he and his partner held ye canoe with great labour, while a young man there present ran above a mile to call help to get off." Jonas Yocum and Richard Dunklin also state that they got fast on a fish-dam with a canoe, on board of which was Dunklin's wife and child, besides sixty bushels of wheat, and that for more than an hour they were in imminent danger of being upset and drowned. Barnaby Rhoades relates how he got fast with his canoe on a fish-dam for several hours in the winter season, when, being without any assistance, he had to suffer considerably from the severity of the cold, besides being in danger of losing both his life and load. The sufferings of the complainants might be much extended, but shall let this suffice, without going into details, that among them could also be mentioned Walter Campbell, George Boone, John Boone, and several others, who had been at divers times fast with their canoes on the fish- and rack-dams in the Schuylkill, and to preserve their loads had been forced at different times to leap into the river at the peril of their lives to save their property.

The freight carried in some of their canoes shows to what a prodigious size the timber had attained at the arrival of the early settlers, for it should be recollected that they were always hewn from out a single trunk. William Penn, in a letter from Philadelphia, dated 30th of 5th month, 1683, to Henry Savell, in England, mentions of his having seen a canoe made from a poplar-tree that carried four tons of bricks.

Isaac Smally's canoe, as has been stated, carried one hundred and forty bushels of wheat, which is a still heavier load, and consequently must have been larger. Our information so far has been to favor the cause of the navigators, but the shoremen no doubt believed that they had just reasons to complain from the stringent enactments passed against them. Their dams and weirs were formed at a considerable expense and labor, for the sole purpose of supplying fish to their families. They were always placed convenient to their residences, and near their own lands. Generally the most advantageous place for them was where they were the most detrimental to the interests of navigation, such as below the mouths of creeks, and where islands and shallows rendered them of easy construction. The navigators, too, on many occasions did much injury by breaking through their dams and maliciously destroying them, with the racks, weirs, and baskets. Nay, the shoremen charged them with stealing at divers times the proceeds of their honest labor, the fish.

Thus between 1731 and 1740 there was an intense excitement produced by these conflicting interests along the hitherto peaceful valley of the Schuylkill. Many deeds of heroism were achieved on both sides and prodigies of valor performed which no chronicler has thought proper to transmit to posterity. The result, however, was that at length it terminated in open war between the parties. Fleets of canoes would put off on the voyage together, for the purpose of mutual protection to themselves and the mutual destruction of all fish-dams, weirs, and baskets. On the other hand, the shoremen would congregate in their respective neighborhoods for the protection of their property thus assailed, and should any unlucky wights get fast with their canoes or venture too near the shore, they would bring their artillery to bear on them in a shower of stones. The navigators, being generally the greatest sufferers, at length concluded to call on the magistrates for assistance, when William Richards, the constable of Amity township, received a warrant from George Boone, Esq., "one of his Majesty's justices of the peace" for Philadelphia County, to remove the said obstructions as the true authors of the mischief. What Mr. Richards accomplished in the undertaking we shall leave him state in his own words, given on oath before Ralph Asheton, Esq., and corroborated by Benjamin Milliard, who was one of his assistants on this memorable affair, which happened the 20th of April, 1738.

Having "received a warrant requiring him to take to his assistance such persons as this deponent should think proper, and go down the Schuylkill and remove all such obstructions as should be found in the said river. In obedience to which warrant took several persons, inhabitants of the said county, as his assistants, and together with one Robert Smith, constable of Oley, who had received a warrant to the same purpose, went down the said river, in three canoes, to

Mingo Creek, where they found a large number of racks and obstructions in the said river, and saw four men upon an island near the said racks; that this deponent and company removed the said racks without receiving any opposition. From thence they proceeded down the river to the mouth of Pickering's Creek, near which they found several racks across the said river to an island, which racks this deponent and company also removed. Immediately about the number of two hundred men came down on both sides of the river, and were very rude and abusive, and threatened this deponent and his company. Expecting from the ill language and threats given that some mischief or a quarrel would ensue, he took his staff in his hand and his warrant, and commanded the said men, in the king's name, to keep the peace, and told them that he came there in a peaceable manner, and according to law, to move the racks and obstructions in the river, upon which some of the said men damned the laws and the law-makers, and cursed this deponent and his assistants; that one James Starr knocked this deponent down in the river with a large club or stake, after which several of the said men attacked this deponent and company with large clubs, and knocked down Robert Smith, the constable, as also several of his assistants; that one John Wainwright was struck down with a pole or staff, and lay as dead; that this deponent and company, finding that they were not able to make resistance, were obliged to make the best of their way in order to save their lives; proceeded down the river, in order to go to Philadelphia, to make complaint of the ill usage they had received. As they came to Perkiomen Creek they found another set of racks, which were guarded by a great number of men. That this deponent and company requested the said men to let them go down the river, they would not meddle with their racks; upon which the said men abused and cursed this deponent in a very gross manner, that they should not pass them. One of the said men called out aloud, and offered five pounds for Timothy Miller's head, who was one of the deponent's assistants; and afterwards the said men pursued this deponent and company, who, for fear of being murdered, made the best of their way with their canoes to the mouth of the Perkiomen Creek, and then went ashore, and left their canoes there, with clothes, which are since reported split in pieces and the clothes turned adrift."

This affair reached the heads of the government, whereupon the Hon. James Logan, president of the Council, issued a proclamation and a warrant, April 25, 1738, for the arrest of the "rioters," who are "to be proceeded against according to law, and that they, the said justices, exert the powers wherewith they are invested for the preservation of his Majesty's peace and the good order of government in those parts where the late tumult arose, or others may be likely to arise. And the sheriffs of the said counties of Philadelphia and Chester, respectively, are hereby

enjoined and required, with a sufficient assistance, if need be, to cause the warrants to be duly executed." This is the last official act we have been enabled to find on the subject, from whence we conclude that the shoremen, after contending for half a century, to some extent at least gave way before the majesty of the law, and the navigators, the fish, and the waters of the Schuylkill were permitted, till a recent time, to pass on less obstructed. Mingo, Pickering, and Perkiomen Creeks still retain their time-honored names. The same islands and channels are there, but the people are changed. The inhabitants of Limerick and Upper and Lower Providence townships, with those on the opposite side of the river, are reckoned now among our most peaceable citizens. The contest between the navigators and shoremen is long, long past,—it might be said long, long forgotten,—but the wand of the antiquary is mighty. Out of old musty tomes it may recreate a world to live again in imagination, as it once did in reality.

That considerable importance was attached to the navigation of the Schuylkill at an early period has been already shown in the contest between the navigators and the shoremen. Even William Penn, in his proposals for a second settlement in the province of Pennsylvania, published in 1690, alludes to the practicability of effecting a communication by water between a branch of the Schuylkill and the Susquehanna. This, the reader should remember, was over half a century before canals were known in Great Britain. However, nothing was done, we believe, towards improving its navigation for a considerable length of time, though the matter was occasionally agitated. To promote the same an act was passed by the Assembly, March 14, 1761, from which we give the following extract: "Whereas, the river Schuylkill is navigable for rafts, boats, and other small craft in times of high freshes only, occasioned by the obstruction of rocks and bars of sand and gravel in divers parts of the same; and whereas, the improving of the navigation of said river, so as to make it passable at all times, will be very advantageous to the poor, greatly conducive to the promotion of industry, and beneficial to the inhabitants residing on or near said river, by enabling them to bring the produce of the country to the market of the city of Philadelphia, and thereby increase the trade and commerce of the province; and whereas, divers of the inhabitants of this province, desirous to promote the welfare of the public, have subscribed large sums of money for the purpose aforesaid, and, by petition to the Assembly, have requested that commissioners may be appointed by law to take, receive, and collect the said subscriptions, and such others as shall hereafter be given or subscribed, and to apply and appropriate the same for and towards the clearing, scouring, and rendering the said river navigable as aforesaid."

To carry out this measure Joseph Fox, John Hughes, Samuel Rhoads, John Potts, William Palmer,

David Davis, Mordecai Moore, Henry Pawling, James Coultas, Jonathan Coates, Joseph Millard, William Bird, Francis Parvin, Benjamin Lightfoot, and Isaac Levan were appointed commissioners. This act had also for its object the preservation of fish, especially the shad, herring, and rockfish, which ascended this stream annually in great shoals from the sea. For this purpose the commissioners were empowered not only to destroy but to prevent the erection of all weirs, racks, fish-dams, and baskets within the same. Several of the commissioners mentioned having died, a new board was appointed by the Assembly in 1773 to carry out the measures contained in the act of 1761. For this purpose David Rittenhouse, Anthony Levering, John Roberts, William Dewees, Jr., David Thomas, James Hockley, Thomas Potts, Mark Bird, James Starr, Jacob Kern, and John Pawling, Jr., were selected. Several of this number, with David Rittenhouse, proceeded in 1773 to an examination of the channel, and estimated the cost of clearing the river from the Falls above Philadelphia to Reading at eleven hundred and forty-seven pounds. This amount included the sum of one hundred and ninety-two pounds from the Falls to Spring Mill, a distance of over seven miles, regarded the most expensive portion. It is supposed that but little was done at this time towards the improvement of its navigation, which the approaching troubles of the Revolution must have checked.

We hear of nothing further on this subject until during the encampment of Washington and his army at Valley Forge, when it became a question as to a means of procuring supplies. Charles Pettit thus wrote from the camp, May 16, 1778, to Thomas Wharton, Jr., president of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania: "The necessary transportation of stores and forage is so great that we wish to improve the little water-carriage left in our power to the best advantage. For this end we have got a number of boats now in use on the Schuylkill, which answer the purpose very well when the river is pretty full, but it is now so low that the navigation is much obstructed. Maj. Eyre has surveyed the river from Reading hither, and informs me it may without difficulty be rendered navigable through the summer season for the boats lately constructed, which are calculated to draw but little water in proportion to the burden they carry. The river is now so low, and if a number of the people of the counties bordering on the river could be assembled at each of the passes nearest to their respective habitations, the work might be completed in a very few days. Maj. Eyre informs me the expense will not probably exceed two thousand pounds."

Accompanying Mr. Pettit's communication was a report on the condition of the several fords of Schuylkill between Reading and Valley Forge. We extract that portion relating to Montgomery County as possessing interest in showing the changes that may have

since been made at these several places above a century ago: "Jacob Floyd's Ford, 21 miles below Reading, 14 inches of water; Pottsgrove Ford, 2 miles, 14 inches; Mr. Bechtel's, 1 mile, 6 inches; Mr. Potts' Dam, 4 miles, 5 inches; Bombay Hook Ford, 6 inches; John Heisler's Ford, 2 miles, 12 inches; Daniel Matts' Shoals, 1 mile, 10 inches; Edward Barker's Ford, 1 mile, 6 inches, with small rocks; Barker's Shoals, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 6 inches; George Ross' Fish-dam, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, 12 inches; Erasmus Lewis' Shoals, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, 6 inches, rocky; Frederick Lower's Shoals, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 6 inches, rocky; Lawrence Nipple's Ford, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 6 inches, level bottom; Adam Hallman's Long Shoals, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, 7 inches; Black Rock, 4 to 20 feet; John Buckwalter's Fish-dam, 2 miles, 6 inches; Gordon's Ford, 7 to 15 inches; French Creek, 1 mile, and Moore Hall, 9 inches; Richardson's Ford, 1 mile, 7 inches, rocky; Pennypacker's, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 7 inches; Pawling's Ford, 7 inches; Sullivan's Bridge, 8 to 12 inches, stony."

An account of the early fords and ferrying-places of the Schuylkill as an aid to traveling facilities before the construction of bridges is an interesting subject to the antiquary, and will be more fully treated in the history of the several townships and boroughs, where they more properly belong. During high water fording was rendered dangerous from the greater depth and velocity of the water, and with the increase of travel ferriage became more common, being made likewise less dangerous during the winter season from the masses of floating ice, or when not of sufficient thickness to permit wagons to cross upon it. Swedes' Ford was a noted fording-place even back to 1730. A tavern was there in 1760, and on its sign was a representation of a ferry. A rope was here stretched across the river in a sloping direction, securely fastened to a tree or a post or building on either shore. To this a stout iron ring was secured, to which the boat or scow would be fastened, while it would slide along, propelled more or less by the current. These ropes, so necessary in securely transporting passengers, horses, wagons, and freight, were occasionally cut and purloined by some evil-disposed persons. In consequence the ferrymen petitioned the Assembly for protection from these outrages on their property, when an act was passed Feb. 8, 1766, making such offenses along the Schuylkill finable in the sum of ten pounds to each. The first bridges to cross the river within the county were built at Flat Rock and Pawling's about 1810, at Pottstown, 1819, and at Norristown in 1829, not until more than a century had elapsed since its settlement, so slow was the spirit of enterprise.

John Adlum and Benjamin Rittenhouse, who had been appointed commissioners to examine into the feasibility of still further improving the navigation of the Schuylkill, proceeded on this labor in the fall of 1789 and the following year. Their report, addressed to Thomas Mifflin, president of the Supreme

Executive Council, was printed in 1791, from which we condense the following: "We conceived it most advisable to examine that part of the Schuylkill lying between Spring Mill and the Great Falls, being that part of the river said to be the most dangerous to the navigation of boats from Reading to this city. The 2d of November we began at Spring Mill, and proceeded down the river, carefully noting every obstruction to be removed and necessary improvements to be made, with the probable expense attending the same. On the 7th we set off for Hamburg, near the foot of the Blue Mountain, and proceeded down towards Reading, taking the courses, measuring the distance, and taking the quantity of fall in the river down to the ford opposite said town, carefully noting the fish-dams, the rocks, and other obstructions necessary to be removed. As it appears probable the principal advantages that can accrue from that part of the river, at least for some time, will be in rafting of lumber down to the city, little more is necessary at present than removing a few rocks, some fixed and others loose, lying in the channel, as the expense will be small to render the passage safe for that purpose. At Reading we hired a boat, and came down the Schuylkill to where we first began, and it is with great pleasure we can say we have, on a careful examination, found the Schuylkill River an object of much greater consequence to the State than we before had an idea of. The channel we find almost uniformly on the east side, in one instance near two miles without variation, generally very near the shore, and we are of opinion that it be made navigable for boats of eight or ten tons burthen at all seasons, except when obstructed by ice, at the expense estimated.

"We conclude our report by remarking that we have in the prosecution of this business observed with regret the great number of fishing-dams erected in defiance of the law, as a nuisance of the worst kind. In many instances, where they have been continued for a number of years, the sand and gravel has gradually settled amongst the stones, and by that means formed a firm bar or shoal from one side of the river to the other, which will be expensive to remove. We therefore are of opinion that if an effectual stop is not put to that mischievous practice every attempt to render the navigation beneficial will be abortive. The only certain method we can conceive to put a stop to the practice in future will be to lay a heavy penalty on the proprietors of the lands where such dams shall be erected." The expense estimated in this report from Philadelphia to Reading was £1519 13s., which sum included £270 for clearing the Schuylkill from the Falls to Spring Mill. Through these efforts, besides the removal of rocks and other obstructions, dams were made at various places to deepen the water and increase the volume of its current, so that boats of a greater draught could be used.

An act was passed the 29th of September, 1791, to

incorporate a company to connect the Schuylkill with the Susquehanna by a canal and slack-water navigation, and also to improve the navigable waters of the Schuylkill from the Lower Falls, a few miles above Philadelphia, to Reading, for which purpose the Assembly appropriated two thousand five hundred pounds as an encouragement to the enterprise. A company was also incorporated April 10, 1792, to make a canal from Norristown to the river Delaware at Philadelphia. From the former place the Schuylkill was to be temporarily improved, and thus form with the works of the former company an uninterrupted water communication with the interior of the State. One of the objects, also, in constructing the canal from Norristown was by this means to furnish Philadelphia with water. The undertaking was commenced by the two companies, and at the close of 1794 they had expended four hundred and forty thousand dollars, and had nearly completed fifteen miles of the most difficult part of the two works, six miles of which was on the east bank of the Schuylkill. Some of the principal stockholders having become involved at the time in commercial difficulties, and declining to pay in their installments, they were compelled to suspend operations. As an additional inducement to revive the companies the State passed an act April 17, 1795, to empower them to raise by way of lottery the additional sum of four hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of completing their works, as mentioned in the acts of incorporation. Naught availed, though this offer induced several abortive attempts, which only tended to continue in these companies a languishing existence. Below Norristown, beginning near the Swedes' Ford bridge, by the banks of the Schuylkill, may still be seen the excavation made for this canal for some distance above the river. It remains there, a monument of an undertaking commenced in 1792, but never finished.

In the year 1811 the two companies were united as the Union Canal Company, and in 1819 and 1821 the State granted further aid by a guarantee of interest and a monopoly of the lottery privilege. In consequence of this legislative encouragement, there were additional subscriptions obtained to the stock of the company to resume operations in 1821. The line was relocated, the dimensions of the canal changed, and the whole work finished in about six years from this period, after thirty-seven years had elapsed from the commencement of the work and sixty-five from the date of the first survey by David Rittenhouse and Rev. William Smith. This canal is eighty miles in length, extending from the Schuylkill four miles below Reading, where it connects with the works of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, thence up the Tulpehocken Creek to the Swatara, and thence down the same to Middletown, on the Susquehanna, thus connecting the two rivers, which William Penn conceived in 1690, but which required an interval of one hundred and thirty-seven years to be put into prac-

tical operation. The whole cost of this work was about two million dollars.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company was incorporated under the act of the 8th of March, 1815, by which they were required to commence operations at each end of the route simultaneously; their labors, in consequence, were rendered nearly useless until the whole line would be completed. This certainly was an ingenious plan in the Assembly to insure the completion of the undertaking. This work is about one hundred and ten miles in length, beginning at Fairmount, Philadelphia, and extending to Mill Creek, at Port Carbon, in Schuylkill County. It consists of a series of canals sixty-three miles in length, and slack-water-pools for forty-seven miles, produced by thirty-four dams, which feed the canals. This work in its whole length was made three and a half feet deep, with a width of no less than thirty-six feet at the surface. There were one hundred and nine locks, of six hundred and twenty feet ascent, each eighty feet long and seventeen broad, and one tunnel three hundred and eighty-five feet in length, the first, it is said, attempted in the United States. The whole cost of the line was two million nine hundred and sixty-six thousand one hundred and eighty dollars. It was commenced immediately after its incorporation, and finished in 1826. In 1818 it was sufficiently completed to allow the descent of a few boats, on which tolls were collected to the amount of two hundred and thirty dollars, which comprised the total of its first year's receipts.

In consequence chiefly of the great increase of the coal trade, it was determined to enlarge the capacity of the canal for a greater amount of business, which was accordingly done in 1846. Hitherto it had only admitted the passage of boats of sixty-six tons, but by the enlargement boats of one hundred and eighty-six tons are enabled to pass through its whole length of one hundred and ten miles, being one of the grandest works of the kind in the Union. As will be observed, a great improvement was made. The locks were reduced in number from one hundred and nine to seventy-one, and enlarged to one hundred and ten by eighteen feet, the width of its canals to not less than sixty feet, with a depth of at least five and a half feet. To guard against the danger of a deficiency of water, to which the navigation is exposed in dry seasons, the company has erected several large dams upon tributary streams at the head of navigation from which to draw supplies in cases of deficiency. The dam at Silver Creek covers nearly sixty acres, and is estimated to hold sufficient water of itself to float about 120,000 tons of coal annually to market. As may be expected, the business of this great work has increased wonderfully. In 1825 this line brought about 5000 tons of coal to market; in 1827, 31,300 tons; and in 1857 it was 1,275,988 tons, showing that forty tons had now gone over the works to one thirty years previously. It is stated on reliable authority

that the coal consumed by the various furnaces, forges, and manufactories in the valley of the Schuylkill amounted in 1860 to 500,000 tons annually, and now no doubt has reached double that amount. Thus we see how greatly important this trade has become. We have said that the Schuylkill flows by Montgomery County about forty miles, in which distance the Navigation Company has erected six dams across it, which at Norristown and Conshohocken afford valuable water-power. This great work has been leased by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for several years, under whose management it is now conducted.

After having treated on the several means adopted for the improvement of the navigation of the Schuylkill, it now becomes us to give some account of the various kinds of craft used for this purpose. In the prosecution of the beaver trade by the Dutch and the Indians the canoe must have been their chief dependence for travel and freight. We know that some of these were so large as to carry in periods of high water as much as one hundred and forty bushels of wheat before 1732 to Philadelphia from a distance of at least ten miles beyond the upper limits of the present county. The Swedish settlers of Morlatton had a strong attachment to the Schuylkill and were skilled in its navigation with the canoe some time even before 1716, transporting themselves and their produce chiefly by this means to the mill, the store, the church, and the market. We even ascertain that to their weddings and funerals they were frequently thus conveyed. As has been stated, with the greatest care they were therein at almost any time liable to accident. Abraham Adams was drowned in the Perkiomen Creek by falling out of his canoe, April 5, 1738. Thomas Lewis, in an advertisement in 1752 of his mill property for sale near the mouth of Mingo Creek, mentions among its advantages that "loaded canoes can come to the mill-door."

With the improvement of the navigation the "Reading boat," as it was called, became more and more introduced, as a decided improvement over the clumsy canoe, for the general purposes of transportation. By the Revolution it had been largely substituted as much more convenient and expeditious. These boats were long and narrow, sharp at both ends, and carried from seventy-five to one hundred barrels of flour. From their size were chiefly used in freshets or high water, and for their management required a crew of from three to five men. Coming generally from Reading, they were besides called "long boats." They drifted down rapidly with the current; but to take them back was chiefly done with poles shod with iron, which was laborious work. Their return cargoes in consequence had to be light. Between Spring Mill and the Lower Falls the river descended twenty-four feet in about six miles, and it was here, at the most difficult places, as at Flat Rock, an exciting scene to see these boats shoot rapidly through the turbulent

current, at times almost lost to sight. The down-trip took from one to two days, and the return sometimes as many as five or six. They carried flour, grain, provisions, and other articles, besides, occasionally, passengers. During the war of 1812, Capt. Daniel D. B. Keim's company of soldiers from Reading and Capt. Hanley's, of Pottstown, were transported in this manner to Philadelphia.

In 1858, Rachel Roberts, of Bridgeport, then in her seventy-eighth year, informed the writer that in her youth she went with her father to Philadelphia in a canoe, and in passing through the Falls became greatly frightened from the danger attending its unsteady motion and velocity. In returning, it had to be poled the greater portion of the distance. Canoes, Reading boats, and rafts were quite common in the river at that time, but the people had no knowl-

upwards of one hundred and sixty tons, and would require, in the present condition of the roads, at least one hundred and sixty teams of good horses to haul the same to market."

Owing to the abundance of pine and hemlock timber among the mountains and sources of the Schuylkill, the first settlers, excepting a few hunters, came hither to avail themselves of this means for a livelihood. At first rafts were entirely constructed of logs, seldom over twelve feet in width and generally sixteen feet in length. Sometimes ten such rafts or sections would be fastened behind each other and laden with shingles; being yielding, though of so considerable a length, would readily, in favorable stages of water, pass over the shallowest places. When saw-mills became more numerous, these rafts were more and more constructed of boards placed crossways to



FLAT ROCK DAM ON THE SCHUYLKILL, 1828.

edge of bateaux. Strange to say, she stated that there were taverns then along the shore for the especial accommodation of voyagers, which were known as boat-houses; although travelers carried their provisions along, yet they were often obliged to resort to these public-houses for lodging and other necessities. My informant was the great-granddaughter of Mats and Breta Holstein, among the early settlers of Upper Merion. This canoe-trip was probably made about 1790. Some knowledge of the commerce on the river may be gained from a statement made in a Reading newspaper under date of March 6, 1802: "Within the present week were taken down on the Schuylkill to the mills and city of Philadelphia in the boats of this place in one day the following articles: 1201 barrels of flour, 1425 bushels of wheat, 17 tons of barr iron, 1492 gallons of whiskey, 365 pounds of butter, and 500 pounds of snuff. The whole amounted to

each other in alternate layers, securely fastened together by hickory withes. When the whole was arranged, a long oar was placed at each end for directing its course through the windings of the stream and where its channel was the safest. On these, shingles would also be piled and no inconsiderable quantities of lathe and scantling, until they would draw a depth rarely exceeding fifteen inches. Two or three men would be attached to one raft, and on a favorable rise of the water their provisions and other comforts would be hurried on board, and the hardy adventurers would proceed on their voyage to the distant market from the vicinity of the present towns of Port Carbon, Pottsville, and other sections of Schuylkill County, as well as the adjoining portion of Berks. The distance to Spring Mill would be often made in a day and a half, and to Reading in six or seven hours, a distance of nearly forty miles. Of course the

completion of the canal with its dams put an end to rafting, but not until it had caused the hills and valleys of that section to be pretty well denuded of its choicest timber, that had given employment to hundreds of saw-mills since gone to decay. It was from this source chiefly that the people of Montgomery County were supplied for some time with their best lumber for building purposes.

As soon as the canal was sufficiently completed an accommodation boat, as it was then called, was established in June, 1825, for the conveyance of passengers from Reading to Pawling's Bridge, making three trips a week. At the latter place they were transferred to a line of stages passing through Norristown to Philadelphia. The following year the packet-boat "Planet" commenced making regular through trips between Reading and the city. Mention is made that on her return, May 10, 1826, she carried sixty-four through passengers. In the beginning of June, 1829, the "Comet," of Norristown, succeeded in making five trips per week to Philadelphia. A newspaper of the time states that "we notice this in order that our friends in the city and country may have a chance of enjoying a pleasant ride. Those who go on business and would prefer expedition will take the stage,"—intimating that while the cost of travel was less it was not as speedy. As a consequence the stages at this time reduced the fare from one dollar to seventy-five cents; what the cost was by packet has not been ascertained. Several attempts were also made to establish steamboat lines between the aforesaid places. The first was by Capt. Hewit, about 1822. He made several trips to Norristown, but the detention was such in passing through the several locks that it discouraged him. Another effort was made in 1829, and also still later, but were soon abandoned.

As may be judged from what has been stated, the Schuylkill was noted from an early period for the abundance of its fish. Shoals of shad, herring, rockfish, and sturgeon would ascend its free and uninterrupted course every spring from the sea, furnishing to the hardy settlers along its banks no inconsiderable supply of food. The antiquarian, Samuel W. Pennypacker, of Philadelphia, has quite a collection of spear-heads or darts from four to six inches in length, collected from the shallow channels of the river in the vicinity of Phoenixville, that must from their size been chiefly used there for the capture of sturgeon. In 1784, 2792 shad were caught in the seine at the fishery at Pottstown, and in the following year 3701. Benjamin B. Yost, formerly register, aged seventy-two years, informed me in 1858, but a few weeks before his death, that he well remembered seeing shad and herring caught there in abundance. Rachel Roberts recollected also of numerous shad, herring, and rockfish being caught in the vicinity of Norristown near the close of the last century. Jacob S. Otto, in 1803, advertises a farm of three hundred

and two acres for sale, bounded by the Schuylkill and Perkiomen, "where there is a shad fishery." Catfish Island is advertised in 1806 as containing nearly five acres, with the "privilege reserved by John and Henry Pawling to fish in the pool above and to draw out the net on its shore." In the spring of 1811 upwards of five barrels of shad were caught and salted down at the poor-house for the use of the paupers, as we learn from the directors' report for said year. William Bakewell, in offering his farm of two hundred acres for sale in 1813 at Fatland Ford, does not omit mentioning its "shad fishery." All this is indicative of the value the people then set on those fisheries. However, the construction of the several dams across the Schuylkill and the completion of the canal prevented the further ascent of the fish, and hence the supply ceased. Besides the goldfish and carp, the black bass was introduced from the Potomac in 1870, and their catching prohibited by law for three years. They appear to thrive rapidly, a few having been caught after the prohibited time with the hook that weighed from four to six pounds each. It is supposed from their voracious habits that the catfish, chub, sucker, and other fish, formerly so numerous, have thus been greatly diminished.

Although William Scull, in his map of the province, published in 1770, had denoted coal thereon at three places in the vicinity of the present Pottsville, and also on the Mahanoy Creek, yet some time elapsed before any attention was directed towards it. A meeting of the inhabitants of Schuylkill County was held Dec. 18, 1813, in the court-house at Orwigsburg, to take into consideration the propriety of rendering the Schuylkill navigable by dams and locks, by which means the coal and iron ore abounding there might be much more cheaply and expeditiously sent to market and prove peculiarly advantageous to that section. This early movement on the part of the aforesaid no doubt helped to direct further attention to the subject. The first coal sent by water of which there is an account was by Abraham Pott on flats in 1821-23, two or three trips being made in each year. He soon after had the "Stephen Decatur" built, which in 1824 carried twenty-eight tons of coal as far as Reading, a feat also performed by the company's boat "Pioneer." Several arks and boats are mentioned as having passed through Norristown on their way to Philadelphia loaded with coal in September of said year, indicating that the canal and navigation had been sufficiently completed for its accomplishment. The result of this was an announcement in the *Reading Journal* of Nov. 27, 1824, that "the present price of freight from Philadelphia to Reading is only twelve and one-half cents per hundredweight on the canal, whereas by land transportation the general price is forty cents."

Daniel Pastorius, of Norristown, advertised in January, 1825, that he had just received "several arks of Schuylkill coal, and families and smiths supplied

with any quantity on reasonable terms." On June 11th, thirteen boats are announced as having passed through the locks at Reading destined for Philadelphia from Mount Carbon with coal, and that the whole line could now be considered as finished. On the following July 2d forty boats are mentioned as having passed through Norristown with coal for the city. Respecting the early introduction of coal into Norristown, the *Herald* of October 26th gives us the following interesting information: "We are pleased to find that a number of our enterprising citizens have commenced the burning of stove coal. Grates and stoves are now fixing up in several of the offices, bar-rooms, and private dwellings in this borough. It is generally believed that coal at seven dollars per ton is cheaper than hickory wood at five dollars per cord." Poulson's *Advertiser* of September, 1827, states that the "Schuylkill navigation has improved and the trade on the river increased within a short period, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. The scene of canal-boats with coal and iron and merchandise above and below Market Street bridge indicated great commercial activity. Between Market Street and Spruce Street there were this morning three large brigs of two hundred to two hundred and forty tons each and five large schooners and sloops loading coal from Mount Carbon for Newport, Boston, Providence, Albany, and other Eastern ports; also four schooners and sloops loading iron ore."

The *Norristown Herald* of July 8, 1829, announces that "ninety-seven boats, carrying two thousand five hundred and fifty-three tons of coal, a quantity of iron, flour, eleven hundred and twenty bushels of flaxseed, and other eatables, departed from Mount Carbon during the last week. We expect that about two hundred boats now pass up and down the river Schuylkill weekly. The tolls will greatly exceed any former year, and will pay a considerable part of the debts of the company." "The advantages we reap," says James Mease, in his "Picture of Philadelphia," "from the coal trade is of considerable moment, from the consideration that wood has become almost a drug, and we purchase it this year, Dec. 30, 1830, at from four to five dollars per cord, almost as low as it sells in the early part of the fall. Eighty-one thousand tons of coal have descended the Schuylkill Canal this season, producing to the various persons engaged in mining, hauling, trans-shipping, and transporting nearly five hundred thousand dollars. The freight and tolls continue high, the former being now two dollars and the latter one dollar per ton; but, notwithstanding this, it is expected that coal in 1831 will be sold for four dollars; now it brings from five to six and a half."

The original capacity of the navigation was for boats of twenty-eight to thirty tons, which by subsequent improvements was increased to sixty-six tons. The enlargement of 1846 and a somewhat later period enabled the scow "Hercules," belonging to

Messrs. Kirk & Baum, of Pottsville, in the beginning of December, 1858, to pass through with two hundred and twelve tons, and the "Pilgrim," of Schuylkill Haven, with two hundred and thirteen tons, in 1860, drawing only five feet eight inches of water,—a capacity exceeding fourteen times that of the largest-sized Reading boats used sixty years previously, and which could then only ascend but little over half the present distance. The opening of the Schuylkill navigation was celebrated in what would now be regarded as a rather novel manner. It was completed as far as Reading July 1, 1824, and the 5th was selected for the event. A number of persons from Philadelphia, Reading, and neighborhood assembled on this day and embarked on board of the boats "Thomas Oaks," "Stephen Girard," "DeWitt Clinton," and "Reading Packet," and thus from Pottstown to the aforesaid place the first experiment of canal navigation was made in Pennsylvania to the entire satisfaction of those present. By order of the managers, the name of "The Girard Canal" was given to the said twenty-two miles of cut as a mark of respect to Stephen Girard, to whose liberality the company was so greatly indebted. To attend the reception of Lafayette at Philadelphia in September, four boats were dispatched from Reading filled with volunteers and passengers, besides several laden with coal from Mount Carbon, which was regarded collectively as a subject for triumph and congratulation.

For a few years the stagnation of the water by the erection of dams caused some alarm among the residents of the vicinity from the increase of fever and ague, but the reclamation and cultivation of the low grounds and other improvements have restored it fully to its former condition of healthfulness. The Norristown dam was not completed until 1828, its breast being eight feet high, with a width of eight hundred and eighty feet. It appears strange now to state that no tow-path was constructed for the use of horses until the latter part of June, 1825, when Col. Hunzinger dispatched a boat from Pottsville loaded with lumber drawn by a horse, it being the first attempt of the kind, at least from the upper section of the navigation. It appears to have been the original intention that the boats should be propelled by oars or setting-poles as formerly. As an after-thought for this construction, the company had to receive a special act of the Legislature. In some instances the boats previously were drawn by two men attached to long lines to the end of which sticks were fastened and held at the breast. The first trips occupied three and four weeks, which was reduced by the use of horse-power down to ten or eleven days in the spring of 1826.

The Schuylkill at times has been subject to severe freshets. In February, 1784, a destructive flood occurred in the breaking up of the ice. In October, 1786, another occurred which occasioned the river to rise at Pottstown eighteen feet, and brought down immense numbers of pumpkins. July 29, 1824, the

Schuylkill arose at Norristown thirteen feet, and brought down trees, boats, logs, boards, rails, hay, oats, and cord-wood that had been swept away by the rapidly descending current. The bridge at Flat Rock, undergoing repairs and a few days more would have completed, was again destroyed, causing a heavy loss to its contractor, Mr. Wernwag. However, the freshet of Sept. 2, 1850, surpassed all former ones in destructiveness, rising twenty-one feet above ordinary level, carrying away the bridges at Pottstown, Conshohocken, Flat Rock, and Manayunk, besides occasioning a vast amount of damage throughout the valley. Those that witnessed the scene will have occasion to hold it long in remembrance.

CHAPTER X.

STAGE LINES.¹

WITH the introduction of railroads the palmy days of the stage-coach are over, which, by reason of its long and continued use as an important adjunct to travel, deserves notice in these annals. Montgomery County, located so near Philadelphia, with all its main roads leading there from the northeast, north, and west, including intermediate points, must necessarily in the past have been a great thoroughfare for numerous lines of stage-coaches in the conveyance of passengers, when no readier or better facilities for expeditious travel existed. This mode of travel has now gone out of usage, and although our local historians have as yet given little attention to its history, there are many facts and reminiscences connected with it well worthy of preservation.

The first through line of stages from Philadelphia to Baltimore and New York was established in 1756. To the latter city John Butler was the proprietor, the distance requiring three days, and the fare twenty shillings, or three pence per mile. Charles Bessonett in 1773 reduced the time to two days. The first line it is supposed that passed through the present territory of this county was that established by George Klein between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, on what was known as the King's Highway, but later the Old Bethlehem road. His first trip was made in September, 1763, in what he termed a "stage waggon." He started regularly every Monday morning from the Sun Tavern, Bethlehem, and returned from the city every Thursday morning, thus consuming a week in his round. His starting-place was from the King of Prussia, a noted inn on Race Street, and the charge through was ten shillings. This no doubt was the pioneer passenger line entering the city from either the north or the west. Bradford, in his account of the distances from the court-house in Philadelphia in

1772, thus mentions the King's road: To Rising Sun, 3½ miles; Mount Airy, 8½; Scull's, 10; Ottinger's, 12½; White Marsh Church, 13½; Benjamin Davis, at the Spring House, 16; Baptist Meeting, near Montgomeryville, 23; Housekeeper's, 25; Swamp Meeting, 37; Stoffel Wagner's, 47; and to Bethlehem, 52½ miles.

Housekeeper's must have evidently been at the present Line Lexington, from its distance above the Baptist Church. In 1797 a stage started for Bethlehem from Lesh's tavern, sign of the "Stage Waggon," located in Second Street below Race, on every Wednesday morning at ten o'clock, and was probably an opposition line.

The post-office was established at Bethlehem in July, 1792, and as a consequence an additional encouragement was given for the transportation of the mail. The stages now reduced their time to two days to the city, which in 1758 was brought down to one by the mail line. In 1802 the Bethlehem and Allentown stage left Philadelphia on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at five o'clock from the Franklin and Camel Inns. The latter place was in Second Street above Race. It appears that two lines were running to Bethlehem in 1820, both leaving Philadelphia on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday mornings at four o'clock. One started from Yohe's Hotel, in Fourth Street a few doors above Market; the other from the White Swan, in Race Street above Third. The Union line of stages for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Montrose, *via* Nazareth, Easton, and Wilkesbarre, departed from the latter place. This was an association formed by the proprietors of several lines to resist competition, which at this time was quite active.

About 1781, William Coleman, an energetic business man, established a line from Philadelphia to Reading, of which he was the proprietor, and drove himself for twenty-seven consecutive years. He started from the White Swan, in Race Street, every Wednesday morning at seven o'clock, making a trip every week. Having received the contract for carrying the mail in 1804, he started from the Widow Wood's inn, Reading, every Monday and Thursday morning, arriving in the city the same days. Returning, left Philadelphia every Wednesday and Saturday mornings. This arrangement existed from May 1st to November 1st. This line passed through Norristown, Trappe, and Pottsgrove, since called Pottstown. In the winter season he left the White Swan every Tuesday and Friday at two o'clock A.M. From Reading this line was continued to Harrisburg and Carlisle. Its stopping-place in Pottstown in 1806 was at the Rising Sun tavern, kept by Jacob Barr. Mr. Coleman, in August, 1808, opened an inn at Reading for the accommodation of his passengers, his stages arriving and departing there in several directions. In 1811 he put on an additional line from Pottstown to Philadelphia, leaving John Boyer's tavern every Tuesday morning at six o'clock, arriving in the city in the evening, and returning from the White Swan

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

every Thursday morning at the same hour, the fare being two dollars and twenty-five cents. This is the last account given of Mr. Coleman, after an experience in staging of at least thirty years. In this last venture he announces in both English and German that "a sober and careful driver will attend the stage, so that passengers may travel with safety and pleasure." The "Gentlemen's Pocket Almanac," published in 1769, thus gives the distances from Philadelphia over the Reading road to Pottstown: To Robin Hood, 4 miles; to Plymouth Meeting, 14; to Bartlestall's, 18; to Perkiomen Church, 24; to Shrack's, 26; to Widow Lloyd's, 30; to Potts', 38 miles.

On the completion of the canal in the summer of 1825, passengers from Reading were conveyed in a boat to Pawling's Bridge, and there transferred to stages passing through Norristown to Philadelphia, making threetrips weekly. The packet-boat "Planet," during the summer of 1829, continued to convey passengers from Reading to the city at the reduced rate of \$2.25, going through in a day. In 1831 we learn that the stage for Reading and Pottsville still left its old place, the White Swan, daily at the early hours of 2 and 4 A.M. Ah, ye sluggards by rail, think of these sweet morning hours for travel on a cold winter's day! In December, 1839, the railroad was completed to Reading, and the shrill whistle of the locomotive along the Schuylkill Valley proclaimed the triumph of the iron horse over wearied flesh and bones, through mud and dust and snow-drifts, as well as over hill and dale and rugged pikes.

A daring robbery was perpetrated on the Reading and Harrisburg mail-stage at three o'clock on Sunday morning of Dec. 6, 1829, that at the time made no little excitement. It was committed by three armed men in disguise with lanterns on the Ridge road, a short distance beyond the present Girard College. The horses were seized, and with a flourish of pistols the lines were demanded from the driver, and were taken from off the gears. The passengers, *no less than ten in number*, were ordered respectively to get out, and their hands secured on their backs with their own handkerchiefs, when their pockets were rifled. When this operation was through the driver was permitted to secure his lines, while they decamped with the mail and the contents of several trunks. The plot was brought about by the rogues having ascertained in some way that a drover, known to carry considerable money with him, would be in this morning's stage. The drover was one of the passengers, and whether they succeeded in securing as much plunder from him as was expected is not known. Although he had frequently boasted of what he would do should just such an attempt be made on him, yet on this occasion he proved as meek as the rest.

The line to Lancaster was established in April, 1785, by Frederick Doersh and Adam Weaver, who state that their "Stage Waggon" will set out every Monday

and Friday morning from the King of Prussia tavern, in Market Street above Third; and from the Black Horse tavern, Queen Street, Lancaster, every Tuesday and Saturday morning. Each passenger was allowed fourteen pounds of baggage. The fare was twenty shillings, "one-half to be paid on entering the name in the book." This stage passed over the Old Lancaster road for a distance of nearly six miles through Lower Merion. The mail line in 1820 started from 286½ Market Street daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock A.M. for Lancaster and Pittsburgh, the "Lancaster coaches" starting every morning from the Red Lion, 200 Market Street. There was in addition the "Accommodation" for Lancaster at 4 o'clock A.M. from 286½ Market Street, thus showing no inconsiderable amount of travel at this time towards the West. In 1831 the Lancaster and Pittsburgh mail-stage is mentioned as starting from 284 Market Street every morning at six and a half o'clock, and for Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Erie, Reading, Pottsville, and Northumberland from 200 Market Street. The completion of the turnpike to Lancaster in 1794 must have subsequently proved highly advantageous to these several lines, especially during the winter season and early spring, when the condition of the roads was often very bad. In April, 1834, the railroad was completed to Lancaster, and through to Pittsburgh in 1854, which in consequence must have caused along this great thoroughfare considerable decline in stage travel.

John Nicholas in 1792 established a line from Easton to Philadelphia, starting on Mondays, and making one trip a week, stopping at the present Stony Point, Doylestown, and Willow Grove; leaving the "White Swan" every Thursday morning at six o'clock; fare, two dollars. It carried also the mail, a post-office having been established at Easton three years previously. In 1800 a semi-weekly line was placed on this route to Bethlehem by John Brock, Joseph Hillman, James Burson, Charles Meredith, Charles Stewart, Alexander McCalla, Elijah Tyson, and William McCalla, the fare through being \$2.75, with the same charge for one hundred and fifty pounds of baggage. About 1810, Mr. Nicholas commenced three trips a week, making Doylestown a stopping-place for the night. In 1820 it started from the "Green Tree" inn, No. 50 North Fourth Street, on every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at four o'clock A.M. Samuel Nicholas, on the death of his father, became the proprietor of the line, and was long its driver, to whom were joined in partnership William White, of Philadelphia, John Moore, of Danborough, and a Mr. Wilson. About 1825, William Shouse, the proprietor of a hotel in Easton, and Col. Reeside introduced a daily opposition line of stages to the city, which was continued until 1832, when the old line was bought out for a fair consideration. It is said that when the spirit of opposition began it required fifteen hours on the journey, which was reduced on good roads to

eight, an average of seven miles per hour. The relay stations were at Bucksville, Doylestown, and Willow Grove. Mr. Shouse, who became an extensive and successful stage proprietor, was still living in Easton in 1876, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. In 1851 a daily line of stages still passed through Doylestown from Easton for the city carrying the mail, but reduced from four to two horses. On the completion of the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad in 1854 the line was withdrawn after an establishment of about fifty-eight years.

It was customary along these routes for the stage-driver, when within a mile of the place at which the stage usually stopped for breakfast, to blow a horn, the sweet and mellow tones of which would announce his approach, that breakfast might be in readiness on his arrival. No sooner there than he would drop his lines, aid the passengers out of the coach, and proceed to the awaiting meal; in the mean time the horses would be changed, when the seats would be again occupied, and the journey resumed. In some cases fifteen miles having been made over the rugged road, it may be well supposed that an appetite had been awakened to be here appeased. At every post-office, generally about four or five miles apart, a brief stop would be made to have the mail changed and the horses watered. They were what was generally termed Troy coaches, painted red with a profusion of gilding, having the proprietors' names blazoned on the panels. Four horses were always driven to each coach, who were generally selected for beauty, speed, and powers of endurance, in the proper care of which the hostlers appeared to take a delight.

Before 1802 a line was running over the Old York road to New York, passing through Jenkintown, Hatboro', or Crooked Billet, Coryell's Ferry, now New Hope, and Lambertville. It started from Mann's inn daily at eight o'clock in the morning. This coach was drawn by four horses, and carried the mail on down to the completion of the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad. John M. Jones, of Hatboro', was long a popular driver on this line. In proceeding from Philadelphia they breakfasted at the "Red Lion," Willow Grove, where the Easton stage also stopped and changed horses.

It is known that a stage for Pottsgrove passed through Norristown in 1802, leaving Hay's inn, Philadelphia, every Wednesday at sunrise. In 1804, William Coleman drove his stage through the place from the city to Reading, making two trips a week. These were evidently distinct lines, as the latter started from the White Swan, in Race Street. We possess no earlier knowledge of a stage terminating its journey at Norristown until in August, 1808, when Hezekiah Jeffries established one, starting from Jesse Roberts' inn, sign of the Rising Sun, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings at six o'clock, returning on the intervening days at 2 P.M. from the White Horse, kept by John

Haines, on Fourth Street below Race. The fare through was one dollar, allowing fourteen pounds of baggage; way passengers, six cents per mile; one hundred and fifty pounds of baggage was rated the same as a passage. The following year Jesse Roberts & Co. assumed the proprietorship, leaving the city from Alexander McCalla's sign of the Green Tree. Packages under ten pounds were chargeable six cents. In the beginning of 1812, Daniel Woodruff became the proprietor, who in the spring of the following year changed it into a daily line, starting for the city at 7 o'clock A.M., and returning at 3 P.M., thus making now at least two daily lines for the conveyance of passengers to Philadelphia. Lewis Shfack became the owner in 1824, and announced its starting from John Brauch's tavern, and returning from Robert Evans' inn, Race Street. He commenced tri-weekly trips the following 8th of November, leaving Norristown at 8 o'clock A.M., and arriving at Robert Evans' inn at 12, returning at 1 o'clock P.M., thus showing that the distance of about eighteen miles was accomplished in four hours, evidently in opposition now to the packets on the canal. In the fall of 1827, Henry Styer and Levi Roberts established a daily line to the city and a copartnership in the livery business, keeping "horses, gigs, and dearborns to hire at all times." By their advertisement they now made the distance through in three and a half hours. The aforesaid daily mail line in 1829 was owned by John Crawford & Co., who announce it to start from Levi Roberts' Rising Sun Hotel every morning at seven and a half o'clock, and to pass through Yerkess', Freass' Store, Barren Hill, Hagey's, Manayunk, Falls, and Robin Hood; leaving John Hunter's hotel, sign of the Wagon, in Race above Fourth, with the fare reduced to seventy-five cents.

The railroad was opened from Philadelphia to Norristown in August, 1835, and on the opposite side of the river through to Pottsville in 1842. These several improvements of course now greatly lessened the amount of travel by stages over their old and long established routes, and necessarily had to withdraw more or less where opposition would have been useless. Yet to our surprise, with the growth and prosperity of Norristown and the country around, it really in 1860 became quite a considerable centre for staging in various directions. A line proceeded tri-weekly to Sumneytown, passing through Centre Square, Skippackville, Lederachsville, and Salfordville, from the Pennsylvania Farmers' Hotel, on the north side of Main Street above Markley. For Mil-lerstown tri-weekly, by Perkiomen Bridge, Zeiglersville, Pennsbury, Treichlersville, and Shimersville. For Pottstown tri-weekly, by the Trappe and Limerick. For Boyerstown tri-weekly, by Limerick Square and New Hanover. A daily line for the Trappe, leaving at 4 o'clock P.M., *via* Jeffersonville, Eagleville, and Freeland; also a daily line for Phoenixville by way of Shannonville, and a tri-weekly still

running on the pike to Philadelphia at 1 o'clock P.M. The advantages derived from carrying the mail contributed materially to the encouragement of the several lines, but the building of additional railroads since, for instance along the Perkiomen and Stony Creeks, has again lessened the number of stages, until we have almost ceased to wonder at the marvelous changes going on. A writer in the *Pennsburg Valley Press*, on the completion of the railroad there in 1874, stated that "the old stage-coach has disappeared, and instead of taking three days to go from Pennsburg to Philadelphia and return, as it did a few years ago, the people of the former place can now go by train in the morning and return early in the evening, after having spent the full business part of the day in the city."

The earliest line probably from Doylestown to the city was established in the fall of 1813, making two trips weekly, the fare each way being seventy-five cents. In 1815 tri-weekly trips were made, and the price advanced to one dollar and twenty-five cents. This stage in 1820 made the Buck Tavern, 130 North Second Street, its stopping-place, starting from there during the summer at 8 o'clock A.M., and in the winter at 9, making then one trip less. In 1831 the Doylestown stage was announced to start from the Camel Tavern, in Second Street above Race. About 1846 two daily lines were running on this route in opposition to each other for several years, with the fare reduced as low as seventy-five and fifty cents, and yet from the number of passengers they carried the proprietors did not lose money. One was termed the High Grass Line, driven by Benjamin T. Clark, and the other by Joseph Lewis, succeeded by John Servis. The proprietors of the former were Charles H. Mann, Jacob E. Buck, and Joseph Hamett. The proprietor of the latter was Daniel Shelmire, of Abington. On Mondays and Saturdays during the summer season these coaches were generally drawn by four horses and sometimes six. The aforesaid fare for a distance of twenty-five miles is quite a contrast to what the Norristown lines charged, ranging from one dollar and twenty-five cents to seventy-five cents for only eighteen miles. In October, 1856, the branch from the North Pennsylvania Railroad to Doylestown was completed, which of course now tended to greatly reduce the amount of travel over the hitherto well-worn turnpike to the city, when the coaches were withdrawn.

In 1820, Flouertown became a noted terminus for several lines passing through Rising Sun, Germantown, and Chestnut Hill; a stage leaving the Cross Keys, in Fourth Street above Market, daily at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M., and another, the Old Potterdam, at 3 P.M.; from the White Swan a line left daily at 9, 10, and 11 A.M., returning at 3, 5, and 6 P.M. From this it would appear that these several lines made no less than six daily trips to and from the city, thus showing more than sixty years ago a great amount of travel

along this route. Jacob Acuff had a daily mail line running from the Broad Axe tavern in 1828, starting every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday morning at 5.30 o'clock, arriving at Evans' tavern, Race Street, in three hours; returning on the same days at 3 P.M. This line proceeded from the Broad Axe to Kutztown on Thursday morning at 5 o'clock, returning on the following day. This route lay through Nicetown, Germantown, Chestnut Hill, Flouertown, White Marsh, Broad Axe, Pigeontown or Blue Bell, Centre Square, Zeiglersville or Skippack, Sumneytown, and Trexler's Furnace.

A new mail route having been formed by the Post-Office Department in the spring of 1828 over the Gulf road, a stage left the city on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock A.M., passing the Gulf Mills, breakfasting at the Bird-in-Hand, thence through Valley Forge and Kimberton, arriving at Lancaster next morning. In consequence of this contemplated line a meeting of the citizens of Upper and Lower Merion was called at the house of Joseph King, sign of the Bird-in-Hand, January 19th, previous to further improving this highway so as to render its travel easier, "it being the only free road from the Conestoga Valley to Philadelphia," thus intimating that now all the other prominent roads in that direction had been turnpiked. At this time a stage line was also established from Pottstown to meet this line at Kimberton, when the passengers could either proceed to Lancaster or Philadelphia; the starting-place in the city being from Van Buskirk's hotel, 244 Market Street, arriving at the Union Hotel, Pottstown, in time to dine; fare through, two dollars and twenty-five cents.

To show what importance staging had assumed, it may be stated that James Reeside owned in the business in 1825 above one thousand horses. Through his extensive business in this direction he had bestowed on him the title of "admiral." The credit is due him for the introduction of the more comfortable and stylish Troy coaches, a decided improvement over the earlier "stage waggon." Elliptic steel springs did not come into general use for the purposes of conveyance until after 1835. The noted White Swan, in Race Street, was long kept by Jacob Peters, who was also widely known as a stage proprietor. Even down to 1854 the Willow Grove had still five daily lines stopping there for Philadelphia. The line from Easton was established in 1792, and from New York at least in 1802, besides the two Doylestown lines, and one from Hartsville, now reduced to but one, carrying the mail between said village and Doylestown.

The business of staging, directly and indirectly, gave employment and support to a number of persons in Montgomery County, among whom could be enumerated the proprietors, the drivers, groomsmen, inn-keepers, smiths, and coach-makers, besides the toll arising therefrom for the turnpike companies

amounted to considerable. It made, too, no inconsiderable home market to the farmer for oats, corn, hay, and straw, besides the provisions required for the passengers. The arrival of the stage always made a bustle in the quiet country villages and hamlets. It not only brought strangers, but acquaintances, relatives, and friends, who, having been long absent, thus returned to visit familiar scenes once more. To the post-office it brought letters and newspapers, and, as a substitute for the express, the driver was an important personage, from the amount of errands imposed on him in the delivery of his messages and parcels.

CHAPTER XI.

THE GERMANS.¹

AMONG the various nationalities that settled Montgomery County the German was an important one, and their descendants at this day within its limits are the most numerous. In less than a year after the landing of William Penn a colony of Germans, chiefly from Creisheim and Creyfelt, arrived in October, 1683, and shortly afterwards founded the village of Germantown. The Proprietary had been among them in their native land, and encouraged them to come. Here liberty of conscience had now been proclaimed, and an exemption from tithes, though neither was tolerated in Great Britain, or even to a very limited extent along the valley of the Rhine, where also were the frontier lines of powerful France, and the frequent wars of Germany, the results of which combined were all powerful incentives to emigration to those more peaceably and liberally disposed. To facilitate this a company was organized at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and numerous pamphlets circulated throughout Germany in the language of its people, setting forth the peculiar advantages of the distant colony. Hence it need not be a wonder that the weaker of the persecuted sects were disposed to come first, for no matter however strong the attachments of nativity, the Fatherland presented from their experience in the past no bright or sanguine future. The doctrines of the Reformation had been established almost a century and a half, yet through the connection of church and state the progress to toleration was very slow.

Francis Daniel Pastorius, in his "Beschreibung Pennsylvania" (published at Leipzig, 1700), under date of Oct. 24, 1685, gives the following account of the settlement: "With the wish and concurrence of our Governor, I laid out and planned a new town, which we call Germantown, or Germanopolis, in a very fine and fertile district, with plenty of springs of fresh water, being well supplied with oak-, walnut-, and

chestnut-trees, and having beside excellent and abundant pasturage for the cattle. At the commencement there were but twelve families of forty-one individuals, consisting mostly of German mechanics and weavers. Our German society have in this place now established a lucrative trade in woolen and linen goods, together with a large assortment of other useful and necessary articles." He enumerates the lot-holders as Tunis Conderts, John Strepers, Dirck, Herman, and Abraham Opdegraeaf, Paul Wolff, Jacob and Peter Schumacher, Johannes Kassell, Rynier Tissen, Jan Lucken, Gerhard Heinrich, David Sherkges, Wigart Levering, Gerhard Levering, Isaac Sheffer, Andreas Souplis, William Claus, and Dirck Rittenhouse, Dirck Keyser, Sr., and William Strefers. The aforesaid names have since been more or less Anglicized, so that their present nationality is barely perceptible. Several of these afterwards became early settlers of Montgomery County, where nearly all have now numerous descendants residing.

To these early Germans we find frequent compliments paid by the other settlers for their character, industry, business habits, and promotion of the prosperity of the colony. Richard Townsend, who arrived here in the "Welcome" with Penn, in November, 1682, thus speaks of them in his "Testimony": "About a year after our arrival there came in about twenty families from High and Low Germany of religious, good people, who settled about six miles from Philadelphia, and called the place Germantown." Robert Turner, in a letter to William Penn from Philadelphia, dated 3d of 6th month, 1685, states therein that "the Germans are manufacturing linen finely." He also adds that "Pastorius, the German Friend, with his people, are preparing to make brick next year." William Rittenhouse, in 1690, on a branch of the Wissahickon, built the first paper-mill in the British colonies of America. Though these Germans consisted of but forty-one persons, yet such was their enterprise that within five years of their first settlement they had erected upwards of fifty houses. Sypher, in his "History of Pennsylvania," in speaking of these Germans, states that they "were an industrious and intelligent, as well as a devout Christian people. Many highly-educated men were among them, who became influential and useful citizens, and aided materially in conducting the affairs of the province."

A majority of these early Germans became members of the Society of Friends, and they had not been in Pennsylvania five years before they were shocked at the system of negro slavery that prevailed and was maintained and countenanced by the English colonists. The result was a protest addressed to the Monthly Meeting, dated from Germantown the 18th of 2d month, 1688, and subscribed by Garret Hendrich, Dirck Updegraeaf, Francis Daniel Pastorius, and Abraham Updegraeaf. As this was the first paper or document ever issued in English America against

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

the iniquitous system of buying, selling, and keeping human beings in bondage, it demands for these people that justice and honor that has been too long withheld from them. At a meeting held at Richard Worell's, in Lower Dublin, the 30th of said month, it was referred to the Quarterly Meeting in Philadelphia, and from thence to the Yearly Meeting held at Burlington, where, on the 5th of 7th month, as their minutes state, "A paper being here presented by some German Friends concerning the lawfulness and unlawfulness of buying and keeping Negroes, it was adjudged not to be so proper for this meeting to give a positive judgment in the case, it having so general a relation to many other parts, and therefore at present forbear it." Concerning themselves as a body, the Friends did not approach this matter until 1758, after the long period of seventy years had elapsed. The start, however, made by these Germans was so powerful in its effect on their countrymen, the Mennonites, Dunkards, and all other of their sects, as to cause them to abstain almost entirely from holding negroes in bondage, and hence the great exemption from an early period of the present territory of Montgomery County from the evils arising from African slavery. This result was also clearly established in Bucks, Chester, Berks, and Northampton Counties, where the German townships were almost entirely clear therefrom.

On the 7th of May, 1691, Thomas Lloyd, as Deputy Governor, granted naturalization to Dirck, Herman, and Abraham Opdegraef, Johannes Cassels, Jacob Schumacher, Dirck Keyser, Arnold Cassel, Peter Dirck Keyser, Peter Schumacher, Sr., Peter Schumacher, Jr., William and Claus Rittinghuysen, Johannes Kusters, Heinrich Buchholt, Isaac and Mathias Jacobs, Wigert Levering, Isaac Scheffer, Paul Wolff, William Streepers, Johannes Bleickers, Reiner Herman, Andreas Souplis, David Scherkes, Hans Peter Umstat, Reinert Tissen, Jan Lucken, Peter Klever, Heinrich Frey, Hans Andreas Kramer Jurgen, Isaac Schumacher, Peter Kurlis, Gerhard Levering, and Jan Williams. About three-fourths of this number settled within the limits of the present county, where their descendants are still numerous.

Mathias Van Bebber purchased a tract of six thousand one hundred and sixty-six acres of land, which by patent dated Feb. 22, 1702, was located on the Skippack Creek, constituting about one-half of the southern portion of what is now Perkiomen township. Van Bebber began thus early, for so remote a distance from the city, to invite settlement by selling it off in parcels. Among the settlers prior to the close of 1703 were Heinrich Pannebacker, Johannes Kuster, Johannes Umstat, Claus Jansen, and Jan Frey; John Jacobs, in 1704; Edward Beer, Gerhard and Herman Indehoffen, and Dirck and William Renberg, before the close of 1707. In 1708 we find here William and Cornelius Dewes, Herman Kuster, Christopher Zimmerman, Johannes Scholl, and Dan-

iel Desmond, followed in 1709 by Jacob, Johannes, and Martin Kolb and John Strayer. The settlement so increased that Van Bebber gave one hundred acres towards a Mennonite meeting-house, which was built prior to 1726, its trustees being Heinrich Sellen, Herman Kuster, Claus Jansen, Michael Zeigler, and Martin, Henry, and Jacob Kolb. Henry Frey, who settled in this vicinity, is stated to have arrived in the colony two years before the landing of Penn.

But even prior to the Skippack settlement there is reason to believe that some of those Germantown settlers had located themselves in some of the lower townships, as, for instance, Cheltenham, Springfield, White Marsh, Abington, Moreland, and Upper Dublin, for the Shoemakers, the Tysons, the Snyders, Clines, Ottingers, Cleavers, Redwitzers, Rinkers, Bartlestalls, Melchers, Leverings, Reiffs, Conrads, Lukenses, and Yerkeses were located pretty early there, and became substantial landholders. It is not the design to enter here minutely into the names even of the early and conspicuous German settlers over the county, for that more properly belongs to the local history of the several townships; the object now being only a general treatment of what relates to the subject.

"The period from 1702 to 1727," says Professor I. D. Rupp, "marks an era in the early emigration. Between forty and fifty thousand left their native country." From 1708 to 1711 a considerable body came from the Palatinate of the Rhine. The Dunkards and the Mennonites arrived in the former year, and at first settled around Germantown, where they built places of worship and a school-house. Many had gone first to England, on the invitation of Queen Anne, at whose bounty not a few of whom were transported to America. Before their departure hundreds of them were furnished with religious and useful books by Anton Wilhelm Boehm, the court chaplain of St. James. Those who came between 1720 and 1730 were occasionally accompanied by their pastors and school-teachers. Where clergymen were wanting in their religious assemblages their places were supplied in part by the teachers, who read sermons and prayers and taught the singing of hymns, after the manner of the Fatherland.

Among the German Lutherans the congregation established at New Hanover, and so long known as the Swamp, was the earliest established in America. Justus Falkner, its first pastor, came there in 1703, having been ordained and sent by Andreas Rudman, the Swedish provost at Philadelphia. In 1717 the Rev. Gerhard Henkel settled there, besides, from 1720 to the fall of 1723, they were frequently visited by the Rev. Samuel Hesselius, the Swedish pastor from Morlatton, eight miles distant. In 1732, Rev. John Christian Shultze became pastor, and in 1733 was sent to Europe by the congregations to secure aid in the erection of churches and for additional pastors. When the Rev. H. M. Muhlenberg arrived, in November, 1742, he found this congregation worshipping

in a log church, and numbering at least one hundred and twenty members, and at the Trappe about fifty members, who built a church the following year, besides a considerable body in Philadelphia. Professor I. D. Rupp estimates that this denomination in the province may have comprised in 1731 seventeen thousand members.

Next among the German sects can be placed the German Reformed, who in 1731 had a membership of fifteen thousand, having chiefly immigrated from the Palatinate and the districts of Nassau, Waldeck, Witzenstein, and Wetterau. John Philip Boehm, who arrived here in 1720, though not at first a regular or ordained minister, yet before 1727 had established congregations to whom he preached in White Marsh, Skippack, or Salford, and New Hanover. He also founded the church in Whitpain in 1740, since known by his name. The Rev. George Michael Weiss, a graduate of the Heidelberg University, arrived here in September, 1727, with a company of several hundred immigrants, and preached for the Skippack congregation. In the erection of houses for worship the Mennonites and Dunkards preceded the Lutherans and German Reformed. Among the latter Peter Becker and Alexander Mack were early and prominent ministers. Owing to the wars and persecution the Schwenkfelders did not arrive in the province until 1734 to 1740, after which they ceased coming.

The immigration of so many "foreigners," as they were termed, alarmed the English colonists. They feared, like Logan and Franklin, that even Pennsylvania might cease to be a British province. The matter was brought before the Assembly in 1717, and naturalization refused to all coming hither who could not speak the English language. In 1729 fears were further aroused, and under instructions of the home government the Assembly passed an act imposing a duty for the English government of forty shillings per head on all foreigners that should land here. The German citizens viewed this as a gross outrage, on which they entered an earnest but patriotic protest. The Assembly now appointed a committee to examine into the situation and conduct of these people. Their report stated that "the Germans who had been directly imported into the province had purchased and honestly paid for their lands, had conducted themselves respectfully towards the government, paid their taxes readily, and were sober and honest people in their religious and civil duties."

During this period the correspondence of James Logan, William Allen, Jonathan Dickeson, James Hamilton, Richard Peters, and others in the Proprietary interest go to show the most unfounded prejudices entertained against the Germans. In 1727, James Logan stated six thousand more are expected to arrive, and hopes that this emigration may be prevented in the future by act of Parliament, else he fears that these colonies will in time be lost to the crown,

and, further, if their numbers continue at this rate, will soon produce a German colony here, and perhaps such a one as Britain once received from Saxony in the fifth century.

In the beginning of 1731 a petition was sent to the Assembly by Germans inhabiting the county of Philadelphia, wherein they pray "that they may be permitted to enjoy the rights and privileges of English subjects." Among the names are those of Peter Wentz, Michael Zeigler, Valentine Hunsicker, Nicholas Leshner, John Nicholas Kressman, Johannes Langenecker, Antonius Hallman, John George Reiff, Peter Reiff, Conrad Reiff, Gerhard Peters, Johannes Schaffer, Henry Pennebacker, John Snyder, George Merkle, and Daniel Langenecker. These were all residents within the present limits of Montgomery. However just, what result attended this effort is not known. Governor George Thomas, in a letter dated April 23, 1747 expresses himself that "the Germans of Pennsylvania are, I believe, three-fifths of the population (200,000). They have by their industry been the principal instruments of raising the State to its present flourishing condition beyond any of his Majesty's colonies in North America." This estimate appears sufficiently high, making sixty Germans to every one hundred of the total population.

While the Germans have been lauded as agriculturists by such writers as Robert Proud, Thomas F. Gordon, Sherman Day, Rebecca Eaton, Charles B. Trego, and others, the subject of their intelligence and culture, in contrast with those who came from Great Britain, has been carefully if not studiously avoided.

From an early period the Germans have endeavored to acquire the English as an additional means to knowledge, for which purpose they have in the past published as aids for the use of their schools a number of books. In 1747, Christopher Sower published at Germantown a work entitled "Eine Deutsch und Englische Grammatik, besonders geignet für Deutsche welche English lernen wollen." No work is known to have been published here so early for the English to acquire German, though no doubt there were works used here then to learn French. Even in 1809, at the small town of Easton, the "Englischen Sprachlehrer" was published, and many more such can be enumerated over the State. To this day the intelligent reader of any of our numerous Pennsylvania German newspapers has no difficulty in understanding the Bible of Luther or the works of the greatest authors in the Fatherland. With four times the population of England to draw on in Europe, and the immense and continuous emigration hither, and that to the very best sections of this great country, a knowledge of the language becomes only the more necessary.

In the general diffusion of school education, to this day no portion of Great Britain can approach Germany. Hence we find many of the early Germans here, men of extensive acquirements, possessing a

knowledge of ancient and modern languages as well as of vocal and instrumental music. Indeed very few could be found among them who could not read and write, though "his X mark" is often found here on deeds of the colonial period, made too "by his Majesty's true born subjects." An educated people will support books and periodicals, and this the Germans did here though under the greatest possible disadvantages. As far back at least as 1738 they commenced here the publication of almanacs, school books, and

religious works of various kinds. Christopher Sower, at Germantown, commenced Aug. 20, 1739, his *Hochdeutsch Pennsylvanische Geschichtschreiber*, the first newspaper printed in the province outside of Philadelphia, followed by two more in the city in 1743 and 1751. The almanac for 1738 for size and matter was far superior to those that had preceded it in the English.

The first Bible printed in a European language in America was in 1743 by Mr. Sower, in a magnificent

FAC-SIMILE OF THE FIRST GERMAN NEWSPAPER PRINTED IN AMERICA.

Der
Hoch-Deutsch
Pennsylvanische
Geschicht-Schreiber
Oder:
Sammlung

Wichtiger Nachrichten, aus dem Natur- und Kirchen-Reich.

Erstes Stück August 20 / 1739.

Geneigter Leser

So vieler andern Abgöttern, denen die grobe und subtile Welt der sogenannten Christen dienet, ist nicht der geringste der Berwick, Curiositat und Begierde gerne oft was neues zu Schauen, zu Hören und zu Wissen, auch zu Sagen. Diesem Atheniensischen Geist nun ein Opfer zu bringen mit Ausgebung dieser Sammlung/ ist man ganz nicht willens, noch weniger, sich selbst damit auszubreiten, oder Ruhm und Nutzen zu suchen, sondern weil man ehmalen versprochen, die nüglichsste und wichtigste Geschichte u. Begebenheiten bekant zumachen, und auch, weil denkwürdige Geschichte, wann sie den Menschen zu Ohren und Gesichte kommen, öfters tieffern Eindruck und Nachdenken erregen, als Dinge die da täglich vorkommen; so wolte man dann hiermit einen Anfang machen, mit solchen Zeichen dieser Zeit so in diesem und andern Wahrheiten kürlich und zuverlässig gesche-

hen, in Hoffnung es werde nicht ohne einigen Nutzen, wenigst der Aufweckung und des Aufschauens bey einigen, die es lesen, schaffen. Auch möchten wohl künfftig einige Anmerkungen und der Zeit dienliche Fragen ernstlichen Gemüthern zum Nachsinnen, oder auch wohl einige aufrichtige Antwort darauf zu geben, in dergleichen Sammlung herausgegeben werden. Der Leser lebe wohl/ und brauch es wie er soll.

Vor wenig Jahren hörte man, daß der Persianer und der Türcke großen Krieg hatten; kaum hatte der Persianer mit dem Türcken Frieden, so hatte er mit dem groß Mogel wie gegenwärtig Krieg; und der Römische Kayser hatte kaum Stillstand mit dem König von Frankreich/ so ging er samt Moscau gegen die Türcken. Anfangs victorisirten die Moscowiter an den Türcken; bald wendete sich das Blatt um, und siegten die Türcken, jedoch stehen sie noch beyderseits miteinander zu Felde. Also auch der Kayser mit dem Türcken/

maß

edition of twelve hundred copies, each containing twelve hundred and eighty-four quarto pages. It was German labor that made the type, the ink, the paper, and the binding, the German too bore the expense, and, better still, his countrymen here gave it a generous encouragement. Christopher Sower, Jr., after his father's death, in 1763, issued a second edition of two thousand copies, and a third in 1776 of three thousand, besides having published nearly two hundred other works, some of which were in English. No Bible was printed in the English until 1780 by Robert Aiken, in Philadelphia, and in New England eleven years later. The translation and publication in 1748, by the Ephrata Brethren, of Van Braght's "Blutige Schauplatz oder Martyrer Spiegel" from the Dutch was another wonderful undertaking for the time, a folio of over fifteen hundred pages, occupying the labor of fifteen men for three years, and in magnitude exceeding all works previously published in this country, its subject being "The Persecution of Christians from the Time of Christ to the Year 1660." During the colonial period, for their education as well as instruction in Christianity, the German missionaries, Zeisberger, Pylaeus, Schmick, and Heckewelder, had several schools successfully established among the Indians, and spelling-books, hymns, and sermons published for their use, both in the Delaware and Iroquois languages, besides preparing thereon grammars and dictionaries,—monuments of their devotion, learning, and disinterested benevolence.

The intelligence of the Germans made a profound impression on Franklin, who, in a letter to Peter Collinson of May 9, 1753, thus expresses himself: "They import many books from Germany, and of the six printing-houses in the province two are entirely German, two half-German and half-English, and but two are entirely English. They have one German newspaper and one half-German. Advertisements intended to be general are now printed in German and English. The signs in our streets have inscriptions in both languages, and some places only in German. They begin of late to make all their bonds and other legal instruments in their own language, which are allowed good in our courts, where the German business so increases that there is continued need of interpreters, and I suppose in a few years they will also be necessary in the Assembly to tell one-half our legislators what the other half says. In short, unless the stream of importation could be turned from this to other colonies, as you very judiciously propose, they will soon outnumber us, that all the advantages we have will, in my opinion, be not able to preserve our language, and even our government will become precarious." Though the Germans had their own printers, yet through his researches Professor Seidensticker has ascertained that Franklin had actually printed for them in their own language between fifty and sixty works, perhaps a greater number

than had issued from his press for English patrons. It was chiefly from the German farmers of Pennsylvania that Franklin secured the horses and wagons to transport the baggage, ammunition, and provisions for Braddock's expedition, and which old-settled Virginia, where he had landed, could not supply. In 1760 the produce of Pennsylvania was so great that it required between eight and nine thousand wagons for its transportation to Philadelphia. This came chiefly from the German districts, from whence, too, the celebrated Conestoga teams.

Dr. Rush, in his interesting account of the German inhabitants of Pennsylvania, written in 1789, states that "the principal part are farmers, but there were many mechanics, who brought with them a knowledge of those arts which are necessary and useful in all countries. These mechanics were chiefly weavers, tailors, tanners, shoemakers, comb-makers, smiths of all kinds, butchers, paper-makers, watch-makers, sugar-bakers," etc. However, he does not touch on their intellectual condition, that they had teachers of languages, of music, of painting, or that they had written and published here numerous works in their language. The Rev. George Michael Weiss, who probably spoke Latin as well as Drs. Franklin or Rush could English, advertised in the *American Weekly Mercury* of February, 1729, that he would teach logic, natural philosophy, metaphysics, and other branches to those that desired it. Christopher Dock, long a teacher in Skipack and vicinity, wrote a work on school-teaching, published in German by Sower in 1770, which his recent biographer, S. W. Pennypacker, says is one of the very few works of the colonial period treating on this subject. Charles Fortman, a graduate of one of the German universities, taught Latin, French, English, and German, as well as vocal and instrumental music, in 1803 and subsequent years at Norristown, and also in Bucks County. He was the first teacher to introduce into Montgomery and Bucks the use of the piano-forte. In the adjoining county of Bucks several German Churches are known to have had organs in them before the year 1800, while among the English-speaking congregations there they are only of recent introduction. The manufacture of these instruments was commenced at Allentown by Germans at the close of the Revolution. The date of their introduction into the several churches of Montgomery County would be an interesting subject for inquiry.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has voted that at the expense of the State two statues be placed in the Capitol at Washington to represent two of its most notable men. For this honor Gen. Peter Muhlenberg, a native and long resident of this county, and Robert Fulton have been selected. Carefully comparing the merits of the former as warrior and statesman with Gen. Wayne the preference seems just, but as to the other the claims of David Rittenhouse as a distinguished civilian are, on the whole, too superior

to be readily set aside by the one to whom the choice was given. Had this also fallen to the lot of Rittenhouse, Montgomery County and the German race would have been doubly honored, for here he resided from infancy well into middle life and made his great philosophical discoveries as well as inventions. The fame of the early high clocks made in this county by Rittenhouse, Lukens, Soliday, Seip, and others belongs also to the Germans.

In the beginning of this article it is stated that the German element in Montgomery County is the strongest. In a list of all resident taxables and landholders of the several townships within the present county in 1734 the total is 760, of whom 395 bear German surnames. The census of 1870 gives to the county 144 houses of worship. Of this number the exclusive German sects have 68, only four less than half, as follows: Lutherans, 25; German Reformed, 10; Mennonite, 10; Dunkards, 9; Evangelical Association, 9; and Schwenkfelders, 5. Of the balance, it is estimated that one-fourth may be fairly allowed the German element,* which would actually make two-thirds of the total number, which, it must be confessed, appears high. However, this is not as strange as the result of a recent investigation made in Bucks County. At the County Institute, held at Doylestown in October, 1882, of 284 teachers present, 147 bore German surnames, 107 English, 8 Scotch and Irish, 8 Welsh, and the balance of 14 Dutch and French. It is to be regretted that in the settlement of the several townships within the present limits of Montgomery County no satisfactory means are possessed to denote the progress of the Germans where they came in contact with the other nationalities, the Welsh excepted, who located here somewhat earlier and in considerable bodies, so that records of their settlements are still to be obtained. The Scotch-Irish came here considerably later, and nowhere in sufficient numbers to form a distinct settlement, while the English settled numerous in Cheltenham, Abington, Moreland, and Horsham, keeping generally nearer the city.

It has cost no little labor to present the statistics given of the present result of the occupation of the soil here as originally made nearly two centuries ago by the several nationalities of Europe. Dr. Rush has observed nearly a century ago that where the German locates himself he designs to stay, and some of our recent writers state that he belongs to an aggressive race, that through his attachment to the soil even his footprints are not readily obliterated by the sands of time. According to the list of 1734, in Montgomery township the resident taxables numbered 29, of whom 22 were Welsh and not a German name. In the assessors' list of 1776, in a total of 74 the Welsh numbered 24 and the Germans 18, while in the list for 1883 the latter constitute a majority of the whole, which is additionally confirmed by the names of the landholders on the township map in Scott's

Atlas for 1877. In Gwynedd in 1734 we find 48 names, of which 39 are Welsh and 1 German; in 1776 of 114 taxables the Germans numbered 55, and now are largely in the majority. Plymouth in 1734 contained 16 taxables, of which 9 were Welsh and 1 German; in 1780 of a total of 93, the Germans had attained to 30 and the Welsh numbered but 13. In White Marsh in 1734 of 50 taxables, 5 were Germans; in 1780 in a total of 163, 70 were Germans, who possibly now constitute a majority. The wealthy township of Springfield has become well Germanized, three-fourths of its present landholders bearing names from the Fatherland. In Cheltenham in 1734 the Germans did not number one-sixth of the whole; in 1776 they had reached almost to one-third. Lower Merion in 1734 contained 52 taxables, of which 46 bore Welsh names and not a German. In a total of 153 in 1780, the latter had reached 27, or nearly one-sixth, while the Welsh names were reduced to 34. Of 35 taxables in Upper Dublin in 1734, 6 were German; in 1776 of 109 the latter numbered 44, and now they possess a majority. In Upper and Lower Providence in 1734 the Germans numbered 25 in a total of 74, and from an examination of the landholders of those townships in Scott's Atlas, estimate that they now comprise three-fourths of the total population there. Franconia, adjoining Montgomery township, of its 34 taxables in 1734, 30 were German; on the map now of its landholders there can be found only four that are not German. In the townships of Upper Hanover, New Hanover, Perkiomen, and Upper Salford, so solid are they that among the landholders there cannot be found one that is not a German. One fact has now been proven here as in our other counties,—that in perseverance and energy the German descendant is fully the equal, if not the superior, of the others he has come in contact with. If slow, he is sure and progressive, never going backwards.

"There is nowhere in all America," says an editorial in the *Public Ledger* of 1856, "an agricultural population, the members of which personally till the soil, that has such thews and sinews, such a healthy development, or such generally prolonged life as our much-abused 'Pennsylvania Dutchmen.'"

In concluding this article on our German element, upon which so little has been written, there remains one matter to which may be given a brief allusion,—the influence it is exerting. A late writer in *Harper's Magazine*, in speaking of the German influx into the Mississippi Valley, stated that it would not be long before they would there become the dominant element. This development is changing the national character, as may be seen in the increasing observances of Christmas, New Year's, Good Friday, Easter, and in birthday, silver and golden wedding festivals. Montgomery County has now been settled two centuries by different European nationalities, most prominent of which have been the Germans, the English, the Irish, the Welsh, the Swedes, and the French.

CHAPTER XII.

THE WELSH.¹

ALTHOUGH the present territory of Montgomery County within the Schuylkill valley may have been pretty well explored by the Dutch, Swedes and English, in the pursuit of beaver and other peltries from the Indians, for forty years before the arrival of Penn, yet no evidence exists of any permanent settlement having been made within said time by Europeans upon this soil. Those engaged in the traffic were actuated entirely by a love for gain, and in no way concerned for the improvement or material development of the country. As the supply of furs diminished through the activity of the pursuit, these adventurous spirits, in consequence, had to seek new fields, and thus one section would be abandoned for another. True, along the valley of the Delaware, south of the present city of Trenton, the Swedes had secured a foothold by attaching themselves to the cultivation of the soil, but it was hardly ever beyond the landing of their canoes. To them great honor is due for the peaceable relations that they so long maintained here with the Indians, thus making it a comparatively easy task, by the example set him, for William Penn in continuing the policy that Queen Christiana had so long before strictly enjoined should be carried out with the natives for their lands,—that they should be treated with justice and moderation, and, a step further, that they should be instructed in the Christian religion, for which purpose schools were established and catechisms and portions of the gospels and doctrines translated into their language, the evidences of which exist unto this day.

In securing his province from the British King, the chief aim of William Penn was to insure an asylum or refuge for the persecuted of his denomination, and of all others that professed faith in Christianity. For these liberal views he deserves credit, although they had been carried out for some time previously by Roger Williams and Lord Baltimore. From the circumstances of his position he could not do otherwise. In palliation for persecution, it was their resistance to the established laws of the land that in many cases brought the earliest immigrants hither, no matter whether from the British Isles or along the whole course and valley of the Rhine,—namely, the refusal to bear arms or do military duty and the non-payment of church-rates or tithes. To the former our own government has even not yielded, as shown in the late great Rebellion, and as to the latter, is still enforced by almost every nationality in Europe. However unjust the compulsory payment may be to an established church, this was certainly avoided in coming to Penn's distant colony, and was no small gain, when one-tenth of the farmer's

products were required. It was probably as much the resistance to the two aforesaid enactments that led to fines and imprisonments as in promulgating or joining new doctrines that were regarded by those in power at variance with their own long-established principles. It was these several causes that chiefly led to early immigration hither from Wales, the larger proportion of which were Friends, the Baptists being next in number. A few, it appears, were Episcopalians, who in some cases, were induced to follow from a relationship existing with those who left on account of persecution or conscientious scruples.

In this county the date of settlement appears very close with the English in Cheltenham, but the honor of priority appears due to the Welsh. These people before the arrival of Penn had purchased in England from him forty thousand acres of land, which was subsequently located in Merion, Haverford, Goshen and extending partly into several adjoining townships. Under this encouragement, the ship "Lyon," John Compton, master, arrived with forty passengers, in the Schuylkill River, August 13, 1682, almost two months preceding Penn's arrival, on board of which was Edward Jones, "chirurgion," with his family, who on the following 26th, sent a letter to John Ap Thomas, residing near Bala, in North Wales, wherein he states, "The Indians brought venison to our door for sixpence ye quarter. There are stones to be had enough at the Falls of Skoolkill, that is where we are to settle, and water power enough for mills, but thou must bring mill-stones and the irons that belong to it, for smiths are dear. They use both hooks and sickles to reap with." We have the authority of John Hill's map of the environs of Philadelphia, published in 1809, that the aforesaid made "the first British settlement, 18th of 6th month, 1682," being only five days after his arrival in the Schuylkill. The place designated thereon is now the estate of his descendant, the late Colonel Owen Jones, near the present Libertyville, in Lower Merion, and is certainly an early claim, for Philadelphia had not then been founded.

In the following November, Dr. Thomas Wynne arrived with his family in the ship "Welcome" with William Penn. He settled beside his son-in-law Edward Jones. From him originated the name of Wynnewood. John Roberts came from Penny-chlawd, Denbighshire, in 1683, a millwright by occupation, and is supposed to have erected the third mill in the province. Among those who followed and settled early in Lower Merion may be mentioned Robert Owen, John Thomas, Thomas Owen, Hugh Roberts, Rowland Ellis, Robert Jones, John Cadwalader, Benjamin Humphreys and others. William Penn, by an order dated Pennsbury, 13th of First Month, 1684, directed Thomas Holmes, his surveyor-general to lay out the tract to which reference has been made. He therein states, "I do hereby charge

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

thee and strictly require thee to lay out ye sd tract of Land in an uniform manner, conveniently as may be, upon the West side of Skoolkill river, running three miles upon ye same, and two miles backwards, and then extend ye parallel with the river six miles and to run westwardly so far as till the said quantity of land be completely surveyed unto them." This survey is known to have been made before the end of the aforesaid year. Owing to the continued immigration from Wales this tract within the first forty years was pretty well taken up and settled upon.

One matter caused them considerable uneasiness. They had expected, and no doubt were promised that by thus locating together, they should all be under one municipal government, which would enable them the better to manage their own affairs. When the division line was run between Philadelphia and Chester Counties by order of the Governor's Council, passed 8th of Second Month, 1685, the said tract became divided, and only that portion since known as Lower Merion township retained in Philadelphia and the balance left to Chester. This gave rise to a great deal of dissatisfaction, in which they proceeded almost to the verge of rebellion. The inhabitants of Radnor and Haverford refused to recognize the validity of said line, and in 1689 cast their votes for members of Assembly in Philadelphia. These were set aside as invalid. The result was that Griffith Owen and other inhabitants of the Welsh tract sent a long statement of their grievances to the commissioners the 13th of Tenth Month, 1690,—

"We the Inhabitants of the Welsh tract¹ in the Province of Pennsylvania, in America, being descended of the Antient Britains, who always in the land of our Nativity, under the Crown of England, have enjoyed that liberty and privilege as to have our bounds and limits by ourselves, within which all causes, quarrels, crimes and titles were tried and wholly determined by officers, magistrates, juries of our own language, which were our equals. Having our faces towards these Countries, made the motion to our Governor that we might enjoy the same here, which thing was soon granted by him before he or they were ever come to these parts, and when he came over he gave forth his warrant to lay out 40,000 acres of land to the intent we might live together here, and enjoy our liberty and Devotion in our own Language as afore in our Country, and on the 40,000 acres was surveyed out and by his own warrant Confirmed by several Orders from the Commissioners of ye Proprietary, and settled upon already with near four score settlements."

In the aforesaid extract we see a strong, prevailing sentiment—the pride of ancestry—and an uncommon zeal evinced for the due preservation and perpetuation of their ancient language. Those that had settled so early in the townships of Upper and Lower Merion, it would appear, belonged chiefly to the Society of Friends. In the latter district they erected, in 1695, the first house of worship in the county, a temporary structure of logs. This, in 1713, was supplanted by a substantial stone edifice, which is still standing, and therefore ranks now as one of the oldest buildings used for the purpose in Pennsylvania. The population of the Welsh had increased so by continuous immigration and settlement in the two townships that

out of eighty-four resident taxables in 1734, sixty eight were actually of that nationality, being considerably over three-fourths the whole number.

About the beginning of 1698, William, John and Thomas Ap Evan purchased of Robert Turner, a merchant of Philadelphia, seven thousand eight hundred and twenty acres in the present Gwynedd, being the larger portion of the township. The last-named purchaser settled on this tract, and was soon after joined by his brothers, Cadwallader, Owen and Robert Ap Evan. In July of said year more Welsh immigrants arrived in the ship "Robert and Elizabeth," among whom were William John (since changed to Jones), Hugh Griffith, Ellis David, Robert Jones, Edward Foulke, John Hugh and John Humphrey. All these, excepting the last two, were originally Episcopalians, who afterwards joined the Friends. Edward Foulke came from Merionethshire, North Wales. He embarked at Liverpool with his wife, four sons and five daughters, and arrived in Philadelphia July 17, 1698, where he was kindly treated and entertained by his former acquaintances who had preceded him. Having purchased a tract of seven hundred acres in Gwynedd, he removed thereon the beginning of the following November.

Having become sufficiently numerous, the Welsh Friends, in 1700, erected in Gwynedd a small log building for worship in the centre of the township. There is a tradition that William Penn, accompanied by his daughter Letitia and a servant, came out on horseback to visit the settlement shortly after its erection, and that he preached in it, staying, on this occasion, over night at the house of his friend, Thomas Evans; the first settler, who resided near by. His return to England in November, 1701, will nearly determine the time that he made this visit. Owing to the influx of more Welsh settlers, a larger stone building was determined on, which was erected in 1712. In a petition from this settlement, which is therein called North Wales, dated June, 1704, praying for a road through Germantown to Philadelphia, it is stated that they then numbered thirty families. The list of 1734 gives Gwynedd forty-eight resident taxables, of which number thirty-nine bear Welsh surnames.

Immediately adjoining Gwynedd on the north is Montgomery township, which, according to the report of Rev. Evan Evans bore this name at least as early as 1707. Here John Evans, William James, Thomas James, Josiah James, James Lewis, David Williams, David Hugh and James Davis settled before 1720. In this year they built the first Baptist Church in the county, above the present Montgomeryville, in which preaching in the Welsh language was maintained down to the Revolution. In the list of 1734, out of twenty-eight residents in Montgomery, nineteen bear Welsh surnames. Before 1703, David Meredith, Thomas Owen, Isaac Price, Ellis Pugh and Hugh Jones, all from Wales, had settled in Plymouth township, where in 1734 they numbered nine out of its sixteen residents. Abraham Davis and David

¹ See Penn. Archives, i. p. 108.

Williams had settled in Whitemarsh before 1703. Stephen Jenkins, in 1698, purchased four hundred and thirty-seven acres adjoining the present borough of Jenkintown, after whose descendants the place has been called. Before 1710, Robert Llewellyn and Evan Hugh had settled in Upper Merion. The Rev. Malachi Jones, from Wales, organized at Abington, in 1714, the first Presbyterian congregation in the county, and here five years later, a church was built. Evan Lloyd, who settled in Horsham in 1719, was one of the first ministers there of the Friends' Meeting, whose original membership was probably one-third Welsh.

From the list of 1734 we ascertain that the Welsh at that date outnumbered, in a total of 760 names, the English in the proportion of 181 to 163, thus constituting at that time almost one-fourth the entire population within the present limits of the county. With the cessation of religious persecution, the Welsh almost ceased coming, and this is one reason for their having since so diminished. According to the assessment of Lower Merion in 1780, out of 153 taxables only 34 bore Welsh names; in Upper Merion for said year, out of 173 taxables, 36 are Welsh; in Gwynedd for 1776, of 143, only 48 are Welsh; in Montgomery for said year, of 74, but 24 are Welsh; and in Plymouth in 1780, of 93, only 13 are Welsh. The disproportion at present has become still greater.

That the early Welsh possessed a pride of country, language, ancestry and other characteristic traits somewhat at variance with the views entertained by their English neighbors here will admit of no doubt. That they are the direct lineal descendants of the ancient Britons, with little or no admixture of foreign blood, will not be denied. That they fought valiantly in resisting the invasion of the Romans, Saxons, Danes and Normans, as they withdrew to their mountain fastnesses, will not be disputed. Next to the Irish, the Welsh is now regarded as one of the oldest living languages spoken in Europe. Essentially it is the same language that Cæsar and Agricola heard on their first landing on the British shores, and in consequence deserves to be regarded with veneration as the only living link that unites those distant ages with the present. But the English language is indebted to it but little, so strongly is it Saxon and Latin. Rev. Joseph Harris, with ideas like some of the genealogists among his countryman, stated, in the "Seren Gomer," a work he edited in 1814, that "it is supposed by some, and no one can disprove it, that Welsh was the language spoken by Adam and Eve in Paradise."

In their petition of grievances to Penn's commissioners in 1690, they particularly specify therein that they are descended from the "Antient Britains," and desire that they may enjoy their "own language as afore in our Country." Rowland Ellis, a minister among Friends, arrived here in 1686, and settled in Lower Merion, where he made himself useful to his

countrymen as an interpreter and translator in their intercourse with the English. Bowden, in his "History of Friends in America,"¹ states that "the members of his meeting being Welsh people, his ministry was in that language." Ellis Pugh, who arrived in 1687 and soon after settled in Plymouth township, wrote a religious work there in Welsh, entitled "A Salutation to the Britains," which was translated by Rowland Ellis, and printed in Philadelphia in 1727, making a duodecimo of two hundred and twenty-two pages. Respecting Hugh Griffith and the brothers Robert and Cadwallader Evans, who settled in Gwynedd, Samuel Smith remarks in his "History of Pennsylvania,"² that they "could neither read or write in any but the Welsh language." The subscription paper for the rebuilding of their meeting-house, in 1712, was written in Welsh, to which was affixed sixty-six names. Edward Foulke, of this congregation, wrote an account and genealogy of his family in 1702 in Welsh, which was afterwards translated by his grandson, Samuel Foulke. The late Hugh Foulke, a life-long resident of Gwynedd, who died in 1864, aged seventy-six years, exhibited to the writer in 1855 the family Bible of Hugh Griffith in Welsh, printed in London in 1654. Dr. George Smith in his "History of Delaware County," mentions that the meeting-house at Haverford was built in 1700, where "William Penn preached to Welsh Friends, who sat quietly listening to an address from the Proprietary, of which they did not understand a word."

William Jones, Hugh Griffith, Ellis David, Robert Jones and Edward Foulke, as well as several others, by leaving their church and attaching themselves to Friends, appear to have attracted the attention of the churchmen, if we are to judge by the correspondence published in the "Collections of the Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania."

The Rev. Evan Evans, in his report dated September 18, 1704, states that he frequently went out to Montgomery, twenty miles, and Radnor, fifteen miles from Philadelphia, "determined to lose none of those whom I had gained, but rather add to them, where I preached in Welsh once a fortnight for four years, till the arrival of Mr. Nichols, minister from Chester, in 1704." He adds that a hundred names had been signed to a petition to have settled among them, in Radnor and Merion, a minister "that understands the British language, there being many ancient people among those inhabitants that do not understand the English. Could a sober and discreet person be secured to undertake that mission, he might be capable to bring in a plentiful harvest of Welsh Quakers, that were originally born in the Church of England, but were unhappily perverted, before any minister in holy orders could preach to them in their own language." He continues that "there is another Welsh settlement, called Montgomery, in the county

¹ Vol. ii, p. 262.

² Hazard's Register, vol. vi.

of Philadelphia, twenty miles distant from the city, where were a considerable number of Welsh people, formerly, in their native country, of the communion of the Church of England; but about 1698, two years before my arrival, most of them joined the Quakers; but some of them are reduced, and I have baptized their children and preached often to them." The Gwynedd congregation is evidently here meant, for which he has unintentionally substituted Montgomery, which, it is likely, at this early time, was the only name known to him for this section.

As the Rev. Benjamin Griffith preached in the Welsh language in the Montgomery Baptist Church down to his death, in 1768, in which he was also followed by his successor, the Rev. John Thomas, this establishes the fact that, in consequence, the language must have been retained and spoken in some of the families in that section and in the adjoining townships of Hill-town and New Britain until the beginning of this century. We have thus been curious to gather from a variety of sources the aforesaid facts respecting the powerful hold of the language on the early Welsh settlers in this county, and to show how most of them were unacquainted with any other. Its duration here may be set down at about a century before the English had entirely supplanted it. Necessity at first compelled the Welsh, English, Germans and the Swedes to form settlements by themselves, owing to a general ignorance of each others' language, which, of course, for a long time must have greatly interfered with their social intercourse.

The early Welsh that came here at first continued the practice that had so long prevailed in their native country of reversing their family names. Thus John and Evan Griffith were the sons of Griffith John, taking their father's Christian name for their surname. Thomas Ap John, the son of John Ap Thomas, when he attained to manhood, wrote his name here Thomas Jones. Hugh Evan was the son of Evan Hugh, and married to Mary Robert, the daughter of Robert John. Edward and Evan Jones were the sons of John Evan; Robert and Griffith Hugh sons of Hugh Griffith. John Roger is mentioned in a marriage certificate at Merion, as late as 1717, as being the son of Roger Roberts. In the early records of Haverford and Merion Monthly Meeting, and also in that of Gwynedd, only a few instances are found in which where the surnames were exchanged. A large majority of the Welsh, however, soon after their arrival, adopted the English method, that the father's surname be retained and perpetuated, as indicative of a family origin, and which, from its simplicity, cannot be well improved upon. The Welsh practice, in consequence, has often here been puzzling in tracing early family genealogies. Welsh, like German names have also been Anglicized. John has thus been changed to Jones, David to Davis, Matthew to Matthews, Philip to Philips, Robert to Roberts, William to Williams, Hugh to Hughes, Jenken to

Jenkins, Edward to Edwards, which are only a few of many that can be mentioned.

A question now arises in regard to their numbers and singular characteristic traits,—What impress have the Welsh made here in the two past centuries, through their descendants, on the existing condition of society? As respects their language, they have been certainly given to applying and perpetuating here local names from the land of their nativity. In a list of one hundred and twelve post-offices in the county, thirteen are ascertained to be more or less of Welsh origin. Outside of local names, remarkable to relate, after the most diligent inquiry, we cannot find a single word of the language retained or in use at this time that might have been either applied to some living object, utensil, or implement used in agriculture and mechanics, or relating to dress, food, furniture, buildings, scenery, habits, customs, etc., it thus seeming as if the language had never been spoken here.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE COLONIAL ERA.

THE proprietary or colonial government of Pennsylvania from 1682 to 1776 seems to have been of a peaceful and conservative character. All nations and tongues and kindred were here cordially invited to unite in their efforts to form and administer a system of government that would secure to mankind the measure of human happiness believed to be incident to the providence of life. Peaceful relations with the aborigines were first secured. On the banks of the Delaware, at a point marked by a great elm-tree, the founder of the colony, surrounded by a few judicious followers, met in council a large delegation of the Lenni-Lenape tribes. "We meet in good faith and good will; no advantage shall be taken on either side, but all shall be openness and love. We are the same as if one man's body were to be divided into two parts, we are all one flesh and blood." The response was natural,—“We will live in love with you and your children as long as the moon and the sun shall endure.” This covenant of peace and amity had neither signature, seal nor oath to confirm it. No record of it can be found. The sons of the wilderness, returning to their forest homes, preserved the history of the great event by strings of wampum, and later generations would count over the shells on a clean piece of bark, and repeat to child and stranger the magic words of “peace and good will.”

Honorable peace with the natives gave to all a sense of permanent security. Contentment and interest in the colony were inspired by assuring to a tax-paying citizenship a participation in making laws to govern themselves. The people responded promptly

to the privilege, and through their representatives entered upon the work of preparatory legislation at Chester, and in a session of three days completed a form of government. By the joint act of the people and the proprietary all were united on the basis of equal rights. The rule of equality in descent and inheritance was secured in families by abrogating the laws of primogeniture. The standard of woman was

lurking in many minds. The establishment of "an asylum for the oppressed of every nation" was an invitation to the children of misfortune of every clime to seek refuge in it. Adventurers came in throngs, demanding personal license in the name of public liberty. The mass of emigrants came with minds clouded by the gloomy terrors of an invisible world of attending fiends. Witchcraft found advocacy and



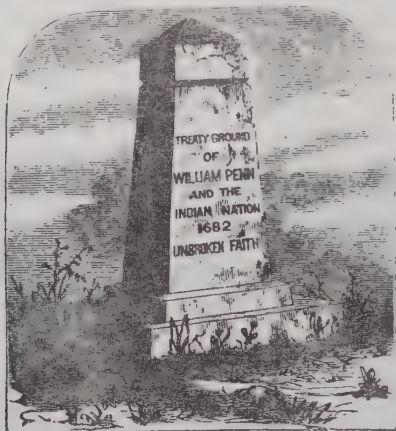
PENN'S TREATY TREE AND HARBOR OF PHILADELPHIA, IN 1800, FROM KENSINGTON.

raised to an inheritable person in the distribution of all intestate estates. Every resident who paid "scot and lot to the Governor" possessed the right of suffrage, and every Christian was eligible to public office. No tax or custom could be levied or collected but by law, murder was the only crime punishable by death, marriage was declared a civil contract, every prison for convicts was made a work-house, there were neither poor-rates nor church tithes. The Swedes, Finns, Dutch, and all men of whatever nation were invested with the liberty of Englishmen. It was a bold departure in a right direction, keenly appreciated by the newly enfranchised men, and led to open exclamations of joy by many leading spirits, among them Lawrence Cook, who declared for his fellow-citizens, "that it was the best day they had ever seen."

The birth of popular power and the institution of forms of government demanded by it imposed the duty, of dislodging the prejudice and superstition

belief, and demanded the arrest and trial of a common scold in the person of a woman. The event was important and the scene memorable. Penn presided as judge; the jury was carefully selected, the Quakers outnumbered the Swedes. The nature of the accusation was carefully considered, the witnesses were patiently examined, the jury received the charge of the court, and after mature deliberation returned the following verdict: "The prisoner is guilty of the common fame of being a witch, but not guilty as she stands indicted." The personal friends of the liberated but incorrigible scold were directed to enter into bonds that she should keep the peace and be of good behavior towards all good citizens, and from that day henceforth in the colony of Pennsylvania witchcraft became an extinct offense. The sinful arts of conjuration were obscured, if not eradicated, by this public trial, and "neither demon nor hog ever rode through air on goat or broom-stick," in the presence of a Quaker judge or jury thereafter.

Late in the year of 1682, Thomas Holmes, Penn's surveyor-general, laid out the city of Philadelphia on land purchased from the Swedes. In the spring of



MONUMENT ERECTED TO MARK THE SITE OF THE TREATY TREE.

1683 it became the capital city, the proprietor having previously divided the province into the counties Bucks, Chester, and Philadelphia, and the "territories" into three,—New Castle, Kent, and Sussex. The political freedom of the colonists induced frequent modifications in their form of government. The Council and Assembly were in session in the spring of 1683. Addressing them in reference to the form of government, Penn said, "You may amend, alter, or add; I am ready to settle such form or additions as may be for your happiness." The question before them was "whether to have the old charter or a new one." A new one was adopted and approved by the Governor of the province. By this charter the Provincial Council was to consist of eighteen persons, three from each county, and the Assembly of thirty-six persons "of most note for virtue, wisdom and ability." The laws were to be prepared and proposed by the Governor and Council, and the number of Assemblymen to be increased at their own pleasure.

The popular branch of the Legislature had no power to originate laws or measures, but could negative or defeat those proposed by the Governor and Council. It was soon discovered that an elective Assembly, representing a large constituency, were unsatisfied with the exercise of a negative power. Discussions were frequent and animated. This led to conferences with the Council and the Governor; the associated wisdom of the many became manifest, and the privilege of suggesting measures was conceded to the Assemblymen. In return, they conferred upon the Governor the power to negative measures proposed by the Council. In the light of experience, it would seem to have been better to repose the veto power in the executive, granting to the most popular branch of the Assembly power to originate all laws for the public welfare. As

modified in 1683, the colonial government continued until 1696. Having established the colony upon principles of constitutional freedom, Penn confided the executive power to Thomas Lloyd, an eminent Quaker, and in the month of July, 1684, returned to England. Commentators concur in reporting serious dissensions among those vested with the power of government. The trouble was mainly due to the distinction between the proprietary interests and those of the common people.

In August, 1684, the province contained eight thousand souls; over these Penn had established a democracy, while his great landed interests made him a feudal sovereign. Bancroft declares, "The two elements in the government were incompatible, and for ninety years the civil history of Pennsylvania is but an account of the jarring of the opposing interests, to which there could be no happy issue but in popular independence." Sherman Day says, "The different authorities did not support each other as they should have done; there was constant bickering between the legislative and the executive, and between the members from the 'territories' and those of the province."¹ The "territories" or what sub-

¹ The following conference between the Assembly and the Governor illustrates the temper and character of the conflict during the colonial period, and is referred to by historians generally:

"John White, David Lloyd, Saml. Carpenter and Edward Blake, from the house of representatives, bring in and offer the Bill of supplies for the government, which they say is read two times in their house, but not passed, and desires to know what is become of the other bills they have sent up; whether they are passed or not, or what amendments are made, &c.

"His Excell. Gentl., This is no bill. I will not look upon it until it be passed the house and signed by the Speaker. I have sent you word formerly that the Speaker was to cause be wrote under each bill, 'This bill being three times read, is assented unto by the House of Representatives, and ordered to be transmitted to the Governor and Council for their assent thereunto, and then signed by order of the house his name.' But this you will not follow because bid to do it.

"Mr. White. May it please the Governor not to take it amiss that the representatives are desirous to know what is become of the other bills, ere they proceed to the passing of it. They judge it the practice of the Commons of England and their right, therefore pray, Governor, excuse it and peruse the bill.

"His Excell. Gentl., If you did design to compliment me with the sight of this Bill before it was passed your house, you might have followed other measures. I can take no notice of it here until it come signed by the Speaker and past the house. I will not look upon it.

"Mr. Lloyd. To be plain with the Governor, here is the monte bill, and the house will not pass it until they know what is become of the other bills that are sent up.

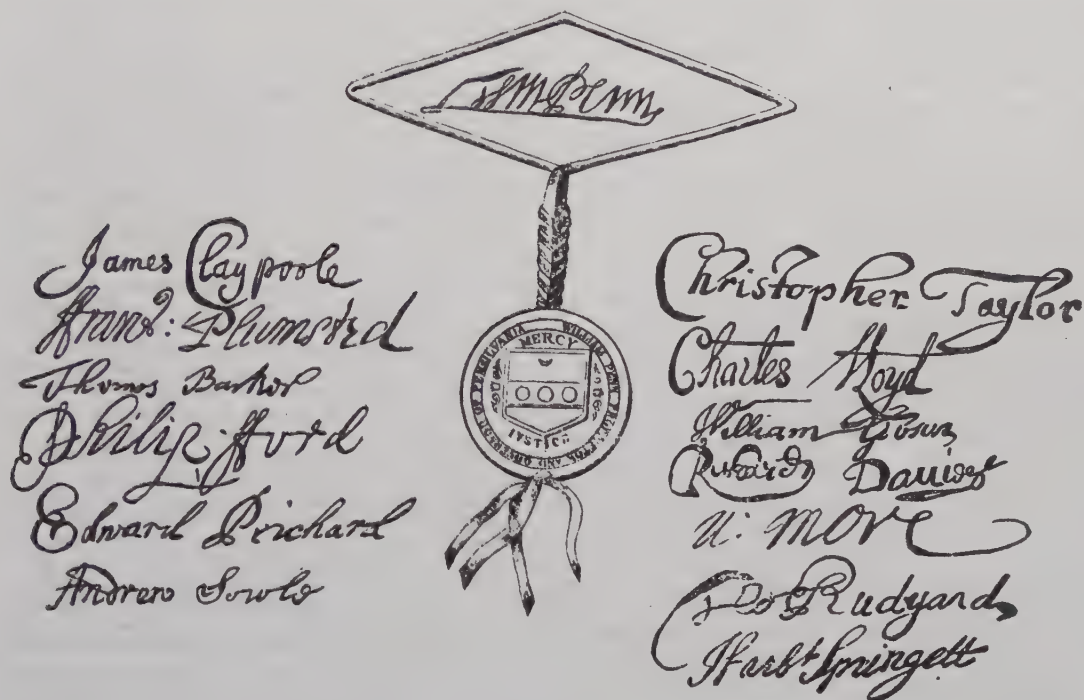
"Mr. White. May it please the Governor, the House doe not know but those bills the Governor may see cause to lay aside may be the bills they put the greatest value upon, therefore pray thee to excuse it and condescend to them in that thing.

"His Excell. Gentl., You have not dealt fairly by me. You have no candor; you have siff these fifteen days and nothing done. No vote mentioning those laws ever came to my hand until you surprise me 13 bills; and again more, some of which are directlie opposite to their Maties Lres patents. I came not here to make bargains nor expose the king's honour. I will never grant any such for all the money in your Countrie. You have had her Maties' Letter before you, and let the house consider what they are doing. I must be accomptable at whitehall for everie thing that is transacted here in this assembly. I shall be sorrie if I can be able to give you no better character; and in short, you must expect to be an annexed to New Yorke or Maryland. I will not look upon the Bill until it will be three times read and signed by the Speaker.

sequently became the State of Delaware were a source of solicitude to Penn, and the representatives from them were generally hostile to the proprietary interests.

The third frame of government was adopted in

and in securing unity in the administration of the laws. The Assembly met in extra session in May, and again in October, 1700. A new charter or frame of government, and a new code of laws were submitted. After long and bitter discussion both were



FAC-SIMILE OF WILLIAM PENN'S AUTOGRAPH AND SEAL, AND THE AUTOGRAPHS OF ATTESTING WITNESSES TO THE CHARTER OF 1682.

1696, which continued in force until 1700. Meantime Penn returned to his colony and applied himself diligently to a further modification of the government

adopted. The charter continued in force until the separation of the province from Great Britain, 1776.¹

"The Representatives did throw down another bill upon the table and withdrew.

"The Bill last delivered is concerning the estate of persons deceased, and not signed by the Speaker.

"His Excell. ordered Mr. Robinson to carle the same back to the house, and tell them that his Excell. hath passed a bill against abusing Magistrates this day in Council; that they sufficientlie abuse his Excell. in sending up such scripts of paper without being signed, and that they must not expect that hee will take anie notice of such.

"His Excell. sent Mr. Robinson and Mr. Forman to inquire if the house of representatives had any more Bills to offer. Who in answ. said, the house wer in debate whether they should send any more bills for assent until they heard that the other former bills were passed.

"His Excell. after long expectation, did desire the advice of the board whether he should not dissolve the assemble, having had no regard to their Majesties' demands for assisting New Yorke.

"His Excell. ordered Pat. Robinson and Geo. Forman, Esqrs., to wait upon the house of Representatives, and demand of them whether they have complied with their Majesties' demand for assisting New Yorke; whether they had considered of a Quota of men or monie, or both, and that they return an answ. in writing, signed by the Speaker.

"His Excell. gave them the Queen's Letter, of which the Representatives had formerlie a copie, that they might see it.

"They brought in answ. that shortlie they would bring an answ. in writing.

"His Excell. did demand of the Council if they have observed him to take wrong measures to disoblige the representatives and make the inhabitants uneasie since he came amongs them, and prayed them to use their freedom of speech.

"The Members of the Council did return, That they were admirers of his Excell. patience, and wer witnesses that hee hath taken all the steps of condescension imaginable to gain them, and that they wer afraid the Countrie will be att last sufferers through their means.

"His Excell. gave the board to understand that he hath sent several messages to the Representatives—they have done nothing to answer the Queen's Letter. They have adjourned ymselves twice this day, and it is now three hours since the last message was sent to them; Therefore, asks the advice of the board to send for them and dissolve them.

"Andrew Robeson, Esq., made answer, That he was ashamed of their behaviour to his Excell., after all that condescension and patience his Excell. hath shown to them; being putt to the vote, It is the opinion of the Council (only Mr. Salway excepted) that his Excell. have patience till morrow morning, and if they give not satisfactorie answ. to the Queen's Letter by 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, then to dissolve the present assembly.

"Adjourned till 5 o'clock morrow morning."

(Col. Rec. vol. i.)

¹ This charter of rights and privileges, under which our progenitors lived for seventy-five years, from 1701 to 1776, merits preservation for convenient reference, containing, as it does, the germ of the commonwealth and State.

The expense attending upon the settlement and improvement of the province impaired the fortune of its founder, and in the year 1708 he was obliged to mortgage his proprietary possessions for the sum

"THE CHARTER OF PRIVILEGES TO THE PROVINCE AND COUNTIES. WILLIAM PENN, PROPRIETARY AND GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA AND TERRITORIES THEREUNTO BELONGING.

"TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, SENDETH GREETING."

"Whereas, King Charles the Second, by his Letters Patents under the Great Seal of England, bearing date the fourth day of March, in the year One Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty, was graciously pleased to give and grant unto me, my heirs and assigns, forever, this Province of Pennsylvania, with Divers Great Powers and Jurisdiction for the Well Government thereof; and whereas the King's Dearest Brother, James, Duke of York and Albany, &c., by his Deeds of feoffment under his hand and Seal, duly perfecting, bearing Date the Twentieth day of August, One Thousand Six hundred Eighty and two, Did grant unto me, my heirs and assigns, all that Tract of Land now called the Territories of Pennsylvania, together with Powers and Jurisdiction for the good Government thereof; and Whereas, for the Encouragement of all the freemen and Planters that might be concerned in the said Province and Territories, and for the good government thereof, I, the said William Penn, in the year One thousand Six hundred Eighty and three, for me, my heirs and assigns, Did grant and Confirm unto all the freemen, Planters and adventurers therein, Divers Liberties, franchises and Property, as by the said grant Entitled the Frame of the Government of the Province of Pennsylvania and Territories thereunto belonging, in America, may appear. Which Charter or frame, being found in some parts of it not so suitable to the Present Circumstances of the Inhabitants, was, in the third month, in the year One thousand seven hundred, Delivered up to me by six parts of seven of freemen of this Province and Territories, in General Assembly met, provision being made in the said Charter for that end and Purpose; and Whereas, I was then pleased to promise that I would restore the said Charter to them again with necessary alterations, or, in Lieu thereof, Give them another, better adapted to answer the Present Circumstances and condition of the said Inhabitants, which they have now by their Representatives in General Assembly met in Philadelphia, Requested me to grant; know ye therefore that I, for the further well-being and good Govrmt of the said Province and Territories, and in pursuance of the Rights and Powers before mentioned, I, the said William Penn, do Declare, grant and Confirm unto all the freemen, planters and adventurers and other inhabitants of and in the said Province and Territories thereunto annexed, forever;

"First. Because no people can be truly happy, though under the greatest Enjoyment of Civil Liberties, if abridg'd of the freedom of their Consciences as to their Religious profession and Worship; and Almighty God being the only Lord of Conscience, father of Lights and Spirits, and the author as well as object of all Divine Knowledge, faith and Worship, who only doth Enlighten the mind and persuade and convince the understanding of People, I do hereby grant and declare that no person or persons, inhabiting in this Province or Territories, who shall confess and acknowledge one Almighty God, the Creator, Upholder and Ruler of the World, and Profess him or themselves obliged to live quietly under the Civil Government, shall be in any case molested or prejudiced in his or their person or estate, because of his or their conscientious persuasion or practice, nor be compelled to frequent or maintain any Religious Worship, place or ministry contrary to his or their mind, or to do or suffer any other act or thing contrary to their Religious persuasion. And that all persons who also profess to believe in Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the World, shall be capable (notwithstanding their other persuasions and practices in point of Conscience and Religion) to serve this Government in any Capacity, both Legislatively and Executively, he or they Solemnly promising, when Lawfully required, allegiance to the King as Sovereign and fidelity to the Proprietor and Governor, and taking the oaths as now established, by the law made at New Castle, in the year One Thousand seven hundred, Intituled an act Directing the attests of several officers and ministers, as now amended and confirmed by this present Assembly.

"Secondly. For the well governing of this Province and territories, there shall be an Assembly yearly chosen by the freemen thereof, to consist of four persons out of each County of most note for Virtue, Wisdom and Ability (or of a greater number at any time as the Governor and Assembly shall agree), upon the first day of October, forever; and

of thirty thousand dollars. This is said to be the first debt of the State. In 1712, Penn negotiated with Queen Anne for the transfer of the government of the province and territories to the crown, for

shall sitt on the fourteenth day of the said month, at Philadelphia, unless the Governor and Council, for the time being, shall see cause to appoint another place within the said Province or Territories, which assembly shall have power to Choose a Speaker and their other officers, and shall be Judges of the Qualifications and Elections of their own members, sitt upon their own adjournments, appoint Committees, prepare bills in or to pass into Laws, Impeach criminals and Redress Grievances; and shall have all other powers and Privileges of an Assembly, according to the rights of the free-born subjects of England, and as is usual in any of the King's Plantations in America. And if any Court or Counties shall refuse or neglect to choose their Respective representatives, as aforesaid, or, if chosen, do not meet to serve in Assembly, those who are chosen and mett shall have the full power of an Assembly, in as ample manner as if all the Representatives had been chosen and mett; Provided they are not less than two thirds of the whole number that ought to meet; And that the Qualifications of Electors and Elected, and all other matters and things Relating to Elections of Representatives to serve in Assembly, though not herein particularly exprest, shall be and remain as by a Law of this Governmt, made at New Castle in the year One thousand seven hundred, Intituled an Act to ascertain the number of members of Assembly, and to regulate the Elections.

"Thirdly. That the freemen in each Representative County, at the time and place of meeting for Electing their Representatives to serve in Assembly, may, as often as there shall be occasion, choose a Double number of persons to present to the Govr. for Sheriffs and Coroners, to serve for three years, if they so long behave themselves well, out of which respective Elections and Presentments The Govr. shall nominate and Commission One for each of the said officers The Third Day after such presentment, or else the first named in such presentment for each office, as aforesaid, shall stand and serve in that office for the time before Respectively Limited; and in case of death or Default, such vacancies shall be supplied by the Governor to serve to the End of the said Term; Provided always, that if the said freemen shall at any time neglect or Decline to Choose a person or persons for Either or both the aforesaid offices, then and in such Case the persons that are or shall be in the Respective offices of Sheriff or Coroner at the time of Election shall remain therein untill they shall be Removed by another Election, as aforesaid. And that the Justices of the Respective Counties shall or may nominate and present to the Govr. three persons to serve for Clerk of the Peace for the said County when there is a vacancy, One of which the Governor shall Commissionate within Ten Days after such presentment, or else the first nominated shall serve in the said office during good behaviour.

"Fourthly. That the Laws of this Governmt. shall be in this stile, vizt: [By the Governour with the Consent and approbation of the freemen in General Assembly mett] and shall be, after confirmation by the governour, forthwith Recorded in the Roll's office and kept at Philadela., unless the Govr. and Assembly shall agree to appoint another place.

"Fifthly. That all Criminals shall have the same Privileges of Wittenesses and Council as their Prosecutors.

"Sixthly. That no person or persons shall or may, at any time hereafter, be obliged to answer any Complaint, matter or thing Whatsoever relating to Property before the Governr. and Council, or in any other place but in the ordinary Courts of Justice, unless appeals thereunto shall be hereafter by Law appointed.

"Seventhly. That no person within this Government shall be licensed by the Governor to keep Ordinary, Tavern, or House of Publick Entertainment, but such who are first Recommended to him under the hand of the Justices of the Respective Counties signed in open Court, wch. Justices are and shall be hereby Impowered to suppress and forbid any person keeping such Publick House, as aforesaid, upon their misbehaviour, on such Penalties as the Law doth or shall direct, and to Recommend others from time to time as they shall see occasion.

"Eighthly. If any person, through Temptation or melancholly, shall Destroy himself, his Estate, Real and Personal, shall, notwithstanding, Descend to his wife and Children or Relations as if he had died a natural Death; and if any person shall be Destroyed or Kill'd by Casualty or accident, there shall be no forfeiture to the Governour by reason thereof; and no act, Law or Ordinance whatsoever shall at any time hereafter be made or done to alter, Change or Diminish the form or effect of this

which he was to receive sixty thousand dollars. Pending legislation upon this subject, Penn became a hopeless invalid with impaired faculties, and after a lingering illness of six years he died at Rushcomb, in Buckinghamshire, England, on the 30th day of July, 1718.

Charter, or of any part or clause therein Contrary to the true Interest and meaning thereof, without the Consent of the Govr. for the time being, and Six parts of Seven of the Assembly mett. But because the happiness of mankind depends so much upon the Enjoying of Liberty of their Consciences, as aforesaid, I do hereby Solemnly Declare, promise and Grant for me, my heirs and assigns, that the first article of this Charter, Relating to Liberty of Conscience, and every part and Clause therein, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, shall be kept and remain without any alteration inviolably forever.

"And Lastly, I, the said William Penn, Proprietor and Govr. of the Province of Pennsylvania and Territories thereunto belonging, for myself, my heirs and Assigns, have solemnly Declared, Granted and Confirmed, and do hereby Solemnly Declare, Grant and Confirm, that neither I, my heirs or Assigns shall procure or do anything or things whereby the Liberties in this Charter Contained and Exprest, nor any part thereof, shall be infringed or Broken; and if anything shall be procured or done by any person or persons contrary to these presents, it shall be held of no force or effect.

"In Witness whereof, I, the said William Penn, att Philad^a, in Pennsylvania, have unto this present Charter of Liberties sett my hand and Broad Seal, this Twenty-Eighth Day of October, In the year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and One, being the thirteenth year of the Reign of King William the Third over England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, &c., and in the Twenty-first year of my Gov^{mt}. And notwithstanding the Closure and test of this present Charter, as aforesaid, I think fit to add this following provi^d, thereunto as part of the same, that is to say: That notwithstanding any Clause or Clauses in the above mentioned Charter obliged the Province and Territories to join together in Legislation, I am content and do hereby declare that if the Representatives of the Province and Territories shall not hereafter agree to Joyn together in Legislation, and if the same shall be signified to me or my Deputy, in open Assembly or otherwise, from under the hands and seals of the Representatives (for the time being) of the province or Territories, or the major part of Either of them, any time within three years from the date hereof; That in such Case the Inhabitants of Each of the three Counties of this Province shall not have less than Eight persons to Represent them in Assembly for the Province, and the Inhabitants of the town of Philad^a, (when the said Town is incorporated) Two persons to represent them in Assembly; and the Inhabitants of Each County in the Territories shall have as many persons to Represent them in a Distinct Assembly for the Territories as shall be by them requested, as aforesaid, Notwithstanding which separation of the Province and Territories in respect of Legislation, I do hereby promise, Grant and Declare that the Inhabitants of both Province and Territories shall separately enjoy all other Liberties, Privileges and benefits Granted Jointly to them in this Charter, any Law usage or Custom of this Gov^{mt}. heretofore made and practised, or any Law made and passed by this General Assembly to the contrary hereof notwithstanding.

"Copia Vera,

"p. Jos. ANTROBES,

"Clerk of the Assembly.

"This Charter of Privileges being Distinctly Read in Assembly, and the whole and every part thereof being approved of and agreed to by us, we do thankfully receive the same from our Proprietor and Govr. at Philadelphia, this Twenty-Eighth Day of October, 1701.

"Signed on behalf and by order of the Assembly.

"p. Jos. BROWDON, Speaker.

"EDWD. SHIPPEN,

"PHINEAS PEMBERTON,

"SAMLL. CARPENTER,

"GRIFFITH OWEN,

"CALEB PUSEY,

"THOS. STORY,

"Prop^{ty}. and Gov^{rs} Council.

"Recorded in the Rolls Office at Philadelphia, In Patent Book A., Vol. 2nd, pa. 125 to 129, the 31st of 8th Mo., 1701.

"By me, THOS. STORY, Mr. Sec^y."

—*Ch. Rec.*, vol. ii.

By his will the government or jurisdiction of Pennsylvania and territories was given in trust to the Earls of Oxford (Mortimer and Powlet), to be disposed of to the Queen or any other person to the best advantage. The proprietary right of government of the province was claimed by the eldest son, William. The hereditary succession was disputed, and the case found its way to a Court of Chancery, which decreed the right of government to be a part of the personal estate. Under this decision the widow and executrix, Hannah Penn, exercised a proprietary interest during the minority of the heirs and for many years afterwards. She is said to have been a woman of "powerful intellect, and exerted it in securing the appointment of Governors, and in directing of the affairs of the colony."

The colony established as a "Holy Experiment" was geographically known throughout Christendom, and the tide of emigration was tending in the direction of Pennsylvania. Men of enterprise, possessing capital, came to secure timber lands, to engage in ship-building, to explore and develop mineral wealth and to foster the growth of cattle and grain for exportation. This development attracted the New England traders, trained in the school of republican Puritanism, who found here a congenial climate and sources of wealth which induced many of them to become permanent settlers. Among them was the boy Benjamin Franklin, who arrived in October, 1723. Among those who came from the mother country at this period were many connected with the Church of England. Following these were Presbyterians from Scotland and Ireland. These people were not averse to bearing arms in self-defense; in truth, they were aggressive and were active, as have been their patriotic descendants in extending the line of civilization westward. In contrast with this class were the Mennonists or German Baptists, a religious people who adhered to the principles of non-resistance, and because of this belief were persecuted in Northern Europe. They naturally sought a country tolerant in its laws, and thousands of them settled in Eastern Pennsylvania in the beginning of the seventeenth century. These were followed by the Dunkers and German Lutherans. Amid this great diversity of races, languages, interests, and prejudices, agitation and sharp conflicts of opinion were natural, and slowly but surely led up to and expended their force in the Revolution that followed. Cause was not wanting to excite a well-marked division of public opinion upon subjects associated with the general welfare. On the one side was the proprietary family with their landed prerogatives, their manors of many thousand acres of the most valuable of improved lands, their quit-rents and baronial pomp, alienated in their sympathies from the colony, preferring the luxuries of aristocratic life in England to the simple manners and customs of the New World, ruling the colony by capricious Governors and deputies, and persistently refusing to be taxed in

common for the defense of the country. On the other side was a hardy, self-reliant and enthusiastic band of pioneers, free in this New World to develop and maintain the great principles of civil liberty and self-government then just dawning upon the human mind, willing to bear their share of the pecuniary burdens of the frontier wars against the encroachments of the French and their savage allies, provided the proprietaries would consent to be equally taxed; a part of them ambitious to take up arms in defense of the colony, while the Quakers and other non-resisting sects were zealous in their humane efforts to promote peace. The policy of the home government was to keep the colonists dependent; the ambition of the enterprising colonists was to be self-supporting and independent.¹

The conflict of opinion upon the subject of taxa-

¹ The restrictive policy of the home government is shown in the following proclamation conceding the privilege of exporting the fruits of coarse and cheap labor, but denying to the enterprising manufacturer the right to employ skilled labor in the higher and more profitable branches of productive industry.

"By the Honourable James Hamilton, Esqr., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware :

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, By an Act of Assembly passed in the twenty-third year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act to encourage the importation of Pig and Bar Iron from his Majesty's Colonies in America, and to prevent the erection of any mill or other engine for slitting or rolling iron, or any plating forge to work with a Tilt Hammer, or any furnace for making steel in any of the said colonies,' it is enacted 'That from and after the Twenty-Fourth day of June, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty, every Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of any of his Majesty's Colonies in America shall forthwith transmit to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations a certificate under his Hand and Seal of office, containing a particular account of every mill or engine for slitting and rolling Iron, and every plating forge to work with a Tilt Hammer, and every furnace for making Steel at the time of the commencement of this act erected in his Colony, expressing also in the said Certificate such of them as are used, and the name or names of the proprietor or proprietors of each such mill, engine, forge and furnace, and the place where each such mill, engine, forge and furnace is erected, and the number of engines, forges and furnaces in the said Colony.' To the end, therefore, that I may be the better enabled to obey the directions of the said Act, I have thought fit, with the advice of the Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby enjoining and requiring the proprietor or proprietors, or in case of their absence, the occupiers of any of the above mentioned mills, engines, forges and furnaces erected within this Province, to appear before me at the city of Philadelphia on or before the Twenty-first day of September next, with proper and ample testimonials of the rights of such proprietor, proprietors and occupiers therein, and sufficient proofs whether the said mills, engines, forges and furnaces, respectively, were used on the said Twenty-fourth day of June or not. And I do further hereby require and command the Sheriff of every County in this Province respectively on or before the said Twenty-first day of September to appear before me at the city of Philadelphia, aforesaid, and then and there, by writings under their Hands and Seals, to certify and make known to me every mill or engine for slitting and rolling Iron, every plating forge to work with a Tilt Hammer, and every furnace for making steel which were erected within their several and respective counties on the said Twenty-fourth day of June, and the place and places where the same were erected, with the names of their reputed proprietor or proprietors, and the occupiers of them and every of them, and whether they or any of them were used on the said Twenty-fourth day of June or not, as they and each of them will answer the contrary at their peril."

"August 16, 1750."

—Col. Rec. vol. v.

tion was intensified by the declaration of hostilities between France and England, in March 1744. The French seized upon and fortified important points on the Ohio River, and by artful means secured the Shawnees and other Indian tribes to join them. The situation boded evil to the colony, and a frontier war seemed inevitable. Deferential measures were necessary for the protection of life and property. The Assembly urged that the proprietary estates, as well as those of the common people, should be taxed for warlike purposes. The proprietaries, through their deputies, opposed the measure, pleading prerogative, charter and law; the representatives of the people urged equity, common danger and reciprocal benefits. The Assembly passed laws laying taxes, but annexing conditions. The Governors objected to the condition, and insisted upon laws taxing the people, but not the proprietaries. Benjamin Franklin was at this date a leading member of the Assembly, and took an active part in this controversy in relation to the equality of taxation. He was subsequently commissioned to visit London, where, in 1759,² he secured the royal assent to a law authorizing the taxation of proprietary estates in the province. This was deemed an important triumph at the time, and gave to Franklin his first diplomatic honors.

Braddock's defeat, in the summer of 1753, gave rise to apprehension among settlers between the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers. The peaceful Moravians fortified Bethlehem and took up arms for their defense. Colonel William Franklin with a regiment of five hundred men proceeded to the Lehigh and superintended the erection of a line of fortifications. The precautionary measures were wisely taken; the line of frontier from the Delaware Water Gap to the Potomac was the scene of burning settlements, massacre and cruelty. The imperiled condition of the colony as represented by Franklin attracted the attention of the home government, whose affairs at this date were guided by the statesmanship of William Pitt. The French were vigorously attacked on the northern frontier of New York, compelling their withdrawal from all operations on the frontier of Pennsylvania. Meantime, efforts were made by the unwarlike people of the colony to renew peaceful relations with the Indian tribes who were in sympathy with the French. Grand councils were held at Easton in November, 1756, and at the same place in the autumn of 1758. At the last-named council the chiefs of the Six Nations and the Delawares were present. The complaints of the Indians concerning lands were duly considered, and all differences were for the time amicably settled. Two years later the French were driven from the colonial boundaries, and in 1762 a treaty of peace was concluded between Great Britain, France

² The famous "Review of the History of Pennsylvania," written by Franklin, was published in London, anonymously, in 1759. It is an able argument in favor of the position taken by the Assembly, and against the proprietors of the province.

and Spain, by which Canada became a British colony. At this period of our colonial history the province and "Territories" of Pennsylvania were supposed to have a population of two hundred thousand souls.¹

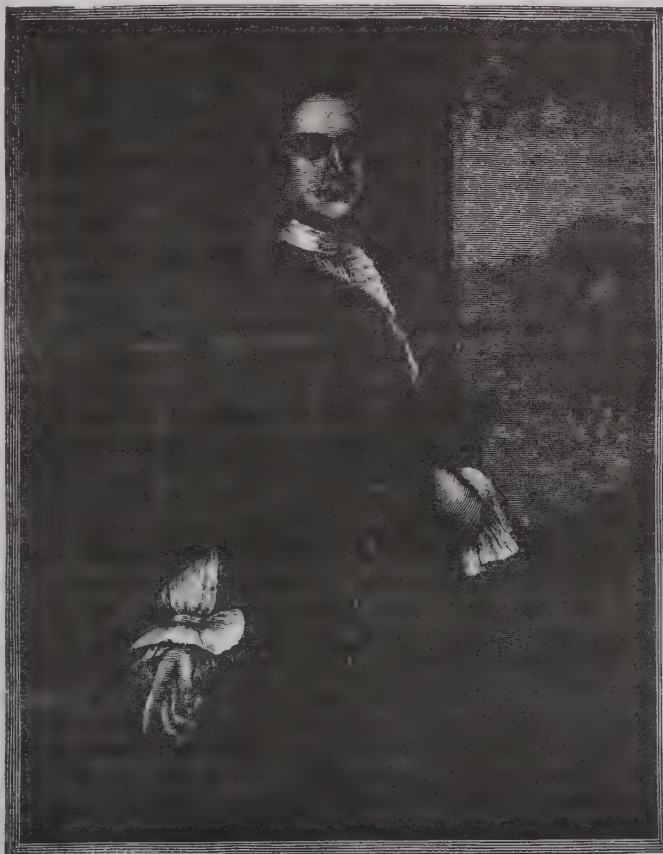
Although no census had been taken, the number of men capable of military duty was estimated to be about thirty thousand. It had no organized militia, but maintained and garrisoned a chain of forts protecting its frontiers, at an annual cost of seventy thousand pounds currency. The Assembly were steadily encroaching upon the prerogatives of the executive powers of the government. When new public offices were created by law, as the growing necessities of the people required, the names of those who were to fill them were inserted in the bill, with a clause reserving to the Assembly the power to nominate in case of death. Sheriffs, coroners, and all persons connected with the treasury were named by the people, and were responsible to their constituency. The Assembly could not be prorogued or dissolved, and adjourned at its own pleasure. "In Pennsylvania," wrote London, in the hope of influencing the mind of Pitt, "the majority of the Assembly are Quakers; whilst that is the case they will always oppose every measure of Government and support that independence which is deep-rooted everywhere in this country."

"The people of Pennsylvania," said Thomas Penn in 1757, "will soon be convinced by the House of Commons, as well as by the ministers, that they have not a right to the powers of government they claim." The same year the House of Commons resolved that "the claim of right in a Colonial Assembly to raise and apply public money, by its own act alone, is derogatory to the Crown and to the rights of the people of Great Britain." Said Granville to Franklin,

on his arrival in London, "Your Assemblies slight the King's instructions; they are drawn up by men learned in the laws and constitution of the realm; they are brought into Council, thoroughly weighed, and amended, if necessary, by the wisdom of that body, and when received by the Government they are laws of the land, for the *King is the legislator of the Colonies.*"

In 1758 Parliament laid grievous restrictions on the export of provisions from the British colonies. America protested against the wrong and injury. Granville replied, "The Colonies must not do anything to interfere with Great Britain in the European markets." "If we plant and reap and must not ship," retorted Franklin, "your lordships should apply to Parliament for transports to bring us all back again."

Peace with France and the acquisition of the Canadian provinces gave impetus to the colonizing efforts of the crown, whose troops were stationed at remote points from Lake Huron to and beyond the Ohio. The peace that followed was of short duration. The Indians around the great lakes and on the Ohio cheerfully assented to the building of a chain of forts by the French, from Presque Isle to the Monongahela, so long as they proved a barrier to the advance of the Eng-



FRANKLIN AT THE AGE OF TWENTY.

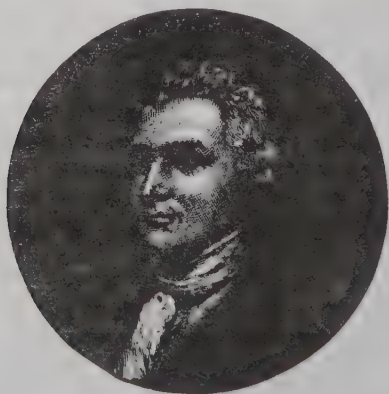
lish westward. But now they saw the English in possession of Canada and all the forts, with the evident intent to occupy the country for purposes of agriculture. This line of occupation was fully a hundred miles west of all purchases, and excited the hostility of the savages. Pontiac, "the King and Lord of all the Northwest," and chief of the Ottawas, counseled with the Senecas, Delawares, Shawnees, Miamis and Wyandots. In their own councils they said, "The English mean to make slaves of us, by occupying so many posts in our country; we had better strike now to recover our

¹ Bancroft, vol. iii, p. 167.

liberty and our country than wait until it is too late." Pontiac proposed the gigantic plan of uniting all the northwestern tribes in a simultaneous attack upon the whole frontier. The forts and garrisons were to be taken by force or artful stratagems by separate parties on the same day, the border settlements were to be attacked in the harvest season, and men, women and children were to be killed or carried into captivity. The events which speedily followed crimson the annals of our early history. The forts of Presque Isle, Le Boeuf, Venango, St. Joseph and Michilimackinac were taken with a general slaughter of their garrisons, while those of Bedford, Ligonier, and Pitt were preserved through great loss and privation.

The frontier settlements among and near the mountains were overrun with scalping-parties, marking their track with blood and fire. Of one hundred and twenty English traders located on the line of operations, only three escaped the general massacre. Consternation spread throughout the colony, and thousands of settlers refuged from the Juniata and Susquehanna, fleeing with their families and flocks for shelter to Carlisle, Lancaster, and Reading.

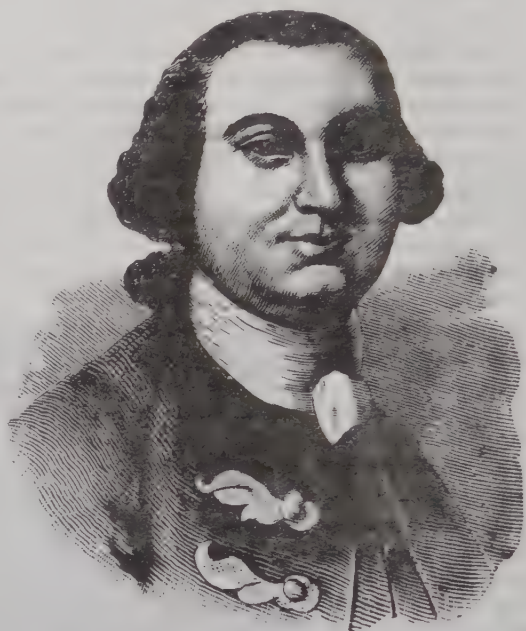
John Penn, grandson of William Penn, was then Governor, and heartily seconded the efforts of General



John Penn

Gage to repel the invasion. His conduct was in strange contrast with that of his great progenitor. He published his proclamation in July, 1764, offering the following bounties for the capture or scalps and death of Indians: "For every male above the age of ten years captured, one hundred and fifty dollars; scalped, being killed, one hundred and thirty-four dollars; for every female Indian enemy, and every male under the age of ten years, captured, one hundred and thirty dollars; for every female above the age of ten years, scalped, being killed, fifty dollars."

The military operations conducted by Colonel Bouquet in the autumn of 1764 were successful.



Henry Bouquet

The Indians were overawed and sued for peace. The Delawares, Shawnees and Senecas agreed to cease hostilities, and in token of their good faith surrendered a large number of prisoners, among them many women and children, whose safe return gladdened many hearts and homes in Pennsylvania.

All wars are costly, and this last one had entailed large expenses that now must be met. Taxation was the basis of credit, and a revival of the subject in the Assembly raised anew the controversy between the people and the proprietaries. The Governor used his influence in shielding his family estates from their equitable share of the public burden, debtors became clamorous, and finally the Assembly was compelled to provide for the necessities of the province, and the supplies were granted; but the conduct of the executive so incensed the Assembly that they determined by a large majority to petition to the King to purchase the proprietary interests and vest them in the crown for the common welfare.

The taxable resources of the province and the necessary consumption of two hundred thousand people now began to attract the attention of the ministry, and the measures adopted by the British government to replenish its home treasury by a grievous system of taxation upon all the American colonies introduced a new and absorbing subject of great public interest. The policy of England was to secure the mo-

nopoly of manufactured articles, to encourage her home population of artisans, to develop maritime enterprise, and by legislation perpetuate the dependency of her distant colonies. This policy involved the question of taxing a people without their consent and without allowing them a representation in the Parliament laying the tax. It was at this period in the colonial era, and in the well-concerted but ill-advised efforts to enforce this policy, that those convictions of hostility that later developed in revolution were inspired. No period in the history of our country can be studied with greater advantage than that from 1765 to 1776. Colonies fringed the Atlantic from Massachusetts Bay to Florida. They emerged from a wilderness and were possessed by two millions of people, who were pressing westward to civilize a continent. The frontier line required the presence of an army of ten thousand troops; the cost of these required an annual expenditure of one million five hundred thousand dollars. Naturally the home government felt that the colonies should bear a part of this expense. On March 22, 1765, the Stamp Act was passed. It consisted of fifty-five



BRITISH STAMP.

resolutions embracing all details, and making all offenses against it cognizable in the Courts of Admiralty without any trial by jury.

To prove the fitness of the tax, George Grenville argued that the colonies had a right to demand protection from Parliament, and Parliament, in return, had a right to enforce a revenue from the colonies; that protection implied an army, an army must receive pay, and pay required taxes; that, on the peace, it was found necessary to maintain a body of ten thousand men, at a cost of three hundred thousand pounds, most of which was a new expense; that the duties and taxes already imposed or designed would not yield more than one hundred thousand pounds, so that England would still have to advance two-thirds of the new expense; that it was reasonable for the colonies to contribute this one-third part of the expense necessary for their own security; that the debt of England was one hundred and forty millions sterling, of America but eight hundred thousand pounds; that the increase of annual taxes in England within ten years was three millions, while all the establishments

of America, according to accounts which were produced, cost the Americans but seventy-five thousand pounds.

The charters of the colonies were referred to, and Grenville interpreted their meaning. The clause under which a special exemption was claimed for Maryland was read, and he argued that the province, upon a public emergency, is subject to taxation, in like manner with the rest of the colonies, or the sovereignty over it would cease; and if it were otherwise, why is there a duty on its staple of tobacco? and why is it bound at present by several acts affecting all America, and passed since the grant of its charter? Besides, all charters, he insisted, were under the control of the Legislature. "The colonies claim, it is true," he continued, "the privilege which is common to all British subjects, of being taxed only with their own consent, given by their representatives, and may they ever enjoy the privilege in all its extent; may this sacred pledge of liberty be preserved inviolate to the utmost verge of our dominions, and to the latest pages of our history. I would never lend my hand towards forging chains for America, lest in so doing I should forge them for myself. But the remonstrances of the Americans fail in the great point of the colonies not being represented in Parliament, which is the common council of the whole empire, and as such is as capable of imposing internal taxes as impost duties, or taxes on intercolonial trade, or laws of navigation."

The House was full, and all present seemed to acquiesce in silence. Beckford, a member for London, a friend of Pitt, and himself a large owner of West India estates, without disputing the supreme authority of Parliament, declared his opinion that "taxing America for the sake of raising a revenue would never do." Jackson, who had concerted with Grenville to propose an American representation in Parliament, spoke and voted against the resolutions. "The Parliament," he argued, "may choose whether they will tax America or not; they have a right to tax Ireland, yet do not exercise that right. Still stronger objections may be urged against their taxing America. Other ways of raising the moneys there requisite for the public service exist and have not yet failed; but the colonies in general have with alacrity contributed to the common cause. It is hard all should suffer for the fault of two or three. Parliament is, undoubtedly, the universal, unlimited legislature of the British dominions, but it should voluntarily set bounds to the exercise of its power; and, if the majority think they ought not to set these bounds, then they should give a share of the election of the legislature to the American colonies; otherwise the liberties of America I do not say will be lost, but will be in danger, and they cannot be injured without danger to the liberties of Great Britain."

Grenville had urged the House not to suffer themselves to be moved by resentment. One member,

however, referred, with asperity, to the votes of New York and Massachusetts; and it is generally held that America was as virtually represented in Parliament as the great majority of the inhabitants of Great Britain.

Isaac Barré, the companion and friend of Wolfe, sharer of the dangers and glories of Louisburg and Quebec, seemed to admit the power of Parliament to tax America, yet derided the idea of virtual representation. "Who of you, reasoning upon this subject, feels warmly from the heart?" he cried, putting his hand to his breast. "Who of you feels for the Americans as you would for yourselves, or as you would for the people of your own native country?" And he taunted the House with its ignorance of American affairs.

The charge of ignorance called upon his feet Charles Townshend, the professed master of them. He confirmed the equity of taxation, and insisted that the colonies had borne but a small proportion of the expense of the last war, and had yet obtained by it immense advantages at a vast expense to the mother-country. "And now," said he, "will these American children, planted by our care, nourished up by our indulgence to a degree of strength and opulence, and protected by our arms, grudge to contribute their mite to relieve us from the heavy burden under which we lie?"

As he sat down Barré rose, and, with eyes darting fire and outstretched arm, uttered an unpremeditated reply,—

"*They planted by your care!* No; your oppression planted them in America. They fled from your tyranny to a then uncultivated, unpitiable country, where they exposed themselves to almost all the hardships to which human nature is liable, and, among others, to the cruelties of a savage foe, the most subtle, and, I will take upon me to say, the most formidable of any people upon the face of God's earth; and yet, actuated by principles of true English liberty, they met all hardships with pleasure, compared with those they suffered in their own country, from the hands of those who should have been their friends. *They nourished up by your indulgence!* They grew by your neglect of them. As soon as you began to care about them that care was exercised in sending persons to rule them in one department and another, who were, perhaps, the deputies of deputies to some members of this House, sent to spy out their liberties, to misrepresent their actions and to prey upon them,—men whose behavior on many occasions have caused the blood of those sons of liberty to recoil within them; men promoted to the highest seats of justice, some who, to my knowledge, were glad, by going to a foreign country, to escape being brought to the bar of a court of justice in their own. *They protected by your arms!* They have nobly taken up arms in your defense; have exerted a valor, amidst their constant and laborious industry, for the defense of a country whose frontier was drenched in blood, while its interior parts yielded all its little savings to your emolument. And believe me—remember I this day told you so—the same spirit of freedom which actuated that people at first will accompany them still. But prudence forbids me to explain myself further. God knows I do not at this time speak from motives of party heat; what I deliver are the genuine sentiments of my heart. However superior to me in general knowledge and experience the respectable body of this House may be, yet I claim to know more of America than most of you, having seen and been conversant in that country. The people, I believe, are as truly loyal as any subjects the King has, but a people jealous of their liberties, and who will vindicate them if ever they should be violated. But this subject is too delicate; I will say no more."

As Barré spoke, there sat in the gallery Ingersoll, of Connecticut, a semi-royalist, yet joint agent for

that province. Delighted with the speech, he made a report of it, which the next packet carried across the Atlantic. The lazy post of that day brought it in nearly three months to New London, in Connecticut, and it was printed in the newspaper of that village. May had not shed its blossoms before the words of Barré were as household words in every New England town. Midsummer saw them circulate through Canada in French, and the continent rung from end to end with the cheering name of the Sons of Liberty. But at St. Stephen's the members only observed that Townshend had received a heavy blow. The opponents of the measure dared not risk a division on the merits of the question, but about midnight, after a languid debate of seven hours, Beckford moved an adjournment, which Sir William Meredith seconded; and, though they were aided by all those interested in West Indian estates, it was carried against America by two hundred and forty-five to forty nine. Conway and Beckford alone were said to have denied power of Parliament, and it is doubtful how far it was questioned even by them.

While this debate was proceeding, faith in English liberty was conquering friends for England in new regions. The people of Louisiana, impatient of being transferred from France, would gladly have exchanged the dominion of Spain for that of England. Officers from West Florida reached Fort Chartres, preparatory to taking possession of the country, which was still delayed by the discontent of the Indians. With the same object, Croghan and a party descended the Ohio from Pittsburg. A plan was formed to connect Mobile and Illinois. The Governor of North Carolina believed that by pushing trade up the Missouri, a way to the great western ocean would be discovered, and an open trade to it be established; so wide was the territory, so vast the interests for which the British Parliament was legislating.

On the 7th of February, Grenville, Lord North and Jenkinson, with others, were ordered to bring in a stamp bill for America, which, on the 13th, was introduced by Grenville himself, who read the first without a syllable of debate. Among the papers that were to be stamped, it enumerated the several instruments used in the courts of episcopal jurisdiction, for he reasoned that one day such courts might be established in America. On the 15th, merchants trading to Jamaica offered a petition against it, and prayed to be heard by counsel. "No counselor of this kingdom," said Fuller, formerly chief justice of Jamaica, "would come to the bar of this House and question its authority to tax America. Were he to do so, he would not remain there long." It was the rule of the House "to receive no petition against a money bill," and the petition was withdrawn.

Next, Sir William Meredith, in behalf of Virginia, presented a paper in which Montague, its agent, interweaving expressions from the votes of the As-

sembly of the Old Dominion, prayed that its House of Burgesses might be continued in the possession of the rights and privileges they had so long and uninterruptedly enjoyed, and might be heard. Against this, too, the same objection existed. But Virginia found an advocate in Conway. Indignant at his recent dismissal from the army, as he rose in opposition to Grenville, his cheeks flushed, and he was tremulous from emotion.

"Shall we shut our ears," he argued, "against the representations which have come from the colonies, and for receiving which we, with an affectation of candor, allotted sufficient time? For my own part, I must declare myself just as much in the dark as I was the last year. My way of life does not engage me in intercourse with commercial gentlemen or those who have any knowledge of the colonies. I declare, upon my honor, I expected, as a member sitting in this House, in consequence of the notice given, to receive from the colonies information by which my judgment might be directed and my conduct regulated. The light which I desire the colonists alone can give. The practice of receiving no petitions against money bills is but one of convenience, from which, in this instance, if in no other, we ought to vary; for from whom, unless from themselves, are we to learn the circumstances of the colonies, and the fatal consequences that may follow the imposing of this tax? The question regards two millions of people, none of whom are represented in Parliament. Gentlemen can not be serious when they insist even on their being virtually represented. Will any man in this House get up and say he is one of the representatives of the colonies?"

"The commons," said Gilbert Elliot, "have maintained against the crown and against the lords their right of solely voting money, without the control of either, any otherwise than by a negative; and will you suffer your colonies to impede the exercise of those rights, untouched as they now are by the other branches of the Legislature?"

"Can there be a more declared avowal of your power," retorted Conway, "than a petition submitting this case to your wisdom, and praying to be heard before your tribunal against a tax that will affect them in their privileges, which you at least have suffered, and in their property, which they have acquired under your protection? From a principle of lenity, of policy and of justice, I am for receiving the petition of a people from whom this country derives its greatest commerce, wealth, and consideration."

In reply, Charles Yorke entered into a long and most elaborate defense of the bill; resting his argument on the supreme and sovereign authority of parliament. With a vast display of legal erudition, he insisted that the colonies were but corporations, their power of legislation was but the power of making by-laws, subject to Parliamentary control. Their

charters could not convey the legislative power of Great Britain, because the prerogative could not grant that power. The charters of the proprietary governments were but his hereditary Governors. The people of America could not be taken out of the general and supreme jurisdiction of Parliament. The authority of Yorke was decisive; less than forty were willing to receive this petition of Virginia. A third from South Carolina, a fourth from Connecticut, though expressed in the most moderate language, a fifth from Massachusetts, though silent about the question of "right," shared the same refusal. That from New York no one could be prevailed upon to present. That from Rhode Island, offered by Sherwood, its faithful agent, claimed by the charter under a royal promise equal rights with their fellow-subjects in Great Britain, and insisted that the colony had faithfully kept their part of the compact; but it was as little heeded as the rest. The House of Commons would neither receive petitions nor hear counsel. All the efforts of the agents of the colonies were fruitless. "We might," said Franklin, "as well have hindered the sun's setting." The tide against the Americans was irresistible. "We have power to tax them," said one of the ministry, "and we will tax them. The nation was provoked by American claims of legislative independence, and all parties joined in resolving by this act to settle the point." Within doors less resistance was made to the act than to a common turnpike bill. "The affair passed with so very little noise that in the town they scarcely knew the nature of what was doing."

On the 27th the House of Commons sent up the Stamp Act to the House of Lords. In that body Rockingham was silent; Temple and Lyttelton both approved the principle of the measure and the right asserted in it. Had there existed any doubt concerning that right, they were of opinion it should then be debated before the honor of the Legislature was engaged to its support. On the 8th of March the bill was agreed to by the lords without having encountered an amendment, debate, protest, division or single dissentient vote.

The King was too ill to ratify the act in person. To a few only was the nature of his affliction known. At the moment of passing the Stamp Act, George III. was crazed; so on the 22d of March it received the royal assent by a commission. The sovereign of Great Britain, whose soul was wholly bent on exalting the prerogative, taught the world that a bit of parchment bearing the sign of his hand, scrawled in the flickering light of clouded reason, could, under the British constitution, do the full legislative office of the King. Had he been a private man, his commission could have given validity to no instrument whatever. It was thought "prudent to begin with small duties and taxes, and to advance in proportion as it should be found the colonies would bear." For the present Grenville attempted nothing more than

to increase the revenue from the colonial post-office by reducing the rate of postage in America.

His colleagues desired to extend the mutiny act to America, with power to billet troops on private houses. Clauses for that purpose had been strongly recommended by Gage. They had neither the entire conviction nor the cordial support of Grenville, so that they were introduced and carried through by the Secretary at War as a separate measure. In their progress, provincial barracks, inns, ale-houses, barns and empty houses were substituted by the merchants and agents for private houses; but there remained a clause to compel the colonies to furnish the troops with various articles, and the sums needed for the purpose were "required to be raised in such manner as the public charges for the province are raised."

Thus the billeting act contained what had never before been heard of,—a Parliamentary requisition on the colonies. Bounties were at the same time granted on the importation of deals, planks, boards and timber from the plantations. Coffee of their growth was exempted from an additional duty; their iron might be borne to Ireland, their lumber to Ireland, Madeira, the Azores and Europe south of Cape Finisterre; the prohibition on exporting their bar-iron from England was removed; the rice of North Carolina was as much liberated as that of South Carolina, and rice might be warehoused in England for re-exportation without advancing the duties. It was further provided that the revenue to be derived from the Stamp Act should not be remitted to England, but constitute a part of the sum to be expended in America. Grenville also resolved to select the stamp officers for America from among the Americans themselves. The friends and agents of the colonies were invited to make the nominations, and they did so, Franklin among the rest. "You tell me," said the minister, "you are poor and unable to bear the tax; others tell me you are able. Now, take the business in your own hands; you will see how and where it pinches and will certainly let us know it, in which case it shall be eased."

Not one of the American agents in England "imagined the colonies would think of disputing the stamp tax with Parliament at the point of the sword." "It is our duty to submit" had been the words of Otis. "We yield obedience to the act granting duties" had been uttered by the Legislature of Massachusetts. "If Parliament, in their superior wisdom, shall pass the act, we must submit," wrote Fitch, the Governor of Connecticut, elected by the people, to Jackson. "It can be of no purpose to claim a right of exemption," thought Hutchinson. "It will fall particularly hard on us lawyers and printers," wrote Franklin to a friend in Philadelphia, never doubting it would go into effect and looking for relief to the rapid increase of the people of America. The agent for Massachusetts had recommended it. Knox, the agent for Georgia, wrote publicly in its favor.

Still less did the statesmen of England doubt the result. Thomas Pownall, who had been so much in the colonies and really had an affection for them, congratulated Grenville in advance "on the good effects he would see derived to Great Britain and to the colonies from his firmness and candor in conducting the American business." No tax was ever laid with more general approbation. The act seemed sure to enforce itself. Unless stamps were used, marriages would be null, notes of hand valueless, ships of sea prizes to the first captors, suits at law impossible, transfers of real estate invalid, inheritances irreclaimable. Of all who acted with Grenville in the government, he never heard one prophesy that the measure would be resisted. "He did not foresee the opposition to it, and would have staked his life for obedience."

The following correspondence with Governor John Penn shows the persistency of the British government in efforts to enforce the odious measures of taxation, and the inability or unwillingness of the Governor to comprehend the true situation and temper of the colonists:



STATE HOUSE IN 1744.

"At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 19th of February, 1766. Present: The Honourable John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor, &c.; Lynford Lardner, Benjamin Chew, Richard Penn, Esqre.

"The Governor laid before the Board a letter he lately received by the packet from the Right Honourable Henry Seymour Conway, Esq., one of his majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated the 24th of October last, expressing the King's concern at the late commotions in some of the American colonies, which happened on account of a late Act of Parliament for collecting Stamp Duties, and setting forth his majesty's pleasure respecting the conduct to be observed by this Government in case any such disturbance should take place in Pennsylvania, which letter being read, was ordered to be entered, and follows in these words, viz.:

"A Letter from the Rt. Hon'ble. H. S. Conway, Esq'r., to the Governor.

"St. James', October 24, 1765.

"Sir: It is with the greatest concern that his majesty learns the disturbances which have arisen in some of the North American Colonies. If this evil should spread to the Government of Pennsylvania, where you preside, the utmost exertion of your prudence will be necessary so as justly to temper your conduct between that caution and coolness which the delicacy of such a situation may demand on one hand and the vigour necessary to suppress outrage and violence on the other. It is impossible at this distance to assist by any particular or positive instruction, because you will find yourself necessarily obliged to take your resolution as particular circumstances and exigencies may require.

"His Majesty, and the servants he honors with his confidence, cannot but lament the ill-advised intemperance shown already in some of the provinces by taking up a conduct which can in no way contribute to the

removal of any real grievance they might labour under, but may tend to obstruct and impede the exertion of His Majesty's benevolent attention to the ease and comfort as well as welfare of all his people. It is hoped and expected that this want of confidence in the justice and tenderness of the mother country, and this open resistance to its authority, can only have found place among the lower and more ignorant of the people. The better and wiser part of the colonies will know that decency and submission may prevail, not only to redress grievances, but to obtain grace and favour, while the outrage of a public violence can expect nothing but severity and chastisement. These sentiments you and all his majesty's servants, from a sense of your duty to and love of your country, will endeavour to excite and encourage; you will all, in a particular manner, call upon them not to render their case desperate; you will, in the strongest colours, represent to them the dreadful consequences that must inevitably attend the forcible and violent resistance to Acts of the British Parliament, and the scene of misery and calamity to themselves and of mutual weakness and distraction to both countries inseparable from such a conduct.

"If by lenient and persuasive methods you can contribute to restore that peace and tranquillity to the provinces on which their welfare and happiness depend, you will do a most acceptable and essential service to your country. But having taken every step which the utmost prudence and lenity can dictate, in compassion to the folly and ignorance of some misguided people, you will not, on the other hand, fail to use your utmost power for the repelling of all acts of outrage and violence, and to provide for the maintenance of peace and good order in the province by such a timely exertion of force as the occasion may require, for which purpose you will make the proper applications to General Gage or Lord Colvill, commanders of his majesty's land and naval forces in America. For, however unwilling his majesty may consent to the exertion of such powers as may endanger the safety of a single subject, yet can he not permit his own dignity and the authority of the British Legislature to be trampled on by force and violence, and in avowed contempt of all order, duty and decorum. If the Subject is aggrieved, he knows in what manner legally and constitutionally to apply for relief; but it is not suitable, either to the safety or dignity of the British Empire, that any individual, under the pretence of redressing grievances, should presume to violate the public peace.

"I am, with great truth and regard, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"H. S. CONWAY.

"Deputy-Governor Penn."

"The above letter having been taken into due consideration, and an answer thereto prepared in order to be transmitted by the next packet, the same was approved by the Board, and is as follows:

"A Letter to the Right Honble. H. S. Conway, Esquire, from the Governor.

"PHILADELPHIA, 19th February, 1766.

"Sir: I had the honour of your letter of the 24th October last, respecting the disturbances which have lately been committed in several of the North American colonies. Give me leave to assure you, Sir, that no one of his majesty's servants is more sensible than I am of the rashness and folly of those who have been concerned in these outrages, which at the same time that they violate the public tranquillity and set Government at naught, are undutiful and affrontive to the best of kings and productive of the most dangerous consequences. I am sorry to be under the necessity of informing you that the dissatisfaction with some of the late Acts of the British Legislature (particularly the Stamp Act) is almost universal in all the colonies on the continent, and prevails among all ranks and orders of men; but I should do great injustice to numbers of his majesty's faithful subjects if I did not represent to you at the same time that the wiser and more considerate among them highly disapprove of and detest the violent and illegal measures which have been pursued in many of the colonies. In the province of Pennsylvania, where I have the honor to preside, matters have been conducted with more moderation and respect to his majesty and Parliament than in most others, and the giddy multitude have hitherto been restrained from committing any acts of open violence.

"Upon the arrival of the first cargo of stamped papers into this province, in the month of October last, John Hughes, of this city, who was reported and indeed generally known to be the person appointed to distribute them, refused to take charge of them, tho' they were consigned to him, under pretence that he had not received his commission or had any authority to take them into his possession; and there being no fort or place of security where I could lodge them on shore, I thought it most advisable to order them on board his Majesty's Sloop of War, the

"Sardoine," Captain James Hawker, commander, stationed in the River Delaware, to whose care (on Hughes' afterwards resigning his office of Stamp Distributor), I have also committed all the papers which have since been sent by the Commissioners for the use of this province, till his Majesty's further orders can be received or another person shall be appointed to the office of distributor by the Commissioners, agreeable to the directions of the Act. The Americans have the most sanguine hopes that the remonstrances drawn up by the committees of the several Assemblies at the Congress held for that purpose at New York last Fall, and transmitted by them to the Parliament, will produce a repeal of the Stamp Act; but if they should be disappointed in their expectations, it is impossible to say to what length their irritated and turbulent spirits may carry them. Of this, however, Sir, you may rest assured, that I shall esteem it my indispensable duty on this and every other occasion to use every means in my power to preserve the public peace, and support to the utmost the honor and dignity of his Majesty's Government committed to my care.

"I have the honor to be, with great truth and regard, Sir,

"Your most obed^t hble servant,

"JOHN PENN."

The Stamp Act excited the bitter and uncompromising hostility of all the colonies.¹ The Sons of Liberty of New England and New York concerted with leading citizens of Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Carolinas, and a united protest went back to the mother-country, which resulted in the speedy reconsideration of the measure. Benjamin Franklin had been commissioned by the anti-proprietary party of Pennsylvania to visit London as early as November, 1764, to secure the transfer of all proprietary estates to the crown, but the question of taxation without representation as embodied in the Stamp Act became of such widespread importance that he was appointed general agent for all the colonies,² and played a conspicuous part in the repeal of the infamous act. Franklin was summoned before the bar of the House of Commons on the 13th of February, 1766. In answer to questions, he declared that "America could not pay the stamp tax for want of gold and silver, and from want of post-roads and means of sending stamps back into the country; that there were in North America about three hundred thousand white men from sixteen to sixty years of age; that the inhabitants of all the provinces together, taken at a medium, doubled in about twenty-four years; that their demand for British manufactures increased much faster; that in 1723 the whole importation from Britain to Pennsylvania was but about fifteen

¹ Dr. Franklin, with a view to place the execution of the act in proper hands, got his friend, John Hughes, nominated as stamp officer at Philadelphia. On the arrival at Philadelphia, in October, 1765, of the stamps from England, the vessels hoisted their colors at half-mast, bells were muffled, and thousands of citizens assembled in a state of great excitement. Mr. Hughes was called on to resign his commission, but he only agreed for the present not to perform the duties of the office. The inhabitants, determining not to encourage monopoly, determined to manufacture for themselves. This touched a vital cord in Great Britain, and the clamors of her own manufacturers were raised in opposition to the oppressive act. The Stamp Act was repealed on the 18th of March, 1766, but the right of taxation by Parliament was reaffirmed.—*Dug's "Hist. of Pennsylvania."*

² New England urged and organized continental resistance and non-conformity. "The hum of domestic industry was heard more and more. Young women would get together and merrily and emulously drive the spinning wheel from sunrise till dark, and every day the humor spread for being clad in home-spun."

thousand pounds sterling, and had already become near half a million; that the exports of the province to Britain could not exceed forty thousand pounds."

"Do you think it right," asked Grenville, "that America should be protected by this country, and pay no part of the expense?" "That is not the case," answered Franklin; "the colonies raised, clothed and paid during the last war twenty-five thousand men, and spent many millions." "Were you not reimbursed by Parliament?" rejoined Grenville. "Only what, in your opinion," answered Franklin, "we had advanced beyond our proportion; and it was a very small part of what we spent. Pennsylvania, in particular, disbursed about five hundred thousand pounds, and the reimbursements, in the whole, did not exceed sixty thousand pounds." "Does the distinction between internal and external taxes exist in the charter of Pennsylvania?" asked a friend of Grenville. "No," said Franklin; "I believe not." "Then," asked Charles Townshend, "may they not, by the same interpretation of their common rights as Englishmen, as declared by Magna Charta and the Petition of Right, object to the Parliament's right of external taxation?" And Franklin answered instantly: "They never have hitherto. Many arguments have been lately used here to show them that there is no difference, and that, if you have no right to tax them internally, you have none to tax them externally, or make any other law to bind them. At present, they do not reason so; but, in time, they may be convinced by these arguments."

The question of repeal came before the House of Commons on the 21st of February. Every seat had been taken; between four and five hundred members were in attendance. Pitt was ill, but his zeal was above disease. "I must get up to the House as I can," said he; "when in my place I feel I am tolerably able to remain through the debate and cry aye to the repeal with no sickly voice." And through the huzzas of the lobby he hobbled into the House on crutches, swathed in flannels. Conway moved for leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the American Stamp Act. It had interrupted British commerce, jeopardized debts to British merchants, stopped one-third of the manufacturers of Manchester, and increased the rates on land by throwing thousands of poor out of employment. The act, too, breathed oppression. It annihilated juries and gave vast power to the Admiralty Courts. The lawyers might decide in favor of the right to tax, but the conflict would ruin both countries. In three thousand miles of territory the English had but five thousand troops, the Americans one hundred and fifty thousand fighting men. If they did not repeal the act, France and Spain would declare war, and protect the Americans. The colonies, too, would set up manufactories of their own. Why, then, risk the whole for so trifling an object?

Jenkinson, on the other side, moved a modification

of the act, insisting that the total repeal, demanded as it was with menaces of resistance, would be the overthrow of British authority in America. In reply to Jenkinson, Edmund Burke spoke in a manner unusual in the House, connecting his argument with a new kind of political philosophy. About eleven Pitt rose. He conciliated the wavering by allowing good ground for their apprehensions, and, acknowledging his own perplexity in making an option between two ineligible alternatives, he pronounced for repeal, as due to the liberty of unrepresented subjects and in gratitude to their having supported England through three wars. He spoke with an eloquence which expressed conviction, and with a suavity of manner which could not offend even the warmest friends of the act. "The total repeal," replied Grenville, "will persuade the colonies that Great Britain confesses itself without the right to impose taxes on them, and is reduced to make this confession by their menaces. Do the merchants insist that debts to the amount of three millions will be lost, and all fresh orders be countermanded? Do not injure yourselves from fear of injury; do not die from the fear of dying. With a little firmness, it will be easy to compel the colonists to obedience. America must learn that prayers are not to be brought to Cæsar through riot and sedition."

The lobbies were crammed with upwards of three hundred men, representing the trading interests of the nation, trembling and anxious, and waiting to learn the resolution of the House. Presently it was announced that two hundred and seventy-five had voted for the repeal of the act against one hundred and sixty-seven for softening and enforcing it. The roof of St. Stephen's rung with the long-continued shouts and cheerings of the majority. When the doors were thrown open and Conway went forth there was an involuntary burst of gratitude from the grave multitude which beset the avenues; they stopped him; they gathered round him as children around a parent, as captives round a deliverer. The pure-minded man enjoyed the triumph; and while they thanked him, Edmund Burke, who stood near him, declares that 'his face was as if it had been the face of an angel.' As Grenville moved along, swelling with rage and mortification, they pressed on him with hisses. But when Pitt appeared the crowd reverently pulled off their hats, and their applause touched him with tender and lively joy. Many followed his chair home with benedictions. He felt no illness after his immense fatigue. It seemed as if what he saw and what he heard, the gratitude of a rescued people and the gladness of thousands, now become his own, had restored him to health; but his heartfelt and solid delight was not perfect till he found himself in his own house, with the wife whom he loved and the children for whom his fondness knew no restraint or bounds, and who all partook of the overflowing pride of their mother. This was the first great political lesson received by his second son, then

not quite seven years old, the eager and impetuous William, who, flushed with patriotic feeling, rejoiced that he was not the eldest born, but could serve his country in the House of Commons, like his father.

In the House of Lords ten peers spoke against the repeal, the session being the longest ever experienced by that body to that date. Sixty-one votes were recorded against repeal and seventy-three in favor. Royal sanction was given the measure on the 18th day of March, 1766, and the odious Stamp Act was a matter of history. The colonies had triumphed.¹ The sense of peace and joy resulting from the repeal of the Stamp Act was of short duration. The King and his political followers smarted under their defeat, and regarded the repeal as "a fatal compliance" which had "planted thorns" under his royal pillow and forever "wounded the majesty of England." "The administration is dead and only lying in state," was the common criticism of the hour. A keen satire still

further wounded the household of state, shrewdly predicting the independence of the American colonies. The causes which hastened the close of our colonial era were still active. Parliament reasserted its supremacy and resolved to try a new mode of taxation.

Heavy duties were imposed on goods, wares and merchandise; necessities and luxuries were offered to rich and poor subject to the tax or duty imposed without the assent of the colonies. John Dickinson of Pennsylvania, led public opinion in resisting the right of Parliamentary taxation. So persistent was the opposition to the measure that the home government modified the law, 1770, retaining only a tax of threepence a pound on tea, and yet so uncompromising was the spirit of Pennsylvania to the principle of the law that "this duty was paid on but one single chest of tea."

The Assembly declared against the "iniquitous act." Governor Penn was advised by the secretary of colonial affairs to prorogue the Assembly. The Assembly resolved "they had the right to sit on their own adjournments." And this popular branch of the provincial government continued their agents at London with full pay and emoluments of office to protest against a "tea tax" or any other tax involving the same principle, and also to oppose any plan that might be proposed for an American representation in Parliament, "the principle of Pennsylvania being that taxation of the colonies should not in any shape be allowed except by the Provincial Assembly." "I will freely spend nineteen shillings in the pound," said Franklin, "to defend my right of giving or refusing the other shilling, and after all, if I cannot defend that right, I can retire cheerfully with my little family into the boundless woods of America, which are sure to afford freedom and subsistence to any man who can bait a hook or pull a trigger."

"The Americans," said Thomas Mason, the leader of the Virginia bar, "are hasty in expressing their gratitude, if the repeal of the Stamp Act is not at least a tacit compact that Great Britain will never again tax us." Laymen, lawyers, preachers and philosophers all united in support of a principle deemed essential to the development of the colonies, and for the maintenance of which they accepted the challenge to arms.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS.

1623.—The Dutch planted a colony on the Delaware, under Cornelius Jacob May, appointed Governor of the West India Company, under the authority of the States-General.

1624.—William Useling appointed Governor of the Swedish colony to be established on the Delaware, but he never came here.

1630.—David Peterson De Vries (Dutch).

1631.—John Printz (Swedish).

1638.—Peter Minuits (Swedish, but himself a native of Holland).

1640.—William Kieft, Dutch Governor of New York.

1643.—John Printz (Swedish).

1653.—Papegoia (son-in-law to Printz).

1654.—Risingh.

¹ The joy of the colonies was, for a time, unalloyed with apprehension. Virginia voted a statue to the King, and an obelisk on which were to be engraved the names of those who, in England, had signalized themselves for freedom. "My thanks they shall have cordially," said Washington, "for their opposition to any act of oppression." The consequences of enforcing the Stamp Act, he was convinced, "would have been more direful than usually apprehended." Otis, at a meeting at the town-hall in Boston, to fix a time for the rejoicings, told the people that the distinction between inland taxes and port duties was without foundation; for whoever had a right to impose the one had a right to impose the other; and, therefore, as the Parliament had given up the one, they had given up the other; and the merchants were fools if they submitted any longer to the laws restraining their trade, which ought to be free. A bright day in May was set apart for the display of the public gladness, and the spot where resistance to the Stamp Act began was the centre of attraction. At one in the morning the bell nearest Liberty Tree was the first to be rung; at dawn colors and pendants rose over the house-tops all around it, and the steeple of the nearest meeting-house was hung with banners. During the day all prisoners for debt were released by subscription. In the evening the town shone as though night had not come, an obelisk on the common was brilliant with a loyal inscription, the houses round Liberty Tree exhibited illuminated figures of the King, of Pitt and Camden and Barre, and Liberty Tree itself was decorated with lanterns till its boughs could hold no more. All the wisest agreed that disastrous consequences would have ensued from the attempt to enforce the act, so that never was there a more rapid transition of a people from gloom to transport. They compared themselves to a bird escaped from the net of the fowler, and once more striking its wings in the upper air; or to Joseph, the Israelite, whom Providence had likewise wonderfully redeemed from the perpetual bondage into which he was sold by his elder brethren.

The clergy from the pulpit joined in the fervor of patriotism and the joy of success. "The Americans would not have submitted," said Chauncy. "History affords few examples of a more general, generous and just sense of liberty in any country than has appeared in America within the year past." Such were Mayhew's words, and while all the continent was calling out and cherishing the name of Pitt, the greatest statesman of England, the conqueror of Canada and the Ohio, the founder of empire, the apostle of freedom, "the genius and guardian of Britain and British America." "To you," said Mayhew, speaking from the heart of the people and as if its voice could be heard across the ocean, "to you, grateful America, attributes that she is reinstated in her former liberties. The universal joy of America, blessing you as our father, and sending up ardent vows to Heaven for you, must give you a sublime and truly god-like pleasure; it might, perhaps, give you vigor to take up your bed and walk, like those cured by the word of Him who came from heaven to make us free indeed. America calls you over and over again her father; live long in health, happiness and honor. Be it late when you must cease to plead the cause of liberty on earth."—Bancroft's *Hist. of U. S.*

- 1657.—Alrichs.
 1658.—John Paul Jaquet.¹
 1659.—Beekman.¹
 1664.—Robert Carr.²
 1673.—Anthony Colve, Dutch Governor of New York.
 1674.—Sir Edmund Andross, English Governor of New York.
 1681.—William Penn, founder of the province.
 1684.—Governor's Council, Thomas Lloyd, president.
 1687.—Five commissioners appointed by William Penn.
 1688.—John Blackwell, Lieutenant-Governor.
 1690.—Governor's Council.
 1691.—Thomas Lloyd, Deputy Governor.
 1692.—Benjamin Fletcher, Governor of New York.
 1693.—William Markham, Lieutenant-Governor.
 1700.—William Penn.
 1701.—Andrew Hamilton, Deputy Governor.
 1704.—John Evans.
 1709.—Charles Gookin.
 1717.—Sir William Keith.
 1726.—Patrick Gordon.
 1736.—James Logan, President of Council.
 1738.—George Thomas, Lieutenant-Governor.
 1747.—Anthony Palmer, President of Council.
 1748.—James Hamilton, Lieutenant-Governor.
 1754.—Richard H. Morris, Lieutenant-Governor.
 1756.—William Denny, Lieutenant-Governor.
 1759.—James Hamilton, Lieutenant-Governor.
 1763.—John Penn, Lieutenant-Governor.
 1771.—Richard Penn, Lieutenant-Governor till 1776.

COUNTIES OF THE PROVINCE.

- Philadelphia City and County, organized 1682.
 Bucks County, organized 1682.
 Chester County, organized 1682.
 Lancaster County, organized May 10, 1729.
 York County organized, August 9, 1749.
 Cumberland County, organized January 27, 1750.
 Berks County, organized March 11, 1752.
 Bedford County, organized March 9, 1771.
 Northampton County, organized March 21, 1772.
 Northumberland County, organized March 21, 1772.
 Westmoreland County, organized February 26, 1773.

Council of Safety, instituted at Philadelphia, June 30, 1775, by the Assembly of the province.

"Resolved, That this House approves the association entered into by the good people of this colony for the defense of their lives, liberty and property.

"Resolved, That John Dickinson, George Gray, Henry Wynkoop, Anthony Wayne, Benjamin Bartholomew, George Ross, Michael Swoope, John Montgomery, Edward Biddle, William Edmunds, Bernard Daugherty, Samuel Hunter, William Thompson, Thomas Willing, Benjamin Franklin, Daniel Roberdeau, John Cadwalader, Andrew Allen, Owen Biddle, Francis Johnson, Richard Reiley, Samuel Morris, Jun., Robert Morris, Thomas Wharton, Jun., and Robert White, Gentlemen, be a committee of safety for calling forth such, and so many, of the associators into actual service, when necessity requires, as the said committee shall judge proper."

The Council of Safety was organized July 3, 1775, by electing Benjamin Franklin president and William Govett clerk.

The first Constitutional Convention convened in Philadelphia on the 15th of July, 1776. This body not only entered upon the task of framing the constitution, but assumed the legislative power of the State. This was followed by the institution of the Supreme Council of Safety, in which reposed the executive powers of the commonwealth until the first constitution was revised in 1790. Thomas Whar-

ton, Joseph Reed, John Dickinson, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Mifflin presided over this body in the order named between the years 1776 and 1788.

The colonial era closed with the adjournment of the Provincial Assembly on the 23d of September, 1776. Governor Richard Penn yielded reluctantly to the forces of revolution, and the last act of provincial authority was a fierce denunciation of the Constitutional Convention in assuming the legislative power of the State. "God save the King!" was said for the last time in a Pennsylvania Assembly; henceforth it was to be "God save the Commonwealth!"

CHAPTER XIV.

THE REVOLUTION.

THE memorable events associated with the movements of the Continental army, under the personal direction of General Washington, in the autumn of 1777 and winter of 1778, will always render Eastern



INDEPENDENCE BELL.

Pennsylvania conspicuous in the annals of the Revolution. The provincial conservatism and peaceful character of the people who had permanently settled in the Schuylkill Valley woke slowly and painfully to the warlike preparations which preceded Lord Howe's attack upon Philadelphia, and when reverses befell our armies on the Brandywine a profound sense of alarm pervaded the capital city, shared by many sorrowing homes that lay on the line of march, and within limits certain to be desolated by hostile armies.

¹ Under Stuyvesant, Dutch Governor of New York.

² Under Richard Nichols, English Governor of New York.

"The spirit of 1776," which animated leaders and Revolutionists, was by no means universal in the province. Society was divided by well-marked differences of opinion, stoutly maintained at the cost of large estates, the sacrifice of comfortable homes, domestic pleasures and social advantages. A century and more of time has well and wisely obscured from public notice the bitter feuds and political animosities which prevailed in this locality during and for many years after the close of the struggle. The student of our colonial era is amazed at the uncompromising character of the men and measures of the period. The British officers found ready friends in every township from the Brandywine to the Delaware, from the fatal massacre of Paoli to its attempted repetition upon the force of Lafayette at Barren Hill. The Tory, not less for his King than for the love of his gold, was ever ready to peril his life and honor; on the other hand, the Revolutionists resorted to confiscation of property, banishment and imprisonment of those who declined to espouse their cause. For eight years these alienations prevailed, until society seemed to be known, in the common parlance of the day, as "Rebel" and "Tory."

No just conception of the scope and magnitude of the campaign organized for the defense of Eastern Pennsylvania and the capital city in the autumn of 1777 can be realized unless it comprehend the movements and results of the two principal armies of the Middle States, and for whose conduct Washington, as commander-in-chief, was responsible to the Continental government.¹ To disconcert him by strategy, to compel him to battle with troops superior in armament and discipline, and to overwhelm him with numbers was the general and well-matured plan of the enemy. The preparations of the home government to this end were commensurate with the reasonable hope of success; and the belief that the resources of men and means so lavishly confided to commanders would speedily end the conflict, and compel submission to the mother-country, was shared by many of the wayward and doubting of the period.

The efforts of Washington through the winter of 1777 to organize a powerful army for the ensuing campaign is a matter of history. The hopes inspired from time to time by the flattering reports which reached his headquarters were cruelly disappointed, and he found himself not only powerless to take the aggressive, but unequal to that measure of defensive warfare necessary to preserve his long lines unbroken.

¹ On the 19th of June, 1775, Washington received his commission and instructions as "General and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United Colonies, and of all the forces raised or to be raised by them, and all others who shall voluntarily offer their services and join the army for the defense of American Liberty."

The favor lavished on the new chief of the Northern Department raised a doubt whether Washington retained authority over him, till Congress resolved, August, 1777, that "they never intended to supersede or circumscribe his power."—*Bancroft's "History of the United States,"* vol. v. p. 591.

The steady and persevering courage, however, which had supported him and the American cause through the gloomy scenes of the preceding year did not forsake him, and that sound judgment which applies to the best advantage those means which are attainable, however inadequate they may be, still remained. His plan of operation was adapted to that which he believed the enemy had formed. He was persuaded either that General Burgoyne would endeavor to take Ticonderoga, and penetrate to the Hudson, in which event General Howe would co-operate with him, by moving up that river and possessing himself of the forts and high grounds commanding its passage, or that Burgoyne would join the grand army at New York by sea, after which the combined armies would proceed against Philadelphia.

To counteract the designs of the enemy, whatever they might be, to defend the three great points alike vital to the country—Ticonderoga, the Highlands of the Hudson and Philadelphia—against two powerful armies so much superior to his in arms, numbers and discipline, it was necessary to make such disposition of his troops as would enable the several departments to reciprocally aid each other without neglecting objects of great and almost equal magnitude, which were alike endangered, though widely divergent. To effect these purposes, the troops of New England and New York² were divided between Ticonderoga and Peekskill, while those from New Jersey to North Carolina, inclusive, were directed to assemble at the camp to be formed in New Jersey.

The situation in May, 1777, was critical, and called into activity the magnificent horoscope of the commander-in-chief. In camp at Morristown, with an effective rank and file, excluding cavalry and artillery, of less than six thousand men, after a winter of ceaseless anxiety in camp and field and vain endeavor to secure large and certain accessions to his army; the enemy certain to assume the aggressive as soon as the season would warrant the movement of troops; the Howes in possession of New York City with an army twice the number of his own, with a navy at command large enough to transport it with the speed of the winds to any point on the coast deemed vulnerable; General Burgoyne with ten thousand veteran and volunteer troops on Lake Champlain, and Colonel St. Leger with a co-operating army of veterans, Tories, and savages in the Mohawk Valley, waiting orders to march at the earliest practicable moment.

As late as June 18th, says a distinguished historian,³ "the cares of the Northern Department were thrown upon the American commander-in-chief, and Schuyler besieged him with entreaties to supply his wants and remedy all that was going wrong." As commander-in-chief of America, Washington watched with a peculiar care the Northern Department

² Marshall's "Life of Washington," vol. i. p. 145.

³ Bancroft's "History of the United States," vol. v. p. 566.

Alarmed at Schuyler's want of fortitude, he ordered Arnold to his command, also Lincoln, who was acknowledgedly popular among the New England troops. Besides detaching these two distinguished officers and assigning them to the Northern Department, he added to their command General Glover's brigade of Continental troops, and yielded Colonel Morgan's corps of riflemen, upon request being made through Congress for them. The Continental army,¹ under the immediate command of Washington, charged with the defense of the capital city, was the objective-point of the grand campaign, and the coveted prize of Lord Howe. To engage it in battle, to thoroughly defeat and dispirit it, to seize, fortify and garrison Philadelphia, then quickly transfer the bulk of his army to co-operate with Burgoyne, and insure his triumph over Schuyler and Gates on the Hudson, was a consummation to which all energies were directed.

The persistence of Washington in declining battle, save in his fortified camp at Middlebrook, his constant readiness to attack the flank of his sagacious adversary should he attempt to cross the Delaware, there to be confronted by Arnold with a hastily improvised army, compelled General Howe to change the general plan of operations for the season, and rendered all further co-operation between him and Burgoyne impossible. While employed in discomfiting Howe, he was actively engaged in resisting the impending advance of St. Leger and Burgoyne. Says Marshall:² "He hastened the march of those generals designed to act in that department, pressed the Governors of Eastern States to reinforce the retreating army with all their militia, and made large detachments of choice troops from his own army. The fame of being himself the leader of the victorious army did not, with false glare, dazzle his judgment or conceal the superior public advantage to be derived from defeating Burgoyne."

Having used his best efforts to hasten the concentration of troops from the Eastern States, and overcome in some measure the shock to public confidence resulting from the loss of Ticonderoga and the disastrous retreat of General St. Clair; having strengthened the willing hands of General Schuyler in bringing into the field the militia of New York State, rendering the victory at Bennington and other minor points possible, and witnessed the departure of Lord Howe from New York Bay, he turned the head of his devoted columns toward the Delaware, massing his army at Germantown early in the month of August, 1777.

For days and weeks the work of marshaling new troops, collecting supplies and fitting the command to resist the impending attack by Howe went on. The commander-in-chief was in daily consultation

with committees of Congress, heads of departments, and for the first time met the youthful and heroic Lafayette, who was by him assigned to duty on his staff, with the rank of major-general. The public mind became feverish and excited in anticipation of events now certain to affect the gravest interests of the colony. War, with its desolation, its bloody horrors, its blighting consequences upon society and sacrifice of life, was at the threshold of a community devoted by sentiment, religion, and pecuniary interests to peaceful pursuits. Evidence of disaffection increased with the certainty of Howe's approach, and when his presence, with fleet and army, in the Chesapeake Bay was announced, it was deemed politic by the government that Washington should march his army through the city as he moved south to meet the advance of the foe. It was accordingly done, and the 24th of August, 1777, was a memorable day in the history of the capital city, as well as in the lives of the patriotic soldiers, who received at every square the most marked consideration at the hands of the populace, who were wild in their demonstrations of joy as divisions marched by them under commanders who had grown into popular favor, resulting from their distinguished services in the field. On the other hand, the displeasure of those who, from a sense of duty, adhered to the mother-country was manifest in the frowning faces and silent contempt with which they apparently treated the unusual events of the day.

The story of the campaign which was opened by this movement of the Continental army, to meet and resist the combined operations of the enemy, to save the capital if possible, and to preserve the army, though the city should be lost, has always possessed a rare interest to Pennsylvanians who participated in it and to their descendants.

Other fields, in other States, before and afterwards, witnessed the brighter triumph of our arms and the more immediate results of victories won; but nowhere on the long and varying line of battle were more sanguinary engagements fought, in no campaign of the protracted struggle was the suffering of the troops so continuous and severe, at no time was the solicitude of the commander-in-chief so keenly exercised or the patriotism of the people more sorely tried.

The field of Eastern Pennsylvania presented a tempting prize to the British commander at the period referred to. Philadelphia was the seat of the colonial and continental government. Its occupation by the enemy, it was thought, would greatly dispirit the colonists from Massachusetts to South Carolina. Howe's point of attack being selected but fifty-one miles south of the city, with no natural barriers to resist the advance of his land forces, assuming, not without reason, that Washington's army had been weakened by detachments sent to the Northern Department, he was confident that, with a few days' easy marches and perhaps a battle, the fall of the capital

¹ Bancroft's "History of the United States" vol. v. p. 602.

² Marshall's "Life of Washington," vol. i. p. 152.

would follow. Then a rapid march across New Jersey, and he would be able to co-operate with Burgoyne and St. Leger, and overwhelm Gates in New York.

With these results accomplished, his fleet securely anchored in the Delaware, a base of operations for fresh conquest farther south would be finally established, and the work of subduing the colonists so nearly done as to assure the home government of ultimate success and prevent the interposition of those friendly offices of France, growing more and more imminent each succeeding month. One more consideration entered into the plans of the campaign upon the part of the enemy. The settlement was largely of Englishmen, and it was therefore assumed, because of the influential following of Penn and the many devotees of the Established Church, that sentiments of loyalty to King George would be inspired anew by their presence, and terms of accommodation, permanent in character, would be suggested and accepted as inevitable.

Washington promptly drew his line of battle between the approaching enemy and the capital city. Conscious of the overwhelming disparity of numbers, impressed with the importance of preventing the concentration of Howe's forces with those from which he had recently separated, believing that his dispositions in the Northern Department were such as would insure success, his great work in hand now was to *delay* the enemy in the accomplishment of a purpose which, with the means at hand, he might not ultimately defeat. His hostile attitude on White Clay Creek and display of resources put Howe upon his caution, who, pleading the want of cavalry—which in truth he greatly felt—lost days and weeks in feeling his way from the place of debarkation. Twenty-three days elapsed before he drew the American commander to determined battle on the Brandywine, and then he was obliged to concede to him the choice of position.

On the 11th of September, 1777, the battle of Brandywine was fought. The plan of the engagement, as subsequently revealed, the necessities which induced it, the skillfully executed movement of the enemy upon the right of the patriot army, the inefficiency of Washington's mounted troops in not disclosing the movement of Cornwallis at an earlier hour in the day, the uncertain and embarrassing reports that reached him from sources that should have been reliable, the partial surprise, and the heroic, though ineffectual, effort to meet and resist a fierce attack from a direction unlooked for, the deeds of valor upon the part of officers who sought to retrieve misfortune by personal daring, and the usual conduct of battle-shocked troops have gone into history, and been graphically described by Marshall, Botta, Lossing, Headley, Bancroft and others, less distinguished in history, it may be, but by no means less truthful in narrative.¹

The battle was lost, and its discouraging features were keenly felt by those who left the field in possession of the enemy. But its effects, as measured by them, were by no means as disastrous as intended or

all doubt in the mind of Washington as to the designs of the enemy, and in his judgment left but one proper course to pursue: to give battle to the enemy. He at once proceeded to concentrate all his forces. Orders were issued directing detachments to join the main army by forced marches, while the greatest activity prevailed in all the departments, in order to prepare the army for a vigorous campaign. In order to strengthen the regular or Continental army, and have in process of organization a reserve force, the militia of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and the northern part of Virginia were direct to report to the main army. As soon as the forces thus concentrated were in a condition to move Washington commenced his march to meet Howe.

In order to encourage the patriots and overawe, if possible, the many disaffected residents of Philadelphia, who were fully apprised of the designs of the enemy, Washington concluded to march his troops through the principal streets of the city as he moved South.

The movement continued southward, until the advance guard reached White Clay Creek, Delaware, when it halted, while the main body of the army took position on the left bank of Red Clay Creek, the right wing resting on the town of Newport, on the then great road to Philadelphia, and the left wing extending to the town of Hockessin, in the direction of the Delaware River.

The enemy, who by this time had disembarked, were in position on the left bank of the Elk River, with the advanced guard as far north as Gray's Hill. General Maxwell, of the patriot army, with his corps of riflemen, held the line on White Clay Creek with slight defensive earthworks.

In advance of Maxwell there were employed four regiments of cavalry, composed of nine hundred men, including patriots of every description. These partisan soldiers, composed of independent organizations, occupied the country as far south as Iron Hill, and did good service in watching the movements of the enemy and reporting the same to the commander-in-chief.

The enemy, having completed his preparations to advance upon Philadelphia, commenced a flank movement upon the right of Washington, and succeeded in compelling him to fall back to the Brandywine River, which he crossed at Chadd's Ford, on the 10th of September, and went into position. Here he determined to give battle to the enemy if he attempted to advance upon him, believing, as he did, that Philadelphia could only be saved by a victory.

The centre of Washington's army covered Chadd's Ford, his right wing extending in the direction of Birmingham Meeting-House, northwest of the ford, and the left, several miles south of the ford, was held by General Armstrong, who commanded the Pennsylvania militia.

The front, on the south or right bank of the river, was occupied by Maxwell's riflemen, who had been delaying the advance of the enemy's cavalry.

The situation was critical; the stake for which the impending battle was to be fought on the morrow involved the fate of the capital of the new nation, and, to an unusual degree, the hopes of the people who had resolved to sever their political relations with Great Britain. On the other hand, Howe, with a finely appointed army, which outnumbered that of Washington, felt that victory was within his grasp—only a silver thread, which the morning sun would betray, and mark as the coming line of battle, lay between him and the coveted prize. At the dawn of day on the morning of the 11th the British army was in motion.

Howe had formed his army into two grand divisions. The one designed to make a feint on the position of Washington, at Chadd's Ford, was commanded by General Knyphausen, the Hessian, the other, the flanking column, was commanded by Lord Cornwallis. They moved up its right flank or south side of the Brandywine some fifteen miles, crossing at Jeffries' and other ferries, where the headwaters unite, and where the stream is narrow and easily forded.

While this movement was in progress, unknown to Washington, the advance of General Knyphausen fell in with the troops commanded by General Maxwell, on the south side of the river, and a skirmish ensued. Maxwell's forces fell back, were promptly reinforced, and in turn drove the English back upon the original line. Knyphausen immediately brought up his reserves, and compelled Maxwell to retire to the north side of the river.

Batteries were immediately placed in position, and a furious cannonade

¹ The arrival of Sir William Howe in the Chesapeake Bay late in the month of August, 1777, with an army eighteen thousand strong, removed

believed to be. Marshall, referring to the immediate results of the engagement, declares, "It was not considered decisive by Congress, the general or the

opened upon the American line, while the disposition of troops, now plainly visible, was of such a character as indicated an intention to force a passage of the river at the point covered by the centre of Washington's army.

The advance upon this part of the line was promptly met with counter dispositions of troops by the commander-in-chief, and the enemy seemed to be foiled in every effort to cross the river at this point. Meanwhile Lord Cornwallis, at the head of the flanking column, by a well-conceived and unobserved line of march, reached the forks of the Brandywine, crossing at Trimble's and Jeffries' Fords, without opposition, at about two o'clock in the afternoon, and then turning down the river, took the road to Dilworth, in order to strike the right flank of the American army.

This was a most critical hour on that memorable day. The fact that Cornwallis had reached a position on the flank of Washington's army was at the hour spoken of unknown to him. Various reports reached his ear; about noon he received a report that General Howe was in command of a large body of the enemy, who were moving on his right flank. Upon this information, which he deemed reliable, he immediately conceived the idea of recrossing the river with the main body of his army, overwhelm Knyphausen before Howe could reach him, very properly concluding that the advantage thus obtained would more than compensate for whatever loss he might sustain by leaving his right wing exposed to the assault of Howe and Cornwallis. Accordingly, he ordered General Sullivan to pass the river at an upper ford and attack Knyphausen on his left, while he in person should cross lower down, and fall upon his right. They were both in the act of moving their troops when a second report arrived, representing what had really taken place as false, or, in

army,"¹ and cites the fact that the government, upon receiving Washington's official report, immediately passed vigorous resolutions for reinforcing the

portance, comprehending the doubt still in the mind of Washington, he exclaimed, "Take my life, General, if I deceive you!" Washington was at length convinced, and a few moments afterwards found that the enemy were within sight of his extreme right wing.

As soon as the approach of Cornwallis upon the right flank became a certainty, General Sullivan, who was in command of that wing of the army, made every proper disposition of the troops at his disposal to resist it. The position of the troops was taken on the commanding ground above Birmingham Meeting-House, the left extending toward the Brandywine, both flanks being covered by densely wooded country. His artillery was well posted; the position had great advantage for defensive operations, and but for the fact that one brigade of this division was absent from the line, having been withdrawn some hours previous to join in the intended attack upon Knyphausen, and therefore could not reach the position which it left in time to defend it, the results would certainly have been modified, if in no other particular than that of delaying his march until Washington could have made the necessary dispositions to meet it, or if unable to meet it, then to have fallen back upon a new position.

The attack upon the outpost of General Sullivan was followed up with overpowering numbers, which quickly developed the length of his line. This done, the British commander hastened his formation, and attacked the patriot troops with the utmost impetuosity. The engagement became equally fierce on both sides about four o'clock in the afternoon. For some length of time, says Botta, the Americans defended themselves with great valor, and the carnage was terrible. But such was the emulation which invigorated the British and Hessians that neither the advantages of the situation, the deadly effect of the artillery, the ceaseless



MUD ISLAND IN 1777 BEFORE THE BRITISH ATTACK.

other words, that the enemy had not crossed the headwaters of the Brandywine, and hence the army of Howe was not divided for the day, and therefore not in such a position as to invite the attack designed by the commander-in-chief.

Deceived by this false intelligence, Washington recalled General Greene, who crossed the river with the advance. Time now was of incalculable value, and the want of a reliable body of cavalry was severely and fatally felt. The confusion and conflict of reports received at headquarters, the inability to determine whether the demonstration of Knyphausen was the prelude to an attack in force of the entire army of Howe upon the centre of the line at Chadd's Ford or a feint to cover a movement in great force upon the right of the position, rendered the situation painfully uncertain. Strange to say, yet it seems to be authoritatively stated, that a citizen, in the person of Squire Cheyney, was the first man to give Washington reliable information of the enemy's approach upon his right wing or flank. He was well mounted and incidentally had been within a short distance of the enemy, and with trouble made his escape and hastened with the utmost speed to communicate the fact, doubtless unconscious of the terrible importance his message bore. Washington at first was unwilling to believe his statement, classing it with the exaggerated and stampeding reports that had been embarrassing him during the entire day's operations. He put the squire to the test. He ordered him to dismount and draw a draft of the roads in the sand, and give a clear description of the movement of the troops he reported to have seen. This was promptly and skillfully done. Washington still appeared to doubt the statement, unwilling to believe that he had so fatally misconceived the operations of the army up to so late an hour in the day. Cheyney was a pure and devoted patriot; his whole soul was in the cause. Conscious of the truth of his statement, although unaware of its great im-

portance, nor the unshaken courage of the line from one end to the other could resist the onslaught.

The fury of the enemy was directed toward Sullivan's left flank, which, after a gallant resistance, gave way. This success upon the part of Cornwallis was quickly followed up, the troops were thrown into confusion, the line felt the shock, wavered a few moments, and then gave way in rapid retreat. Sullivan's men fled into the woods in their rear, their pursuers following on the great road toward Dilworth. Upon the first fire of the artillery, Washington, having no longer any doubt of what was passing, had pushed forward the reserve to the aid of Sullivan; but this corps, on approaching the field of battle, under the immediate direction of General Greene, was met by the very men to whose succour they had been rapidly marching, in full retreat. A proper disposition was at once made to receive the fugitives, and, after their passage to the rear, Greene conducted the retreat in good order, checking the pursuit of the enemy by a continual fire of the artillery, which covered his rear. Having at length reached a defile covered on both sides with woods, he again went into position, with the full determination to finally check the advancing foe. The troops of General Greene were composed of Virginians and Pennsylvanians, and their conduct in defense of this position is said to have been remarkable for its gallantry and heroism. Conspicuous among those on the line of battle, and in immediate command, were General Muhlenburg and Colonel Stephens.

General Knyphausen, finding the Americans to be fully engaged on their right, and observing that troops opposed to him at Chadd's Ford were enfeebled by those withdrawn under Greene to the support of the right wing, began to make his dispositions for crossing the river in real-

army, and directed him to complete the defenses of the Delaware.

On the 15th, four days after this battle, the army was on the march to attack Howe, who, apprised of the movement, immediately put his army in motion, and the opposing armies met between the Goshen Meeting-House and the White Horse Tavern, on the table-land south of the Great Valley. The choice of position was again with Washington. Hostilities had actually commenced, when storm and flood rendered the movement of troops impossible, and disclosed the alarming fact that arms and ammunition were so seriously damaged that to further engage the enemy would be suicidal.

This exigency decided temporarily the fate of the capital city, and doubtless hastened the period of occupation by the British troops. The situation was critical, and the day certainly memorable. To retire upon Philadelphia and suffer a partial investment, leaving the country open from the Schuylkill to the Hudson, making a diversion in favor of Burgoyne not only possible, but probable, would be unwise for many reasons; to give up all further defense of the capital

would subject him to severe criticism,¹ injuriously affect public affairs in the Middle States, in some measure discourage the troops, and increase the spirit of disaffection in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.² It



PAOLI MONUMENT.

was an hour of supreme interest in the struggle, and upon his decision hung the most momentous results. Assuming the entire responsibility, courting the

ity. The ford was defended by a line of entrenchment and one battery. The troops left in defense of this position (commanded by General Wayne) successfully resisted the crossing of the Hessian general until the force of Cornwallis made their appearance on their right flank. This development convinced them of the hopelessness of their task, and they fled in disorder; abandoning their artillery, ammunition and stores to the enemy.*

In their retreat they passed to the rear of General Greene, who, with the unbroken troops under him, was still able to maintain the position he had selected, and was the last to quit the field of battle. Night finally came to the rescue of the vanquished, under cover of which the army retreated to Chester, and on the following day to Philadelphia. Hundreds of men who had become fugitives in the rapid retreat of the right wing, as well as of the extreme left wing, in retiring from the ford promptly rejoined the army again within twenty-four hours at Philadelphia. The loss of the Americans, however, was heavy. It is reported that three hundred were killed, six hundred wounded and nearly four hundred captured; they also lost eleven pieces of artillery. The loss of the enemy is reported to have been one hundred killed and four hundred wounded. —*Historical Oration, Valley Forge, 1878.*

* William Dunning, a blacksmith of Cumberland County, during the Revolution endeavored to serve his country by the construction of a wrought-iron cannon of a curious description. One of these is said to have fallen into the hands of the British at the battle of Brandywine, and is to this day preserved in the Tower of London, and another unfinished specimen is said to be at the arsenal in Philadelphia. These singular pieces of ordnance were made of "wrought-iron staves, hooped like a barrel, with bands of the same material, excepting there were four layers of staves breaking joint, all of which were firmly bound together, and then boxed and breeched like other cannon." An obituary notice of Denning, who died in Mifflin township, in 1830, at the age of ninety-four, states that he was an artificer in the Revolutionary army, and that his was the only successful attempt ever made in the world to manufacture wrought-iron cannon, one of which he completed in Middlesex, Pa., and commenced another and larger one at Mount Holly, but could get no one to assist him who could stand the heat, which is said to have been so great as "to melt the lead buttons on his clothes." The British, it is added, offered a stated annuity and a large sum to the person who would instruct them in the manufacture of that article, but the patriotic blacksmith preferred obscurity and poverty in his own beloved country, though the country for which he had done so much kept her purse closed from the veteran soldier until near the close of his long life. —*Bishop, "Hist. of American Manufactures," vol. i.*

¹ See remonstrance, Pennsylvania Assembly.

² On the morning of the 18th a messenger arrived in the American camp, bringing letters from Putnam and Clinton, prematurely, but positively, announcing the surrender of the army of Burgoyne. Washington received them with joy unspeakable and devout gratitude "for this signal stroke of Providence." "All will be well," he said, "in His own good time." The news circulated among the Americans in every direction, and quickly penetrated the camp of Sir William Howe. The difficulty of access to the upper *chevaux-de-frise* had rendered its reduction much more tedious than was conceived; under a feeling of exasperated impatience, he gave verbal orders to Colonel Donop, who had expressed a wish for a separate command to carry Red Bank by assault if it could be easily done, and make short work of the affair. On the 22d, Donop, with five regiments of Hessian grenadiers and infantry, four companies of yagers, a few mounted yagers, all the artillery of the five battalions and two English howitzers, arrived at the fort. Making a reconnaissance with his artillery officers, he found that on three sides it could be approached through thick woods within four hundred yards. It was a pentagon, with a high earthy rampart, protected in front by an abattis. The battery of eight three-pounders and two howitzers was brought up on the right wing, and directed on the embrasures. At the front of each of the four battalions selected for the assault stood a captain with the carpenters and one hundred men, bearing the fascines which had been hastily bound together. Mad after glory, Donop, at half-past four, summoned the garrison in arrogant language. A defiance being returned, he addressed a few words to his troops.

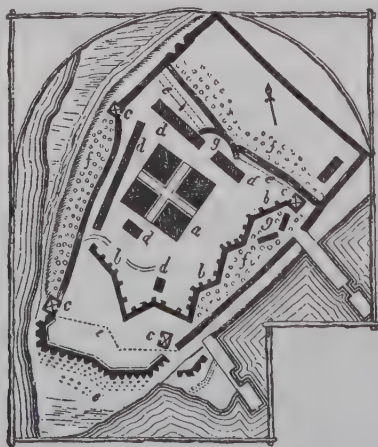
Each colonel placed himself at the head of his division, and at a quarter before five, under the protection of a brisk cannonade from all their artillery, they ran forward and carried the abattis. On clearing it, they were embarrassed by pitfalls, and were exposed to a terrible fire of

counsel of his subordinates, but acting upon his own mature judgment, he uncovered Philadelphia, detaching General Wayne, and directing him to attack the extreme left of the enemy, in the hope of detaining him until he could refit his army and renew the conflict, providentially postponed.

Disasters seemed to repeat themselves in quick succession during those trying days. General Wayne's

small arms and of grape-shot from a concealed gallery, while two galleys, which the bushes had hidden, raked their flanks with chain-shot. Yet the brave Hessians formed on the glacis, filled the ditch, and pressed on towards the rampart. But Donop, the officers of his staff, and more than half the other officers were killed or wounded; the men who climbed the parapet were beaten down with lances and bayonets; and as twilight was coming on, the assailants fell back under the protection of their reserve. Many of the wounded crawled away into the forest, but Donop and a few others were left behind. The party marched back during the night unpursued. As the British ships-of-war which had attempted to take part in the attack fell down the river, the "Augusta," of sixty-four guns, and the "Merlin" frigate grounded. The next day the "Augusta" was set on fire by red-hot shot from the American galleys and floating batteries, and blown up before all her crew could escape; the "Merlin" was abandoned and set on fire. From the wrecks the Americans brought off two twenty-four pounders. "Thank God," reasoned John Adams, "the glory is not immediately due to the commander-in-chief, or idolatry and adulation would have been so excessive as to endanger our liberties."

By the 10th of November the British had completed their batteries on the reedy morass of Province Island, five hundred yards from the American fort on Mud Island, and began an incessant fire from four batteries of heavy artillery. Smith gave the opinion that the garrison could not repel a storming-party, but Major Fleury, the French engineer, reported the place still defensible. On the eleventh, Smith, having received a slight hurt, passed immediately to Red Bank; the next in rank desired to be recalled and early on the thirteenth the brave little garrison of two hundred and eighty-six fresh men and twenty artillerymen was confided to Major Simeon Thayer, of Rhode Island, who had distinguished himself in the expedition against Quebec, and who now volunteered to take the desperate command. Supported by his superior ability and the skill and cool courage of Fleury, the garrison held out gallantly during an incessant bombardment and cannonade. On the fifteenth, the wind



FORT MIFFLIN.

proving fair, the "Vigilant," carrying sixteen twenty-four pounders, aided by the tide, was warped through an inner channel which the obstructions in the river had deepened, and anchored so near the American fort that they could send into it hand-grenades, and marksmen from the mast of the "Vigilant" could pick off men from its platform.

Five large British ships-of-war, which drew near the *chevaux-de-frise*, kept off the American flotilla, and sometimes directed their fire at the fort on its unprotected side. The land batteries, now five in number, played from thirty pieces at short distances. The ramparts and block-houses on Mud Island were honey-combed, their cannon nearly silenced. A storming-party was got ready; but, to avoid bloodshed, Sir William

enterprise, from which further delay was ardently hoped, resulted in his early discomfiture, occasioned by the betrayal of his position to the enemy by spy or Tory, promptly followed by a night attack, led by General Grey, characterized by a fierceness and bru-



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, WORCESTER.

tality¹ which has justly obscured the fame of that officer, and rendered his name forever odious in the annals of the Revolution. The season of anxiety was intensified by this unexpected misfortune, followed by the removal of the seat of government, the establishment of new lines of communication, new sources of supplies, and the "perplexing manœuvres of Howe," which required counter-movements to prevent a farther advance into the interior of the State with a view to the destruction of government stores at Reading, or in the direction of the Hudson River

Howe, who on the fifteenth was present with his brother, gave orders to keep up the fire all night through. In the morning, Thayer sent all the garrison but forty men over to Red Bank, and after midnight followed with the rest. When on the sixteenth, the British troops entered the fort, they found nearly every one of its cannon stained with blood. Never were orders to defend a place to the last extremity more faithfully executed. Thayer was reported to Washington as an officer of the highest merit; Fleury won well-deserved promotion from Congress. Cornwallis was next sent by way of Chester to Billingsport with a strong body of troops to clear the left bank of the Delaware. A division under Greene was promptly despatched across the river to give him battle. But Cornwallis was joined by five British battalions from New York, while the American reinforcements from the northern army were still delayed. It therefore became necessary to evacuate Red Bank. Cornwallis, having leveled its ramparts, returned to Philadelphia, and Greene rejoined Washington, but not till Lafayette, who attended the expedition as a volunteer, had secured the applause of Congress by routing a party of Hessians. For all the seeming success, many officers in the British camp expressed the opinion that the States could not be subjugated, and should be suffered to go free.—Bancroft, "History of U. S.," vol. vi.

¹ "One Hundredth Anniversary of Paoli Massacre," by J. Smith Futhey, Esq.

to relieve Burgoyne, who was then beseeching for reinforcements to save him from disaster.

After a succession of feints by Howe, indicating his eager desire for more substantial conquests, he moved from the neighborhood of these hills, crossing the Schuylkill at Fatland Ford on the 22d day of September, and from necessity, rather than choice, occupied Philadelphia on the 24th of the same month. Light brigades of Continental troops interposed between the enemy and the Delaware, and watched his movement in the direction of Philadelphia by day and night, while the main army under Washington took position on the hills of Perkiomen and Skipack. At this place reinforcements reached him, and his army, decimated by the untoward events of the campaign, was reported eight thousand Continental troops and three thousand militia present and effective for duty. With this force at command he determined upon further operations against the enemy, whose situation, as disclosed to him by information deemed reliable, invited rather than repelled attack.

The plan of the battle of Germantown¹ was then formed

¹ The following letter, written by Lieutenant-Colonel T. Pickering, who was serving as adjutant-general on the staff of General Washington at the battle of Germantown, dated Salem, Mass., August 23, 1826, will be read with interest in connection with the events of a day which opened so auspiciously for American arms, and closed in gloom and disaster:

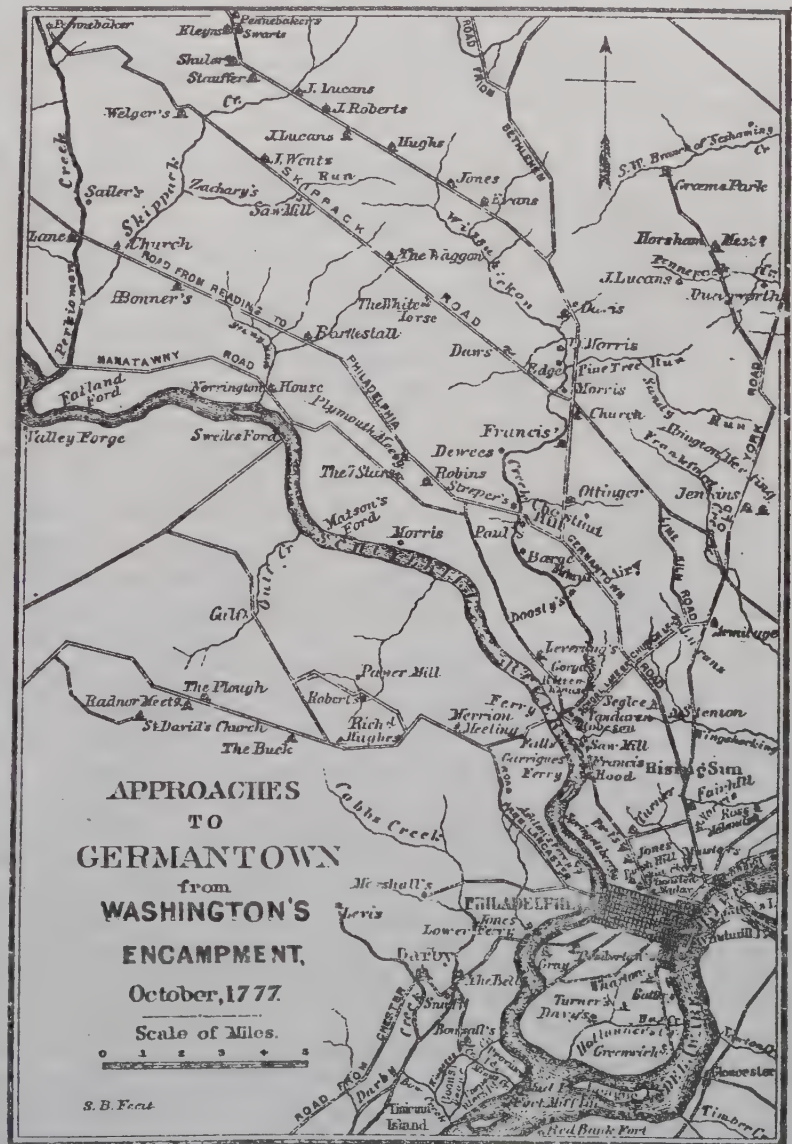
"Sir: Nearly forty-nine years have elapsed since the battle of Germantown. Of course, you may well suppose that many facts respecting it are beyond my power of recollection, while a few are indelibly impressed on my memory. General Washington, in his letter to Congress of October 5th, the day after the battle, says that 'the army marched about 7 o'clock on the evening of the 3rd, and that General Sullivan's advanced party attacked the enemy's picket at Mount Airy, or Mr. Allen's house, about sunrise the next morning, which presently gave way. His main body, consisting of the right wing, following soon, engaged the light infantry and other troops encamped near the picket, which they forced from the ground. Leaving their baggage, they retreated a considerable distance, having previously thrown a party into Mr. Chew's house.'

"The term here applied to the advanced corps of the enemy, that 'they were forced from the ground,' shows that they were in arms, and resisted their assailants, and that the previous brush with the picket, a guard always posted in advance on purpose to give notice of the enemy's approach, roused 'the light infantry and other troops,' who had time

while encamped upon the Perkiomen hills; from them, on the night of October 3d, the advance was made, and after it was fought and lost, on the day

enough to take their arms and form for action. They retreated of necessity before the greatly superior force of the whole right wing of our army.

"But the 'leaving of their baggage' authorizes the inference that they had no knowledge of the march of the American army until the



firing in the engagement with the picket guard gave the alarm. If, then, these advance corps of the enemy were not, in the strict sense of the word, surprised,—that is, 'caught napping,' unprepared for action,—much less could the main body, posted in the centre of Germantown, two miles farther off, have been surprised. The distance gave them ample time to prepare for action in any manner which the attack of their enemy should require.

"You ask 'at what distance from Chew's house the attack commenced?' At that time I was a stranger to that part of the country. From my subsequent acquaintance with it, during my residence in Pennsylvania, I should estimate the distance from Mount Airy to Philadelphia

following (October 4th), to the same hills the army returned, defeated, it is true, with considerable loss in killed, wounded and captured, but with its organization unimpaired and its devotion to the cause still unbroken.

to be eight miles, Chew's house seven miles, and the centre of Germantown six miles. And these, I think, are the distances as I have occasionally heard them mentioned.

"You ask 'how long a pause was made at Chew's house, and what space of time probably intervened between the beginning of the action and the general engagement at the head of the village?' The pause at Chew's house, in the manner I shall presently mention, probably delayed the advance of the rear division of our army into action for half an hour. Taking the attack on the picket at Mount Airy as the beginning of the action, it was probably nearly half an hour before it became general as to the whole of Sullivan's column, and this general engagement must have commenced after he had passed Chew's house, for I saw not one dead man until I had passed it, and then but one, lying in the road where I fell in with General Sullivan. I presume that following close upon the heels of the British battalion of light infantry and the Fortieth Regiment, which were retiring before him, Sullivan, with his column, had passed Chew's house without annoyance from it, for it must have taken Colonel Musgrave, who entered it with six companies of the Fortieth Regiment, some time to barricade and secure the doors and windows of the lower story, before he would be ready to fire from the chamber windows - and it was from them that the firing I saw proceeded.

"In the march of the army, General Washington, following Sullivan's column, kept in the road leading to and through Germantown to Philadelphia. When he had entered the northern part of the village, we heard in advance of us (I was riding by the General's side) a very heavy fire of musketry. General Sullivan's divisions, it was evident, were warmly engaged with the enemy, but neither were in sight. This fire was brisk and heavy, and General Washington said to me, 'I am afraid General Sullivan is throwing away his ammunition; ride forward and tell him to reserve it.' I do not know what was the precise idea which at that moment struck the mind of the general. I can only conjecture that he was apprehensive that Sullivan, after meeting the enemy in the front, kept up his brisk and incessant fire, when the haziness of the air and its increased obscurity, from the burning of so much powder, prevented his troops having such a distinct view of the enemy as would render their fire efficient. Be that as it may, the instant I received the general's orders I rode forward, and in the road, three or four hundred yards beyond Chew's house, met Sullivan, and delivered to him the general's orders.

"At this time I had never heard of Chew's house, and had no idea that an enemy was in my rear. The first notice I received of it was from the whizzing of the musket-balls across the road, before, behind and above me as I was returning, after delivering the orders to Sullivan. Instantly turning my eyes to the right, I saw the blaze of the muskets, whose shots were still aimed at me from the windows of a large stone house, standing back about a hundred yards from the road. This was Chew's house. Passing on, I came to some of our artillery who were firing very obliquely on the front of the house. I remarked to them that in that position their fire would be unavailing, and that the only chance of their shot making any impression on the house would be moving down and firing on its front. Then immediately passing on, I rejoined General Washington, who, with General Knox and other officers, was in front of a stone house (nearly all the houses in Germantown were of stone), next northward of the open fields on which Chew's house stood. I found they were discussing, in Washington's presence, this question, - Whether the whole of our troops then behind should immediately advance, regardless of the enemy in Chew's house, or first summon them to surrender? General Knox strenuously urged the sending of a summons. Among other things, he said, 'It would be unmilitary to leave a castle in the rear.' I answered, 'Doubtless that is a correct general maxim; but it does not apply in this case. We know the extent of this castle (Chew's house), and to guard against the danger of the enemy's sallying and falling on the rear of our troops, a small regiment may be posted here to watch them; and if they sally such a regiment will take them. But,' I added, 'to summon them to surrender would be useless. We are now in the midst of the battle, and its issues are unknown. In this state of uncertainty, and so well secured as the enemy find themselves, they will not regard a summons. They will fire at your flag.'

However, a flag was sent with a summons. Lieutenant Smith, of

Mr. Bancroft, in writing of this battle, says: ¹ "In the official report of this engagement the commander-in-chief stated with exactness the tardy arrival of Greene," and adds, "Had the forces trusted to that officer and the militia under Armstrong acted as efficiently as the troops with Washington, the morning might have been fatal to Howe's army. The renewal of the attack so soon after the defeat at the Brandywine, and its partial success, inspired Congress and the army.

Virginia, my assistant in the office of adjutant-general, volunteered his service to carry it. As he was advancing, a shot from the house gave him a wound of which he died. Whatever delay in the advance of the division in our rear was occasioned by the pause at Chew's house, I am satisfied that Sullivan's column did not halt there at all, as mentioned by Judge Johnson. The column was certainly not in sight when the general sent me with the orders already noticed, and it is alike certain that it was then beyond Chew's house. Nor were the enemy forming under cover of the house, or I would have seen them. When the orders were sent to our troops in the rear to advance I do not know, but it must have been subsequent to the sending of the flag, and, I should think, twenty minutes, at least, after it was found that an enemy was in the house. The general did not pass it at all. I had remained near him until our troops were retreating, when I rode off to the right to endeavor to stop and rally those I met retiring in companies and squads; but it was impracticable. Their ammunition, I suppose, had generally been expended.

"In the foregoing letter from General Washington to Congress, he says, 'The attack from our left column, under General Greene, began about three-quarters of an hour after that from our right.' You ask the cause of this. The answer is obvious. The right column, under General Sullivan, which Washington accompanied, marched on the direct road to Germantown; Greene, with his column, was obliged to make a circuit to the left to gain the road which led to his point of attack. The columns thus entirely separated, and at a distance from each other, no calculations of their commanders could have insured their arriving at the same time at their respective points of attack.

"Judge Johnson, in his 'Life of Greene,' has represented as 'almost ludicrous' the 'scene' exhibited by some writers of the discussion near Chew's house in the presence of General Washington, in which it is hinted that opinions were 'obtruded, and that even field officers may have expressed their opinions; but,' he adds, 'General Washington was listening to the counsels of his own mind and of his general officers.' I know, however, that he did listen to the discussion, and Lee (Light-Horse Harry) commanded a troop of horse that day on duty near the General's person. This accounts for his determination to send the summons. 'Knox,' he says, 'being always high in the general's confidence his opinion prevailed.' Further, I must remark, that the general officers whom the judge supposes to have been present and advising the commander-in-chief, were in their proper places with their divisions and brigades. Knox alone, of the general officers, was present. Commanding in the artillery department, and the field pieces being distributed among the brigades of the army, he was always at liberty in time of action to attend the commander-in-chief.

"Some two or three years since I wrote to Judge Johnson, informing him of his mistakes in the matter noticed in this paragraph. Others of his details of this battle, which are inconsistent with the statements I have here given to you, must be incorrect. The truth is that General Washington, not sanguine in his own opinion, and his diffidence being increased, probably, by a feeling sense of high responsibility as commander-in-chief, was ever disposed, when occasions occurred, to consult those officers who were near him in whose discernment and fidelity he placed a confidence, and certainly his decisions were often influenced by their opinions. This is within my knowledge.

"I am, etc.,

"T. PICKERING."

The retreat of Washington from Germantown was accomplished without the loss of material. He retired to Skipack Creek, placed his wounded and disabled soldiers in hospitals wherever he could establish them, generally using the churches and other public buildings between the Perkiomen and Reading for that purpose.

¹ Vol. vi., p. 19.

In Europe it convinced Frederick of Prussia and the Cabinet of France that the independence of America was assured."

Information of the success of General Gates in the Northern Department reached the commander-in-chief on the 18th of October,—one day after the surrender. The event was promptly made known to the army, and received by soldiers and citizens with manifestations of joy. Immediately the Continental troops under General Glover and Morgan's corps of riflemen were recalled from the Department of the North. Delay followed, with evident disinclination upon the part of General Gates to promptly obey the order of the commander-in-chief, and not until Colonel Hamilton was dispatched in person to renew the demand was the summons obeyed.

Pending the movement of reinforcements from the North, the public mind, having recovered from the first effects of the reverses at Brandywine, Paoli and Germantown, perhaps unduly elated by the surrender of Burgoyne and its sequences, clamored for further aggressive movements against Howe. Partly in deference to this feeling, and to quiet the unfriendly criticism inspired by the disingenuous spirit subsequently and more notoriously connected with the developments of the Conway cabal, Washington moved his army to the east, taking a strong position at Whitemarsh, from which he was able to watch the movements of the enemy, harass his outposts, cut off his source of supplies, give protection to the agricultural people and confidence to the public mind. Here, after an ineffectual attempt¹ on the part of the enemy

to dislodge him, on the 5th and 6th of December, the campaign closed, Howe retiring within his lines of defense, reaching from the Delaware to the Schuylkill River. The war-worn and jaded condition of the patriot troops, the want of supplies, the hopelessness of further operations to repossess Philadelphia, and the approach of winter, all admonished the commander to seek shelter and repose for his army.

The proposition to retire the army for the winter gave rise to well-marked differences of opinion. Within army circles the only question was that of location. Whether it should fortify and remain where it was, or retire to the Perkiomen hills, or move south and occupy the vicinity of Wilmington, was canvassed by leading officers in the army, whose opinions were sought by the commander-in-chief. In political circles, and among a large and influential class of patriotic citizens of Pennsylvania, a different view prevailed. In their opinion, the exigency of the public service demanded a continuation of active operations upon the part of this army. Their hostility to the proposed cantonment of troops culminated in a remonstrance prepared by the General Assembly, and by that body presented to Congress, then in session at York. We recite the remonstrance here in order to illustrate the wisdom and force of character of the great and good man who, in serving the higher interests of his country, disregarded the remonstrance of those whose sensibilities were shocked by the calamities of war, and who, for a temporary respite from its ravages, would have sacrificed the army of hope by denying it that well-earned repose absolutely necessary at that season and period to preserve its existence.

REMONSTRANCE OF COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY TO CONGRESS, 1777.¹

"At a conference with the Supreme Executive Council and General Assembly of the State, held in the Assembly Room, *Resolved*, that a remonstrance be immediately drawn up and forwarded to Congress against the proposed cantonment of the army of the United States under command of His Excellency, General Washington, and that the following reasons be urged.

"1st. That by the army's removal to the west side of the Schuylkill as far as Wilmington and its neighborhood, a great part of the State, particularly that on the east side, together with the State of New Jersey,

east, and hastened to headquarters, where he immediately acquainted General Washington with what he had heard. Washington made, of course, all preparations for baffling the meditated surprise. Lydia returned home with her flour, sat up alone to watch the movements of the British troops, and heard their footsteps; but when they returned in a few days after, did not dare to ask a question, though solicitous to learn the result. The next evening the adjutant-general came in, and requested her to walk up to his room, as he wished to ask some questions. She followed him in terror, and when he locked the door and begged her, with an air of mystery, to be seated, she was sure she was either suspected or betrayed. He inquired earnestly whether any of her family were up the last night when he and the other officer met. She told him they all retired at eight o'clock. He observed, "I know *you* were asleep for I knocked at your door three times before you heard me. I am entirely at a loss to imagine who gave General Washington information of our intended attack, unless the walls of the house could speak. When we arrived near Whitemarsh, we found all their cannon mounted and the troops prepared to receive us; and we have marched back like a parcel of fools."

¹ When General Howe took formal possession of Philadelphia, in the autumn of 1777, he established his headquarters in Second Street, fourth door below Spruce, in a house formerly occupied by General Cadwallader. Directly opposite resided William and Lydia Darrach, members of the Society of Friends. A superior officer of the British army, believed to be the adjutant-general (Major André), fixed upon one of their chambers, a back room, for private conference, and two officers frequently met there, with fire and candles, in close consultation. About the 2d of December the adjutant-general told Lydia that they would be in the room at 7 o'clock and remain late, and that they wished the family to retire early to bed, adding that when they were going away they would call her to let them out and extinguish their fire and candles. She accordingly sent all her family to bed; but as the officer had been so particular her curiosity was excited. She took off her shoes, put her ear to the keyhole of the conclave, and overheard an order read for all the British troops to march out late on the evening of the 4th and attack General Washington, then encamped at Whitemarsh. On hearing this she returned to her chamber and laid down. Soon after, the officer knocked at her door, but she rose only at the third summons, having feigned herself asleep. Her mind was so agitated that she could neither eat nor sleep, supposing it in her power to save the lives of thousands of her fellow-countrymen, but not knowing how she was to convey the information to General Washington, not daring to confide it to her husband. The time, however, was short. She quickly determined to make her way as soon as possible to the American outposts, where she had a son who was an officer in the American army. She informed her family that as she was in want of flour, she would go to Frankford for it. Her husband insisted she should take her servant maid with her, but to his surprise she positively refused. She got access to General Howe and solicited what he readily granted,—a pass through the British lines. Beyond the lines she was met by an American officer, Lieutenant-Col. Craig, of the Light Horse, who knew her. To him she disclosed her secret, after having obtained from him a solemn promise never to betray her individually, as her life might be at stake with the British. He conducted her to a house near at hand, directed something for her to

¹ Pennsylvania Archives, vol. vi., 1777-1778, p. 279.

must be left in the power of the enemy subject to their ravages; the inhabitants be obliged either to fly to the neighboring States or submit to such terms as the enemy may prescribe.

"2d. That the State Assembly at their last session had laid a tax of five shillings on the pound on all estates, real and personal, in order to call in and sink the moneys issued by this Government, and at this session had Resolved over and above said tax to raise the sum of sixty-two thousand dollars for support of war for the ensuing year. Agreeably to resolve of Congress, both which taxes must infallibly fail, provided the army go into cantonment at such distance as will prevent their covering the country from the depredations of the enemy, it being a melancholy truth that too many of our people are so disaffected already that nothing but the neighborhood of the army keeps them subject to Government, whilst the Whigs and those who have taken the most active part in support of our cause will be discouraged and give up all as lost.

"I can assure those gentlemen that it is a much easier and less distressing thing to draw remonstrances in a comfortable room by a good fire-side than to occupy a cold, bleak hill, and sleep under frost and snow without clothes or blankets. However, although they seem to have little feeling for the naked and distressed soldiers, I feel superabundantly for them, and from my soul I pity those miseries which it is neither in my power to relieve or prevent."

On the 11th of December the camp was broken up at Whitemarsh, and after a painful march over rough and frozen roads reached the Gulf Hills, crossing the Schuylkill River at Swedes' and Matson's Ford on improvised bridges. Here the advance division under General Potter, which moved south of Matson's Ford

Oath of Allegiance.

I DO hereby CERTIFY, That

Thomas Hopkinson of the City of Philadelphia Esquire

hath voluntarily taken and subscribed the Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance and Fidelity, as directed by an Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 13th day of June, A.D. 1777. Witness my hand and seal, the first day of July A.D. 1777

(L.S.)

J. C. Ord

N. B. Collins

PRINTED BY JOHN DUNLAP.

FAC-SIMILE OF OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

"3d. By removal of our army it will be impossible to recruit the regiments of this State, as those who would be active and zealous in promoting that measure will be obliged to leave the State, whilst the Tories and disaffected will gain strength, and in many places, perhaps, declare openly for the enemy, by which means there will be a probability of their not only supplying their exhausted magazines, but greatly strengthening their army.

"4th. The army removing at a distance from the enemy must give a fatal stab to the credit of the Continental currency throughout this State. It is a melancholy truth that it is very difficult to purchase from many of our most able farmers the necessary provisions of our army, owing to their fear of the money; but this difficulty must be greatly increased when another market, without interruption, will open to them where they will receive at least a promise of hard money."

"We have this day no less than two thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight men in camp unfit for duty, because they are barefoot and otherwise naked. Our whole strength in Continental troops amounts to no more than eight thousand two hundred in camp fit for duty. Since the fourth inst., our numbers fit for duty, from hardship and exposure, have decreased nearly two thousand men. Gentlemen reprobate the going into winter-quarters as much as if the soldiers were made of sticks and stones.

¹ To this remonstrance Washington replied on the 23d of December, 1777. After laying blame upon General Mifflin for neglect of duty as quartermaster-general, he says: "For want of a two days' supply of provisions, an opportunity scarcely ever offered of taking an advantage of the enemy that has not been either totally obstructed or greatly impeded. Men are confined to hospitals or in farmers' houses for want of shoes."

to cover the passage of the main army, unexpectedly came in contact with a strong detachment of the enemy under Cornwallis, out upon a foraging expedition. The presence of the enemy in this quarter and in such force was a surprise at the time, and occasioned delay, the counter-movement of troops and some apprehension upon the part of the commander-in-chief, which subsequently proved to be without cause.

A camp was established for some days on the Gulf Hills, fourteen miles distant from Philadelphia, where the army remained until the 18th, when it retired to Valley Forge, going into position with the right resting upon the base of Mount Joy, near the acute angle of the Valley Creek, the left flank resting upon and protected by the Schuylkill River, about one-half mile below Fatland Ford or Sullivan's bridge.

Historians have uniformly signalized the arrival of the army on this ground as coincident with the famous order of the commander-in-chief dated, "Headquarters on the Schuylkill, December 17, 1777," congratulating his troops upon the close of the campaign, the results accomplished, the heroic conduct of officers and the endurance of men, counseling them to continue in

A.D. 1777.

fortitude and patience, assuring his followers "that while in some instances he had unfortunately failed, that upon the whole, heaven had smiled upon their army and crowned them with success, that the end of their warfare was independence, liberty and peace, and that the hope of securing these blessings for themselves and their posterity demanded a continuance of the struggle at every hazard."

This was the pleasing side of the picture, set in the gilded framework of war's seducing blandishments and panoplied with its field-day glories. But there was another,—the shoeless soldiers, the frozen ground, the cheerless hills, the lowering leaden sky that arched them over with gloom. These were the sorrowing and mute witnesses to the true scene of the arrival, and which the artist has thus far failed to place upon canvas. We are not, however, wanting for the pen picture. I give it in the language of Mr. George Washington Parke Curtis.

"The brigades had gone into position upon the line of defense indicated by the skillful officer who drew it. The pitiless winter winds swept the hills and valley with unceasing fury as the December sun sank into banks of snow-clouds, presaging the coming storm. The poverty of supplies in food and raiment was bitterly and profanely bewailed by shivering, unpaid officers and half-naked men as they crowded around the comfortless camp-fire of the bivouac, when suddenly the appearance of the Horse Guard announced the approach of the commander-in-chief. The officer commanding the detachment, choosing the most favorable ground, paraded his men to pay their general the honors of a passing salute. As Washington rode slowly up he was observed to be eying very earnestly something that attracted his attention on the frozen surface of the road. Having returned the salute with that native grace and dignified manner that won the admiration of the soldiers of the Revolution, the chief reined in his charger, and ordering the commanding officer of the detachment to his side, addressed him as follows: "How comes it, sir, that I have tracked the march of your troops by the blood-stains of their feet upon the frozen ground? Were there no shoes in the commissary's stores, that this sad spectacle is to be seen along the public highway?" The officer replied: "Your Excellency may rest assured that this sight is as painful to my feelings as it can be to yours, but there is no remedy within our reach. When shoes were issued the different regiments were served in turn; it was our misfortune to be among the last to be served, and the stores became exhausted before we could obtain even the smallest supply."

The general was observed to be deeply affected by his officer's description of the soldiers' privations and sufferings. His compressed lips, the heaving of his manly chest betokened the powerful emotions that were struggling in his bosom, when, turning towards the troops, with a voice tremulous, yet kindly, he

exclaimed, "Poor fellows!" Then, giving rein to his horse, he rode rapidly away.

The purpose of the commander-in-chief in taking position at Valley Forge was to give the greatest measure of protection possible to the State, and to circumscribe the operations of General Howe within limits that would seriously affect his source of supply. To this end his line was admirably drawn. On the west side of the Schuylkill he extended his right flank to Wilmington, at which point he stationed General Smallwood with his brigade of infantry, covering the long interval with Morgan's rifle corps and the squadron of cavalry under Major Harry Lee.

On the east of the river he occupied the country as far as Whitemarsh, placing General Armstrong with a brigade of Pennsylvania militia so as to cover the principal roads converging at that point; the cavalry under Major Jaméson and Captain McLane¹ guarded the highways in the direction of Barren and Chestnut Hills; and to still further prevent the incursions of the enemy northward from Philadelphia, he directed General Pulaski, who was in command of the brigade of cavalry, to go into camp at Trenton, N. J.

The line of defense from the west shore of the Schuylkill River to the base of Mount Joy, at the angle of Valley Creek, occupied commanding ground, and the earthworks and fortifications erected under the direction of General Duportail were extensive in character and skillfully constructed. The interior line of works and abatis were semicircular in form, crossing from north to south, with one star and two square forts, from which the army could have successfully covered a retreat westward, had such a movement become necessary. The interior lines, with the remains of the two square forts, are still discernible, and constitute the only landmarks which the crumbling hand of time has left to guide the pilgrim over these hills. Fortunately for the living of to-day, we are not without reliable data by which we may indicate with accuracy the position of the fourteen brigades of Continental troops encamped within the fortified lines, representing a maximum of seventeen thousand men, but reduced by sickness and the paucity of supplies to the pitiable number of five thousand and twelve effectives.

The extreme right of the line, commanding the approaches from the southwest, was held by Brigadier-General Charles Scott, of Virginia, upon whose left Brigadier-General Anthony Wayne, commanding the Pennsylvania line, was placed; then in succession from right to left came the brigades of General Enoch Poor, of Massachusetts, General John Glover, of Massachusetts, General Ebenezer Larned, General John Patterson, of Massachusetts, General George Weedon, of Virginia, who connected with General

¹ Lossing's "Field-Book," vol. ii. p. 105; Day's "Historical Collections," p. 501.

Peter Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, holding the extreme left of the line, resting on the Schuylkill at a point near where the village of Port Kennedy is now located.

The second or supporting line of troops was encamped immediately in front of the interior line of earthworks, still discernible. Brigadier-General William Woodford, of Virginia, held the right, covering the corps of Major-General Henry Knox's artillery, located a short distance to his left and rear; to the left of Woodford, successively, the brigades of General William Maxwell, of New Jersey, General Thomas Conway, of Irish birth, General Jedediah Huntington, of Connecticut, connecting with the brigade of General James Varnum, of Massachusetts; on the extreme left, covering the bridge over the Schuylkill River, built by General Sullivan, Brigadier-General Lochlan McIntosh, of Scottish birth, a Georgian by adoption, with the remaining brigade, was encamped in the rear of the second line of intrenchments, a short distance east of the Potts mansion, occupied by the commander-in-chief; near by and to the left of McIntosh, Washington's body-guard, commanded by Major Gibbs, of Rhode Island, was encamped; still farther to the west, and on the opposite side of the Valley Creek, the artificers of the army were quartered in huts, with large log buildings for work-shops.

The bake-house, used for the double purpose of furnishing food for the army and as a place for holding court-martial, was located within a few yards of these work-shops. By the 20th of December the army was in position as indicated, and the order to construct huts for the winter was issued. Its execution followed with dispatch and great exactness. Soldiers became axemen from necessity; before them the forest fell, and hundreds of log houses grew as by magic. The dimensions of each hut were fourteen by sixteen feet, with chimney, fire-place, and door, facing upon company streets, drawn in strict conformity with the rules of military encampments. Quarters for field and staff officers were erected in rear of the line of troops, while still farther to the rear, upon the sloping hills, shelter was sought for the trains of the army. History and tradition alike confirm the fact that the hills were made bare of timber in completing the shelter necessary for men and animals, and the wood necessary for fuel during the long winter was hauled by men a distance of one and more miles from the camp.

Major-Generals Lafayette, De Kalb and Stirling established their headquarters for the winter with the army, and were alternately assigned to important field and detached duty during the winter. Major-General Charles Lee, at the time a prisoner of war, was subsequently exchanged for General Prescott, and returned

to this camp, together with Major-General Thomas Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, who had also been absent some months.

The following staff officers established their headquarters near the Potts mansion: Major-General Nathaniel Greene, of Rhode Island, quartermaster-general of the army; Major-General Baron Steuben, inspector-general; Brigadier-General Duportail, chief engineer; Colonel Timothy Pickering, adjutant-general; and Colonel Alexander Hamilton, aide-de-camp.



POTTS' MANSION,
Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge.

Time and space forbid what would otherwise be a pleasing task of calling from the long roll of honor the names of subordinate officers, who were conspicuously associated with those near the person of the commander-in-chief, and supported him in his trials and embarrassments while in occupation of Valley Forge. Long before the works for defense were completed, or the huts that were to shelter the army were finished, the bitter cry of hunger, from thousands of brave and heroic men, reached the ears and heart of Washington. He appealed in vain to the government for supplies. The hasty removal of Congress from Philadelphia to Lancaster, thence to York, had its disorganizing effects upon all the departments; especially upon those of the quartermaster and commissary. The limited provisions made to meet the wants of the army, greatly increased by the losses inseparable from the defeats and retreats experienced, were with difficulty placed within reach of the commander, whose transportation had been reduced to the minimum from necessity, whose trains had been enfeebled by overwork, irregular food and that want of care for which the quartermaster's department had become noted. To overcome in some measure the pressing necessity which threatened the dissolution of his army, as early as the 20th of December, 1777, he issued the following order:

“By virtue of the power and direction especially given, I hereby en-

join and require all persons residing within seventy miles of my headquarters to thresh one-half of their grain by the first day of March next ensuing, on pain, in case of failure, of having all that shall remain in sheaves, after the period above mentioned, seized by the commissaries and quartermasters of the army, and paid for as straw."¹

In the absence of blankets, the want of straw as well as grain was sorely felt by the army; farmers in the immediate vicinity had suffered great loss by the presence of both armies in their midst. If the patriot army were considerate of those known to be friendly to their cause and merciless upon the "Tory," the British, who closely followed them, laid a heavy hand upon the supplies of the "Rebel," and between the two the farmers from the Brandywine to the Delaware found an involuntary market. Under these circumstances, it was not surprising that those who had stowed away the grain and hay that was relied upon to keep body and soul together for another year were tardy in threshing it out. The commander-in-chief comprehended the situation, and the order issued went direct to the vital point; it suggested an alternative which brought flails to the front, barn-doors were opened, the golden sheaves were brought in from well-preserved stacks, in many instances by the soldiers themselves, who were glad to exchange the rigors of a starving camp for the toil of the threshing-floor, which exchange yielded bread for themselves and compatriots by day, and afforded the hope of merriment amidst the cheerful homes of patriot mothers and daughters by night. Tradition says that throughout the length and breadth of "Washington's seventy miles" could be heard from morn till night two or three threshers on every barn-floor. Straw was soon in the market, soft as flails could make it, and contributed greatly to the comfort of the men at Valley Forge, and hundreds and thousands of other sick and wounded, who filled every church and meeting-house from Barren Hill to the "Swamp," and from "Birmingham to Reading."

"At no period of the war," writes Chief Justice Marshall, "had the American army been reduced to a situation of greater peril than during the winter at Valley Forge. More than once they were absolutely without food. Even while their condition was less desperate in this respect, their stock of provisions was so scanty that there was seldom at any time in the stores a quantity sufficient for the use of the troops for a week. The returns of the 1st of February exhibit the astonishing number of three thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine men in camp unfit for duty for want of clothes. Of this number scarcely a man had a pair of shoes. Although the total of the army exceeded seventeen thousand men, the present effective rank and file amounted to only five thousand and

twelve. The returns throughout the winter did not effectually vary from that which has been particularly stated."

The situation of the camp was so eminently critical on the 14th of February that General Varnum wrote to General Greene "that in all human probability the army must dissolve." On the 16th of the same month Washington wrote to Governor Clinton: "For some days past there has been little less than a famine in camp. A part of the army has been a week without any kind of flesh, and the rest three or four days. Naked and starved as they are, we cannot enough admire the incomparable patience and fidelity of the soldiery that they have not been ere this excited by their sufferings to general mutiny and desertion."

Dr. Thatcher, in his private journal, states: "That it was with the greatest difficulty that men enough could be found in a fit condition to discharge the military camp duties from day to day, and for this purpose, those who were naked borrowed of those who were more fortunate in having covering for their bodies and shoes for their feet." Yet, amidst the sufferings and privations endured by these devoted troops week after week and month after month, pelted by the storms of one of the severest winters ever known in this region, the love of country, the hope of victory, and an abiding confidence in their great leader sustained them until, in the Providence of God, the cause found an ally whose offices of friendship, long and ardently hoped for by the chivalrous Lafayette, were finally assured by the diplomacy of our own glorious Franklin.

Captain Peter S. Duponceau, aide-de-camp on the staff of Baron Steuben, in a speech at Valley Forge on the 26th day of July, 1828, at a "Harvest Home" held in commemoration of the trials and sufferings and sacrifices of the Continental army, thus speaks of the period and situation: "At that time no nation in Europe had acknowledged our independence except a few insufficient succors secretly sent to us from France. We were left entirely to our own resources, which were, alas! all centred in the courage of our rulers and our brave soldiers. Despondency reigned everywhere except in the hearts of those who watched and suffered for our safety. I cannot well represent to you with what fortitude, resignation and patience these trials were borne by the soldiers of the Revolution. They never broke into loud murmurs, much less into mutiny or disobedience. I have seen them when pressed by hunger sometimes pop their heads out of their poor huts and call out in an undertone, 'No bread, no soldier;' but a single kind word from an officer would still their complaints, and they were willing to brave everything for the sake of liberty and their country."

Passing from the gloom of the command, we are met with the perils of the commander. The surrender of Burgoyne on the Hudson, due primarily to the comprehensive direction of Washington, successfully

¹ In a letter to Congress touching this order, Washington says, "I regret the necessity which compelled us to issue this order, and I shall consider it among the greatest of our misfortunes to be under the necessity of practicing it again. I am now obliged to keep several parties from the army threshing grain, that our supplies may not fail us; but this will not do."—*Marshall's "Washington,"* vol. i., p. 216.

carried into execution by Major-General Philip Schuyler, who in an evil hour was superseded by Major-General Horatio Gates, giving to the latter officer easy honors and bringing to his standard the disaffected spirits of the army, as it did the impatient and fawning politicians of the period.

The victory of Gates at Saratoga was the inevitable result of conditions precedent to his assuming command in that department, a fact well understood by his contemporaries at the time; and it would seem that a proper respect for the proprieties of his profession, a due regard for the troops who served him and the superior officers in merit and rank who made his triumph a possibility should have induced subsequent conduct upon his part consistent with the highest interest of his country. But it was not so. Assuming honors he never merited and powers never conferred upon him, he covertly sought to destroy personal attachments and inspire public distrust in his commander-in-chief.

General Conway, with others of less importance, served the base purpose of Gates only too well, and for a time the cabal worked unseen mischief in the attempted alienation of friends and disorganization of the army, which ultimately recoiled upon those most conspicuously connected with the movement, leaving the character of him they thought to asperse brighter and purer and nobler than ever before.

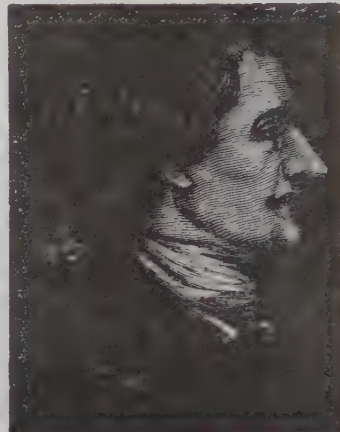
When apprised of the intrigues of faction by his personal friend, Mr. Laurens, then President of Congress, he replied with a frankness which, while it disclosed a wounded spirit, breathed in every line and sentence his unqualified attachment to the cause and his unselfish love of country. He writes to his friend: "As I have no other view than to promote the public good, and am unambitious of honors not founded in the approbation of my country, I would not desire in the least degree to suppress a free spirit of inquiry into any part of my conduct that even faction itself may deem reprehensible. The anonymous paper handed you exhibits many serious charges, and it is my wish that it may be submitted to Congress.¹ This

¹ Charles Thomson was, in some respects, one of the most interesting characters of the Revolution. His life has never been written, because he deliberately destroyed the materials for it; he knew more of the inside history of the great struggle than any other man, but never opened his lips about it, burning his papers before his death and calmly insisting that his secrets should die with him. This self-repression cost him no pangs; it was natural to him; he habitually acted behind the scenes and by indirect methods, and he did this not from any spirit of intrigue or other unworthy motive, but because his nature seemed to demand it. He was the soul of truth and honor, frank, ingenuous, much beloved of his friends, serene, companionable, quiet, yet evidently capable of emotions of the very strongest sort, so that he fainted from excitement in speaking upon the Boston Port Bill, and John Adams spoke of him as "the Sam Adams of Philadelphia." Perhaps it was this excitability and his consciousness of it which made Thomson always avoid the demonstrative part of the great work to which he had laid his hand and which he did so thoroughly. This and the untoward circumstances of his childhood may suffice to explain the seeming anomaly in Charles Thomson's character. He was born in Ireland, whence, in 1740, being then eleven years old (born November, 1729, at Maghera, Derry), he, an elder

I am the more inclined to, as the suppression or concealment may possibly involve you in embarrassments hereafter, since it is uncertain how many or who may

brother and three sisters, and a sick father crossed the ocean for the Delaware. His mother had died when Charles was very young, and the father died on the voyage and was buried at sea.

The captain of the vessel seized the children's effects and put them ashore at New Castle, committing Charles to the care of a blacksmith, who proposed binding the boy to his trade. To defeat this, Charles at



Chas Thomson

once ran away, found a friend on the road, a lady, a stranger to him, was taken under her care, and sent to school to Dr. Francis Allison, at Thunder Hill, Md. Then and afterwards the lad was a diligent student, and was made usher under Allison when the latter became vice-principal of the Philadelphia College. Thomson lodged with David J. Dove, and may have taught in the latter's private school and in the Germantown Academy also. To show the habitual caution of the man, he got a certificate of good character from Dove and his wife both before leaving their house. He taught in the Friends' school, in Fourth Street, below Chestnut, becoming principal.

His first public service was as short-hand reporter for the Quakers, in 1757, at the famous Indian council that year, when Tedyuscung gave him the name which stuck to him, *emeritus*, through life,—Weagh conlauc-mo-und, the man who tells the truth. After this Thomson went into business and made money. Watson says he was interested in iron-works at Egg Harbor. As soon as the suspicions of ministerial intention to tax America were awakened Thomson began to correspond with leading men in other colonies. He was intimate with Franklin, trusted in business circles, and must have revealed his qualities as a confidential agent very early. Jefferson and he corresponded as early as 1764; the New England patriots all knew him, and he was secretary of the New York (Stamp Act) Congress of 1765. He managed all the political leaders in Philadelphia as easily as puppets are moved by the hand pulling their wires. He was secretary of the First Continental Congress, perpetual secretary of Congress during and after the war (fourteen years in all), and confidential friend of every leader in the colonies throughout the struggle. The delicacy of his responsible and confidential relations to Congress were enhanced by the fact that he obviously had charge of the secret service of Congress, and that body required to have spies everywhere, domestic and foreign, and of every grade.

Watson learned from him incidentally, perhaps accidentally, that James Rivington, the Tory printer in New York, was one of these agents, and Mrs. Logan reports that Patience Wright, the wax modeler, was another. The latter had the means to be very useful. She was intimate with Franklin, passed for a half-mad woman, went where she pleased, even to Windsor Castle, without leave, where she used to burst in abruptly, calling the king "George" and the queen "Charlotte," and withal she was astute, shrewd and full of resources. Thomson married,

be privy to the contest. My enemies take an ungenerous advantage. They know the delicacy of my situation, and that motives of policy deprive me of the defense I might otherwise make against their insidious attacks. They know I cannot combat their insinuations, however injurious, without disclosing secrets it is of the utmost moment to conceal. But why should I expect to be free from censure, the un-failing lot of an elevated station? Merit and talents which I cannot pretend to rival have ever been subject to it. My heart tells me that it has been my unremitted aim to do the best which circumstances would permit. Yet I may have been very often mistaken in my judgment of the means, and may in many instances deserve the imputation of error."

The secret intrigues within army circles, the violent criticism of partisans in the civil service, the protest of Pennsylvanians against the cantonment of the army, the hasty appointment of a new Board of War, consisting first of Major-General Thomas Mifflin, Colonel Timothy Pickering, and Colonel Robert H. Harrison, enlarged on the 17th day of November, 1777, by the addition of Mr. Francis Dana and J. B. Smith, and again on the 27th of the same month by the further appointment of General Gates, Joseph Trumbull, and Richard Peters, Gates being chosen chairman, and, as thus constituted, evidently in sympathy with the cabal, these circumstances promptly induced a correspondence by Washington with Congress,¹ which resulted in the appoint-

ment of a committee from that body, consisting of Mr. Francis Dana, General Joseph Reed, Nathan Folsom, Charles Carroll and Gouverneur Morris, to visit the camp at Valley Forge, and who, if not in perfect accord with the condition of public affairs resulting from the campaign in Pennsylvania, were at least willing to hear an impartial statement of facts as presented by the commander-in-chief and those who surrounded him, and report to Congress such suggestions for the future conduct of the army as would insure its preservation for the winter and probable success in the proposed operations for the ensuing year, now rendered doubly promising by the friendly offices and assurances of France.

This committee remained in camp for several weeks, and finally drafted a report embodying suggestions generally accredited to the foresight, sagacity, and wisdom of Washington. Their labor was productive of the best results. They restored whatever want of confidence had been felt in the public mind, and hastened the work of preparation for the future by conceding to the commander-in-chief the exercise of those powers originally contemplated by the terms of his commission.

Major-General Nathaniel Greene, was, at the urgent request of Washington, appointed quartermaster-general of the Continental army, a position which he accepted with great reluctance, but to which office he brought a degree of energy and judgment that speedily brought order out of chaos, and substituted plenty in the place of poverty. Under his supervising care supplies were organized by contract and purchase wherever possible, and by methodical impressment when and wherever the preferable mode was impossible or impracticable.

Having the department of supplies now under the direction of an officer in accord with his plans and purposes (although he was not committed to certain details insisted upon by its chief), Washington turned his attention to filling the place left unoccupied by the apostasy of Conway as worthily as he had filled that made vacant by the resignation of Mifflin. Happily the choice of men for the position of inspector-general of the army fell upon Baron Steuben, a Prussian officer of great distinction, having served seven years in the army and on the staff of Frederick the Great. He was then in his forty-seventh year, and had adopted America for his country. He came highly recommended by Franklin, then at Paris, and many distinguished officers in the French and Prussian armies, especially as a disciplinarian. He reached Washington's headquarters on the 5th of February, 1778, and was promptly assigned to the inspector-general's department.

None but those who have attained proficiency in the science of war by academical training and long experience can fully appreciate the importance of discipline in an army, or measure the loss resulting in a hundred ways from the want of it, as seen in the

for his first wife, a daughter of Charles Mather, of Chester County. His two children by her died in infancy. In 1774 he married Hannah Harrison, daughter of a Maryland Quaker of fortune, and with her he got the estate of Harriton, in Montgomery County, a large property for a man of Thomson's simple ways. His wife was a kinswoman of John Dickinson's, and a lineal descendant of Isaac Norris and Governor



RESIDENCE OF CHAS. THOMSON.

Thomas Lloyd. The wedding had just taken place when Thomson was called to act as secretary of Congress. After he was relieved from this place he steadily declined to take any other public position, gave twelve years hard labor to the preparation of a translation of the Septuagint and Greek Testaments, and survived until August 16, 1824, his mind much decayed by age in his last quiet years.—*Scharf and Westcott's "Hist. of Phila.,"* vol. 4.

¹ Journal of Congress, 1778-79, vol. ix. pp. 21-29.

improvidence which it begets, the insubordination which it inspires, and the tardiness in men and officers which always endangers and often defeats the best laid plans of the commander.

Great was the astonishment of Steuben upon his arrival. Having united his destiny with the struggling patriots, viewing the field of strife through eyes accustomed to the trained and well-supplied armies of Europe, always near the person and headquarters of his sovereign, brightened by the display of royal splendor, he keenly felt the unpleasing contrast as seen at Valley Forge. "He found our cities in the possession of a powerful foe, and when he came to look for the troops to retake them, he saw only a few thousand famished, half-naked men, looking more like beggars than soldiers, cooped up in miserable log huts, dragging out a dreary winter amid snow and storm." His first tour of inspection disclosed to his practiced eye the impoverished condition of the camp, the want of discipline in officers and men, the vice of gambling, the frequency of petty theft, want of cleanliness of person, and its sure concomitant, pestilential disease,—the itch was only more common in the camp than the presence of vermin among the rank and file. So terrible was the poverty of necessary supplies, as late as January 12th,¹ that the commander-in-chief issued an order to his brigade commanders to collect tallow and ashes with which to make soft-soap for the use of the men in camp. Well might the amazed Steuben declare "that no European army could be kept together under such suffering." Nothing daunted, however, and with all the sympathies of his noble nature aroused in behalf of the American cause, he commenced as soon as the season would permit to instruct both officers and men. It was his practice to rise at three o'clock in the morning, dress his hair, smoke, take his cup of coffee, and at sunrise be in the saddle, and if the weather permitted, would have his men marching to the field for morning drill.

He organized one company, which he drilled in person to the highest point of efficiency in the use of the arms then relied upon in the infantry branch of the service, subsequently using them as a model or example by which to instruct regiments and brigades. We regret that history does not furnish us with the letter, name or some means of identifying the company thus selected, the example of which was so effectual in promoting the efficiency of their comrades. Honorable mention is frequently made of the distinguished service of Baron Steuben in this regard, and for which he was, on May 5, 1778, commissioned major-general. But, alas! for the brave men who answered his imperative roll-call upon these hills at each morning sun, who generously sunk their individuality and became automatons to exemplify the first great duty of the soldier,—i. e., to obey.

Truer fame was never won on tented field by more heroic men, and though they be nameless on our history's page, no greater victory emblazoned the banners of the patriot army than that which this company achieved in the discipline of themselves, and, by their example, the discipline of the army at Valley Forge. Unknown though this company be, and nameless its roll of heroes, honor and gratitude alike demand that they should share the credit bestowed upon their zealous commander by a country whose historians declare the result of this primary school of discipline was seen in the ensuing campaign at the battle of Monmouth, where "Washington rallied his men when in full retreat, and brought them into action under the very blaze of the enemy's guns. They wheeled like veteran troops in their places, and then moved steadily on the foe."

The department of the inspector-general now received the attention its vast importance deserved, and discipline, before irregular, or practiced only under particular leaders, was introduced into and imposed as a duty upon every command and in every department. All the arrangements to carry into effect the plans of the commander-in-chief were heartily seconded and perfected by this accomplished master of details, and as the legitimate sequence, the intricate machinery of the army began to move in order and in the direction of success.

With the explosion of the Conway cabal, the restoration of public confidence by the patriotic officers of the committee of Congress, the induction of Greene into the department of supplies, the assignment of Steuben to the task of organizing and disciplining the army, a burden was lifted from the shoulders of Washington, who, as he calmly surveyed the future, supported by the presence and fidelity of Knox and Stirling, of Hamilton and Pickering and Lafayette, felt that the crisis in his life and country had been reached and passed, and the midnight gloom of the Revolution was broken.

As repulse had followed repulse in rapid succession in the preceding months, at Brandywine, Paoli, and Germantown, giving rise to detraction, crimination, infidelity, divided and dissenting counsels, so now in the lengthening days and genial suns of coming spring he felt the assuring circumstance of returning confidence, found new and better men to fill the places of those who had been tried and found weak, vacillating and faithless, and, above all, and greater than all these agencies of human life, he saw in the impending providences of Almighty God, in whom he reposed an abiding trust, a hastening ally in France, the assurance of whose friendship and co-operation, in means and men, by land and sea, removed the last doubt in his mind of achieving "Independence, Liberty, and Peace." Coming and portentous events cast their long and succoring shadows before, and although no electric wire flashed the glad news of Franklin's success at the court of Louis XVI. in concluding a

¹ Brigade Order, Valley Forge, January 12, 1778. Order Book, Pennsylvania Historical Society rooms.

"treaty of amity and commerce" on the 6th of February, 1778, and also a defensive treaty of alliance, in which the two parties mutually engaged not to lay down their arms until "the Independence of the United States should be assured by the treaties terminating the war;" yet the constancy of Lafayette, his influence with and assurances from his sovereign, made him a daily monitor at the side of the great commander, and prepared him for the reception of the official announcement, which reached Valley Forge on the 1st day of May, 1778. His official order, issued May 7th, announcing the event, and preparing his camp to celebrate the occasion, beautifully and feelingly expresses the sense of gratefulness universally felt by army and people, and, as we may believe, was inspired by the fervent prayers he uttered on bended knees in his season of joy upon the hills of Valley Forge :¹

"It having pleased the Almighty Ruler of the universe to defend the cause of the United States, and finally raise up a powerful friend among the princes of the earth to establish our liberty and independence upon a lasting foundation, it becomes us to set apart a day for gratefully acknowledging the Divine interposition. The several brigades are to assemble for this purpose at nine o'clock to-morrow, when their chaplains will communicate the information contained in the postscript of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of the 2d inst., and offer up a thanksgiving and deliver a discourse suitable to the event."

The day was signalized as one of national deliverance. Devotional exercises were followed by patriotic addresses, national salutes were fired, and upon a given signal the whole army joined in a grand huzza, "*Long live the King of France! Long live the friendly powers of Europe and the American States!*"

The commander-in-chief and staff were the guests of the New Jersey troops during the religious services of the day, after which the general officers of the command joined him at the Potts mansion, whereat was served in true Continental style one of those famous

dinners for which Washington always manifested a fondness.

To crown the day with universal rejoicing, before the hour of dining he issued the following order, and directed its immediate execution :

"The commander-in-chief, in this season of general joy, takes occasion to proclaim pardon and release to all persons now in confinement, whether in the provost or other places. This he is induced to do that the influence of prosperity may be as extensive as possible. Even those that merit punishment rather than favor should not be excluded the benefit of an event so interesting to mankind as that which lately appeared to the officers of America. He hopes the indulgence will not be abused, but excite gratitude and produce a change of conduct, and an allowance of every practice consistent with the duty they owe their country."

With the changing season came the hopeful change in the tide of human affairs. Guided by the unfaltering wisdom of the great chieftain, who never for a moment loosed his grasp upon the helm of power committed to his command, he steadily, amidst praise and blandishment, detraction and calumny, directed the combined agencies of America and her ally around the sharp angle, the turning-point in the Revolution, and on the high road to final success. Within forty-eight hours after signing the treaties of commerce and alliance between America and France, British spies carried the portentous news to their sovereign, whose ministry at once sought, by well-marked measures of conciliation, to paralyze the inevitable result contemplated by the alliance. Three months elapsed before Washington was apprised of the proceedings; yet so certain and well founded were his anticipations of the event, so thoroughly had he prepared the public for its announcement, so closely had he discounted the probable action of the home government, that all their well-laid schemes to disconcert him and induce the acceptance of terms at variance with the declared will of the people utterly failed, leaving him master of the situation with an army fresh for the field, reorganized, equipped, drilled, and disciplined by the exertions of his splendid staff.

Active operations along the entire line, from Wilmington to Trenton, were commenced at an early period. Smallwood and Morgan and Lee were constant in their efforts on the west of the Schuylkill, and Lacy and Jameson and McLane were equally as vigilant on the east side of that river, to press back the outer line of the British and confine them to a city, the occupancy of which was now seen to be a blunder, if not the pregnant source of approaching disaster to Howe's army. Washington, feeling assured of its evacuation, prepared for the event, and on the 18th of May directed General Lafayette, with a corps of two thousand five hundred picked men to occupy Barren Hill, observe the movements of the enemy, and in the event of their retreat across New Jersey, to fall upon their left and rear, while he was to follow as rapidly as possible² with the main army. The

¹ The following account of Washington's prayer at Valley Forge was copied from a paper in the handwriting of Ruth Amy Potts, daughter of Isaac Potts, who died in 1811, (see Potts' Manual, by Mrs. F. P. James, member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society) : "While the American army lay at Valley Forge, a good old Quaker by the name of Potts had occasion to pass through a thick wood near the headquarters. As he traversed the dark, brown forest he heard a voice, which, as he advanced, became more fervid and interesting. Approaching with slowness and circumspection, whom should he behold in a dark bower, apparently formed for the purpose, but the commander-in-chief of the United Colonies on his knees, in the act of devotion to the Ruler of the universe. At the moment when friend Potts, concealed by the trees, came up, Washington was interceding for his beloved country. With tones of gratitude that labored for adequate expression, he adored that exuberance of goodness which, from the depths of obscurity, had exalted him to the head of a great nation, and that nation fighting at fearful odds for all the world holds dear. . . .

"As soon as the General had finished his devotions and retired, friend Potts returned to his house and threw himself in a chair beside his wife. 'Heigh, Isaac,' said she, with tenderness, 'what is the matter?' 'Indeed,' quoth he, 'if I appear agitated, 'tis no more than what I am. I have seen this day what I shall never forget. Till now I have thought that a Christian and a soldier were characters incompatible, but if George Washington be not a man of God, I am mistaken; and still more shall I be disappointed if God, through him, do not perform some great thing for this country.' "

² Early in the month of May, 1778, intelligence reached Washington in

story of Lafayette at Barren Hill is one of the most interesting historical episodes of the Revolutionary war. The assignment of this youthful and illustrious

officer by the commander-in-chief to the command of an independent expedition, composed of the flower of the army, charged with duties certain to expose

his camp that the British were making preparations to evacuate Philadelphia. In order to cover this intended movement, scouting and foraging parties were almost daily scouring the country between the Delaware and the Schuylkill, as far west as the Skippack and Towamencin Creeks, and on the 7th of May they sent an expedition up the Delaware River to destroy all the local shipping between Philadelphia and Trenton. Between forty and fifty vessels were burned, a considerable quantity of army stores were destroyed, and many inhabitants were killed or wounded. To prevent these incursions, and at the same time to cut off all possible communication between the country and the enemy, to obtain positive information concerning the movements of the enemy, and to be ready to follow up Howe's retreat with the utmost promptness and force, Washington detached Lafayette with the force before mentioned to take position at Barren Hill. He crossed the Schuylkill River at Matson's Ford (Conshohocken) about noon on the 18th of May, and proceeded to the Ridge Road, thence to Barren Hill, and went into position about a fourth of a mile west of the church. The position was naturally a strong one, but at the same time a critical one, owing to the concentration of prominent roads at that point, and its proximity to the main body of the enemy. His position was remarkable for its location, and very skillfully selected. His artillery was planted so as to command the main road to Philadelphia, supported by the right wing of his force, while the main or Ridge Road was occupied for several miles in front by Captain McLane with a squadron of cavalry, to which command was attached a body of fifty Indians, who were used as scouts through the surrounding country, then densely wooded. His left was, as he supposed, covered by a body of six hundred Pennsylvania militia, who were posted "near Whitemarsh." Whether this body of troops were detailed from those commanded by Lafayette, and by him put in position, or whether they were acting under other orders, we are left to conjecture, but from the fact that they changed their position without his orders or knowledge would seem to indicate that they were an independent body of troops, upon whose presence he was led to rely, and only when his discomfiture was almost accomplished by his cunning and vigilant enemy did he learn to his great surprise that the officer in command of those troops had retired without communicating with him, thus leaving his left flank exposed to imminent peril; this view is further corroborated by the fact, as before stated, that the officers and troops detailed were selected with great care; it is therefore improbable that militia constituted any part of it.

THE COMMAND IN GREAT DANGER.—Immediate notice of his arrival was given Sir William Howe, who the same day reconnoitred the position and at once formed his plan to surprise and cut him off. Our best historians differ in relating who forwarded the information of Lafayette's arrival at Barren Hill, as also in the matter of the officer in command at Philadelphia. Lossing says Lafayette at first quartered in the house of a Tory Quaker, who sent a messenger with the information to Sir Henry Clinton. Marshall, in his "Life of Washington," quotes from General Wilkinson's memoirs, and says that this notice was given by a person formerly a Lieutenant in Proctor's artillery regiment, who, disgusted at being discarded from the American service, became a spy to Sir William Howe, and the better to fulfill his new engagements, kept up his acquaintance with his former comrades, and frequently visited the camp at Valley Forge. To avoid suspicion, which would be excited by his visiting Philadelphia, a rendezvous was established on Frankford Creek, where he met a messenger from General Howe, to whom the information was immediately given. The distinguished author says this statement is certainly correct. From the account given by Lossing we would be led to believe that Sir Henry Clinton was in command at that time. But Marshall says that this was the last enterprise attempted by Sir William Howe previous to his resignation of the command in this country.

In pursuance of the plan which Howe had formed to capture the "Stripling Frenchman," as Lafayette was called by many of the thoughtless enemy, General Grant was, on the night of the 19th, directed to move with a column of five thousand of his choicest troops and gain the rear of Lafayette's position. In this movement General Grant was accompanied by Sir William Erskine. All night this flanking column marched, hastened in their steps as they neared their objective-point without meeting so much as a picket to fire the alarm, or intimate to Lafayette their coming. The road over which these troops marched on the night in question, as indicated by history and tradition, was as

follows: From Philadelphia direct to Flourtown, thence to the present village of the Broad Axe, thence to the Plymouth meeting-house, where the main body of the troops halted just about daylight the following morning. The Ridge Road was occupied by the advance guard in force, at the junction of the road leading to Matson's Ford (now Conshohocken turnpike), with pickets thrown down the Ridge Road almost to the camp of the American force. Such was the situation on the left just about the hour the presence of the enemy became known. While this movement was in progress on the left, General Grey, with a strong detachment, estimated at fifteen hundred men, advanced up the Ridge Road and took possession of the next ford south of Matson's on the river Schuylkill, while the main body of the enemy, under the direction of General Howe, had advanced to the summit of Chestnut Hill, on what was then known as the Manatawn road. The distance from the advance of General Grant's forces to Matson's Ford, the only point at which Lafayette could possibly recross in safety, was a mile, at least, nearer the former than the latter, and being uninformed of any other road by which Lafayette could reach that point of crossing than the one he occupied, he halted and went into position in the certain belief that the game was as good as bagged.

Captain McLane, a vigilant cavalry officer of great merit, who had command, as before stated, of the Indians accompanying the expedition, and whose forces were actively employed down the Ridge Road, from whence danger was most reasonably apprehended, during the night of the 19th captured a pair of prowling British grenadiers at a place then known as Three-Mile Run. From these men the captain learned of the movement made by General Grant, and also of the detachment then rapidly marching to occupy the ford below Matson's, on the right of Lafayette. Immediately conjecturing the purpose of the enemy, and being familiar with the roads and the country, he sent Captain Parr, with a portion of the command, across the country to Wanderer's Hill to check the column advancing up the Schuylkill, and still another in the direction of Chestnut Hill, while he, in person, at lightning speed, hastened to the headquarters of his commander to apprise him of the danger now evidently surrounding him. He arrived at headquarters about daylight and gave the information he had received, with his conjecture. A few moments only elapsed when the firing of Parr on the Ridge Road could be distinctly heard, while the simultaneous arrival of a resident of Whitemarsh, who had escaped after the passage of Grant's column, confirmed the worst apprehensions of the officers in consultation, and convinced them that they were in a manner surrounded, but with one possible road of escape, and even this could be closed by the forces of General Grant before it could be reached by them, if that general knew the importance of so doing. A singular coincidence took place during this eventful night of the 19th of May, 1778. While Howe was busy in his preparations, made upon information received from a native spy, and which promised him such fruitful results, a quiet citizen, who had been apprised of the intended movement of British troops from their encampments, and believing some important movement was intended, but not knowing exactly its character, escaped through the lines on the south side of the river, hastened to the nearest house of a known patriot, mounted his fleetest horse, and by sunset was dashing heading up the old Gulf road in the direction of Valley Forge. He reached Washington's headquarters before daybreak on the 20th, and communicated his intelligence. The long roll was at once beat. The whole camp was called to arms; the danger to Lafayette was considered imminent. Alarm guns were fired to announce it to him, and the whole army was put in readiness to act as circumstances might require.

Lossing gives a graphic description of the hour. He says the situation of Lafayette was now critical. Owing to the disobedience of orders on the part of the militia in leaving Whitemarsh, General Grant's approach was undiscovered, and the little band of Americans was nearly surrounded by a greatly superior force before they were aware of their danger. Early in the morning scarlet coats were seen through the trees in the distant forest. An officer sent by Lafayette to reconnoitre came back in haste with the information that a large British force was on the road leading from Whitemarsh to Matson's Ford, a little more than a mile from his encampment. The marquis, young as he was, at once comprehended the situation and the extent of his danger. A skillful manoeuvre was instantly conceived. He changed his front without disorder, stationed a large party in the churchyard, around which was a stone wall, and drew up the remainder

him to trials and perils of the most extraordinary character, illustrates the boundless confidence reposed in him, and the manner in which he acquitted himself in disconcerting the plans laid by Howe, Clinton, Grant, and Sir William Erskine to destroy or capture him and his command marks him as an officer of quick and brilliant perceptions upon the field of battle, perfect self-control in the hour of peril, and brave to a fault.

Space will not permit us to repeat the names of the distinguished officers who served with him in the expedition, or disclose the movements by which he extricated himself from a situation made perilous by the withdrawal of the militia from Whitemarsh and a rapid night march by the enemy, but which was timely revealed by the sleepless vigilance of Colonel McLane.¹ Suffice it to say, on the morning of May 20, 1778, Washington, surrounded by a number of his

in such manner as to be protected by the stone houses and thick woods. Ascertaining that the main road to Swedes' Ford was in the possession of the enemy, he resolved to retreat to Matson's Ford, although the distance from his position was greater than from that of Grant. The only road by which he could reach this point unseen by the enemy lay along the southern slope of the hills, and concealed by woods. In order to more effectually cover this movement of wagons, artillery and troops, he threw forward small detachments through the woods, with orders to show themselves at different points in the enemy's front, as heads of columns, and thus deceive them into the belief that he was marching with considerable force to an attack. This device was successful, and while General Grant was preparing his forces to resist what he supposed to be an attack upon his flank, the main body of the force made a forced march to Matson's Ford, Brigadier-General Poor leading the advance guard and Lafayette bringing up the rear, carefully retiring all the detachments with which he had so successfully deceived those who, a few hours before, were confident of his discomfiture.

He was closely pursued to the river by the advance parties of the enemy. Personally directing the details of the retreat, he placed small parties in advantageous positions, where he could hold many times his number at bay, meantime urging his forces on to the ford, where General Poor had taken a strong position and placed his artillery so as to cover the rear guard in yielding the eastern shore to the now infuriated enemy. In the final skirmish near the river he lost nine men in killed, wounded and captured. His success in putting the river between himself and the powerful enemy, who had so promptly and adroitly laid their plans for his capture or destruction, still further increased the confidence which the commander-in-chief had reposed in him.

We have already intimated that Washington had been apprised of the movement against Lafayette at Barren Hill, in his camp at Valley Forge, and at once put his army in readiness to move at his command. It is related by John Marshall, who was at that time a lieutenant in his father's (Colonel Marshall's) regiment, and in camp at Valley Forge, that he "saw the commander-in-chief, on the morning of the 20th, a little after sunrise, accompanied by his aides and a number of his field officers, ride to the top of the hill on the summit of which the huts were constructed, and look anxiously toward the scene of action through a field-glass. He witnessed, too, the joy with which they returned after the entire detachment had crossed the Schuylkill." Mr. Marshall closes his account of Lafayette at Barren Hill in the following language: "It might be supposed that this young nobleman had not displayed the same degree of military talent in guarding against the approach of danger as in extricating himself from it. But the imputation which generally attaches to an officer who permits an enemy to pass unobserved into his rear is removed by a circumstance stated by Lafayette. The Pennsylvania militia were posted on his left flank with orders to guard the roads about Whitemarsh. Without his knowledge they changed their position, leaving that important pass open to the enemy."

field officers, witnessed the passage of Lafayette and his troops across the Schuylkill at Matson's Ford (now Conshohocken), under cover of the guns of General Poor, with a loss of only nine men, killed and captured.

Here we pause, trusting that a grateful people will ever cherish and honor the memory of the heroic men whose valor and vigilance, toil and patient suffering,

John Marshall. See pages 247 and 250, "Marshall's Life of Washington," vol. 1.

"CAMP VALLEY FORGE, May 21, 1778."

"DEAR CAPTAIN,—I am happy you have conducted your brave little party with so much honor to yourself. The Marquis effected, owing to your vigilance, a glorious retreat, as well as a difficult one.

(Signed)

"ALEX. SCAMMEL, Adjutant-General."

"CAMP VALLEY FORGE, May 23, 1778.

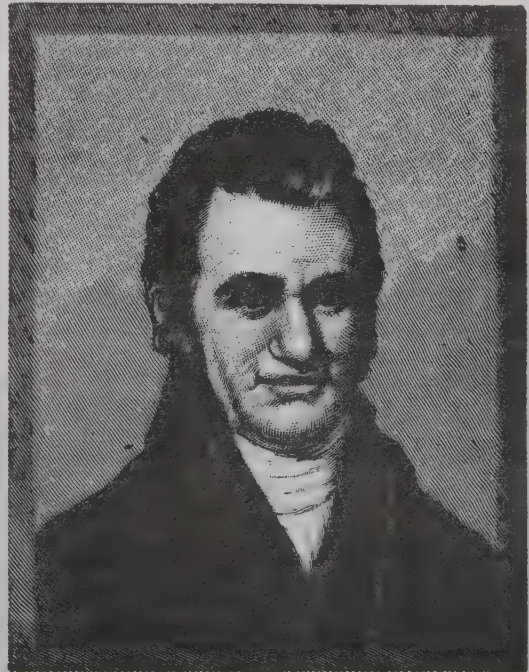
"DEAR CAPTAIN,—I am glad to hear you are still doing something to distinguish yourself in the eyes of your country. I have the pleasure to inform you that your conduct with the Marquis has been very pleasing to his Excellency and the whole army.

"I am your obedient servant,

"CHARLES SCOTT,

"Brigadier-General and Officer of the Day."

We believe the Captain McLane mentioned in these letters by Marshall to be the same officer designated by some writers as Colonel Allen McLane. Lossing designates him as Colonel Allan McLane in his



Signature of Captain McLane

"Field Book," vol. 1, page 105, where he relates that on the night of the Meschianza, while the enemy were enjoying the festivities of the fête, he reached the abatis in front of their works at ten o'clock, P.M., with one hundred and fifty men, in four divisions, supported by Clow's dragoons. They carried camp kettles filled with combustibles, and at a given signal they fired the whole line of abatis. The

¹ Extract of letters from the adjutant-general and the officer of the day to Captain McLane (sometimes spelled McLane), by the same author,

won for themselves and their posterity Independence, Peace and the Republic.

The following order is found in the Lee papers, New York Historical Society, vol. ii. p. 406:

"HEADQUARTERS, 30th May, 1778.

"SIR,—Poor's, Varnum's and Huntingdon's brigades are to march in one Division under your command to the North River. The Quarter-

British beat the long roll and the assailants were attacked and pursued by the reserve picket along the whole line. The officers at the fête managed with difficulty to keep the ladies in ignorance of the cause of



MESCHIANZA TICKET.

the alarm created. McLane and men escaped without loss and returned to Valley Forge. The same author, in same vol., page 122, in his account of Lafayette at Barren Hill, speaks of the distinguished services of this officer as Captain McLane. The following incident in the life of this dashing officer appears in Sherman Day's "Historical Collections of Pennsylvania," under the head of "Montgomery County," p. 161: "Colonel Allen McLane, who died at Wilmington, Del., in 1829, at the patriarchal age of 83, was distinguished for his personal courage and for his activity as a partisan officer. He was long attached to Major Lee's famous legion of horse. While the British occupied Philadelphia, McLane was constantly patrolling the upper end of Bucks and Montgomery Counties to cut off scouting parties of the enemy and intercept their supplies of provisions. Having agreed for some purpose to rendezvous near Shoemakerstown, Colonel McLane ordered his little band of troopers to follow at some distance, and commanded two of them to precede the main body, but also to keep in his rear, and if they discovered an enemy to ride up to his side and inform him of it without speaking loud. While leisurely approaching the place of rendezvous in this order, in the early gray of the morning, the two men directly in his rear, forgetting their orders, suddenly called out, 'Colonel, the British!' faced about and putting spurs to their horses, were soon out of sight. The colonel, looking around, discovered that he was in the centre of a powerful ambuscade, into which the enemy had silently allowed him to pass without his observing them. They lined both sides of the road, and had

master-General will give you the route, encampment and halting-places, to which you will conform as strictly as possible, to prevent interfering with other troops, and that I may know your situation every day. Leave as few sick and lame on the road as possible. Such as are absolutely in-

been stationed there to pick up any straggling party of the Americans that might chance to pass. Immediately on finding that they were discovered, a file of soldiers rose from the side of the road and fired at the colonel, but without effect; and as he put spurs to his horse and mounted the roadside into the woods the other portion of the detachment fired. The colonel miraculously escaped, but a shot striking his horse upon the flank, he dashed through the woods and in a few minutes reached a parallel road upon the opposite side of the forest. Being familiar with the country, he feared to turn to the left, as that course led to the city, and he might be intercepted by another ambuscade. Turning, therefore, to the right, his frightened horse carried him swiftly beyond the reach of those who fired upon him. All at once, however, on emerging from a piece of woods, he observed several British soldiers stationed near the roadside, and directly in sight ahead, a farmhouse, around which he observed a whole troop of the enemy's cavalry drawn up. He dashed by the troopers near him without being molested, they believing he was on his way to the main body to surrender. The farmhouse was situated at the intersection of two roads, presenting but few avenues by which he could escape. Nothing daunted by the formidable array before him, he galloped up to the cross-roads, on reaching which he spurred his active horse, turned suddenly to the right, and was soon fairly out of reach of their pistols, though as he turned he heard them call loudly to surrender or die! A dozen were instantly in pursuit, but in a short time they all gave up the chase but two. Col. McLane's horse, scared by the first wound he had ever received, and being a blooded animal, kept ahead for several miles, while his two pursuers followed with unwavering eagerness. The pursuit at length waxed so hot that as the Colonel's horse stepped out of a small brook which crossed the road his pursuers entered it upon the opposite margin. In ascending a little hill the horses of all three were so greatly exhausted that neither could be urged faster than a walk. Occasionally as one of the troopers pursued a little faster than the other, the colonel slackened his pace, anxious to be attacked by one of his two pursuers; but no sooner was his willingness discovered than the other fell back to his companion. They at length approached so near that a conversation passed between them, the troopers calling out: "Surrender you d—d rebel, or we'll cut you to pieces!" Suddenly one of them rode up to the right side of the colonel, and without drawing his sabre, laid hold of the colonel's collar. The latter, to use his own words, "had pistols which he knew he could depend upon." Drawing one from the holster he placed it to the heart of his antagonist, fired, and tumbled him dead to the ground. Instantly the other came up on his left, with his sabre drawn, and seized the colonel by the collar



MESCHIANZA PROCESSION.

of his coat. A fierce and deadly struggle here ensued, in the course of which Col. McLane was desperately wounded in the back of his left hand by a sabre cut from his brave antagonist, severing the veins and tendons of that member. Seizing a favorite opportunity, he drew his other pistol, and with a steadiness of purpose, which appeared even in his

capable of marching with you are to be committed to the care of proper officers, with directions to follow as fast as their condition will allow.

"Be strict in your discipline, suffer no rambling, keep men in their ranks and officers with their divisions, avoid pressing horses as much as possible, and punish severely every officer and soldier who shall presume to press without authority. Prohibit the burning of fences. In a word, you are to protect the persons and property of the inhabitants from every kind of insult and abuse.

"Begin your march at four o'clock in the morning at the latest, that it may be over before the heat of the day, and that the soldiers may have time to cook, refresh and prepare for the following day. I am, etc.,

"Go. WASHINGTON.

"P. S.—June 18. The foregoing instructions may serve you for general directions, but circumstances have varied since they were written. You are to halt on the first strong ground after passing the Delaware at Coryell's Ferry till further orders, unless you should receive authentic intelligence that the enemy have proceeded by a direct route to South Amboy or still lower. In this case you will continue your march to the North River, agreeably to former orders, and by the route already given you. If my memory does not deceive me, there is an advantageous spot of ground at the ferry, to the right of the road leading from the water.

"The Detachment under Col. Jackson to move on and take possession of Philadelphia, and prevent plundering and abuse of persons. Van Scoick's Regiment to replace the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment in the Pennsylvania Brigade. The Second State Regiment of Virginia to replace the Thirteenth Regiment in Scott's Brigade, Park of Artillery to the several divisions equally, and march with them.

"The First and Second Divisions to move the morning after intelligence is received of the enemy's evacuation of the city.

"The Third and Fourth Divisions, the morning after . . . and the Fifth Division the morning succeeding; every day's march to be given at four o'clock A.M., at furthest.

"Go. WASHINGTON.

"The disposition for the Baggage of the Army to be as follows: The Commander-in-chief's Baggage is to march in the front of the column of wagons. The Adjutant-General's, Paymaster-General's, Engineers', Muster Master, Auditor of Accounts, the Baggage of the Marquis de Lafayette and De Kalbe's Division, the Baggage of Lord Stirling's Division, and then the Wagons of the Quarter-master-General's department, Flying Hospital, and lastly the Commissary and Forage-Master-General's Wagons. The whole Baggage to fall in rear of the Column of Troops.

"There will be a party of Artificers to go in front and rear of whole to mend Bridges and repair the broken carriages, which will take their orders from Qa.-M. Gen'l.

"Go. WASHINGTON.

"Order of March and route of the Army from Camp Valley Forge to Newburg on the North River, opposite Fishkill:

Poor,	}	1st, Lee. Coryell's.
Varnum,		
Runtingdon,		
1st Penna.,	}	2d, Mifflin. Sherard.
2d ditto,		
Late Conway's		
Woodford,	}	3d, Marquis. Coryell's.
Scott,		
No. Carolina,		
Glover,	}	4th, De Kalb. Easton.
Patterson,		
Learned,		
Weedon,	}	5th, Sterling. Coryell's.
Muhlenberg,		
1st Maryland,		
2d Maryland,		

"NOTE.—The Light Horse is to march in front and upon the right flank in the day, and encamp in the rear of the troops at night.

recital of the incident, placed it directly between the eyes of his foe, pulled the trigger and scattered his brains on every side of the road. Fearing that others were in pursuit, he abandoned his horse in the highway, and apprehensive from his extreme weakness that he might die from loss of blood, he crawled into an adjacent mill-pond, entirely naked, and at length succeeded in stopping the profuse flow of blood occasioned by his wound. We have seen," says Day, "a painting of this desperate encounter, very accurately representing the contest. It used to be common in our auction-rooms, but of late years it has become scarce."

"The new guards will form the advance guard of the army, and the old guards the rear guard. Each regiment will send out a flank guard on the right flank in the proportion of a sergeant and twelve men to every 200 men."

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.

State of Affairs in 1777.—Preston Westcott, in his "History of Philadelphia," says,—

"The Association system, after the experience of its effects from the beginning of the war, was admitted to be too uncertain to be depended upon in case of emergency. The conduct of the Philadelphia Associates at Amboy in the preceding summer was not near as bad as that of some of the companies from the county after the battle of Princeton, some of whom deserted in full bodies, leaving only their officers, and in one case spoken of by General Putnam, 'only a lieutenant and a lame man.' The time had now come for the establishment of a regular and permanent militia, and to that task the Assembly addressed itself. A militia bill was prepared and passed. It provided that the city and county of Philadelphia and the various counties throughout the State should be divided into districts, each of which was to have within it not less than six hundred and eighty men fit for militia duty. Over these divisions were placed lieutenants from each city and county, and sub-lieutenants for each district. Each district was sub-divided into eight parts or companies, and each district was to elect its own lieutenant-colonel, major, captains and other officers. The lieutenants and sub-lieutenants took lists of all the inhabitants of their districts, collected the fines and superintended generally the execution of the details of the law.

"The companies were divided by lots into classes, and provision made for calling out the classes as they were wanted. Persons enrolled who refused to parade when ordered were to be fined 7s. 6d. per day; officers absent, 10s. per day; non-commissioned officers and privates 5s. per day. On field days, officers not attending were to be fined £5, and non-commissioned officers and privates 15s.

Companies were to be exercised upon two days in April, three days in May, two days in August, two days in September and one day in October, of each year. Battalions were to parade once in May and once in October. In cases of loss of limb by militiamen in service the State undertook to pay half the monthly pay to the sufferers.

"According to the provisions of the Act Philadelphia County was divided into seven battalion districts.

"The officers for the county were William Coates, lieutenant; Jacob Engle, Samuel Dewees, George Smith, Archibald Thomson and William Antis, sub-lieutenants.

"First Battalion for the townships of Upper Salford, Lower Salford, Towamensing, Hatfield, Perkiomen and Skippack.—Daniel Helster, Jr., colonel; Jacob Reid, lieutenant-colonel; and Jacob Markley, major.

"Second Battalion, Germantown, Roxborough, Springfield and Bristol.—John Moore, colonel; Aaron Levering, lieutenant-colonel; and George Miller, major.

"Third Battalion, Cheltenham, Abington, lower division of the mayor of Moreland, Lower Dublin, Byberry and Oxford.—Benjamin McVeagh, colonel; David Schneider, lieutenant-colonel; and John Holmes, major.

"Fourth Battalion, upper division of Moreland, Upper Gwynedd and Montgomery.—William Dean, colonel; Robert Loller, lieutenant-colonel, and George Right, major.

"Fifth Battalion, Whitmarsh, Plymouth, Whitpain, Norriton, Worcester and New Providence (now Upper and Lower Providence).—Robert Curry, colonel; Archibald Thomson, lieutenant-colonel; and John Edwards, major.

"Sixth Battalion, Limerick, Douglas, Marlboro, New Hanover, Upper Hanover and Frederick.—Frederick Antis, colonel; Frederick Weis, lieutenant-colonel, and Jacob Bush, major.

"Seventh Battalion, Upper Merion, Lower Merion, Blockley and Kingessing.—Jonathan Paschal, colonel; Isaac Warner, lieutenant-colonel; and Matthew Jones, major."

On the 21st of September, 1782, the General Assembly passed an act authorizing the assessors to estimate the damages sustained by the inhabitants during the time that the British were in possession. This appraisal was afterwards made and filed in the office of the county commissioners and the Supreme Executive Council.

Townships and Assessors.	Amount.		
	£.	s.	d.
Cheltenham, Peter Rush	210	1	6
Gwynedd, Stephen Bloem	120	0	0
Hatfield, George Sheive	71	12	6
Lower Merion, Hugh Jones	3413	11	0
Moreland, Robert Whitten	2119	13	2
Norriton, Jacob Auld	7076	10	6
Plymouth, Zebulon Potts	1172	12	8
Providence, Benjamin Diemant	679	5	9
Springfield, Baltzer Hydrick	1165	19	9
Upper Merion, John Johnson	1525	9	6
Upper Dublin, John Mann	343	10	0
Worcester, Peter Wentz	125	0	0
Whitmarsh, William Johnson	668	1	6
Whitpain, Daniel Yost	610	0	6

There were no returns received from the townships of Abington, Douglas, Frederick, Franconia, Horsham, Lower Salford, Limerick, Montgomery, Marlboro, New Hanover, Skippack, Towamensing, Upper Salford or Upper Hanover.

Much damage that was done was never made a subject of claim. The whole amount of the assessment for Philadelphia City was £137,280, 5s. The amount for the county £19,300, 8s. 10d.

CHAPTER XV.

THE WAR OF 1812 AND THE MEXICAN WAR.

THIRTY years after the colonies had achieved their independence and twenty-three years after the constitutional Union was established Congress declared war against Great Britain.¹ The population, as shown by the census of 1810, was 7,239,881, and at the date of the declaration of war the number of inhabitants of the United States was estimated to be 8,000,000. The event occurred in the third year of the first administration of James Madison, and was supported by the Democratic party as an administration measure, and resisted with great unanimity by the Federalists. The bill was supported by seventy-nine members in the House of Representatives; forty-nine of the one hundred and twenty-eight present entered their protest against it, and the measure passed the Senate by a light majority.² The provocation which induced the hostile act was the conduct of England in insisting upon the right of search and impressment of naturalized American citizens into her naval service. This alleged right was exercised in the most brutal and insolent manner against the solemn protest of the government, and finally, to vindicate the rights of

her citizens, the appeal to arms was made. At this period England had not conceded the right to her subjects or people to absolve their allegiance to the King by the simple forms of American naturalization, while the United States government was in honor and interest bound to protect her foreign-born citizens in the full and free exercise of their rights. At the date referred to thousands of American citizens were serving out terms of impressment in the British navy, many of them suffering imprisonment and subjected to treatment of extreme cruelty.

One among many examples will serve to show the unwarrantable conduct of the British government. In the month of June, 1807, the English man-of-war "Leopard" came in sight of the American frigate "Chesapeake" near Cape Henry. At this point the "Leopard" was joined by the British frigates the "Bellona" and "Melampus." The "Chesapeake" was hailed by Admiral Berkley, an officer sent aboard with an order of search, alleging that five deserters from the English service were aboard the American vessel. Commodore Barron refused the officer, saying that he did not know of any deserters on board, that the recruiting officers for the "Chesapeake" had been particularly instructed not to receive any deserters from His Britannic Majesty's service, and that he was directed never to permit the crew of a ship under his command to be mustered by any officers but his own. Upon receiving this answer the officer returned to the "Leopard," when a heavy fire was opened upon the "Chesapeake," to the surprise and discomfiture of Commodore Barron, who was unprepared to resist the attack. After remaining under fire for thirty minutes, having three men killed and eighteen men wounded, himself among the rest, the ship surrendered. The British officer refused to accept the surrender, but came aboard, made search, claimed four of the seamen as British subjects and deserters, conveyed them to Halifax where they were tried and one of them executed in order to establish the rightfulness of their system of impressment. Subsequently the other three were proved to be Americans who had been previously impressed and made their escape from the British service. The intelligence of this outrage upon the high seas was received by the country with profound indignation. The citizens of Montgomery County held a public meeting at the court-house, July 22d, 1807, "for the purpose of expressing their sense of the late unwarrantable and dastardly outrage committed by one of the British ships-of-war on the American frigate "Chesapeake." " General Francis Swaine, was appointed president, and Samuel Patterson, secretary. Levi Pawling, William Henderson, Israel Bringham, George Weaver, Matthias Holstein, John Markley, and James Winnard reported seven resolutions, wherein they state, "that the outrage committed by the British ship-of-war, "Leopard," on the American frigate "Chesapeake,"

¹ Peace was concluded November 30, 1782. War was declared by Congress June 18, 1812.

² The measure met with violent opposition in some localities. The editors of several newspapers in different parts of the country were very decided in their expressions of disapprobation, so much so as to provoke the violence of the war party and cause mobs and riots. The most remarkable of these mobs was at Baltimore. The rioters first tore down the printing office of the paper which had offended them. The editor and others undertook to defend themselves with arms. The military force of the city was finally called out. The conflict was severe and continued two or three nights; General Lingard was killed and several others were wounded.—*GoldenSmith's "History U. S."*

and the murder of our seamen, whether it be considered as the act of the British government, or of individuals who committed it, requires rigid retribution or honorable reparation. That we will, at the hazard of our lives and properties, support the proclamation of the President of the United States, and any other measures that may be adopted by the constituted authorities to obtain redress from the British Government, for the reparation of our national honor and insulted sovereignty. At this crisis, it is the duty of every citizen, who is not conscientiously scrupulous against bearing arms, to arm in defense of his injured country, and to prepare for the event of a war." Public meetings were called in all the principal cities of the Union, party feelings were forgotten for the time, and all united in resolutions supporting the government in measures deemed necessary to redress the wrong. The President issued a proclamation forbidding British ships-of-war the ports and harbors of the United States, and instructed the American minister at the court of St. James to demand satisfaction for the insult. He also summoned Congress to meet and take the subject into consideration.

The act of the British naval officer was promptly disavowed by the English government, but they still persisted in their right of search, nor did they offer adequate reparation for the injury and indignity suffered. The exasperated feelings of national hostility became deep-seated; foreign complications arising out of contentions between France and England still further embarrassed American shipping interests. Napoleon, by his Berlin Decree of 1806, had forbidden the introduction of any English merchandise to the continent of Europe, even in neutral vessels that should touch at an English port. Great Britain retaliated by prohibiting the trade from port to port of neutrals belonging to the enemy, and, declaring the whole coast of Europe in a state of blockade, rendering the vessels of all neutrals passing to European ports liable to capture. Upon learning of this measure, Napoleon issued his famous Milan Decree, confiscating not only the vessels that should touch at a British port, but such as should submit to be searched by the English. These measures were very injurious to American shipping interests, and induced the American Congress, in December, 1807, to pass an Embargo Act, prohibiting American vessels to leave their ports. This was admittedly a preparatory step in the direction of war with England, and a cautionary measure to call home all trading vessels and seamen in order to put the country in the best possible condition for the struggle that all sagacious minds saw to be near at hand. In March, 1809, the Embargo Act was repealed, and an act prohibiting all commercial intercourse with both England and France was passed.

The non-intercourse act expired by its own limitation in 1810. In anticipation of this event, the administration invoked France and England to re-

move their restrictive measures from American shipping. Napoleon promptly responded through his minister directing a suspension of his decrees so far as they affected American interests. Encouraged by this success, efforts were made to induce England to follow the example of France. The British diplomats of the period sought delay in skillfully devised dilatory proceedings, questioning the formality of the seemingly friendly act of France. Mr. Pinckney, the American envoy in London, grew weary and impatient at "the shuffling behavior of the British government," and demanded his audience of leave. Continuous breaches of national amity on the high seas by British naval officers, commented on by a free press, and made the subject of debate in and out of Congress, kept the public mind inflamed and strengthened the President and his Cabinet in their preparatory efforts for actual hostility. On the 20th of May, 1812, the "Hornet" arrived from London, conveying the intelligence that England refused to repeal or suspend her restrictions upon American shipping interests, and further insisting upon her right of search and impressment. This information brought public affairs to a crisis, and in the following June the President transmitted to Congress a special message, disclosing to the nation the unwarranted attitude of England, the necessity of protecting the rights of naturalized citizens, enumerating the grievances suffered, and submitting the question "whether they should be longer endured or immediate resource had to the ultimate resort of injured nations, a declaration of war." Congress deliberated on the measure with closed doors, and on the 18th of June passed an act declaring war against Great Britain.

The lapse of time and the remarkable events that have intervened, including the war with Mexico and the great Rebellion, have in some measure obscured the importance attached to the war of 1812 and the principles settled by it. But it is certain that the national administration was warmly sustained by the people of Pennsylvania, and there is an honorable sense of pride associated with the memory of the men who served the nation in the struggle, as well as the public men who were in official position at that time.¹

¹ War of 1812-14, *General Orders*.—"The President of the United States having, in conformity to an act of Congress, required a draft of fourteen thousand men as the quota of Pennsylvania towards the detachment of one hundred thousand militia, the Governor is desirous with promptitude to perform all the duties which the Constitution and laws, principle and patriotism assign him. He feels his high responsibility. He knows the ardent, heart-warm zeal of the Pennsylvania militia, and his sensibilities are alive to the honor of his country. The Revolution of America, that great and mighty struggle, which issued in giving to the United States that place among the powers of the earth to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitled them, had scarcely been consummated when the King over whom we had been triumphant began an invasion of our rights and property which has almost uninterruptedly been continued and yearly aggravated in kind and in degree. Remonstrance has followed remonstrance, but they 'have been only answered by repeated injury' and new outrage. Their promises, their written engagements, their plighted faith have all been wantonly violated.

The nation took a new growth in the emergency. The army which, until the year 1808, numbered but three thousand troops, was increased to six thousand. In January, 1812, Congress further increased the regular army to thirty-five thousand men. This force was organized in twenty-five regiments of infantry, three regiments of artillery, two regiments of dragoons, two regiments of light artillery, two regiments of rifles and one of engineers. In addition to this, the President was authorized to accept the services of volunteers, who were to be armed and equipped by the United States, and further authority was given the executive to call upon the Governors of the several States for detachments of militia, the whole force at any one time not to exceed one hundred thousand men. Similar provision was made for the increase of the navy. This branch of the public service at that date consisted of ten frigates, ten sloops and smaller vessels and a number of small gunboats used in the

These wrongs have been so long endured that our motives have been mistaken, and our national character misrepresented. Our forbearance has been called cowardice; our love of peace a slavish fear to encounter the dangers of war. We know that these representations have no foundation in truth; but it is time that our enemies, that our friends, that the world should know we are not degenerated sons of gallant sires.

"For nearly thirty years we have been at peace with all the nations of the earth. The gales of prosperity and the full tide of happiness have borne us along, while the storm of war has been desolating the greater part of the civilized world, and inundated it with the bitter waters of affliction. All the means which wisdom and patriotism could devise have been in vain resorted to in the hope of peace. The cup of patience, of humiliation and long suffering, has been filled to overflowing, and the indignant arm of an injured people must be raised to dash it to the earth, and grasp the avenging sword. In the cultivation of the earth, and in manufacturing and transporting its products, the people of the United States have been honestly, usefully and harmlessly employed, and for many years have been feeding the nation whose navy 'has plundered our seas, ravaged our coast, and destroyed the lives of our people;' our ability and disposition to serve them has whetted their commercial jealousy and monopolizing animosity. It is our property that has been plundered; it is our rights that have been invaded; it is the persons of our friends, relatives, and countrymen that have been 'taken captive on the high seas,' and constrained 'to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or fall themselves by their hands.' It is our flag that has been bathed in our waters, made red with the blood of our fellow-citizens. Every gale from the ocean wafts to our ears the sighs, the groans of our impressed seamen, demanding retribution. It is our homes and firesides that have been invaded by the 'merciless Indian savages,' who have been instigated to pollute our sacred soil with hostile feet, and tomahawk our citizens reposing in peace in the bosom of our country. The seeds of discord have been sown amongst our people by an accredited spy of the British government, at a time, too, when the relations of peace and amity were subsisting between our own and that government, founded on reiterated assurances from them of national esteem and friendship. If ever a nation had justifiable cause of war, that nation is the United States.

"If ever people had motives to fight, we are that people. Our Government, the watchful guardians of our welfare, have sounded the alarm; they have called upon us to gird on our swords, and to be ready to go forth and meet our enemies. Let us hasten to obey the Government of our choice, and rally around the constituted authorities of the Union. Let an honorable zeal glow in our bosoms as we eagerly press forward to render our services. It would give the Governor inexpressible satisfaction if Pennsylvania would volunteer her quota. May each State animate the others, and every citizen act as if the public weal, the national honor and independence rested on his single arm. The example of the heroes and statesmen of our Revolution, and the rich inheritance their courage and wisdom achieved, cannot fail to urge all who love their country to flock around her standard. Upborne by

defense of coast and harbors. The commerce and extensive New England fisheries employed a large number of vessels and seafaring men, all which were recalled by the government or driven from the ocean by England's cruisers, most of which were quickly converted into war-vessels, this being practicable when wooden vessels only were known to naval architecture.

The subsequent achievements of this arm of the service have gone into national history as among the most brilliant exploits known in civilized warfare. Thirty years of peace, chiefly devoted to the development of agriculture and manufacture, had left the country without military officers of experience and distinction. The organization of the land forces was experimental, and, as results proved, extremely unfortunate in the early campaigns of the war. A general plan of operations was decided upon, aggressive in its character. It was believed that England's fear

the right hand of freemen, planted in the sacred soil their valor won and consecrated by a righteous cause, this nation may well go forth 'with a firm reliance on the protection of a Divine Providence,' and a conscious belief that the arm of the Lord of Hosts, the strength of the mighty one of Israel, will be on our side. The last appeal being now made by an injured and indignant nation, it remains for the militia and the volunteers of Pennsylvania, by a prompt co-operation with her sister States, to render efficient the measures which are or may hereafter be adopted by the United States Government. The adjutant-general is charged with the necessary organization of the quota of the State conformably to the following plan:

"1st. There shall forthwith be drafted, in the manner prescribed by law, fourteen thousand militia officers and privates, to be formed into two divisions, four brigades, and twenty-two regiments. The offer of service to the Governor of any flank company or companies attached to any regiment, of a number equal to the number of militia required to be drafted from such regiment, may be accepted in substitution of such draft from the regiment.

"The corps of artillery, cavalry, riflemen and infantry shall be in the following general proportions, as nearly as practicable: artillery, 700; cavalry, 700; riflemen, 1400; infantry, 11,200.

"2d. The whole quota required shall be apportioned among the several divisions of the State, agreeably to a detail to be furnished by the adjutant-general. The quotas of the several divisions of the State shall be formed into two divisions for the present service. The quotas of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh divisions of the State shall form the first division for service, under the command of Major-General Isaac Worrell, with a brigadier-general from the first division and a brigadier-general from the third division of the State.

"The quotas of the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth divisions of the State shall form the second division for service, under the command of Major-General Adamson Tannehill, with a brigadier-general from the second division and a brigadier-general from the fourth division of the State.

"3d. The men shall be mustered and inspected as soon as the drafts are made, and without delay returns shall be made to the adjutant-general, who shall thereupon transmit copies to the Secretary of War.

"When the organization of the detachment shall be effected, then the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them,—drafted militia, by their proper officers; volunteers as prescribed by law. The corps, either of drafted militia or volunteers, will not remain embodied, nor be considered as in actual service, until by subsequent orders they are directed to take the field.

"SIMON SNYDER,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"N. B. BOLEAV,

"JOHN B. GIBSON,

Aids-de-Camp.

"Harrisburg, May 12, 1812."

Pennsylvania Archives, vol. ii.

of Napoleon's hostile designs in Europe would detain her regular troops, and with three thousand miles of ocean between the two countries, the American troops could successfully invade Canada and capture the province before an army could be organized or transferred there for its protection. General William Hull, then Governor of Michigan Territory and in command of an army of two thousand troops, was intrusted with the initial movement. He failed, and was relieved from his command and gravely censured by the government. Gens. Harrison, Van Rensselaar and Smyth subsequently were charged with the execution of the general plan, all being under the direction of Major-General Dearborn. The year 1812 closed without victory or advantage to the American forces. On the ocean, Captain Hull, commanding the "Constitution," forty-four guns, attacked a British frigate, thirty-eight guns, August 19th, and in thirty minutes rendered the latter vessel a complete wreck. Captain Jones, of the "Wasp," eighteen guns, captured the British sloop "Frolic," twenty-two guns; Captain Decatur, with the frigate "United States," encountered the British frigate "Macedonia," and, after a severe engagement, brought the captured prize to New York. In addition to these thrilling adventures, a number of American privateers were constantly cruising, and by the last of December had captured over five hundred English merchant vessels. Interest in public affairs for the year was further intensified by a Presidential canvas and the reelection of James Madison.

Congress convened in November. The President's message stated with frankness the defeats experienced on the Canadian frontier, condemned the employment of the Indians by the British, complained of the conduct of Massachusetts and Connecticut in withholding their quota of militia and cited with pride and satisfaction the signal victories of the navy. He also suggested the more efficient organization of the army, with increase of numbers and pay. His recommendations were promptly granted, and twenty additional regiments of regular infantry were organized. The field of actual hostilities embraced a wide range of territory. The Indian tribes of the North and West, with the Creeks and Seminoles of the South, were incited to hostilities, and necessarily employed a large number of troops, while the Atlantic coast from Maine to South Carolina was in danger from the powerful navy of the enemy. It was these exposed points on the coast or situations on navigable rivers that invited attack, and for the defense of which the government relied upon the militia of the several States.

The campaigns of 1813, or the second year of the war, were in some measure a repetition of the first. The policy of invading Canada was still pursued, Montreal being the objective point. General Dearborn, ably supported by General Pike, led several expeditions over the border, but all without definite results. General Harrison conducted operations on

the western frontier with great ability, recapturing all that was lost by the unfortunate campaign of General Hull the preceding year.¹ General Andrew Jackson conducted a vigorous campaign against the Creeks and Seminoles in Georgia. The naval officers were successful on lake² and ocean, and but for the destructive incursions, at many points on the Atlantic coast, by the blockading squadrons of the enemy's navy the country escaped the blight and scourge inevitably associated with marching armies, cantonments and great battle-fields. The presence of large blockading fleets, the exposed situation of our principal seaport cities, the threatened attacks upon the capital of the nation and the untrained troops or militia relied upon for coast or defensive service were at all times sources of apprehension, largely shared by the people of the most populous States.

The year 1814 witnessed the downfall of Napoleon, and left Great Britain in peace with all nations except the United States, and to this country she transported her veteran troops in the hope of terminating a war upon terms of her own dictation. The political party in power still received the approbation of the country, and maintained its supporting majority in Congress, while the Federalists were active in the employment

¹ Some conception of the dangers apprehended by the people in the northwestern part of our own State, resulting from the defeat of General Hull, will be manifest from the petition addressed to Governor Snyder, dated September, 1812.

"His Excellency the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania: Your petitioners, inhabitants of the county of Tioga and its vicinity, viewing with anxious solicitude the alarming situation in which the sound of war has placed them, beg leave to suggest to your Excellency the propriety of taking some effective measures to guard against and repel the inroads and depredations of our common enemy on the unprotected inhabitants of the counties of Tioga, Potter and McKean. We have no longer any confidence in such a part of our red brethren as have lately left their homes to join our enemy (as we suppose), and fear many acts of cruelty and barbarity may be perpetrated by those above described and others who may lead them on. The country west of this to Lake Erie is thinly inhabited, which will be favorable to any desperate fellows to hold intercourse with those among us, and execute their black designs and escape with impunity. We therefore pray your Excellency to take our unprotected situation into consideration, and cause such a part of the militia as have lately been drafted from Colonel Satterlee's and Colonel Kilburn's regiments to be stationed in the most convenient situation in Potter or McKean for the protection of our defenseless frontiers. We hope your Excellency will not consider us as presuming or officious by renewing our solicitations that our destitute situation may be immediately taken into consideration, and we, your petitioners, in duty bound, will ever pray.

"Signed by MAJOR BENJAMIN BERKLEY and forty-nine privates of the militia of the counties named."

² "TO COLONEL RUFUS HILL:

"Sir: By a resolution of the Legislature, the Governor is directed to present to each of those citizens of Pennsylvania who volunteered on board the American squadron on Lake Erie, at the time the British fleet were captured, a silver medal, with such emblematical devices as he may think proper. In order to comply with the resolution it is necessary he should be furnished with the names of those volunteers. I have, therefore, to request that you will take the earliest opportunity of forwarding a correct list of their names. If you are not in possession of their names, you will please to apply to Capt. Perry, or to some other person who may be in possession of the proper information competent to certify their names, and transmit with all convenient dispatch such information.

"Very respectfully, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"N. B. BOILEAU."

of all honorable measures looking to peace and the amicable adjustment of existing disagreements. Commissioners of peace were at all times ready to meet those of England, but in the mean time measures for the more vigorous prosecution of hostilities on land and sea were inaugurated in Congress and executed by the administration. It was this last year of the struggle that most keenly affected the people and drew most directly upon them for the supplies of men and means, as the seaport towns were now in imminent danger, and men for their defense must come from the militia of the States whose cities were in danger.

Early in the spring of 1814 the four great commercial cities, New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, displayed great activity in extending and strengthening their fortifications, and the militia of the several States were mustered in large bodies and ordered to camp for defensive duty.¹ On the 10th

¹ Twenty-odd years of national government had inspired a just pride of country, and all men upheld the cause in public assemblies as they understood it; but in society the old sympathies for France and England reappeared on each side. Unfortunately for the Federalists, while they were wholly right in many of their criticisms on the manner in which the war came about, they put themselves in the wrong as to its main feature. We can now see that in their just wrath against Napoleon they would have let the nation remain in a position of perpetual childhood and subordination before England. No doubt there were various points at issue in the impending contest, but the most important one, and the only one that remained in dispute all through the war, was that of the right of search and impressment, the English claiming the right to visit American vessels and impress into the naval service any sailors who appeared to be English. The one great object of the war of 1812 was to get rid of this insolent and degrading practice. It must be understood that this was not a question of reclaiming deserters from the British navy, for the seamen in question had very rarely belonged to it. There existed in England at that time an outrage on civilization, now abandoned, called impressment, by which any sailor and many who were not sailors, could be seized and compelled to serve in the navy. The horrors of the "press-gang," as exhibited in the seaside towns of England, have formed the theme of many novels. It was bad enough at home, but when applied on board the vessels of a nation with which England was at peace, it became one of those outrages which only proceed from the strong to the weak, and are never reciprocated. Lord Collingwood said well, in one of his letters, that England would not submit to such an aggression for an hour. Merely to yield to visitation for such a purpose was a confession of national weakness; but the actual case was far worse than this. Owing to the similarity of language, it was always difficult to distinguish between English and American seamen, and the temptation was irresistible to the visiting officer, anxious for the enlargement of his own crew, to give England the benefit of the doubt. The result was that an English lieutenant, or even midshipman, once on board an American ship, was, in the words of the English writer Cobbett, "at once accuser, witness, judge and captor," and we have also Cobbett's statement of the consequences. "Great numbers of Americans have been impressed," he adds, "and are now in the navy. . . . That many of these men have died on board our ships, that many have been worn out in the service, there is no doubt. Some obtain their release through the application of the American consul, and of these the sufferings have been in many instances very great. There have been instances where men have thus got free after having been flogged through the fleet for desertion."

Between 1797 and 1801 more than two thousand applications for impressed seamen were made through the American minister, and of these only one-twentieth were proved to be English subjects, though nearly one-half were retained for further proof. When the "Hornet" captured the British sloop "Peacock," the victors found on board three American seamen who had been forced, by holding pistols at their heads, to fight against their own countrymen. Four American seamen on the British ship "Actæa" were ordered five dozen lashes, then four dozen, then two dozen, then kept in irons three months, for refusing to obey orders under similar circumstances. There was nothing new about the grievance; it

of August a British fleet of sixty vessels, commanded by Admiral Cochrane, with a land force of six thousand troops of all arms, under command of General Ross, was discovered in Chesapeake Bay, and moving

had been the subject of indignant negotiation since 1789. In 1796, Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State, a representative Federalist, had denounced the practice of search and impressment as the sacrifice of the rights of an independent nation, and lamented "the long and fruitless attempts" to correct it. In 1806 the merchants of Boston had called upon the general government to "assert our rights and support the dignity of the United States;" and the merchants of Salem had offered "to pledge their lives and properties" in support of necessary measures of redemption. Yet it shows the height of party feeling that when, in 1812, Mr. Madison's government finally went to war for these very rights, the measure met with the bitterest opposition from the whole Federalist party and from the commercial States generally. A good type of the Federalist opposition on this particular point is to be found in the pamphlets of John Lowell.

John Lowell was the son of the eminent Massachusetts judge of that name; he was a well-educated lawyer, who was president of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and wrote under the name of "A New England Farmer." In spite of the protests offered half a dozen years before by his own neighbors, he declared the whole outcry against the impressment to be a device against Mr. Madison's party. The nation, he said, was "totally opposed to a war for the purpose of protecting British seamen against their own sovereign." The whole matter at issue, he declared, was "the protection of renegades and deserters from the British navy." He argued unflinchingly for the English right of search, called it a "consecrated" right, maintained that the allegiance of British subjects was perpetual, and that no residence in a foreign country could absolve them. He held that every sailor born in Great Britain, whether naturalized in America or not, should be absolutely excluded from American ships, and that until this was done the right to search American vessels and take such sailors out was the only restraint on the abuse. He was a man of great ability and public spirit, and yet he held views which now seem to have ignored all national self-respect. While such a man, with a large party behind him, took this position, it must simply be said that the American republic had not yet asserted itself to be a nation. Soon after the Revolution, when some one spoke of that contest to Franklin as the war for independence, he said, "Say rather the war of the Revolution; the war for independence is yet to be fought." The war of 1812 was just the contest he described. To this excitement directed against the war the pulpit very largely contributed, the chief lever applied by the Federalist clergy being found in the atrocities of Napoleon. "The chieftain of Europe, drunk with blood, casts a look upon us; he raises his voice, more terrible than the midnight yell of savages at the doors of our forefathers." These melodramatic words are from a sermon, once famous, delivered by Rev. Daniel Parish, of Byfield, Mass., on Fast Day, 1810. Elsewhere he says: "Would you establish those in the first offices in the land who will poison the heart of your children with infidelity, who will harness them in the team of Hollanders and Germans and Swiss and Italians to draw the triumphal car of Napoleon? Are you nursing your sons to be dragged into his armies?" The climax was reached when one pulpit orator wound up his appeal by asking his audience if they were ready to wear wooden shoes, in allusion to the *sabots* of the French peasants.

A curious aspect of all this vehemence was the firm conviction of the Federalists that they, themselves, were utterly free from all partisan feeling, and what they called the "Baleful Demon Party" existed only on the other side. For the Democrats to form Jacobin societies was an outrage; but the "Washington Benevolent Societies" of the Federalists were claimed to be utterly non-political, though they marched with banners, held quarterly meetings and were all expected to vote one way. At one of their gatherings, in 1789, there was a company of "School boy Federalists," to the number of two hundred and fifty, uniformed in blue and white, and wearing Washington's Farewell Address in red morocco around their necks. It was a sight hardly to be paralleled in the most excited election of these days; yet the Federalists stoutly maintained that there was nothing partisan about it. The other side was partisan. They admired themselves for their width of view and their freedom from prejudice, and yet they were honestly convinced that the mild and cautious Madison, who would not have declared war with England unless forced into it by others, was plotting to enslave his own nation for the benefit of France. The very names of their pamphlets show this.

towards the mouth of the Potomac River. General alarm spread through the country, and a sense of insecurity was quickly felt at the capital city of the country.

One of John Lowell's bears on the title-page "Perpetual war the Policy of Mr. Madison. . . . The important and interesting subject of a conscript militia and an immense standing army of guards and spies under the name of a local volunteer corps." The Federalist leaders took distinctively the ground that they should refuse to obey a conscription law to raise troops for the conquest of Canada; and when that very questionable measure failed by one vote in the Senate, the nation may have escaped a serious outbreak. Had the law passed and been enforced, William Sullivan ominously declared, "No doubt the citizens would have armed and might have marched, but not, it is believed, to Canada." This was possibly overstated, but the crisis thus arising might have been a formidable matter. It might, indeed, have been far more dangerous than the Hartford Convention of 1814, which was, after all, only a peaceable meeting of some two dozen honest men, with George Cabot at their head,—men of whom very few had even a covert purpose of dissolving the Union, but who were driven to something very near desperation by the prostration of their commerce and the defenselessness of their coast. They found themselves between the terror of a conscription in New England and the outrage of an invasion of Canada. They found the President calling, in his Message of November 4, 1812, for new and mysterious enactments against "corrupt and perfidious intercourse with the enemy, not amounting to treason," and they did not feel quite sure that this might not end in the guillotine or the lamp-post. They saw what were called "the horrors of Baltimore" in a mob where the blood of Revolutionary officers had been shed in that city under pretense of suppressing a newspaper. No one could tell whether these things were tending, and they could at least protest.

The protest will always be remarkable from the skill with which it turned against Jefferson and Madison the dangerous States' rights doctrines of their own injurious Virginia and Kentucky resolutions. The Federalist and Democratic parties had completely shifted ground; and we can now see that the Hartford Convention really strengthened the traditions of the Union by showing that the implied threat of secession was a game at which two could play. It must be remembered, too, in estimating the provocation which led to this famous convention, that during all this time the commercial States were most unreasonably treated. In the opinion of Judge Story, himself a moderate Republican and a member of Congress, "New England was expected, so far as the Republicans were concerned, to do everything and to have nothing. They were to obey, but not to be trusted." Their commerce, which had furnished so largely the supplies for the nation, was viewed by a great many not merely with indifference, but with real dislike. Jefferson, whose views had more influence than those of any ten other men, still held to his narrow Virginia planter opinion that a national commerce must somehow be an evil, and it was hard for those whose commerce his embargo had ruined to be patient while he rubbed his hands and assured them that they would be much better off without any ships. When the war of 1812 was declared the merchants of Boston and Salem had—as it was estimated by Mr. Isaac P. Davis, in the "Memoirs of Mrs. Quincy"—twenty million dollars' worth of property on the sea and in British ports. The war sacrificed nearly all of it, and they were expected to be grateful. In a letter to the Legislature of New Hampshire, four years before (August, 1808), Jefferson had calmly recommended to the people of that region to retire from the seas and "to provide for themselves (ourselves) those comforts and conveniences of life for which it would be unwise ever to recur to other countries." Moreover, it was argued, the commercial States were almost exclusively the sufferers by the British intrusions upon American vessels, and if they did not think it a case for war, why should it be taken up by the States which were not hurt by it?

Again, the commercial States had yielded to the general government the right of receiving customs duties and of national defense, on the express ground of receiving protection in return. Madison had pledged himself, as he was once reminded in the once famous "Rockingham County (New Hampshire) Address," penned by young Daniel Webster, to give the nation a navy, and it had resulted in Mr. Jefferson's hundred and fifty little gun-boats and some twenty larger vessels. As for the army, it consisted at this time of about three thousand men all told. The ablest men in the President's Cabinet, Gallatin and Pickens, were originally opposed to the war. The only member of that body who had

The invading army was apprised of the defenseless condition of the national capital and the character of the raw troops hastily mustered to protect it. The tempting prize was suggestive of certain victory before

any personal knowledge of military matters was Colonel James Monroe, Secretary of State, and it was subsequently thought that he knew just enough to be in the way. Nevertheless, the war was declared June 18, 1812,—declared reluctantly, hesitatingly, but at last courageously. Five days after the declaration the British "Orders in Council," which had partly caused it, were revoked, but the war went on. In the same autumn Madison was re-elected President, receiving one hundred and twenty-eight electoral votes against eighty-nine for De Witt Clinton, Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, being chosen Vice-President. A sufficient popular verdict was thus given, and the war was continued. In its early period much went wrong. British and Indians ravaged the northwestern frontier, General Hull invaded Canada in vain, and finally surrendered Detroit, August 15, 1812, in a way long considered pusillanimous, but now in some degree pardoned by public sentiment. He was condemned by court-martial, and sentenced to be shot, but was pardoned because of his Revolutionary services, and much has since been written in his vindication. To the surprise of every one, it was upon the sea, not the land, that the United States proved eminently successful, and the victory of the "Constitution" over the "Guerrière" was the first of a long line of triumphs. The number of British war vessels captured during the three years of the war was fifty-six, with eight hundred and eighty cannon; the number of American war vessels, twenty-five, with three hundred and fifty guns; and there were, besides these, thousands of merchant vessels taken on both sides by privateers. But these mere statistics tell nothing of the excitement of those picturesque victories which so long thrilled the heart of every American school-boy with the conviction that this nation was the peer of the proudest upon the seas. Yet the worst predictions of the Federalists did not exaggerate the injury done by the war to American commerce, and the highest expectations of the other party did no more than justice to the national prestige gained by the success of the American navy.

It is fairly to be remembered to the credit of the Federalists, however, that but for their urgent appeals there would have been no navy, and that it was created by setting aside all Mr. Jefferson's pet theories of sea defense. The Federalists could justly urge, also, that the merchant service was the only nursery of seamen, and that with its destruction the race of American sailors would die out,—a prediction which the present day has almost seen fulfilled. But for the time being the glory of the American navy was secure; and even the sea-fights hardly equalled the fame of Perry's victory on Lake Erie, immortalized by two phrases, Lawrence's "Don't give up the ship," which Perry bore upon his flag, and Perry's own brief dispatch, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." Side by side with this came Harrison's land victories over the Indians and English in the Northwest. Tecumseh, who held the rank of brigadier-general in the British army, had, with the aid of his brother, "the Prophet," united all the Indian tribes in a league. His power was broken by Harrison in the battle of Tippecanoe (November 7, 1811), and finally destroyed in that of the Thames, in Canada (October 5, 1813,) where Tecumseh fell. But the war from the first yielded few glories to either side by land. The Americans were still a nation of woodsmen and sharpshooters, but they had lost the art of war, and they had against them the veterans of Wellington and men who boasted,—to Mrs. Peter, of Washington,—that they had not slept under a roof for seven years. Even with such men the raid on the city of Washington by General Ross was a bold thing,—to march with four thousand men sixty miles into an enemy's country, burn its capitol and retreat. Had the Americans renewed the tactics of Concord and Lexington, and fought from behind trees and under cover of brick walls, the British commander's losses might have been frightful; but to risk a pitched battle was to leave themselves helpless when defeated. The utter rout of the Americans at Bladensburg left Washington to fall like a ripe apple into the hands of General Ross. The accounts are still somewhat confused, but the British statement is that, before entering the city, General Ross sent in a flag of truce, meaning to levy a contribution, as from a conquered town, and the flag of truce being fired upon the destruction of the town followed. Washington had then less than a thousand houses. The British troops set fire to the unfinished capitol with the library of Congress, to the treasury buildings, the arsenal, and a few private dwellings. At the President's house—according to their own story, since doubted—they found dinner ready, devoured it, and then set the house on fire.

the advance of the veteran force of General Ross, and the fleet was therefore hastened up the Potomac River to within easy marching distance of Washington City, where five thousand troops were disembarked and rapidly marched to the attack. Commodore Barney

Mr. Madison sent a messenger to his wife to bid her flee. She wrote to her sister ere going: "Our kind friend, Mr. Carroll, has come to hasten my departure, and is in a very bad humor with me because I insist on waiting till the large picture of General Washington is secured and it requires to be unscrewed from the wall." She finally secured it, and went off in her carriage with her sister, Mrs. Cutts, bearing the original parchment of the Declaration of Independence, which also owes its safety to her. The Federalist papers made plenty of fun of her retreat, and Mr. Lossing has preserved a fragment of one of their ballads, in which she says to the President, in the style of John Gilpin,—

"Sister Cutts and Cutts and I,
And Cutts's children three,
Shall in the coach, and you shall ride
On horseback after we."

But, on the whole, the lady of the Presidential "palace" carried off more laurels from Washington than most American men. The news of the burning of Washington was variously received in England. The *British Annual Register* called it a "return to the times of barbarism," and the *London Times* saw in it, on the contrary, the disappearance of the American republic, which it called by the withering name of an "association." "That ill-organized association is on the eve of dissolution, and the world is speedily to be delivered of the mischievous example of the existence of a government founded on democratic rebellion." But the burning had, on the contrary, just the opposite effect from this. After Washington had fallen Baltimore seemed an easy prey. But there was a great rising of the people; the British army was beaten off, the affair turning largely on the gallant defense of Fort McHenry by Colonel George Armistead, and General Ross was killed. It was at this time that Key's lyric, "The Star-spangled Banner," was written, the author being detained on board the British ship "Minden," during the bombardment. Before this there had been various depredations and skirmishes along the coast of Maine, and a courageous repulse of the British at Stonington, Conn. Afterward came the well-fought battle of Lundy's Lane and the closing victory of New Orleans, fought after the treaty of peace had been actually signed, and unexpectedly leaving the final laurels of the war in the hands of the Americans.

After this battle an English officer visiting the field saw within a few hundred yards "nearly a thousand bodies, all arrayed in British uniforms," and heard from the American officer in command the statement that the American loss had consisted only of eight men killed and fourteen wounded. The loss of the English was nearly twenty-one hundred in killed and wounded, including two general officers. A triumph so overwhelming restored some feeling of military self-respect, sorely needed after the disasters at Washington. "There were," says the Federalist William Sullivan, "splendid processions, bonfires and illuminations, as though the independence of the country had been a second time achieved." Such, indeed, was the feeling, and with due reason. Franklin's war for independence was at an end. The battle took place January 8, 1815, but the treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent on the day before Christmas. The terms agreed upon said not one word about the impressment of British seamen, but the question had been practically settled by the naval successes of the United States; and so great were the rejoicings on the return of peace that even this astounding omission seemed of secondary importance. The verdict of posterity upon the war of 1812 may be said to be this: that there were ample grounds for it and that it completed the work of the Revolution, and yet that it was the immediate product of a few ambitious men whose aims and principles were not really so high as were those of many who opposed the war. The outrageous impressment of American seamen touched a point of national pride, and justly; while the United States submitted to this, it certainly could not be called an independent nation, and the abuse was practically ended by the war, even though the treaty of peace was silent. On the other side the dread entertained of Napoleon by the Federalists was perfectly legitimate; and this, too, time has confirmed. But this peril was really far less pressing than the other; the United States needed more to be liberated from the domineering attitude of England than from the remoter tyranny of Napoleon, and it was therefore necessary to reckon with England first.

was in command of the American flotilla designed for the defense of the capital, and occupied the Potomac River. This means of defense proved wholly inadequate to cope with the powerfully armed fleet of the enemy, and was timely destroyed by the officer in command, who gallantly transferred his force to land, subsequently using several of his cannon with deadly effect against the foe. On the 24th of August the force under General Ross advanced, driving the American troops before them. Between seven and eight thousand militia, under command of General Winder, were in position on the heights of Bladensburg. Commodore Barney had placed his battery on an eminence, from which he opened a deadly fire of shot and shell upon the advance of the British, confidently relying upon the support of the troops under General Winder. The untrained militia fled on both flanks before the steady march and effective volleys of General Ross' troops. The brave seamen and mariners stood by their guns until surrounded, losing heavily in killed and wounded, among the latter being the heroic Barney, who, with his men and guns, was finally compelled to surrender. Their soldierly conduct won for them the admiration of their captors; the private soldiers of the battery were treated with great consideration, and the commodore was paroled on the field of battle by General Ross as a mark of honor for his manly courage. The hasty and ill-advised retreat of General Winder's troops left the capital city an easy prey to the British. The advance of the enemy reached Capitol Hill in the afternoon, and demanded a ransom for the immunity of the government buildings equal to their money value; upon this sum being paid the troops would retire, and no property should be destroyed. Compliance with this demand was impossible.

The civil authorities had hastily fled with the retreating troops, and there was no one present or available who was competent to enter into engagements satisfactory to the officer in command. The torch was applied to the costly edifices of the republic, together with the president's mansion and a considerable number of private dwellings. The navy-yard with its equipments, a large war-frigate in course of construction, and several small vessels were also destroyed. The public archives, library and all the works of art contained in the public buildings were lost in the midnight conflagration. The conduct of the American officers and troops on this occasion has always been declared discreditable, and in some measure invited the unparalleled act of vandalism of the British commander. Had the command of General Winder exhibited but a tithe of the pluck of Barney and his marines, General Ross would have met reverse at Bladensburg, as he did at a later day near Baltimore. The naval force co-operating with General Ross, under Commodore Gorden, took possession of Alexandria on the 29th, and in order to save the city from fire and indiscriminating plunder, the

civil authorities induced the people to give up all supplies demanded by the invaders. A number of vessels lying at anchor at the wharves were seized and loaded with flour, tobacco, cotton, wines and sugars, of which at the time Alexandria was a grand depot, and the whole was carried down the river with the victorious squadron. The success of the invaders on the Potomac hastened further operations of the combined land and naval forces, then in undisputed occupancy of the Chesapeake Bay. The city of Baltimore was the next objective point, having a fine harbor to anchor their fleet, and a rich country west and north of it, from which supplies could be drawn in the event of a permanent occupation, contemplated during the ensuing winter.



UNIFORMED SOLDIER, 1812.

The loss of the capital had thoroughly aroused the country to a sense of danger, and in anticipation of an attack on Baltimore, every possible preparation, with the means at hand, was promptly made for its defense. What was of equal importance, the officers and troops assembled, among them some of those who were present at the assault on Washington, smarting under the severe criticism of the press, the country and indignation of the people, having resolved that there should be no "bloodless retreat" from the city of Baltimore. The American forces amounted to nearly fifteen thousand men, with a full complement of artillery. The command was given to General Smith, of Maryland.

On the 11th of September the enemy, with a squadron of fifty-six vessels and six thousand men, entered the mouth of the Patapsco River, and on the following day landed the attacking force at North

Point, fourteen miles below the city. General Stricker, with three thousand five hundred militia troops, was directed to oppose their advance. This was most effectively done, and it was while General Ross was making a personal reconnoissance, rendered necessary by the stubborn resistance of the Americans, that he was shot through the breast by a rifleman. He fell into the arms of his aide-de-camp, and died in a few minutes. He was succeeded by Colonel Brook, who brought up his reserve, and in turn forced the troops of General Stricker to retire to Washington Mills, a half-mile in advance of the main army. Both armies slept on their arms, and on the 13th the advance on the city began. While engaging the American troops, the enemy waited the attack of the naval force on Fort McHenry, commanded by Major Armistead, with a garrison of one thousand men. A storming-party of twelve hundred men were landed on the night of the 13th, and led to the assault of Fort McHenry. The attack was repulsed with great loss to the enemy, and the land forces were recalled, being pressed to the cover of the fleet by the troops of General Smith.

The whole affair was admirably managed by the officers in command, and the troops, not excepting the militia, exhibited the courage and endurance of veteran soldiers. The whole fleet soon after sailed from the Chesapeake southward, and Baltimore escaped the ruin and desolation suffered by the neighboring city of Washington. The defenders of Baltimore have always been honored by their countrymen, and their memories are held in grateful remembrance to this day. The New England coast was the constant scene of depredations, being more defenseless than that of the Middle States; and, at the same time, operations could be carried on against it with facility, because of its proximity to the Canadian base of supplies. The extreme South was selected as the next point of attack, and to this point all efforts were directed. The Spanish authorities at Pensacola, who had encouraged the Indians in their hostilities since the commencement of the war, now afforded the same encouragement to the English. The ships-of-war were invited to anchor under their forts, storage was furnished for their munitions of war, and English troops encamped in and occupied their fortifications. A profitable trade was opened with New Orleans, and the people were invited by Colonel Nicholls, in a published address, to unite with the English in expelling the Americans from the South. To this new field of peril General Andrew Jackson was assigned to duty. This officer promptly concentrated all his available troops, having been duly apprised of the intended attack upon New Orleans by the British, who were largely reinforced by General Packenham, then concentrating his forces at Bermuda and Jamaica preparatory to the occupation of the mouth of the Mississippi River.

The enemy were confident in their ability to establish themselves in Louisiana. In their preparations

they provided themselves with printing-presses, and brought with them experienced merchants and traders, who were furnished with capital to establish houses for the purchase and shipment of cotton and supplies produced in the great Mississippi Valley. While this great campaign was in progress in the South, opposition to the measures of the administration were growing more intense upon the part of the leading Federalists throughout the Middle and New England States. The opposition focalized in the Hartford Convention, which assembled December 15, 1814,¹ and continued in session for three weeks. Its members sat with closed doors. The administration was at all times anxious to conclude an honorable peace, and commissioners were kept in Europe duly authorized to negotiate a treaty consistent with the preservation of the rights of American citizens. The pacification of Europe, resulting from the overthrow of Napoleon in 1814, and the joy that pervaded all classes of the people, were shared by the rulers, and had a happy influence upon England in inducing that country to relinquish the right of impressment of American citizens. This point gained, the object of the war was practically accomplished, and the commissioners concluded a treaty of peace at Ghent on the 24th day of December, 1814, the same being ratified by the Prince Regent of England on December 27th. The news of this event did not reach this country until the following 11th of February (1815), the treaty being ratified on the 27th of the same month by the President and Senate. It will thus be seen that the great battle of New Orleans, that made General Jackson the hero of the war, was fought and won after the treaty of peace had been concluded with England. Truly, an Atlantic cable and telegraphic communication with the British army and navy in the Gulf at this time would have saved that nation from the humiliation of the most disastrous battle of the war, and thousands of lives would have been preserved for the better service of peace.

The population of Montgomery County at this period of the war was about thirty thousand. The constant apprehension of the enemy's attack upon Philadelphia,² and possible incursions into this and the adjoin-

ing counties of Delaware and Bucks, kept the people in a state of anxiety. Discussions in political and social circles upon the principles involved in the struggle were animated. Democrats warmly espoused the cause as maintained by the administration of James Madison, while the Federalists boldly criticised many of the leading measures of those in authority, and the manner of conducting the war. The Democrats evinced considerable sympathy towards Napoleon, and looked upon his operations against England at that time with favor. On the other hand, the Federalists proclaimed the French Emperor an adventurer, tyrant and a leader dangerous to all forms of government and the peace and stability of society.

The stage was the only means of public travel in those days, only two weekly papers were published in the county, mail facilities were limited, and news from the capital and the remote points of active hostilities found its way to the country post-office with its weekly newspaper once, and, in some favored localities, twice a week. Volunteer and militia troops, organized in the interior and northern counties of the State, and ordered to report at Marcus Hook, passed down our main highways to Philadelphia, followed by long trains of supplies and munitions of war. The same iron-works on the Manatawny and Schuylkill that supplied the American army during the Revolution were busily employed from 1812 to 1815 in furnishing supplies of common shot and shell, while powder mills and establishments for the manufacture and repair of small-arms were operated at many places in the county.

Some few persons are still living who were eyewitnesses to the movements of troops going to and returning from camp at Marcus Hook. The troops spoken of appear to have been militia, dressed in home-spun clothing, and officered by men who seemed to exercise but a limited control while in the line of march. The "stragglers," or that class of men who habitually "fall out by the way," are vividly recalled by an aged friend, who, then a girl twelve years old, lived near the Perkiomen bridge. She says her father, a miller, fed scores while passing, and that sick, bare-footed and weary soldiers were slowly pass-

¹ This convention was composed of members appointed by the Legislatures of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont. Two members from New Hampshire and one from Vermont received their appointment from county conventions.

² "GOV. SIMON SNYDER TO N. B. BOILEAU.

"General Orders.

"HARRISBURG, August 27, 1814.

"TO N. B. BOILEAU, *Aid-de-Camp*: The recent destruction of the capital of the United States, the threatened and probable conflagration of the metropolis of sister States, and the general threatening aspect of affairs warranting the opinion that an attack is meditated by the enemy on the shores of the Delaware, the Governor, to guard against surprise, and to have ready an efficient force of freemen to repel the enemy in case of such an event, orders and directs that the militia generally within the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, Dauphin, Lebanon, Berks, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Northampton and Pike (in addition to those drafted and designated for the service of the United States, under orders of the 22d of July who are already subject to the orders of General Bloomfield) be held in readiness to march, at a

moment's warning, to such place as may be named in subsequent orders that will issue, if the exigencies of our country shall require. The several Brigade Inspectors, within their respective bounds, are commanded to execute promptly this order. The Generals and other officers are urged to assist in the providing of equipments for the men. Those for whom arms cannot be found within the respective brigade bounds will, it is presumed, be furnished by the United States at the place of rendezvous. It is confidently expected that the ardor and love of country which pervade the hearts of Pennsylvanians, at the present alarming crisis, will induce many to form themselves into volunteer corps, and immediately to march for Philadelphia. It is thus a proper spirit, to resist an intolerant foe, will be evinced and many difficulties obviated. The Governor promises himself the satisfaction of meeting there an host nerved with resolution to live free or die in defense of their liberties and their country. He will act with them in any capacity for which his talents shall fit him.

"SIMON SNYDER,

"Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

—*Pennsylvania Archives*, vol. xii.

ing the point for several days after the officers and main body of men had gone by.

"GENERAL ORDERS.

"Fourth Military District Headquarters,

"PHILADELPHIA, September 13, 1814.

"The militia of the counties of Northampton, Pike, Lehigh, Northumberland, Union, Columbia, Luzerne, Susquehanna, Wayne, Bucks, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware who have volunteered their services, and the militia who have been drafted, detailed and organized under the requisition of the President of the United States of the 4th of July last and general orders of the Commander-in-Chief of Pennsylvania of the 22d of the same month, will march with all possible expedition to Marcus Hook, equipped completely for the field. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the militia of Pennsylvania will be pleased to designate the senior officers in the respective counties, and cause their names to be returned to the Adjutant-General of this district.

"JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD,

"Brigadier-General, Commanding Fourth Military District.

"Entered in the Adjutant-General's office.

"WILLIAM DUANE, Adjutant-General."

General and Staff Officers Montgomery County Volunteer Companies, 1812.

Henry Scheetz, major-general, commanding Second Division Pennsylvania Militia; Isaiah Wells, brigadier-general, commanding First Brigade, Second Division Pennsylvania Militia; Christian Snyder, Brigade Inspector, First Brigade, Second Division Pennsylvania Militia; Nathaniel B. Boileau, aide-de-camp to commander-in-chief.

Muster-roll of Captain Jacob Fryer's Company of Montgomery County.

Jacob Fryer, captain; Henry Houck, first lieutenant; Jacob Yost, second lieutenant; John Smith, ensign.

Sergeants.—Jonah Markley, Jacob Bortman, Jacob Wannemaker, Jacob Fryer.

Corporals.—Peter Burger, Peter Yost, John Yost, George Houck.

Trumpeter.—Henry Yost.

Privates.

George Kulp, Samuel Detwiler, Lewis Jones, Abraham Neas, Samuel Esterline, Anthony Bitting, George Fryer, Henry Specht, Frederick Shafer, John Sweesholtz, Abraham Zern, John Smith (tailor), William Burger, Samuel Witman, Jonas Fetser, Henry Beikel, Daniel Houck, Daniel Yost, Leonard Shuler, William Brecht, Jacob Smith, Richard Bitting, Benjamin Smith, Henry Royer, George Mowrer, Henry Seehler, Daniel Ale, Peter Horlocher, David Hart, Peter Foust, Jonas Slounelker (on receipt roll), Frederick Fox, George Burger, Adam Zarn, Jacob Fox, Jacob Huntzberger, John Dutterer, Michael Helbert, Barny Fox, John Small, Conrad Dutterer, Peter Art, Daniel Sheiffy, Jacob Weidenier, John Hoofman, Peter Trace, George Reider, Jacob Wensel, Jacob Zepp, John Gouckler, Daniel Hoff, Henry Long, John Royer.

"A true muster roll of Captain Jacob Fryer's Company of Montgomery County, October 14, 1814.

"JONAH MARKLEY,
"Sergeant."

A true list of Captain Grosscup's company, 1 of the Eighteenth Section of riflemen, commanded by Colonel Thomas Humphreys:

Sergeants.—Edward Thompson, Simon Campbell, William Grosscup, Benjamin Fries.

Corporals.—Jacob Kerper, Joseph McCally, Robert Bayl, John White.

Bugler.—John Gillingier.

Privates.

George Gaffy, George Kupp, Jacob Wack, John Rickler, Isaac Bilger, John Katz, Adam Mink, William Francis, George Heydrick, Joseph

1 "GOVERNOR SIMON SNYDER TO N. B. BOILEAU.

"General Order.

"PHILADELPHIA, September 17, 1814.

"To N. B. BOILEAU, *Aide-de-Camp*: The Pennsylvania volunteers who are now assembled in and near the city of Philadelphia, in pursuance of general orders issued on the 27th of August last, will be organized into battalions and regiments, as follows, to wit: The companies of volunteer riflemen commanded by Captains Robeson, Speer, Grosscup, McClean and Wigton shall form one battalion, and elect one major. The companies commanded by Captains Purdy, Horn, Denkey, Rinker and Ott shall form one battalion, and elect one major; which battalions shall form a regiment, and elect one colonel and one lieutenant-colonel. The companies of volunteer light infantry commanded by Captains Holgate, Mc-

Wigley, Joseph Serber, John Townsman, Thomas Shepherd, Joseph Shepherd, Anthony Shull, Henry Sherner, Peter Dager, John Yost, James H. Welch, John Weant, William Gaffy, Henry Bishing, Isaac Artman, Abram Shafer, George Shafter, Jr., Elijah Gold (from October 1st), Thomas Rhodeilagh, Nathan Keyser (from October 7), John Dager, George Shafer, John Dull, Baber Van Horn, Jacob Dager, Daniel Nail, Charles Francis, John Harris, Amos Thomas, Jacob Hentz, Peter Welch, John Tarrans, Henry Hoffman discharged from camp October 28, 1814.

"I do certify, on honor, that the company commanded by Captain John Grosscup is in the service of the United States, under the command of the general commanding the Fourth military district.

"THOMAS CADWALLADER,

"Brigadier-General Commanding Advance L. B.

"Camp Dupont, November 26, 1814."

Muster-roll of 'Capt. Holgate's company, in the Second Regiment

Pennsylvania Volunteers, infantry, in the service of the State of Pennsylvania for three months, from the 12th day of August last; attached to the First Brigade, Second Division Pennsylvania Militia, at camp, Marcus Hook, commanded by Brigadier-General Samuel Smith, November 29, 1814:

William Holdgate, captain; Levi Evans, lieutenant; John Suplee, ensign. *Sergeants.*—David Wilson, Thomas Davis, Jacob Ulrich, Henry Gillingier. *Corporals.*—Enos Holdgate, Andrew Loudon, George Tippen, William Sloan.

Musicians.—Matthias Haus, William Miller.

Privates.

Andrew Reed, John Cain, Roberts Roberts, George Willson, William Kirk, Robert Matson, Henry Megee, Robert Elliott, Jesse Carver, William Harrison, William Thompson, Benjamin Yates, Samuel Forder, John Mealy, Benjamin Smith, Jacob Linenbough, Henry Earnest, Samuel McCool, Jacob Ramey, Benjamin Ramey, Henry Hallman, Job B. Jones, Charles Brooke, John Evans, Wickard Lovering, Alexander Enoshe Benjamin Levering, Jonathan Matson, William Mcanall, Jacob Peterman, Jesse Childs, Joshua M-Min, William Fryer, John Carr, Peter Davis, William Davy, John Harrison, Jonathan Clemmans, Jesse Cleaver, Thomas Graham, James Whitby, Jacob Lentz, William Lewellyn, George Streper, Joseph Martin, Jonathan Engler, Jacob Shade, John Woolf John Roberts, Lloyd Barr.

"CAMP MARCUS HOOK, November 29, 1814.

"I do hereby certify, upon honor, that the above is a just and true muster-roll of Capt. Holdgate's.

"LOUIS BACHE,

"Colonel Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers."

A correct muster-roll of Captain John Hurst's company of Montgomery Rifle Greens, stationed at Camp Boileau:

John Hurst, captain; M. Zilling, first lieutenant; P. Hoover, second lieutenant; Peter Beam, ensign; Jacob Weber, quartermaster.

Sergeants.—H. R. Brown, H. Smith, William Wanner, Enos Beam.

Corporals.—Thomas Deweese, Jacob Deweese, John Spare, Jacob Homsher. *Bugler.*—David Thomas.

Glatheery, Swenk, Mungesser and Reehle shall form a battalion, and elect a major. The companies of volunteer light infantry commanded by Captains Wersler, Vanarsdalen, Taylor and Grosh shall form a battalion, and elect one major; which battalions shall form a regiment, and elect a colonel and lieutenant-colonel. The captains composing battalions, respectively, shall meet at the City Hospital, between the hours of eleven and one this day, and then and there elect, by ballot, a major, and the regiments of riflemen and light infantry shall, respectively, on the afternoon of this day, between the hours of two and five, meet at the same place and elect, by ballot, one colonel and one lieutenant-colonel for each regiment. The elections, respectively, shall be conducted and certified by two judges, who shall be designated to preside at the election of majors by the captains belonging to the proper battalion, and for conducting and certifying the regimental elections. The captains of each battalion shall appoint one judge for their proper regiment, who shall, for their respective battalion and regiment, as the case may be, so soon as practicable after the elections are closed, make out returns and transmit them to the Governor, that commissions may issue. Captain Holbert and Captain Creigh's companies of infantry shall, until further orders, be attached to the regiment of infantry.

"SIMON SNYDER,

"Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

Privates.

James Glen, Daniel Heller, Samuel Deets, John Wanner, Jacob Deerzy, James Thompson, John Triple, John Seybolt, John Owen, Enoch Miller, James Stilwell, Michael Arney, Mark Bourc, John Snyder, William Hurst, Benjamin Wentz, Robert Ingham, John Davis, Jesse Weber, James McKinney, Jacob Weber (Worcester), Benjamin Johnson, Abram Stong.

"We do certify, on honor, that the within roll exhibits a true state of company commanded by Capt. John Hurst, and that the remarks set opposite the men's names are accurate and just.

"JOHN HURST, *Captain.*

"THOMAS HUMPHREY, *Colonel First R. P. V. R.*

"Camp Dupont, Nov. 24, 1814."

A complete muster-roll for the Second (Captain McGlathrie's) company of the Second Regiment, volunteer light infantry, under the command of Colonel Louis Bache, under the order of the commander-in-chief of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of August 27, 1814, and attached to the First Brigade, Second Division, Pennsylvania Militia.

William McGlathrine, captain; John Bisson, first lieutenant; John Wanner, second lieutenant; George Bisbing, ensign.

Sergeants.—John Jamison, John Hauss, Richard Osborne, Nathan Lewis.

Corporals.—John Bachman, Job Lowry, Jesse Colson, Abraham Lutz, John Kline, drummer; Jacob Weaver, fifer.

Privates.

Samuel McGlathrie, Paul Custard, William Buck, Adam Doem, John Dyer, Philip Spear, John Roberts, Henry Deem, David Roberts, John Pluck, John Bacher (or Baker), Jacob Baker, Henry Garney (or Carney), William R. Bisson, William Barton, Samuel Morris, Benjamin Boyer, Jacob Levering, Jacob Zerpass, Owen Thomas, Isaac Painter, George Pluck, Henry Dyer, Jacob Shearer, Nicholas Gerhard, John Beritt (or Barret), Joseph Hendricks, John Martin.

"I do hereby certify, upon honor, that the above is a correct muster-roll of Capt. McGlathrie's company, this 27th day of November, 1814.

"JOHN WANNER, *Second Lieutenant.*

"LOUIS BACHE, *Col. Second Regiment Penna. Vol. Light Infantry.*"

Muster-roll of Capt. Joseph Sands' company of the riflemen of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania:

Joseph Sands, captain; James Sands, first lieutenant; Samuel Rodearmel, second lieutenant; John Piiger, ensign; Jacob Rhoads, quartermaster.

Sergeants.—Richard Perry, John Lessig, William Rafesneider, Michael Niman.

Musician.—William Sands.

Privates.

Abraham Zimmerman, John Wardman, John Albright, Jacob Stroman, John Leavengood, George Grove, Joseph Rafesneider, John Weasner, John Grove, David Yocom, John Beachtel, Andrew Kean, Solomon Miesmer, Charles Geiger, Samuel Ruth, Samuel Yeager, Joseph Leavengood, Jacob Fritz, Bartholomew Wamback, William Niman, Martin Manger, Joseph Shaner, Thomas Conrad, Henry Keyser, Henry Weasner, George Ritemire, George Bowman, Abraham Geyer, Jacob Specht, Henry Smith, Richard Davis.

"We do certify, on honor, that this roll exhibits a true state of the company commanded by Capt. Joseph Sands, and that the remarks set opposite their names are accurate and just.

"JAMES SANDS, *Lieutenant Commanding.*

"THOMAS HUMPHREY *Colonel First Regiment P. V. R.*"

A true list of Capt. Magill's company of the Sixteenth Section of riflemen, commanded by Colonel Thomas Humphrey:

Sergeants.—James Robinson, Isaac Stelle, Arcturus Todd, Joseph Mathew.

Corporals.—David Evans, Benjamin Robison, William Harrah, John Heath.

Privates.

Jonathan Wood, Gooden G. Hall, William Marshal, Jesse Lacy, Morgan N. Thomas William Thomas, Job Simpson, Joseph Anderson, Christian Fritsinger, Benjamin Hare, Christian Ruth, Mark Tanner, Jacob Friece, Benjamin James, Joseph Friece, Daniel McIntosh, Nicholas Ciesler, William McGookin, John Dennison, John Doyle, Joseph Higgins, Anthony Rich, John Everitt, John Williams, Samuel Hubbert, Robert Barclay, William Ditterline, David Evans, Jr., Andrew Kirkpatrick, Sem. Moyres, Paul Bruner, Isaac Dunlap, Conrad Shewer, Nathan

McKinstry, Septimus Harrah, Alexander Watt, Joseph Engles, Philip Trapsbour, Samuel Hughes, John Whittingham, Ephraim Lewis, Benjamin S. Mann, Isaac B. Medara, William E. Patterson, John Morris, Samuel Smith, John McKinney, John W. Stover, William Dennison, Daniel Markley, David Fell, James Picker, John Lowdislager, John Toy, Robert Roberts, Samuel Horn, William Horn, John P. Daniels, Joseph Hunter, Robert Patterson.

"I do certify that the above list is a true statement, on honor, this 13th day of November, 1814.

"WILLIAM MCGILL, *Captain.*

"THOMAS HUMPHREY, *Colonel First Regiment Pa. Vol.*"

A true list of Captain McLean's company of the Eighteenth Section of riflemen, commanded by Colonel Thomas Humphrey:

Sergeants.—David Marple, John C. Stackhouse, John F. Shreeder.

Corporals.—Joseph Cadwallader, Cyrus Lukens, Benjamin Barnes, William Search.

Privates.

John Laird, Abraham Haselet, Jesse Barnes, John Leech, Jacob Barnes, Abel Fitzwater, James Rice, John Grub, John Warner, Clement Barnes, William Sutch, Daniel Shelnire, Haselet Dunlap, Robert Barnes, Thomas Roberts, James Virtue, William Grace, Henry Sandman, John Baner (or Beans), Thomas Hughes, George Hobensack, David Terry, Philip Yerkes, Aner (or Abner) Milnor, Judah Columbus, Jesse Banes (or Beans), David Yerkes, Thomas Fisher, Simon Snyder, David Willard, David Yerkis, William Sandman, Jonathan Guy, David Lloyd, Joseph Leech, Benner Butcher, William Beale, Amos Dungan, Elias Y. Marple, Isaac Cadwallader, John P. Roberts.

Isaac Cadwallader, second sergeant, promoted to a quartermaster-sergeant on the 4th inst.

"I do certify that the above is a true statement, on honor, the thirtieth day of November, 1814.

"J. T. DAVIS, *Lieutenant.*"

"THOMAS HUMPHREY, *Colonel First Regiment P. V. R.*"

A true list of Captain James Robinson's company of the Eighteenth Section of riflemen, commanded by Colonel Thomas Humphrey:

Sergeants.—Samuel Ladds, John Boggs, Samuel Maires, George McClelland.

Corporals.—Andrew Kettler, Philip Koplin, John Harner, Abraham Gregory.

Bugler.—Jesse Zaine.

Privates.

Charles Vandike, Francis Mather, Robert Carr, John Brough, John Hesson, Henry Dewese, Peter Raizer, Nathan Sturges, John Keesey, David Keesey, William Teaney, Abraham Jones, Levi Williams, David Daniels, William Kid, Samuel Keyser, Frederick Nuss, Joseph Tyson, William Keesey, Peter Betson, Philip Peters, Joseph Beard, John Beard, Joseph McClelland, John Hiltner, John Porter, William Crawford, Samuel Gilkey, William Griffith, William Hiltner, Nathan McCalla, Michael Byrne, Henry Katz, Jeremiah Fogerty, Thomas Cleaver, John Neill, John Llewellyn, John Reed, Jacob Keesey, Peter Streaper, George Painter, Zachariah Davis, Frederick Clay, John Stroud, John Fisher, William Mathers, John Goulday, David Schrack, William Bean, John Saylor, John Walker, Edward McNabb, John Neill, David Rees, Ralph Walker, Thomas Whitenan, Isaac Tyson, Israel Jones, John Kinsey, Hezekiah Newcomb, Aaron Raizer, Jonathan Moore, Abraham Tyson, Isaac Melnor, Arthur Currin, Francis Hughes, Jesse Keesey, Mathew Neiley, John Miller, George Foster, Levi Roberts, Jacob Zieber, Conrad Lyde (or Leidy), Philip Lyde (or Leidy), John Conrad, Jacob Walker, John Royer, William Kittler, John Hipple, John Boggs, John Vanforsen, Benjamin Thompson, John Mitchell, Zopher Smith, Nathan F. Zaine, John Boyer, Jacob Dewese, Robert Patterson.

"I do certify that the above list is a true statement, on honor, the 13th day of November 1814.

"JAMES ROBINSON, *Captain.*

"THOS. HUMPHREYS, *Colonel First Regiment P. V. R.*"

A correct muster-roll of Captain George Sensenderfer's company¹ of Montgomery Rifle Greens, stationed at Camp Boileau:

George Sensenderfer, captain; Henry Schneider, first lieutenant; George Borkert, second lieutenant; Michael Stodit, ensign.

¹ "GENERAL ORDERS.

"PHILADELPHIA, September 28, 1814.

"To JOHN M. HYNEMAN, Esq., *Adjutant-General*: You will immediately make known to Captains Jacob Tryer, John Sands, Jesse Weber and George Sensenderfer, commanding volunteer companies of riflemen from Montgomery County, and to Captain George Hees, commanding a com-

Sergeants.—Jacob Smith, Dieter Bucher, Daniel Smith, George Smith.
Corporals.—Daniel Stitzer, Jacob Sasaman, John Gilbert, Mathias Gilbert.

Privates.

George Smith, John Yorgy, Jacob Gilbert, Peter Herpst, John Wiehn, Henry Linsenbiger, Jacob Reifsnider, Conrad Drease, George Dengler, Anthony Gilbert, John Yerger, John Decker, John Drase, John Herpst, Mareks Yerger, Peter Decker, Isaac Yerger, John Kepner, Lewis Linsenbiger, Daniel Swinehard, David Swinehard, Mathias Yorgy, Conrad Reigner, John Wise, Peter Hauberger, Samuel Beydennan, John Frederick, Michael Kortz, John Erb.

"We do certify, on honor, that the within roll exhibits a true state of the company commanded by Captain George SENDERFER, and that the remarks set opposite the men's names are accurate and just.

"GEORGE SENDERFER, Captain.

"THOS. HUMPHREY, Colonel First R. P. V. R."

List of non commissioned officers and privates in the Third Company, commanded by Captain Jacob Wentz, of the Fifty-Second Regiment, First Brigade, Second Division Pennsylvania Militia, now encamped at Marcus Hook, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Conrad Krickbaum:

Sergeants.—William Choyce, George Ellicott, Isaac B. Kimble, Jacob Snyder, Abel Morris.

Corporals.—Abraham Gunsinhouse, David Williams, Jacob Slack, Joseph Ashton.

Privates.

Henry Wilson, Charles Hammer, William Burney, Jacob Deddier, James Dyer, Joseph Rynear, Jacob Brand, Jacob Engle, John Bisbing, Samuel Yerkes, Jesse Ramsey, Edward McCoon, Jesse Donley, John Barnes, Andrew Kreer, Israel Gilbert, Gilbert Walton, George S. Yerkes, John Cooker, Jacob Cammel, John Henry, Henry Foust, Michael Hurlougher, George Shade, George Reed, Philip Daywalt, George Jacob, Jacob Crouse, Daniel Bry, Israel Thomas, Elon Carmon, William Linn, John Henry, Henry Miller, Jesse Johnston, Richard Drake, William Johnston, John Harr, John Trexler, Elias Gilkeson, John Washborn, Jacob Redheifer, John Getman, Samuel Wright, Abner Cope, Philip Smith, John Kreer, James Wentz, Jacob Daring, John Stetler, Isaac Root, John Sherer, Samuel Thatcher, Francis Tomlinson, John Reed, Samuel Lessig, Joseph Ettinger, John Bighoard, George Sholler, David Wambold, Edward Sweeny, Tobias Shull, Jesse Gilbert, Thomas West, Jacob Smith, Christian Burns, John Forker, John Weeks, William Roberts, Benjamin Yerkes, Henry Kreer, William Mann, Samuel Davis, Andrew Roberts, Charles Search, Benjamin Yerkes, Jr., Jacob Larkins, Elias Harsh, John Whitman, John Haring, Peter Kolb, Matthias Showeck, John Morty, Henry Zeiber, Conrad Bender, Christian Long, James Kelly, Benjamin Valentine, Henry Grub (entered into service October 8th), Edward Carson, Jacob Land.

"I certify upon honor that the foregoing is a correct list of non-commissioned officers and privates under my command.

"JACOB WENTZ, Captain."

"I certify, upon honor, that this muster-roll exhibits a true statement of a company of the Montgomery County militia, of the State of Pennsylvania, now in the service of the United States. The remarks set opposite the names of the men are accurate and just. I believe the annexed to be a correct muster and pay-roll.

"EDWARD JOHNSON, First Lieutenant."

"CONRAD KRICKBAUM, Lieutenant-Colonel."

"I certify that the company commanded by Captain Jacob Wentz is in the service of the United States, under orders of the general commanding the Fourth Military District.

"SAMUEL SMITH, Brigadier-General."

"Camp Marcus Hook."

"PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1814.

"Sir: Your letter of the twenty-sixth ult. was this day received. There are in and near this city, in the counties of Philadelphia and Chester, a considerable number of companies of cavalry, completely equipped,

pany from Northampton County, that their several companies are to form a battalion, to be attached until further orders to the regiment commanded by Colonel Thomas Humphrey, and that this afternoon, between the hours of four and six o'clock, the officers and privates composing said battalion are to meet at the new prison, and elect one major to command the same. The commanding officers of the said companies to select two competent judges to preside at the election, and make return thereof to the governor, that a commission may issue accordingly.

"N. B. BOILEAU, Aid-de-Camp."

"SIMON SNYDER.

and extremely anxious to be called into service. They all (like your company) have orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. Your patriotism is much applauded, and deservedly so; but under existing circumstances, it is still thought most advisable that you shall not march for this place before you receive special orders. Tents and other equipments for the field cannot be procured suddenly. It would give the Governor much pleasure to see your company march as infantry for the defense of this important section of the State. In that capacity you could render much more important service. Impelled, as was your company, from pure patriotism to offer their services, the Governor entertains no doubt they will be willing to render it in any way likely to prove most efficient. You will find an answer to your enquiries relative to the right of admission from one corps to another in the fifteenth section of the militia law of this Commonwealth, passed the twenty-eighth day of March, 1814.

"N. B. BOILEAU, Secretary."

[This letter is supposed to have been written to the commanding officer of the First Troop of Montgomery County.]

Montgomery County Troops Serving in the Philadelphia Riots of 1844.—The following is the official roster of field, staff, line officers and enlisted men called into the service of the State from Montgomery County who served during the riots in Philadelphia, or were on their way to "headquarters," under the proclamation of the Governor of the commonwealth and commander-in-chief, in the year 1844.

The citizen soldiers of Montgomery County responded promptly to the call of the Governor when the strong arm of the commonwealth was required to repress the lawless spirit that rendered the civil authorities and the city of Philadelphia powerless in the summer of 1844. The fire and smoke of burning churches and adjoining buildings in the alarmed city could be plainly seen from the hills in our county, and many of the living still remember the sense of fear that was felt in all the towns in the Schuylkill Valley. The military moved promptly to the scene of danger, and by their presence, discipline, courage and good conduct soon restored order and confidence in the city and surrounding country. The record of their public service is a part of the history of Montgomery County.

First Troop of Montgomery County Calvary.—

The precise date when this volunteer company was organized cannot now be definitely determined, as there are no books or papers now in existence (as far as the writer knows) which would fix its organization. We, therefore, have to resort to the oldest inhabitants now living to get what we can from them with regard to its early history, and from information received we conclude that it was organized shortly after the war of 1812,¹ and may have been in existence even prior to that time. There is yet living a citizen who became a member in the year 1835, whose father had been a member many years before that, so that we may safely conclude that the time before mentioned is about correct. The troop was then under

¹ The Montgomery Troop of Light Horse, commanded by Captain James Morris, Esq., paraded in the Grand Federal Procession, Philadelphia, July 4, 1788. (Scharf and Westcott "Philadelphia History," vol. i. p. 448.) This is believed by many to be the organization subsequently known as the "First Troop of Montgomery County."—Ed.

the command of Captain John Mattheys of Norriton township, who was afterwards elected to the State Senate. It was known by the name of the First Democratic Troop of Montgomery County, and numbered about one hundred members. The uniform then was as follows: Black leather cap covered with bearskin, with a buck-tail on the right side; navy blue coatee, with scarlet breast facing, three rows of round silver-plated buttons about the size of a musket ball, one row in the centre and the other two on the outer edge of the scarlet facing, which was circular in form, silver braid around the collar; navy blue pantaloons with scarlet stripe one and one-fourth inches wide down the outerseam, black cravat, long boots, silver-plated spurs, white buckskin sword-belt, which passed over the right shoulder, extending down to the left side, with silver-plated hooks by which the sword was attached, silver-plated medal in front, bearing upon its face the device of a mounted trooper, and buckskin gauntlets. The horse equipments consisted of a double bridle, with silver-plated curb and snaffle-bits, breast-strap with silver-plated breast-plate the shape of a heart; saddle, plated stirrups, blue saddle-cover, covering the saddle and extending as far back as the hips of the horse, with a stripe of red cloth one and a half inches wide around the outer edge. The cost of this uniform and horse equipments at the time the writer became a member (1841) was about one hundred dollars; the sword and pistol holsters and other accoutrements were furnished by the State.

This troop outranked all other military organizations of the county. It may be proper to state in this connection that there was another military organization, known as the Second Troop of Montgomery County, having about the same number of members, but differing from the First Troop in politics. Notwithstanding this difference, a general good feeling existed between them. They formed themselves into a battalion and each company endeavored to excel the other in drill and military deportment. After the resignation of Captain John Mattheys, Jacob Scheetz, son of General Henry Scheetz, of Whitemarsh township, was elected captain. How many years he continued in command is not known. Next in command was William Z. Mattheys, son of the former Captain John Mattheys, who was a brilliant officer, and the troop was in a high state of drill while under his command, which continued until about 1839. Then Robert Pollard was elected captain, but only served one year, when Dr. John A. Martin (who had been surgeon of the troop) was elected captain; Adam Hurst, first lieutenant; Henry G. Hart, second lieutenant; David Z. Mattheys, first orderly sergeant. The troop then numbered about seventy-five members, and there was a general attendance at every meeting for drill. They had a high regard for their captain, and he in turn took pride in teaching them the tactics and discipline of a

soldier. There were some changes made in the membership: old members who had served as volunteers the required time according to the militia laws of the State would retire from the service and young men would fill their places, thus keeping the company up to the standard it had held for so many years. In the month of July, 1844, a serious riot broke out in the city of Philadelphia, which was beyond the control of the police force of the city, and the mayor called upon the Governor of the State for troops to quell the riot.

The first to reach the scene was a company from Germantown, who were badly handled by the rioters on Sunday night, some being killed and many wounded. On Monday, about noon, Captain Martin received orders from the Governor to proceed with the troop to the city, and, although the members lived scattered over the middle and lower section of the county, by eight o'clock of the same evening nearly every member reported for duty (many of them, being farmers, had to leave their crops unharvested). At one o'clock the next morning they commenced their march for the city, arriving at the outskirts about daybreak. Many of the rougher classes shouted at them as they passed on to the headquarters of General Patterson, who was in command of all the military, his headquarters being in the Girard Bank, on Third Street, near Dock. The troop was ordered to quarters at Douglass' Hotel, on Sixth Street, and were ordered to report at headquarters three times each day,—at nine in the morning, two in the afternoon and seven in the evening. They stood in line in front of the bank in the scorching sun of July, with the privilege of dismounting and standing by their horses, as it was expected every hour that an attack would be made at some point by the rioters. This routine of duty continued from Tuesday until Saturday night, when it was thought there would be no further disturbance of the peace. The troop was, therefore, at five o'clock dismissed to await further orders, but was not required to report at seven, as had been the custom. Consequently the members availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing something of the city, and were scattered about at different places. But about eight o'clock an officer from headquarters rode with orders to mount immediately and report to General Patterson, as there was an attack made at the Moyamensing Prison to release some of the prisoners. The alarm spread all over the city, and there was a rally for boots and saddles and mount, and in a very short time every member was in his place ready for service. As the troop reached Third Street they found the street packed with people in front of General Patterson's headquarters and extending up and down several squares. The sentinels in front of the bank were unable to keep the crowd back, but as the column pressed on, the people gave way, and a passage was cleared in front of the bank and the crowd began to diminish.

The next order was that the First Troop, together with Captain Archambault's troop from Bucks County, should proceed to the prison to ascertain the state of affairs there. When the prison was reached, some of the officers rode forward and found that it was a false alarm. The troops returned to headquarters and reported all quiet. They were then dismissed for the night, and, as there was no further outbreak, all were discharged on the following Tuesday and returned to their homes. At the commencement of the Mexican war Captain Martin proposed to offer the services of the troop to the government, but a number of members refused to accede to the proposition. Many withdrew, and shortly after Dr. Martin resigned and went to California. Lieutenant Hurst was elected captain, but the membership declined very much and was on the eve of disbanding when Dr. Martin returned from California. There was a proposition to re-elect him, when Captain Hurst withdrew altogether from the troop, which was then reorganized by the election of Dr. J. A. Martin, captain; H. C. Hoover, first lieutenant; and Jacob Hoover, second lieutenant. The uniform was also changed to the following: Beaver cap ornamented with horsehair plume and eagle in front, buff cord and tassels; blue coat, with buff collar, cuffs and skirt facings, oval buttons (yellow); sky-blue pantaloons, with a buff stripe down the outer seam one and one-fourth inches wide, black cravat, long boots, yellow spurs and white sword-belt with plate in front. The horse equipments were similar to the former, except yellow mounting was used instead of silver-plated. Many of the old members refused to equip themselves in the new uniform, but the ranks were soon filled by new members without regard to politics, as the Second Troop had disbanded, and, according to the fourth article of the constitution adopted, any white male person of good moral character between the ages of eighteen and forty-five would be eligible to membership, but must receive the vote of two-thirds of the members present at the meeting when proposed, provided a majority of the members be present at such meeting. The members were nearly equally divided politically, and the same military deportment characterized the membership which had always heretofore made it respected wherever it paraded.

Charles Thomson Jones, of Roxborough, captain of the Roxborough troop, extended an invitation to the First Troop of Montgomery County to participate in the unveiling of the monument erected in the Leverington Cemetery in memory of Virginia soldiers of the Revolutionary war who were surprised and bayoneted while asleep by a squad of British soldiers sent by a Tory. The troop accepted the invitation and participated in the ceremonies. General Patterson and several other prominent military men were present.

At the opening of hostilities of the civil war a meeting was ordered by the captain, and the question of

offering the services of the troop was discussed. Several of the members concluded that it was impossible for them to leave their families and farms (and it was composed largely of farmers), and when the vote was taken it was a tie. It is but proper to state in this connection that this was not a party vote, but each member voted as he viewed his own private circumstances, and although the troop did not go as then organized, many of the single men volunteered in other companies and several lost their lives on battlefields. Owing to the continuation of the war and the members enlisting in other military organizations, the troop disbanded after an existence of about fifty years.

FIRST TROOP MONTGOMERY COUNTY CAVALRY.

John A. Martin, captain; Adam Hurst, second lieutenant.

Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates.

William Bickins, Henry Baker, James Burnside, Samuel Beyer, Richard Bickins, George Burkheimer, Samuel Beideman, Joseph Bruner, Jesse Bean, Joseph Cleaver, Henry Culp, Levi Cope, Philip Custer, George Cowden, Lemuel Eastburn, Amos Erb, Bennet Fulmer, Allen Fleck, Philip S. Gerheard, Peter Gilbert, Franklin Gouldy, Joseph Hague, Daniel S. Heist, Jacob Highly, James Highly, Jacob Hallman, Hiram C. Hoover, Jacob Hoover, Andrew Hart, George Hoof, Jacob Hurst, David Lukens, William Logan, Samuel Lightcap, David Z. Matheys, William Martin, Charles Newman, Elwood Norney, Isaiah Richards, George Senderfer, Conrad Shive, William Teany, John Walker, George H. Wentz.

SECOND TROOP MONTGOMERY COUNTY CAVALRY.

Richard A. Edey, captain; Henry S. Hitner, first lieutenant; John Wentz, second lieutenant.

Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates.

John Foulke, surgeon; Charles T. Rogers, cornet; Abram Weaver, first sergeant; John I. Kersey, quartermaster; William H. Cress, trumpeter.

Isaac Bell, George W. Bisbing, Lephemia Bolton, Moulton C. R. Dager, Mark Dehaven, Allen Dunehower, William H. Eder, Henry Edey, Andrew Famous, George Famous, Charles Fisher, George W. Fisher, Jeremiah Freas, Walton Freas, William Fratt, Alexander Fulton, William Gilmore, Charles Hallowell, George B. Hampton, Stacey Haines, George W. Henderson, William Hiltner, Jacob Hinkle, Septimus W. Jones, John P. Knapp, David Livergood, William M. Lukens, Isaac Markley, William Michener, Edward Preston, Ross Rambo, Reuben Y. Ramsey, Edward Rhine, Anderson Stewart, Charles Stewart, Mark Supplee, George W. Supplee, Thomas Tomlinson, Washington Ulrich, Charles Weak, Abram Wentz, Thomas H. Wentz, Mordecai Dehaven.

UNION GREY ARTILLERISTS.

Nicholas K. Shoemaker, (commanding), first lieutenant; George Lower, Solomon Katz, second lieutenants.

Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates.

Samuel H. Aiman, Charles Aiman, Samuel Armstrong, Robert Arthur, John Bickel, Jacob Bisbing, Joshua Copelberger, Charles Donat, Christian Donat, Robert Francis, Charles Gerhart, Eli Hoover, Adam Hoffman, Stephen Haley, William Knipe, Joseph Kline, Christopher Keyser, Daniel Keyser, Edward Lower, Christopher Lower, Henry Lower, Joseph Mengesser, John Peterman, Edmund Stout, Peter Stott, Joseph Simmons, Charles Shaffer, Jonathan Shaffer, John Shaffer, Christopher Smith, Samuel Van Winkle.

THE FIRST NATIONAL DRAGOONS.

Daniel Fry, captain; Theodore Garber, first lieutenant; Dr. William B. Hahn, surgeon.

Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates.

Abraham W. Beard, first sergeant; Frederick M. Graff, quartermaster-sergeant; Uriah Grubb, cornet; Henry Kline, musician; John H. Ashenfelter, Frederick Emery, Peter Fry, William S. Gilbert, John Razor, Ephraim A. Schwenk, Jacob Walt, Frederick Weideroder, Adam Yerger, William Evans, William Fisher, Rudolph Mauck, George Swell, Charles D. Smith, Charles Williams, John Wismer.

NEW HANOVER ARTILLERISTS.

Frederick Brendlinger, captain; Solomon Stetler, first lieutenant; Solomon Brendlinger, second lieutenant.

Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates.

Peter Y. Brendlinger, James Harbet, Benjamin Bushong, Jacob Feather, Samuel Mower, Daniel Polsgrove, Jacob Binder, George Dengler, Henry Decker, Deller Bushong, Henry Newman, George Miller, Solomon Kurtz, Isaac Saylor, Aaron Polsgrove, John Stichler, Philip Koons, Francis Garber, Thomas Stichler, Joseph Christman, William Egolf.

GOSCHENHOPPEN GRAYS.

Henry H. Dotts, captain; Martin Mager, first lieutenant; Samuel Welker, second lieutenant.

Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates.

Daniel Urfer, Jonathan Gerg, Henry Mock, William Graber, John Hersch, Jonathan Roeder, Reuben Gerg, John Mock, Charles Nuss, Matthias Rummel, John P. Reifsnyder, John Dotts, Ezra Brey, Jesse Gerg, Jesse Pannebecker, William Hersch, Joseph Hersch, Jacob Hoffman, Edward Styer, George Seasholtz, William Sell, George Erb.

[In this return the name of Jonathan Roeder is returned as having served as a private. The services were performed by—Stahler, as will appear by the muster-roll made at the time of service. The reason for returning the name of Roeder is that he is a member of the company, and employed Stahler, who is not a member, as a substitute to serve for him, and the transaction being between themselves, the company recognized only Roeder; his name is returned for the compensation.]

WASHINGTON GRAY ARTILLERISTS.

Jesse B. Davis, captain; David Trucksess, first lieutenant.

Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates.

Andrew Allebough, Adam Ashenfelter, John M. Bean, Jacob Burkimer, John Coulston, Cephas Davis, Albert Dehaven, Theophilus Deweese, Peter Fry, Abraham Foust, Henry W. Foust, Jacob Gotwals, William Gillis, Daniel Greeb, David Gouldy, Joseph Keel, James McBride, John Nungesser, George Niblo, Philip Peters, John Richardson, William Roberts, William Royer, Joseph Reese, William B. Shupe, Thomas Snyder, Francis A. Sperry, Bernard Streep, William Smith, Henry Somers, William Wise, Peter Wagoner, Ezekiel Williams, Lewis Ulman.

MONTGOMERY GUARDS.

Henry Freedley, captain; Thomas W. Potts, first lieutenant; William B. Hahn, second lieutenant.

Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates.

Ellis Aker, John Carl, Frederick Conrad, Isaiah W. Davis, John Erby, Joseph Fulforth, Samuel Groff, Frederick Haas, Thomas Hastin, Spencer Hutnot, Luther Kennedy, John Keeler, George Keen, Philip S. Kirk, John K. Major, James Moyer, Edward Magee, James Mendenhall, Jacob Murry, Jonathan Poutzler, Benedict D. Potts, William Rapine, James W. Schrack, John Shanor, Lewis Sickel, Florence Sullivan, I. Lewis Worrell.

SUMNEYTOWN ARTILLERISTS.

John D. Apple, captain; Jesse Fenstermacher, second lieutenant.

Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates.

Jacob Gilbert, George Gaugler, William Gilbert, Daniel Hefner, Charles Hersh, Henry Hersh, John Hummel, John Kepp, Henry Nace, John Royer, Christian Royer, Tobias Schuyler, John Schuyler, William Sheffer.

LAFAYETTE BLUES.

George I. Williams, captain; Charles Gerheart, first lieutenant.

Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates.

Daniel McClelland, first sergeant; George Nuss, second sergeant; Lewis Hollman, third sergeant; Joseph Stackhouse, fourth sergeant; Francis Kehr, Jesse B. Fisher, musicians; Joseph Booze, Gideon Beck, George Bowers, Thomas Betting, Nathan Barnes, George Brownholtz, Isaac Brant, Charles Brittain, George Cramar, Isaac Daves, William Frantz, John Foster, Joseph Hannabury, Daniel Heller, Richard Jackson, William Kessell, Azor Kerbaugh, John Matthias, Peter Miller, John Nuss, Frederick Nash, George W. Nanneth, Francis Ott, Lewis Ott, Patrick Rodgers, Samuel Sedding, Samuel Snyder, Charles Smith, William Trexler, Jeremiah Trexler, Josiah Widener, William Winkler, privates.

[Joram Engleman, second lieutenant of the company, marched with the company as far as Eighth and Market Streets, and then returned to his home. He was not reported at headquarters.]

Isaac Daves had a severe attack of camp-fever after he returned home, and lay for many weeks in a very dangerous condition. John Foster was never well after his return. He died in the month of February.]

PENNSYLVANIA DEFENDERS.

Samuel Bradford, captain; Henry O'Neal, first lieutenant.

Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates.

Matthias Y. Sheffy, first sergeant; Isaac Arb, second sergeant; Josiah Christman, Jonas Yost, James Christman, musicians; John Rees, George Sheetz, Joseph Moyer, Joseph T. Miller, William Benter, George Benter, Isaac Linderman, Joshua Smith, Eli Shallkap, Oliver Kugler, John Smith, Jacob Heflefinger, Benjamin F. Yost, Daniel Shallkap, William Boyer, Samuel Keeley, James Barlow, James Linderman, Reuben Moyer, Edward Kucher, Jerome Ruth, privates.

UNION RIFLE COMPANY, UPPER DUBLIN.

Robert Pollard, captain; Vincent P. Montanua, first lieutenant; Silas A. Cope, second lieutenant.

Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates.

Jacob Hess, Thomas P. Bright, George Rushon, Frederick Green, Josiah A. Bright, Michael Dougherty, William George, Allen Thomas, George Shuster, William Acuff, Joseph Stillwell, Henry Shaffer, Jacob Shaffer, Abraham Lightcap, Martin Jones, William Neeman, James Mo-Adams, Lewis Langdale, Daniel Gilbert, George A. Henk, Jacob Hoffman, Charles Stillwell, Samuel Evans, John Weeks.

RECAPITULATION.

	Com. Officers.	Non-Com. Officers and Men.
First Troop Cavalry	2	44
Second Troop Cavalry	3	48
Union Grey Artillerists	3	31
First National Dragoons	3	20
New Hanover Artillerists	3	21
Goschenhoppen Grays	3	22
Washington Gray Artillerists	2	34
Montgomery Guards	3	27
Sumneytown Artillerists	2	14
Lafayette Blues	2	38
Pennsylvania Defenders	2	26
Union Rifle Company	3	24
Total	31	349

The Mexican War.—There was no company or regimental organization from Montgomery County that took part in the Mexican war; no publication of the names of those volunteering from the county has been preserved. Among those who entered the service of the United States at the time from Montgomery County was Andrew H. Tippen. He was appointed and commissioned first lieutenant in the Eleventh Regiment of United States Infantry, and served with distinction. He survived the conflict, and served as colonel in the Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers during the great Rebellion. George Lower and his brother, Henry Lower, of Springfield township, served as volunteers.

Henry died the first day of the battle of Cerro Gordo of brain-fever, and was buried at "Plan Del Rio," or the River of the Plains. His remains were subsequently brought home by his brother George, and interred in the graveyard at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, Whitmarsh. Joseph Cleaver and Michael Dougherty were enlisted in the Mountain Howitzer Battery. Cleaver is dead, and the present residence of Dougherty is unknown. Benjamin Ehler, of Montgomery County, enlisted in the Eleventh Regular Infantry, and still survives a resident of Springfield township.

Louis Monsert enlisted in the Second Pennsylvania

Regiment, and survives. He is at this time a resident of Norristown, Pa. Mr. Monsert enlisted from Reading, Berks County, Pa. Albert Arthur enlisted and served in the same command with George and Henry Lower. He also survives, and is at this date a resident of Montgomery township. There are doubtless a number of others who served their country in this war, from Montgomery County, but no record of them or their services is obtainable.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

THE violent conflict of political opinion which culminated in a breach of the public peace on the 19th of April, 1861, was sectional in its character. The cause which evoked the long and acrimonious discussion involved a system of civilization with questionable commercial values, and the overthrow of domestic institutions to which the people of the Southern States had become attached by interest, inclination and climate. An "irrepressible conflict" suddenly became an "impending crisis," followed by the shock of arms. Northern statesmen of rare sagacity and long experience in public life were blinded by their delusive hopes, and predicted a short struggle and easy triumph over the insurgents. The haughty and impetuous spirit of Southern leaders underrated the sturdy manhood and marvelous resources of the North, and, with more zeal than prudence, precipitated hostilities, the magnitude of which awakened the civilized powers of the world to the importance of the conflict. Both sections sadly failed in their estimate of the relative strength and endurance of the combatants. The South obtained an early advantage in the first battles fought, and entitled themselves to the rights of belligerents, compelling the national government to treat with them as equals in war. The doctrine of a peaceable dissolution of the national government, intended by its founders to be perpetual, was strangely confounded with the rights of revolution, and dissenting minorities, to fatally obstruct the popular will as expressed by the national legislature, naturally took refuge behind the indefinite reserved powers of the States. A well-marked difference of opinion always existed in reference to the Constitution of the United States, and interpretations of the fundamental law by courts of last resort were not always accepted by the people as final. Early instances of the spirit of revolt, incident to all new forms of government, were experienced in the Shay Rebellion of 1784, in the Whiskey Insurrection of 1791, the Hartford Convention of 1814, and the attempted nullification of 1833. Slight wrongs, real or imaginary, such as induced violence and resistance to

the existing government, readily yielded to wise counsils and the prompt suppressive measures of the national government. But when a great evil, such as the enslavement of four millions of human beings, became a subject of political controversy, sectionalizing thirty millions of people; the North uncompromising in its hostility to the institution, the South wedded to it; the North insisting, by its majorities, upon union and universal freedom, the South fiercely maintaining the right to peaceably secede and establish a rival republic,—these conflicting theories, agitated by astute statesmen through a formation period of fifty years, without significant or well settled precedent,—in view of such a contention, it will not, perhaps, be the subject of historical amazement that amicable adjustment defied the best efforts of political economists, and that brutal and terrible agencies of war were necessarily invoked to settle the dispute and vindicate the right.

The part taken by the people of Montgomery County during the four years' hostilities will possibly never be fully told. The novel and exciting experience of those who responded to the first call of President Lincoln for three months' troops was memorable, if not so important as that which resulted from the long terms of enlistments following the disaster at Bull Run on the 21st day of July, 1861. The great uprising of the North which quickly succeeded the fall of Fort Sumter was a national impulse, and the movement of men to the defense of the capital was through an excited and indignant populace. Great as the perils of war were known to be, they were extravagantly magnified at the time, and the anxiety and solicitude for those who were the first to march was shown by every household in the county. Few among those who witnessed the memorable scene of the departure of the Fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers from Norristown, on the morning of April 20, 1861, will ever forget the event. The several companies from the borough had been hastily recruited to their maximum. Many of the members being residents of the rural districts, had hastened to town, signed the roll, and, returning to bid the dear ones good-by, thoroughly aroused the plain country-folks, hundreds of whom came trooping into town, "to see them off."

Fort Sumter had fallen, its brave defenders had gallantly resisted the skillfully devised preparations made for its reduction, the flag of our country had been shot down, and although not a single man of the garrison had been killed, yet the loyal manhood of the North felt that the great wrong and insult must be promptly avenged. No response to country's call was ever more promptly made by more patriotic men than those who filled the first quota of seventy-five thousand troops. True it is, in the light of the terrible struggle that subsequently ensued, the service now seems inconsiderable, but history will always accord to those who were first in the field of peril a

distinguished honor. Those who were present when the regiment was in line in front of the court-house surrounded by thousands of our best citizens and the families of those in the ranks, will recall the intense excitement that prevailed. The painful solicitude of the hour was deepened as the impassioned and eloquent words of the Hon. Daniel Smyser, then president judge of the district, fell upon attentive ears from the steps of the court-yard. The word *country* had a new and deeper significance for the men of that generation than was ever felt before. The beautiful flag presented to these gallant men by the ladies of the county was felt to symbolize hopes and interests paramount to all other considerations, and for the time being all difference of political opinion was subordinated to an exalted love of country. Men of all political opinions were requested to "put out their flags," and it is due to truth to say that in deference to public sentiment, that stood not upon trifles, the request was complied with. The youth and manhood of the county were well represented in the rank and file of the command, and after receiving the public assurance of magistrate and people that their conduct was commended, and come what might, they would receive the hearty support of their friends, they wheeled into column, and to the quick time of stirring martial music, amidst the ringing of bells, the cheers of thousands of men, and tokens of love and admiration of their devoted countrywomen, they marched through the town to Bridgeport, where they took the cars for Harrisburg. The following condensed statement contains the material facts of the short experience of the organization :

Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.—The Fourth Volunteer Regiment originated in the First Regiment, Second Brigade, Second Division of the State militia, organized under the militia act of 1858. It consisted of six companies and had a full regimental organization, the officers holding State commissions. In response to the call of the President, a public meeting was held at Norristown, Montgomery Co., on the 16th of April, at which the feeling of patriotic devotion to the cause of the government was emphatically displayed, and resolutions were passed pledging assistance to the families of such as volunteered. On the following day the services of the militia regiment were tendered to the Governor for the term of three months, and were accepted on condition that the command would report in Harrisburg within four days. The officers immediately commenced the enrollment of recruits, and at the expiration of the time appointed some six hundred men from Montgomery County and vicinity were ready to move.

The excitement and gloom incident to their departure can only be felt by a people unused to war. All business was suspended, and the whole population appeared upon the streets. Flags were provided by the ladies of Norristown, which were presented with

appropriate ceremonies. On Saturday, April 20th, the command proceeded by rail to Harrisburg, and reached Camp Curtin at two o'clock P.M. It was the intention to have remained in camp till a sufficient number of men could have been procured from Montgomery County to fill the regiment to its maximum number; but the urgent necessities of the government rendered this purpose impracticable, and orders were issued to form a regiment immediately from such companies as were in camp. This order had the effect to change the command from a militia to a volunteer organization.

An election was accordingly held, which resulted in the choice of the same field officers as those holding the militia commissions, which were as follows: John F. Hartranft, of Norristown, colonel; Edward Schall, of Norristown, lieutenant-colonel; Edwin Schall, of Norristown, major. Charles Hunsicker was appointed adjutant.

Scarcely was the organization completed when marching orders were received. Leaving Camp Curtin on the evening of the 21st of April, the regiment proceeded by rail to Philadelphia, where it was ordered by General Patterson to report to Colonel Dare, of the Twenty-third. Taking one company of his own and the Fourth Regiment, Colonel Dare proceeded by rail to Perryville, Md., and took possession of the town, making such disposition of the troops as would prevent a surprise.

On the following day General Patterson ordered the regiment to proceed without delay to Washington. Immediate application was made to Colonel Dare for transportation by steamer to Annapolis, the route by Baltimore being then closed. Not feeling secure from capture, Colonel Dare only gave transportation for one wing of the regiment, which embarked under command of Colonel Hartranft. Arriving at Annapolis, the troops were disembarked and quartered in the buildings belonging to the Naval Academy, by order of Major-General Butler, then in command of the town. The left wing, under command of Major Schall, was detained several days at Perryville for the security of the port.

It was expected that the men would be fully clothed, armed and equipped at Harrisburg before marching. But when the urgent appeals came from Washington for troops, it was not the time for the patriotic citizen-soldier to hesitate, and the regiment marched without uniforms or equipments, the men being armed with muskets, and provided with ammunition, which they were obliged to carry in their pockets. Clothing was sent to the regiment on the 28th of April, but not until some time in June were proper uniforms supplied.

In pursuance of orders, the regiment proceeded, on the 8th of May, to Washington, and was quartered in the Assembly buildings and in a church near by. Transportation and camp and garrison equipage not having been supplied by the State or national government, the regiment was prevented from going into



GEN. JNO. F. HARTRANFT.

camp. The close confinement of the men in crowded quarters soon produced its legitimate results. Sick-ness, which, up to this time, had been scarcely known in the regiment, now began to prevail to a considerable extent. As soon as tents were received it was at once established in camp, about two miles from the city, toward Bladensburg. When the necessary equipage was furnished regimental drills and inspections were commenced, and vigorous measures taken to make the regiment effective. On the 24th of June it was ordered to Alexandria, in anticipation of an attack by the enemy, and was soon after placed in camp on Shuter's Hill, where the regular drills and inspections were resumed.

On Sunday, June 30th, at two o'clock in the morning, the pickets of the regiment, stationed on the old Fairfax road, under command of Lieutenant M. R. McClennan, were attacked by about thirty of the enemy. They were repulsed by our pickets, only three in number, who killed Sergeant Hainer, previously a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington. Three others of our pickets on the outer post, intending to go to the rescue of their comrades, came in contact with the enemy's force, in which Thomas Murray was killed and Llewelyn Rhumer was severely wounded. The third, dropping upon the ground, escaped without injury, the enemy, in the excitement and darkness, passing over him. The trails of blood, discovered in the morning, showed that they had likewise suffered in the encounter.

The evidences on every hand pointed unmistakably to an early advance of the army. Inspections were careful and minute. All surplus baggage was sent to the rear, together with knapsacks and overcoats, the men retaining only their blankets. The Fourth Regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division¹ of McDowell's army. The division moved from camp by the Fairfax road, reaching Sangster's Station on Thursday evening. The enemy set fire to his stores and retreated, as the column advanced. Firing was heard in the direction of Blackburn's Ford, occasioned by Colonel Richardson's reconnoissance in that direction. On Friday the division moved to Centreville, where the entire army of McDowell lay encamped. On Saturday, the 20th of July, the question of muster out was freely agitated, the term of enlistment expiring on the following day. Desirous of retaining the regiment in his command till the anticipated battle should be fought, General McDowell issued an order, making the following appeal:

"The General commanding has learned with regret that the time of service of the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, is about to

expire. The services of the regiment have been so important, its good conduct so general, its patience under privation so constant, its state of efficiency so good, that its departure at this time can only be considered an important loss to the army. Fully recognizing the right of the regiment to its discharge and payment, at the time agreed upon, the agreement of the government in this respect, the General commanding, nevertheless, requests the regiment to continue in service for a few days longer, pledging that the time of muster out of service shall not exceed two weeks. Such members of the regiment, as do not accede to this request will be placed under the command of proper officers, to be marched to the rear, mustered out of service, and paid, as soon as possible, after the expiration of the term of service."

Differences of opinion prevailed in the regiment upon the question of compliance with this request. While many were willing to re-enlist for two weeks longer, some were desirous of being mustered out in accordance with their contract with the government. When it was ascertained that unanimity of sentiment was not likely to be secured, it was decided by the commanding general that to break up the organization and to take a fragment of the regiment into battle would not be prudent; orders were accordingly issued for its muster out of service. Several causes conspired to create an aversion to remaining. The regiment had been subject, during its service, to hardships which are, perhaps, inseparable from new and hasty organization, but which bore somewhat heavily upon the men, a detail of which it is unnecessary here to give. It was at a time, too, when great activity prevailed in the organization of new regiments for the three years' service, the officers of this regiment having already taken steps for making new organizations, in which considerable strife was manifested to get the trained men. Their decision was, accordingly, made more with reference to their own advantage and that of their officers than to any ulterior results.

General McDowell, when he found himself defeated in the battle which ensued, looking about for some causes to which he could attribute his failure, towards the close of his official report drags in this regiment for a share of blame, to whose service he had no more rightful claim, and whose conduct he could no more justly censure, than that of the regiment a week or a month earlier discharged.

The subsequent history of the men composing this regiment dispels any doubt that may, at the time, have been raised of the rectitude of their intentions. Under the command of the lieutenant colonel, it marched to Washington, from whence it was taken by rail to Harrisburg, where it was soon after mustered out of service. But measures were immediately taken for the organization of new regiments, in which the men immediately enlisted for the war, and fully attested on the bloody fields of Fredericksburg and Antietam, and in numberless hard-fought battles of the war, their patriotism and their valor.

The colonel of the regiment (since major general), John F. Hartranft, desiring to remain with the army of McDowell, offered his services, and was assigned to duty on the staff of Colonel Franklin, commanding the First Brigade. In the terrible ordeal to which the division of Heintzelman was exposed, and when the

¹ Organization of First Brigade Colonel W. B. Franklin, Third Division, Colonel S. P. Heintzelman (the three brigades of the division were commanded respectively by Colonels W. B. Franklin, O. O. Howard and O. B. Wilcox).—Ricket's Battery of the First United States Artillery; Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Lawrence; Eleventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Clark; First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, Colonel Gorman; Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Hartranft.

regiments were broken and disorganized by the heat of the enemy's fire, Colonel Hartranft rendered invaluable aid in holding the men to their duty, and in rallying the regiments which had been thrown into confusion.

Captain Cook, of Company K, also remained, serving on the staff of Colonel David Hunter, and was officially commended for his gallantry.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

John F. Hartranft, col.; Edward Schall, col.; Edwin Schall, maj.; Charles Hunsicker, adjt.; W. H. Yerkes, q.m.; James B. Dunlap, surg.; Charles W. Rodgers, assist.-surg.; T. W. McDaniels, chapl.; Martin Malony, sergt.-maj.; William M. Mintzer, q.m.-sergt.

REGIMENTAL BAND.

D. H. Stubblebine (leader), Edmund Smith, Alfred Caldwell, Samuel Weis, George Evans, Daniel Buch, Ephraim Hale, James Longan, Jacob F. Gauger, Alpheus Mixell, John Peterman, Andrew Peterman, Hammond Winters, William Gibson.

COMPANY A.

Recruited at Norristown, Montgomery Co. Mustered in April 20, 1861.

William J. Bolton, capt.; Joseph K. Bolton, 1st lieut.; William S. Ensey, 2d lieut.; Abraham L. Ortlip, 3d lieut.; George W. Guss, 1st sergt.; John A. Wills, 2d sergt.; Thomas B. Garner, 3d sergt.; William T. Roberts, 4th sergt.; Samuel S. Fries, 1st corp.; George Keen, 2d corp.; C. Jones Iredell, 3d corp.; Charles A. Yost, 4th corp.; William A. Lambert, Samuel G. Doud, musicians.

Privates.

Samuel Aikens, John Brookes, Edwin Boyer, David D. Bath, Benjamin Banks, George T. Carpenter, George Culp, John Deem, James M. Doud, George W. Dehaven, William C. Ensley, William P. Earle, Jonathan T. Ely, Jonathan B. Ellis, Augustus Feather, John P. Fitzgerald, Charles H. Fitzgerald, Sylvester Garner, Theodore Gilbert, Abraham Hartranft, Joseph Holt, John Jordan, John M. Johnson, Major L. Jenkins, John Jones, Benjamin F. Kulp, Henry S. Kelley, John S. Kelley, Thomas Kelley, Abraham H. Kirkbride, John Farnase, George H. Kulp, Elijah Lewis, Michael Lightcap, John S. Moore, William L. Mather, Joseph R. Meyer, William McCoy, James McCartney, William B. Nungesser, Reese Pugh, John Richards, Robert Roberts, George M. Randall, Thomas J. Reiff, Jacob Robbins, John Shoffner, George W. Shoffner, John Y. Shainline, Miffin Smedley, James U. Saylor, Josiah Saylor, Charles Sutch, Henry H. Shainline, Abraham B. Sutch, Jacob R. Stephens, James Spencer, Henry S. Smith, Adam R. Slemmer, Theodore Selah, Isaiah Smedley, Valentine Schrack, Mathias T. Server, William H. Shainline, Benjamin Thompson, Henry Tippen.

COMPANY B.

Recruited at Norristown, Montgomery Co. Mustered in April 20, 1861.

Robert E. Taylor, capt.; Thomas Magee, 1st lieut.; M. Robert McClenahan, 2d lieut.; Lane S. Hart, 1st sergt.; William H. Griffith, 2d sergt.; Lorenzo D. Shearer, 3d sergt.; George M. Coler, 4th sergt.; Joseph C. Reed; David W. Roberts, 1st corp.; Thomas C. Simpson, 2d corp.; John H. Kirkbride, 3d corp.; Israel W. Hart, 4th corp.

Privates.

Geo. F. Altenus, Jacob Alker, James Ashburn, Howard Bruce, Jeremiah W. Buck, Isaiah B. Buck, Egbert B. Buzby, Jno. M. Boyer, Harrison Bickle, Daniel W. Cemer, John H. Coulston, George N. Corson, Samuel H. Detweiler, Charles Earle, John E. Essick, Charles B. Evans, Thomas S. Ewing, Allen H. Fillman, J. Isett Fredley, Charles E. Freese, Jacob Fitzwater, Robert Grimes, Ellridge G. Griffith, James W. Hahn, Philip Hahn, Jr., Ivens R. Hansell, James B. Heebner, John Heenan, Frank A. Hart, Edward Hocker, Henry C. Hughes, Davis Hunsicker, George W. Henderson, John R. Jacobs, Henry Jacobs, Ferdinand P. Kirkbride, Samuel A. Kugler, Charles A. Keyser, Daniel Linker, Enos Mowder, Samuel Markley, Samuel Miller, J. Benton Major, William Montgomery, Courtland McCarte, Marshall McCarte, Samuel C. McCombs, William Neiman, William W. Owen, John Rodenbaugh, George A. Reiff, Charles A. Reiff, William S. Rapine, Samuel P. Stephens, John Spencer, Adam J. Schrack, Samuel R. Shupe, Lewis J. Syckle, Samuel J. Shearer, Paul A. Smith, Barclay Thomas, John M. H. Tomlinson, James H. Wilson, Benjamin Young.

COMPANY C.

Recruited at Pottstown, Montgomery Co. Mustered in April 20, 1861.

John R. Brooke, captain; William S. Hobert, first lieutenant; Joseph Umstead, second lieutenant; Charles Malsberger, first sergeant; William B. Stanford, second sergeant; Mahlon S. Ludwig, third sergeant; Henry F. Butz, fourth sergeant; Benjamin F. Guest, first corporal; John H. Root, second corporal; George Sheets, third corporal; William M. Rankin, fourth corporal; Edmund Guest, William Antrim, musicians.

Privates.

John Auchey, George W. Butz, Lewis H. Bickle, Octavius S. Bull, John A. Beadencup, Jacob Bower, Samuel Buckwalter, John Corbett, Zeler G. Dawson, Samuel Dehart, Abraham Dearoff, Myers Daly, Jacob W. Dechant, James M. Engle, Jacob L. Fitz, Michael F. Fryer, Evan Fryer, Frank Fair, Paul Frick, David L. Geiger, Charles L. Geiger, William M. Hotart, Abraham Hesser, John Hendricks, John Heft, Albert Hoffman, Enos Hoffman, William Hunsicker, William Kirkpatrick, Abraham Kirst, John L. Knapp, Adam Lessig, Samuel Lacef, William G. Leshier, Washington H. Lachman, Thomas Mauger, Andrew Missimer, Jonah M. Neiman, Nathaniel Potts, William S. Potts, John T. Potts, David M. Phillips, John Reinard, Dewees W. Roberts, John J. Scholl, Peter E. Skean, Charles Simpkins, Joseph Spong, Jacob Schanely, George W. Seigfried, Charles C. Smith, John R. Sample, Rees B. Thompson, George Vandersyde, James Walters, Abraham H. Weir, Henry Wambach, William H. Willauer, William S. Wells, Daniel B. Weand, Isaac L. Yergey, William Yergey, Thomas Yergey, Leidy J. Yohn.

COMPANY D.

Recruited at Norristown, Montgomery Co. Mustered in April 20, 1861.

Reuben T. Schall, captain; Charles Hansell, first lieutenant; David Schall, second lieutenant; Hiram Lysinger, first sergeant; Samuel Painter, second sergeant; Samuel Fair, third sergeant; John Fair, fourth sergeant; Jesse S. Batchelder, first corporal; Andrew Fair, second corporal; Joseph Bell, third corporal; Henry Foreman, fourth corporal; A. D. Earl, Adam Zinnel, musicians.

Privates.

John H. Bond, John Boaz, John Brant, John Beal, Francis Burk, Samuel Cloward, James Conway, Patrick Cumming, Irvin Craighton, A. P. Custer, Freeman Davis, Isaac Dehaven, John Dougherty, John Earl, John R. Fleck, James M. Griffith, Jacob Gauss, Joseph Gareas, William Geist, James R. Griffith, Theodore Gratz, Charles Griffith, John Geyer, Joshua Hollowell, William Jenkins, Jesse Kesler, Samuel Kay, Thomas A. Kelly, James Kulp, David Loughertv, George Lightcap, Andrew Leedom, David B. Markley, Thomas McDuefus, John McCoy, Alexander McCrea, Samuel Mills, Harry McVaugh, Levi B. Nail, Harry Nail, Nathan Orner, John F. Parker, Samuel Peters, Thomas Smith, Thomas Shuck, Bernard Sherdin, Calvin Schall, Henry Stitzer, James Seaman, William Sutch, Charles Stewart, William Shine, Owen Tompkins, Isaac Tolan, Jacob Tompkins, George Tippen, Arnold Vanfossen, Jr., Mills Williamson, Philip Wampold, John Wildsmith, Henry White, Charles A. Wentz, J. E. Wagner, A. G. Wright.

COMPANY E.

Recruited at Norristown, Montgomery Co. Mustered in April 20, 1861.

George Amey, captain; Richard T. Stewart, first lieutenant; James P. Butler, second lieutenant; David Knipe, first sergeant; Henry Nuss, second sergeant; William Eastwood, third sergeant; John Gilligan, fourth sergeant; William R. Wager, first corporal; William Biggs, second corporal; George F. Fisher, third corporal; Charles Jones, fourth corporal; Thomas Lounck, John Childs, musicians.

Privates.

Samuel Angge, George W. Baker, Charles Barnes, George Bright, Jacob Basin, William Carey, John F. Carroll, Edwin C. Custard, Joseph Crady, Robert Docherly, Michael Delaney, Thomas Doud, Denny Dinond, William Enos, John F. Fisher, Charles Ford, Jacob F. Fisher, Hiram C. Fisher, Henry Furlong, William Grew, Nathan Grew, Thomas Gardner, John Gardner, Joseph P. Hendricks, Isaac Hucherson, William Hallman, David Henan, James Hollinger, Benjamin Johnson, Owen Lear, Daniel Lysinger, Joseph Larrison, Thomas Lockard, Albert List, Charles K. Leokens, John McDaid, William McDaid, F. McFadden, Thomas McEwen, George W. Miller, Aaron Moore, Michael Mooney, Thomas Murray, Antrim Master, Jonas Moyer, Charles O'Neale, James Powers, John Quinn, William Quinn, David Reilly, Francis Koch, Elwe-lynn Rhumer, Charles H. Rhumer, Mathias Shoemaker, John Smith,

Elias Springer, Robert Steward, Francis Tomany, William Ueuffer, Patrick Vaghn, Isaac Varney, George Workiser, John Welsh, John Williams.

COMPANY I.

Recruited at Norristown, Montgomery Co. Mustered in April 20, 1861.

William Allabaugh, capt.; Lewis Ramsey, 1st lieutenant; Charles S. McGlathary, 2d lieutenant; Joseph Rylands, 1st sergeant; Thomas Jones, 2d sergeant; Daniel Streper, 3d sergeant; George Y. Hansell, 4th sergeant; George H. Smith, 1st corporal; Charles Durham, 2d corporal; John H. White, 3d corporal; Benjamin Ueeler, 4th corporal; William Hinkle and Edwin R. W. Sickles, musicians.

Privates.

John Badman, William Barry, John Bennet, Edward Bonter, James H. Buck, Charles Carn, James Carter, Thomas Chilling, Wm. R. Cox, Simon Clinberger, Harry Davis, Samuel Deen, George Dehaven, Henry Dehaven, Michael Dillon, John Dougherty, George Emory, George J. Eckhorn, Jacob Erney, Nathan Fornwalt, Jacob Fulner, Christian Geisel, Jacob W. Geiger, William M. Geiger, William R. Gilbert, Christian Gancier, Alexander Gotwalt, John Graham, Samuel Hallman, Jacob L. Hoover, Edward C. Jones, David Kane, Patrick Keven, John W. Lamsbach, William Lath, George Lowry, Sylvester Makens, Allen Martin, William H. Martin, George Mercer, John Meria, Hugh McClane, Nathan McColly, Joshua McCool, Patrick McDade, Jones Munshower, William B. Nichols, James Phillips, Abraham Printz, Nathan H. Ramsey, Andrew J. Reed, Charles Rodebaugh, George Rodebaugh, Samuel Rodebaugh, George K. Roberts, William Robinson, Patrick Rogan, David Schrack, J. W. Shuttleworth, Samuel Slingluff, Benjamin R. Still, William F. Thomas, Thomas B. Vanfossen, George W. Whislar, George W. White.

COMPANY K.

Recruited at Norristown, Montgomery Co. Mustered in April 20, 1861.

Walter H. Cock, capt.; Henry K. Weand, 1st lieutenant; Charles Y. Fisher, 2d lieutenant; David R. Connard, 1st sergeant; Noah B. Brown, 2d sergeant; Peter A. Brown, 3d sergeant; Sidney Brown, 4th sergeant; Frank L. Wagner, 1st corporal; Joseph K. Conson, 2d corporal; Frank Hart, 3d corporal; Daniel M. Yost, 4th corporal; William M. McGowen and Samuel Moore, musicians.

Privates.

Philip Badman, Silas Baker, Jonas Beckwith, George W. Bush, Bernard Canney, John A. Carr, Thomas M. Carr, George E. Chadwick, Isaac Conway, William Corner, Charles T. Dager, Reuben Dehaven, Henry Edwards, Augustus Fye, Francis Flanigan, James Gilmer, John Grundy, George Harkins, Samuel Hart, Joseph H. High, Richard Kelly, Enoch B. Kirby, George Kutz, Terence Landy, John Marple, Thomas Mars, Archibald McCorkle, Stephen McCloskey, William McGlathary, John McGowen, William McMain, James Maiden, John Miller, John Moore, Thomas Magee, John S. Nuss, William Ogden, John O'Neill, Joseph Palmer, Hiram Phipps, Stephen Phipps, James Pierce, William W. Potts, Allen Quarunby, Ivens Rambo, Nathaniel Rhoads, Robert W. Scarlett, Tobias Schmearer, Walter Scott, John Sheetz, Charles Sidders, David Signet, Richard Street, Charles Styer, John Styer, Jonathan Swallow, John Ward, William B. Weaver, Charles A. Weland, Clarence W. Wills, William W. Wills, Jr., Abraham Wood, James Wood.

NOTE.—"Colonel Hartranft, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, . . . accompanied me to the field as *aid-de-camp*. His services were exceedingly valuable to me, and he distinguished himself in his attempts to rally the regiments, which had been thrown into confusion."—Col. W. B. Franklin's official report, *First Brigade, Third Division, series i. vol. ii.*, "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies," p. 406.

For the greater convenience of reference, the history of the military organizations identified with Montgomery County will be continued in the chronological order of their formation and departure for the seat of the war. Where companies have been organized and become attached to regiments, it is due to those accredited to the county that an account of their services be related, as the same has been officially preserved in the history of the regiments of which they were a part. They appear as follows:

The Forty-Fourth Regiment (or First Pennsylvania Cavalry) entered the service for the term of

three years. Company B was recruited in Montgomery County, and was trained for the distinguished service which it experienced by Colonel George D. Bayard,¹ a graduate of West Point United States Military Academy, class of 1856. He early distinguished himself as a fearless cavalry leader, and would undoubtedly have become a division and corps commander had he not fallen mortally wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., in December, 1862, while in command of a brigade of cavalry. Of the twenty-two regiments of cavalry organized in Pennsylvania during the great Rebellion, not one regiment was wholly recruited and accredited to a single city or county. Men volunteering for this arm of the service were of a class accustomed to the use of horses or had a fondness for them.

Some excellent troops were formed of young horsemen from our large cities and inland towns, but most of the companies were recruited in the country districts. As a general rule, the men of this arm of the service were of the best material and made excellent soldiers. But in the mass of men who were hastily recruited and sent forward as substitutes in the latter part of 1863 to 1865 there were many unfitted for the cavalry service. Under the rules and regulations of the War Department in force at the time, the maximum number of men for a troop or company of cavalry was one hundred. Twelve companies composed a regiment. These companies were further organized into squadrons of two companies each, and the six squadrons were formed into three battalions. Three regiments generally formed a brigade, though sometimes four and even five regiments were united in the same brigade, but this was only in cases where commands had become decimated. Two brigades generally formed a division, and the three divisions operating with the Army of the Potomac constituted the cavalry corps. This branch of the public service was first organized by Major-General Joseph Hooker when he assumed command of the Army of the Potomac in the winter of 1863.²

¹ George D. Bayard, appointed at large by the President a cadet to the United States Military Academy, West Point, July 1, 1852. Graduated July 1, 1856, and assigned to duty as second lieutenant, First Cavalry. Served on frontier duty, and in the Kansas disturbances; wounded in the face by a poisoned arrow in an engagement with the Indians near Bent's Fort, Col., July 11, 1860; assigned to duty at the Military Academy as assistant instructor of cavalry, March 16 to September 3, 1861; promoted first lieutenant, First Cavalry, March 16, 1861; captain, Fourth Cavalry, August 20, 1861; appointed colonel, First Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers, September 14, 1861; promoted brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, April 28, 1862; assigned to command of cavalry brigade, Army of Potomac; participated in all the operations of the army in front of Washington during the summer and fall of 1862, and fell mortally wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. He died the following day, aged twenty-seven years.

2 ORIGINAL ROSTER OF THE CAVALRY CORPS A. OF P.

Brig.-Gen. George Stoneman.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig.-Gen. Alfred Pleasanton.

First Brigade (Col. Benjamin F. Davis).—8th Illinois, 3rd Indiana, 8th New York, 9th New York.

The artillery assigned to the cavalry were mounted and known as "Horse Artillery," and, with the exception of Martin's Independent Battery of New York, were detached from the regulars. The proportion of artillery was one battery to each brigade. The guns used were twelve-pounder Napoleons and the Griffin six-pounder rifled guns. Most of the latter were made at Phoenixville, Pa. The cavalry were armed with sabre, Colt's revolving pistol and Sharp's carbine. Many of the troops in 1864 were supplied with the Spencer carbine, "seven-shooters." They were the most destructive arm of the kind in use. In the campaigns of 1864-65 the cavalry frequently fought dismounted, and owing to the superior arms in use, they were uniformly victorious, inflicting a heavy loss of life upon the enemy. Company B of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry was the pioneer organization of horsemen from Montgomery County. It was composed of a class of men representing the intelligence and patriotism of the Schuylkill Valley, and left the county under the command of Captain Owen Jones, of Lower Merion. The regiment was one of the most distinguished of Pennsylvania Reserves, and always ranked among the best in the famous cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac. The public service of the regiment from its muster in to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox was fully shared by Company B. It is therefore due to the men who composed it, and their descendants, that the essential facts of history connected with the regimental organization be preserved.

COLONEL OWEN JONES, who, from early manhood until his death, was one of the most prominent and honored citizens of Montgomery County and of the State of Pennsylvania, was a son of Jonathan and Mary (Thomas) Jones, and a descendant of Edward Jones, who was a native of Wales, and came thence to Pennsylvania nearly two centuries ago, settling on lands purchased from William Penn and which forms part of the estate that has been held in the Jones family from that time until the present. A larger

portion of the property which descended through successive generations to Colonel Owen Jones came into possession of his ancestors through the marriage of a son of the original settler, Edward Jones, with a daughter of Thomas Wynne, Speaker of the first Colonial Assembly of Pennsylvania, who took up lands adjoining those of Edward Jones. By that marriage the Wynne and Jones lands became united in one estate, which, in honor of the Wynne family, received the name which it still bears,—Wynnewood.

In the Wynnewood mansion, on this estate, Owen Jones was born, December 29, 1819. On reaching the proper age, and having passed through a preparatory course of study, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, where, in due time, he was graduated, and commenced the study of law in the office of William M. Meredith, of Philadelphia. At the conclusion of his law course he was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia and soon afterwards (May 19, 1842) was also admitted to practice in Montgomery County. But having a preference for the pursuit of agriculture, rather than for the practice of his profession, he gave his attention chiefly to the former, becoming deeply interested in the raising of fine stock and in everything tending to the promotion of improvement in methods of farming. In 1845 he became the purchaser of property in West Philadelphia belonging to the Warner estate, which afterwards had a remarkable rise in value, and became known as the "drove-yard property."

In 1856 Mr. Jones received the Democratic Congressional nomination for the Fifth District, which then embraced Montgomery County and some of the northern wards of Philadelphia. He was elected and served in Congress from December, 1857, to March 4, 1859. Prior to his election to Congress he had served, under appointment by Judge Thomas Burnside, as member of a commission charged with the duty of adjusting the basis of State taxation for the district composed of the counties of Montgomery and Bucks.

On the breaking out of the great war of the Rebellion, in April, 1861, he immediately became prominent as one of the most earnest and active supporters of the government and the Union. Under the legislative act of May 15th of that year, providing for the formation of the "Reserve Volunteer Corps of the Commonwealth," to include one regiment of mounted men, he at once commenced the raising of a company of cavalry, which he recruited almost entirely at his own private expense. The company, which was made up of men of Lower Merion and adjoining townships, was soon filled and moved to the rendezvous at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, where it became Company B of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry. It was afterwards designated as the Forty-fourth Regiment of the State volunteer forces and placed under command of Colonel George D. Bayard. Prior to this (August 5, 1861) Captain Owen Jones, of Company B, had been promoted to the grade of major. In Sep-

Second Brigade (Col. Thomas C. Devin).—1st Michigan (Co. L), 6th New York, 8th Pennsylvania, 17th Pennsylvania.

Artillery.—New York Lt. Art., 6th Bat'y.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig.-Gen. William W. Averell.

First Brigade (Col. Horace B. Sargent).—1st Massachusetts, 4th New York, 6th Ohio, 1st Rhode Island.

Second Brigade (Col. John B. McIntosh).—3d Pennsylvania, 4th Pennsylvania, 16th Pennsylvania.

Artillery.—2d U. S. Artillery, Battery A.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig.-Gen. David McM. Gregg.

First Brigade (Col. Judson Kilpatrick).—1st Maine, 2nd New York, 10th New York.

Second Brigade (Col. Percy Wyndham).—12th Illinois, 1st Maryland, 1st New Jersey, 1st Pennsylvania.

Regular Reserve Cavalry Brigade (Brig.-Gen. John Buford).—6th Pennsylvania, 1st United States, 2nd United States, 5th United States, 6th United States.

Artillery (Capt. John M. Robertson).—2nd U. S. Artillery, Batteries B and L; 2nd U. S. Artillery, Battery M; 4th U. S. Artillery, Battery E.



Allen M. W.

tember the regiment moved from Camp Curtin to Tenallytown, Md., whence, on the 10th of October, it crossed the Potomac River into Virginia. A few weeks later it first saw actual service in the battle of Dranesville, where it took a leading part in the attack, which resulted in the complete rout of the enemy.

On the 3d of January, 1862, upon the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob Higgins, Major Owen Jones was advanced to the higher grade, and in the following May he was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment, Colonel Bayard having been made a brigadier-general.

While under command of Colonel Jones the First Cavalry performed severe and continuous service, and fought gallantly in a great number of engagements, among the principal of which were those of Hartwood Church, Woodstock, Harrisonburg, Port Republic, Front Royal, Cross-Keys, Groveton, Robertson's River, Strasburg, Cedar Mountain, Chantilly, Second Bull Run, Falmouth and finally the great battle of Fredericksburg (December 11 to 13, 1862), where Colonel Jones, acting as brigadier-general, commanded a full cavalry brigade, occupying 'a position on the extreme left and in the advance of General Franklin's corps. In that battle General Bayard was killed.

In January, 1863, about one month after the battle of Fredericksburg, Colonel Jones, with his regiment, took part in the famous, but profitless, "Mud March" of General Burnside's army up the Rappahannock, and then, after three days of severest toil, along impassable roads, back to their former position. This was the last of the military operations in which Colonel Jones participated. On the 30th of January, 1863, he resigned his commission and left the service. To his country he had done his whole duty, and had done it well. From the officers and men who served under him he had won the full measure of that respect and love which soldiers always give to a brave, generous and humane commander. On all the muster-rolls of Pennsylvania, or of the great Union army, there could not be found the name of a truer patriot or a more gallant and conscientious officer than Colonel Owen Jones.

Returning from the army to his beautiful home at Wynnewood, Colonel Jones resumed the peaceful vocations which had been interrupted by his departure for the field of war. In these pursuits and in the enjoyments of domestic life he continued through a further period of nearly fifteen years, which brought him to the close of his honorable and useful career. Early in the evening of December 25, 1878, he set out from his home alone and on foot, intending, in company with his near neighbor, Mr. Wister, to spend the evening in a social way at the house of their mutual friend, Dr. George Gerhard. On leaving home he directed his coachman to call for him at the doctor's house at ten o'clock. At that hour the man went

with the carriage, according to directions, but, on reaching Dr. Gerhard's, was told that Colonel Jones had not been there. He then proceeded to the house of Mr. Wister, where he inquired for the colonel, but received the same answer. A search was then made along the way that Colonel Jones was supposed to have taken, and about an hour later his body was found, lying face downward, lifeless and cold, within fifty yards of Dr. Gerhard's residence. His death had evidently been instantaneous and the result of apoplexy. The remains were interred in the family vault at Laurel Hill. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, among whom were a number of those who had been his companions-in-arms and many of the leading men of Pennsylvania. His death was deeply mourned by all who knew him, and by none outside the family more sincerely than by the worthy poor, to whom he had always been a friend and liberal benefactor.

Colonel Owen Jones was married, November 4, 1841, to Mary, daughter of Isaac W. Roberts. Their children were four in number,—Emily R., Owen Glendower, Annie and J. Aubrey Jones, the last-named being now the only survivor. He resides with his mother in the Wynnewood family mansion, where his father was born and which was his home during all the years of his life.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

George D. Bayard, col., must. in Aug. 27, 1861; wounded at Dranesville, Va., Nov. 22, 1861; pro. to brig.-gen. May 5, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

Owen Jones, col., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; pro. from capt. Co. B to maj. Aug. 5, 1861; to lieutenant-col. Oct. —, 1861; to col. May 5, 1862; res. Jan. 30, 1863.

John P. Taylor, col., must. in Aug. 10, 1861; pro. from capt. Co. C to lieutenant-col. Sept. 15, 1862; to col. March 2, 1863; to brevet brig.-gen. Aug. 4, 1865; must. out with regiment Sept. 9, 1864.

Jacob Higgins, lieutenant-col., must. in Aug. 28, 1861; pro. from capt. Co. G Aug. 18, 1861; res. Oct. 8, 1861.

Sylv. D. Barrows, lieutenant-col., must. in Aug. 11, 1861; pro. from 1st lieutenant. Co. D to maj. Nov. 15, 1861; to lieutenant-col. May 5, 1862; res. Sept. 15, 1862.

David Gardner, lieutenant-col., must. in Sept. 27, 1861; pro. from capt., Co. G to maj. Nov. 23, 1862; to lieutenant-col. Feb. 10, 1863; must. out with regiment Sept. 9, 1864.

Thomas S. Richards, maj., must. in Aug. 5, 1861; pro. from capt. Co. M May 5, 1862; res. Nov. 22, 1862.

Josiah H. Ray, maj., must. in Aug. 16, 1861; pro. from Co. F March 1, 1862; res. Feb. 23, 1863.

William T. McEwen, maj., must. in Aug. 10, 1861; pro. from capt. Co. C Feb. 23, 1863; wounded at Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863; res. Oct. 17, 1863.

Richard J. Falls, maj., must. in Jan. 3, 1862; wounded July 28, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 3, 1864; com. lieutenant-col., Nov. 11, 1864; not mustered; disch. Jan. 3, 1865.

James M. Gaston, maj., must. in Aug. —, 1861; pro. from capt. Co. I March 1, 1863; must. out Aug., 1864.

Charles C. Townsend, adjt., must. in Nov. 22, 1862; pro. from hosp. stew. Nov. 22, 1862; res. June 14, 1863.

William P. Lloyd, adjt., must. in Sept. 1, 1861; pro. from 1st lieutenant. Co. E Sept. 1, 1863; must. out with regiment Sept. 9, 1864.

C. L. Buffington, bvt. adjt., must. in Aug. 12, 1861; pro. from 2d lieutenant. Co. E to Batt. adjt. Feb. 19, 1862; must. out Sept. 10, 1862.

William S. Foster, bvt. adjt., must. in Sept. 6, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. K March 1, 1862; must. out Sept. 9, 1862.

William Bayard, bvt. adjt., must. in March 1, 1862; disch. Sept. 1, 1862.

Job H. Cole, bvt. adjt., must. in Aug. 5, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. Co. M May 5, 1862; must. out Sept. 11, 1862.

Richard R. Corson, q.m., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. B to q.m. Sept. 17, 1861; to capt. and assist. q.m. May 23, 1862.

George H. Baker, q.m., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; pro. from corp. Co. B to q.m.-sergt. Sept. 28, 1861; to q.m. May 5, 1862; must. out with regiment Sept. 9, 1864.

William Shadelman, c. s., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. B to q.m.-sergt. May 5, 1862; to 1st lieutenant and c. s. Oct. 22, 1862; res. Jan. 28, 1863.

Henry A. Wood, c. s., must. in Aug. 16, 1861; pro. from private Co. F to com. sergt. June 22, 1862; to 1st lieutenant and c. s. Jan. 27, 1863; must. out with regiment Sept. 9, 1864.

David Stanton, surg., must. in Aug. 27, 1861; pro. to surg. U. S. regt. army Nov. 24, 1862.

Gurdon B. Hotchkin, surg., must. in Dec. 4, 1861; pro. from assist. surg. Nov. 24, 1862; must. out with regiment Sept. 9, 1864.

J. B. Finney, assist. surg., must. in Aug. —, 1861; res. Sept., 1861.

Samuel Alexander, assist. surg., must. in Aug. 27, 1861; killed at Dranesville, Va., Nov. 26, 1861.

S. W. H. Calver, assist. surg., must. in June —, 1862; res. Aug. 2, 1862.

Hiram N. Kelly, assist. surg., must. in Dec. 17, 1862; res. Jan. 21, 1863.

L. E. Atkinson, assist. surg., must. in Jan. 24, 1863; trans. to batt. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. Sept. 5, 1864.

R. H. Tuft, assist. surg., must. in July 6, 1863; trans. to batt. Sept. 3, 1864; and to 2d Regt. Prov. Cav. June 17, 1865.

J. Harvey Beale, chaplain, must. in Sept. 1, 1861; must. out with regiment Sept. 9, 1864.

Jacob Wolf, vet. surg., must. in Aug. 13, 1861; pro. from private Co. I 1, 1863; must. out with regiment Sept. 9, 1864.

George W. Seigrist, sergt.-maj., must. in Aug. 10, 1861; pro. from q.m.-sergt. Co. C to sergt.-maj. Sept., 1861; to 2d lieutenant Co. I Nov. 23, 1861.

Henry C. Beamer, sergt.-maj.; pro. to sergt.-maj. Feb. 17, 1862; to 1st lieutenant Co. G July 17, 1862.

William McCune, sergt.-maj.; appointed sergt.-maj. May 8, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 29, 1862.

George J. Geiser, sergt.-maj.; pro. to sergt.-maj. Sept. 29, 1862; to 2d lieutenant Co. G April 12, 1863.

John Hamilton, sergt.-maj., must. in July 25, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. A May 1, 1863; must. out with regiment Sept. 9, 1864.

George W. Fincher, q.m.-sergt., must. in July 30, 1861; pro. from private Co. L Nov. 1, 1862; trans. to batt. Sept. 3, 1864; pro. to 2d lieutenant Co. L, batt., Sept. 13, 1864; to 1st lieutenant Co. F, batt., March 19, 1865; must. out by consolidation June 20, 1865; veteran.

John McCahan, com. sergt., must. in Aug. 28, 1861; pro. from private Co. G Feb. 28, 1862; must. out with regiment Sept. 9, 1864.

Joseph Deveney, hosp. steward; appointed hosp. steward Sept. 6, 1861; transferred; not on muster-out roll.

Ernest Conzler, hosp. steward must. out Aug. 28, 1861; pro. from private Co. G Oct., 1861; trans. to U. S. regular army Nov. 24, 1862.

Charles Gardner, hosp. steward, must. in Oct. 20, 1862; pro. from private Co. G Oct. 23, 1862; trans. to batt. Sept. 3, 1864.

William P. Lloyd, hosp. steward, must. in Sept. 1, 1861; pro. from private Co. G Dec. 18, 1862; to 1st lieutenant Co. E March 22, 1863.

William J. Jackman, hosp. steward, must. in July 25, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. A Feb. 25, 1863; must. out with regiment Sept. 9, 1864.

Thomas R. Starer, bugler, must. in Aug. 21, 1861; pro. from corp. Co. I 'Oct. 16, 1861; disch. by order of War Dept. Oct. 1, 1862.

James P. Landis, bugler, must. in Aug. 10, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. C May 1, 1863; wounded June 9, 1863; trans. to batt. Sept. 3, 1864; must. out by special order June 20, 1865; veteran.

John W. Forney, saddler, must. in July 25, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 3, 1864; must. out by special order June 20, 1865; veteran.

COMPANY B.

Recruited at Athensville, Montgomery Co.

Owen Jones, capt., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; pro. to maj. Aug. 5, 1861.

Jacob L. Stadelman, capt., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; pro. from 1st lieutenant Aug. 8, 1861; res. March 26, 1862.

Joseph C. Roberts, capt., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieutenant Nov. 25, 1861; to 1st lieutenant Dec. 30, 1861; to capt. March 26, 1862; res. May 8, 1862.

William Litzberg, capt., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; pro. from sergt. May 20, 1862; wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., July 28, 1864; disch. Sept. 9, 1864, exp. of term.

Theodore Streck, 1st lieutenant, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 1st lieutenant Aug. 8, 1861; to capt. Co. H Nov. 25, 1861.

Richard R. Corson, 1st lieutenant, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 1st lieutenant and q.m. Sept. 17, 1861.

John Kline, 1st lieutenant, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieutenant Nov. 25, 1861; res. Dec. 30, 1861.

William Buzby, 1st lieutenant, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; pro. from corp. to 1st sergt.; to 2d lieutenant Jan. 3, 1862; to 1st lieutenant March 26, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., May 1, 1864.

George H. Baker, 1st lieutenant, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; pro. from corp. to q.m.-sergt. Sept. 28, 1861; to 1st lieutenant and q.m. May 5, 1862.

Robert S. Lawahit, 2d lieutenant, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; pro. from sergt. March 26, 1862; wounded May 28, 1864; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

John H. Bevan, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; pro. from corp. to 1st sergt. April 1, 1862; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

W. F. Chrisman, q.m. sergt., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; pro. to corp.; to q.m.-sergt. Feb. 1, 1863; wounded at Culpepper, Va., Sept. 13, 1863; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

Daniel H. Titlow, com. sergt., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. April 5, 1862; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

Lewis M. Thomas, sergt., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 1, 1863.

Adolphus S. Edler, sergt., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

Martin Mars, sergt., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. Jan. 14, 1862; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

Lem. A. Patterson, sergt., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; pro. to sergt.; disch. on surg. certif. March 20, 1863.

Joseph Price, sergt., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. Feb. 1, 1863; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

David W. Terrence, sergt., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; pro. from corp.; wounded May 25, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. July 8, 1864.

John J. Creighton, sergt., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; pro. to sergt.; trans. to batt., 1st Pa. Cav.; veteran.

Samuel Jago, sergt., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; pro. to sergt.; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out as sergt. Co. M, batt., June 20, 1865; veteran.

George L. Lyle, sergt., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; pro. to sergt.; killed at Malvern Hill, Va., July 28, 1864; veteran.

Wm. Stadelman, sergt., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; pro. to sergt.; to q.m.-sergt. May 5, 1862.

John Anderson, corp., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 9, 1861.

Adon. J. Stanley, corp., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 19, 1863.

John R. Styer, corp., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; killed at Hawes' Shop, Va., May 28, 1864.

William H. Edler, corp., must. in Aug. 28, 1862; wounded June 21, 1864; trans. to batt., 1st Pa. Cav.

George B. Rambo, corp., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

Crawford Yocum, corp., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

Kline A. Graver, corp., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

Wm. H. Ramsay, corp., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

Joel L. Davis, corp., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

Mark R. Hagner, corp., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

Henry H. Pyott, corp., must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

Henry Z. Lair, bugler, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to brigade band Jan. 1, 1863.

Franklin Snyder, bugler, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

Morris M. Mattson, bugler, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

Privates.

Theo. T. Ashenfelter, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 26, 1863.

William Adair, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out in Co. M., batt., June 6, 1865.

Lorenzo D. Black, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

Allen L. Bevan, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

Jacob S. Bisson, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

Wm. H. Bowden, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. 1862.
 John Black, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; veteran.
 Charles Bennet, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; veteran.
 Francis Blehl, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Amos Baxter, must. in Aug. 3, 1863; trans. to U. S. navy July 5, 1864.
 Fleming Campbell, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 Patrick Connell, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; wounded in Pa. July 5, 1863, and at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 Edgar W. Collins, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 Jos. S. Cornman, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 James Conrad, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. 1862.
 Charles Cramer, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
 Peter Davis, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 Charles Davison, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 Elisha P. Davis, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 4, 1862.
 Jacob E. Dettra, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 3, 1863.
 John Dales, must. in Sept. 6, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. 1862.
 John L. Dougherty, must. in May 25, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 8, 1863.
 Charles Ford, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 4, 1862.
 Chalkley F. Greger, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 Alex. Gotwalla, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 20, 1863.
 John S. Grant, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 Jacob W. Haines, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 Thos. P. Hoffman, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 Wm. S. Hampton, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 Matthias Hafner, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 Wm. Hutchinson, must. in Jan. 17, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Samuel A. Haws, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; killed at Hawes' Shop, Va., May 28, 1864.
 George Hampton, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; deserted May 25, 1862.
 Enos Jacobs, must. in Aug. 1, 1863; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Justice W. Lutz, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 Perry H. Levering, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 Robert Lowry, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; veteran.
 James McFague, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 Lewis Moore, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; wounded July 28, 1864; absent at muster out.
 Washington Miller, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 4, 1862.
 Nathan Miller, must. in Aug. 9, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 4, 1862.
 James McClellan, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. 1862.
 Joseph F. Moore, must. in July 23, 1862; wounded at Culpepper Sept. 13, 1863, and Barker's Mills June 2, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; pro. to 1st Kent. Co. A, batt., Dec. 13, 1864; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Henry C. Moore, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Matthew Michael, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; veteran.
 Thomas Mylan, must. in May 13, 1863; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.
 John Miles, Jr., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864; disch. in Co. M, batt., May 27, 1865.
 Robert Maxwell, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., April 4, 1862; burial record Dec. 16, 1863, grave 1192.
 Howard McAfee, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; killed at Auburn Mills, Va., Oct. 14, 1863.

Philip A. Mower, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; died July 3, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864; buried at Philadelphia.
 Conrad Maiser, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 James J. McFayne, not on muster-out roll.
 John O'Connell, must. in March 28, 1864; trans., date and place unknown.
 Evan J. Paxson, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.
 John Quinn, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 Charles Quinley, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 20, 1862.
 William H. Rhoads, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 John Ritter, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 Charles Robinson, must. in March 16, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 9, 1864.
 George Rodebaugh, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. 1862.
 Wesley A. Solely, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 Edward B. Smoyer, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 Joseph Smith, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 Michael B. Staub, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 Isaac W. Smith, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 15, 1864.
 Theodore Shaffer, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 17, 1861.
 John Smith, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; killed at Auburn Mills, Va., Oct. 14, 1863.
 Samuel S. Staiger, must. in Aug. 8, 1861.
 Thomas Swift, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
 Hamilton Vaughn, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 John V. Vanderslice, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 20, 1863.
 Edward J. Warnock, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
 John Yocum, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; killed at Hawes' Shop, Va., May 28, 1864.
 George W. Zinn, must. in Aug. 8, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Some time previous to the first battle of Bull Run Colonel Hartranft, who commanded a regiment in the three months' service, applied for and received authority to recruit one for the three years' service. Calling about him many of his old officers and men, the ranks of the new regiment were soon filled with a body rarely excelled for qualities essential to good soldiers. With the exception of a few enlistments, Companies A, C, D, F and I were recruited in Montgomery County; E, H and K in Union and Snyder; G in Centre; and B in Northampton. The companies rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, and the regiment was organized by the selection of the following officers: John F. Hartranft, of Montgomery County, colonel; Thomas S. Bell, of Chester County, lieutenant-colonel; Edwin Schall, of Montgomery County, major.

On the morning of the 18th of November the regiment left Camp Curtin, and proceeded by rail to Annapolis, Md., where, beneath the venerable elms of Saint John's College, it was for the first time formed in line, its details made and its arms stacked. Burnside's expedition to North Carolina was now being fitted out, and the best drilled and most reliable of the volunteer regiments were selected for

that service. The Fifty-first Pennsylvania was early designated as one. Upon its arrival at Annapolis it was at first quartered in the buildings of the college, and subsequently went into camp on the old French burying-ground. On the 1st of December the camp was moved two miles beyond the city, and for six weeks it was subjected to continuous and laborious drill, during which its efficiency and discipline were rapidly improved, and a foundation laid for its future renown. In the final organization of the corps it was assigned to Reno's brigade.¹

On the 6th of January, 1862, the regiment embarked, and on the 9th the fleet, in three squadrons, set sail from Annapolis, and with sealed orders passed out to sea. No sooner had it reached the open ocean than it was overtaken by a succession of violent storms. It seemed as though a tempest had been lurking in the waste of waters ready to burst upon it the moment it should appear. For nearly two weeks, staggering beneath the giant waves, it was swept about at the mercy of the elements. Braving successfully the tempest, it finally passed Hatteras Inlet, and came to anchor in Pamlico Sound. On the morning of the 5th of February the flag-ship "Philadelphia" was anxiously watched as it moved, followed by the fleet, and it soon became evident that Roanoke Island was the destination. At early dawn on the 7th a landing was effected and the movement commenced. The enemy was found strongly posted in earthworks on the northwestern corner of the island, nearly surrounded by an impenetrable swamp, approached in front by a single causeway, which was swept by the guns of the fort. Upon arriving at the edge of the swamp, Reno's brigade was sent to the left to cut off the enemy's retreat south, while Foster was directed to penetrate the swamp to the right of the road, and attack the enemy upon that flank. Hartranft soon found his way completely blocked, and returned upon the track of Foster, leaving two companies of the Fifty-first, which had the advance, still groping in the mire. But before he had reached the lines Foster had already opened upon the enemy with infantry and artillery, and as the regiment came into position on the right of the line, Foster ordered a final charge, and the enemy was driven from his works, and fled in confusion. The demonstration upon the left seemed to heighten the confusion, as he anticipated that his way of retreat was effectually broken. A hot pursuit was immediately made, and the entire force, with numerous heavy guns and small-arms, was captured.

On the 3d of March the regiment embarked for the expedition to Newbern, and on the 4th changed its

muskets for Enfield rifles. The fleet sailed on the 11th, and entered the Neuse River on the 12th, anchoring off Slocum's Creek, fifteen miles from Newbern, where, on the following day, the regiment debarked. A portion, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, was detailed to assist in moving the artillery. The rain was descending in torrents, and the roads were soon trodden into a stiff mud, which rendered the movement of the pieces next to impossible. Many of the men lost their shoes, and went into battle on the following day barefoot. But without faltering or pausing by the way, they toiled on over the weary miles, and brought up the pieces in time for the attack. For this important service General Burnside personally thanked Lieutenant-Colonel Bell. In the meantime Colonel Hartranft, with the remaining companies, pushed on with the advance column. Upon its arrival in front of the enemy's earth-works dispositions for attack were made, Foster occupying the right, Reno the left and Parke in support upon the centre. The enemy's line upon the left was masked by timber, and in the thick fog which prevailed the extent of his works was undiscovered. They proved to be of great strength, consisting of "thirteen finished redans" bristling with cannon, protected in front "by an almost impassable morass filled with fallen timber,"² and stretching away far beyond the railroad, where his right was supposed to rest. Foster attacked upon his left; but the enemy concentrating his strength, proved too much for him.

As soon as he could gain his position on the left Reno attacked, and the battle soon became general, raging with great fury for three and a half hours. The Fifty-first had been held in support, and though exposed to a severe fire had not been allowed to return a single shot. General Reno becoming impatient at the delay and at the losses he was sustaining, ordered up Colonel Hartranft for the decisive charge. Forming within a short distance of the rebel intrenchments, the regiment was led forward through the ranks of the Fifty-first New York, which cheered the column as it passed to a little hill beyond. General Reno in person, his face beaming with an expression seen only in battle, ordered the charge. With determined valor the regiment rushed down a ravine choked with felled timber, up the opposite bank and, without a falter, carried the redan in front, planting the old flag upon the ramparts. "All this," says General Reno, in his official report, "was gallantly executed, and the enemy fled precipitately from all their intrenchments. Some fifty prisoners were captured in these works, many severely wounded. Upon reaching the rebel intrenchments I was rejoiced to see our flag waving along the entire line of the enemy's works." After setting fire to the railroad bridge and a number of factories, the rebels abandoned Newbern.

¹ Organization of the Second Brigade (Brigadier-General Jesse L. Reno, of Burnside's Corps).—Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel John F. Hartranft; Fifty-first Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel Robert B. Potter; Twenty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Albert C. Maggi; Ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, Colonel J. W. Allen.

² General Reno's official report.

Detachments were frequently sent out by General Burnside to reconnoitre and hold important points upon the coast. One was intrusted to Colonel Hartmanft, who moved with his regiment into the interior and acquired valuable information. On the 16th of April a force was sent out consisting of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Ninth and Eighty-ninth New York, Sixth New Hampshire and the Twenty-first Massachusetts, which proceeded by transports to a point four miles below Elizabeth City, where it landed. Pushing inland about twenty miles, the weary troops came upon the enemy strongly posted. Two companies of the Fifty-first, A and F, Captains Boulton and Hart, were considerably in advance of the main column, and when they had arrived within an eighth of a mile of the rebel line they were suddenly opened upon from the enemy's guns. They were ordered to shelter themselves as best they could and to hold their position. General Reno now led the Twenty-first Massachusetts and the balance of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania through the woods to the right, bringing them into position upon the enemy's left flank, where they immediately opened fire. In the meantime the Ninth New York had taken position on the enemy's left centre, and had prematurely charged upon his guns. The ground was open and, being fearfully exposed, the Ninth was repulsed with considerable loss. The Sixth New Hampshire advanced upon the left, and, with the two companies of the Fifty-first holding the road, kept the enemy well employed upon that part of the line. The Fifty-first had now turned his left flank and was pouring in most deadly volleys. "In the mean time," says General Reno, "the Fifty-first Pennsylvania and the Twenty-first Massachusetts kept up an incessant fire upon the rebels, who had now withdrawn their artillery and had commenced to withdraw in good order. The Sixth New Hampshire had steadily advanced in line to the left of the road, and when within about two hundred yards poured in a most deadly volley, which completely demoralized the enemy and ended the battle. Our men were so completely fagged out by the intense heat and their long march that we could not pursue them. The men rested under arms until about ten o'clock P. M., when I ordered a return to our boats, having accomplished the principal object of the expedition, conveying the idea that the entire Burnside expedition was marching upon Norfolk." The loss in the regiment was three killed and twenty-one wounded. The brigade was here commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, and the regiment by Major Schall. On the 30th of June the regiment embarked for Fortress Monroe, but was detained until the 5th of July, when it set sail with the rest of the command, and arrived on the 8th. Here General Burnside commenced organizing the Ninth Corps, destined to win an enviable place in the national armies, and the regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade of the Second Division, composed of the

Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Fifty-first New York and the Twenty-first Massachusetts, commanded by General Edward Ferrero.

On the 12th of August Burnside hastened with his command to the support of Pope, and landed at Fredericksburg, whence he pushed forward two divisions to Cedar Mountain, where they formed a junction with General McDowell. The enemy had already made his appearance on the Rapidan, and Ferrero's brigade, under Colonel Hartmanft, was sent to guard the fords from Mitchell's Station to Raccoon Ford. Lee's columns soon after arrived in force on the opposite bank, and began to press heavily to gain a crossing, when the brigade was withdrawn, and returning through Stevensburg, recrossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford. Four companies of the Fifty-first were detailed for the rear-guard, and held the enemy at bay until so far separated from the main body as to excite serious apprehension for their safety; but they succeeded in bringing in the gun with which they were entrusted and crossed the river in safety losing only a few stragglers. Pope's army, manœuvring for several days, finally formed in line on the old Bull Run battle-ground. Kearny held the right, with Reno on his left. Several batteries were posted on a commanding ridge, and away to the right was a wood in which the enemy was concentrated in heavy force. The Fifty-first supported these batteries. On the afternoon of the first day of the battle, the 29th, Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, with a portion of the regiment, was detailed to advance to the picket line in Kearny's front, and remained in this position until the morning of the second day, when it rejoined the regiment, which had been withdrawn during the night. Towards evening our forces, having been driven back, began to move from the field. The line of retreat was along the Centreville road to the right of the position held by Graham's battery. This road was soon completely blocked with the artillery and trains, and much confusion prevailed.

It was a critical moment. The enemy, exulting in his successes, was pushing on to break in upon the column while impeded by its trains, and to crush it in its crippled condition by a single blow. Graham's pieces were admirably posted for its protection, and were already dealing their death-laden volleys upon the advancing foe; but should his supports fail him, his guns would be lost, and our whole left flank exposed. Ferrero saw the necessity of holding these guns at all hazards and of keeping them in full play. Undaunted by the masses of the foe hurled against him, he clung to the ground, and poured in double-shotted canister and rapid rounds of musketry until the enemy's lines were broken and driven in confusion. Again and again they returned to the contest with fresh troops and with renewed zeal; but no valor could withstand the shock of Ferrero's column, and the enemy finally retired, leaving our lines intact and our trains safe. Ferrero, with the Twenty-

first Massachusetts, now moved off, and had become separated from the rest of his brigade. The command of the two remaining regiments devolved on Colonel Hartranft.

Retiring across Bull Run, the two regiments filed into the fields to the right of the pike, and bivouacked for the night. In the morning they moved on to Centreville, and rejoined the army. It was soon after discovered that the rebels were in motion to strike the Union column by a movement upon its right and cut off its retreat. Reno's corps was immediately put in motion, with the cavalry in advance, and was soon joined by Stevens and Kearny. Hartranft had the rear of the column, and was moving with two batteries, though under no orders to support them, when he suddenly found himself confronting the enemy. The two armies were moving on divergent roads, and the lines were here first struck. Seeing that these batteries were in peril, he instantly ordered them into a commanding position on the left of the road, and drove back the foe. It was nightfall, and a terrible thunder-storm prevailed; but Kearny and Stevens and Reno, three impetuous leaders, immediately forming, moved upon the foe, and fought in the darkness. They knew nothing of his strength and little of the ground, and contended to a great disadvantage; but the enemy was beaten back, which was the principal point, though Kearny and Stevens both yielded up their lives.

At his own request Pope was now relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and McClellan was restored. On the 3rd of September the Ninth Corps moved through Washington, and on the 11th reached New Market, on the Maryland campaign. The passage of the Monocacy was not disputed. On the 12th the command entered Frederick, and had a brisk skirmish with the Cavalry, which was covering the withdrawal of the rebel army, now concentrating in the passes of the South Mountain, which it was determined to hold. Before reaching the mountain Ferrero's brigade moved by a country road leading up to the summit on the left of the Sharpsburg pike. Upon encountering the enemy's lines the Seventeenth Michigan, a new regiment, full of enthusiasm, but little schooled in those cardinal virtues of the soldier imparted by veteran discipline, made a most gallant charge diagonally across the road from left to right, in the face of murderous fire which swept the ranks at every step, and soon disappeared in the woods beyond. General Reno coming up soon after, and supposing that his regiment had established a line in the woods and was holding the ground it had so gallantly won, ordered Colonel Hartranft to lead his regiment across the open field in the rear of the supposed line, and close up to the edge of the woods. While the regiment was thus moving, and was stretched out upon the march unsuspecting of danger, the enemy suddenly opened upon it from the wood a most withering fire. The Seventeenth Michigan had advanced

and driven the enemy, but had neglected to hold its advantage, and the rebels returning, had awaited until the Fifty-first was upon their bayonet ends, when they deliberately opened fire. The column was instantly drawn under cover of the wall that flanks the road, and soon after was deployed to the left of the road, under a fence that stretches at right angles to it. Fire was immediately opened upon the enemy, which was kept up until the ammunition was spent, when it was relieved by the Fifty-first New York, Colonel Potter, lying in close supporting distance. Returning again to the contest, fire was continued until the enemy, finding himself hard pressed on all sides and his position rendered insecure, fled under cover of darkness, and in the morning the columns advanced without opposition. General Reno was killed early in the contest.

The battle of Antietam opened on the afternoon of the 16th of September, General Hooker crossing Antietam Creek and attacking the enemy's left with great impetuosity and the most triumphant success, and was followed up on the morning of the 17th with even greater impetuosity by the commands of Mansfield and Sumner. In the mean time the left and centre of the Union line, stretching away towards the Potomac on the left bank of the creek, remained quiet spectators of the desperate encounter on the right. At nine o'clock on the morning of the 17th, when the struggle upon the right had been four hours in progress, General Cox, in command of the Ninth Army Corps since the fall of Reno, was ordered to advance and carry the stone bridge on the extreme left of the line, firmly held by the enemy. "The bridge itself is a stone structure of three arches, with stone parapet above, this parapet to some extent flanking the approach to the bridge at either end. The valley in which the stream runs is quite narrow, the steep slope on the right bank approaching to the water's edge. In this slope the road-way is scarped, running both ways from the bridge and passing to the higher land above by ascending through ravines above and below, the upper ravine being some six hundred yards above the bridge, the town about half that distance below. On the hill-side immediately above the bridge was a strong stone fence running parallel to the stream; the turns of the road-way were covered by rifle-pits and breast works made of rails and stone, all of which defenses, as well as the woods which covered the slope, were filled with the enemy's infantry and sharpshooters. Besides the infantry defenses, batteries were placed to enfilade the bridge and all its approaches."¹ Against this position, strong by nature, rendered doubly strong by art, the Eleventh Connecticut and Crook's brigade, supported by Sturgis' division, were ordered to the assault. As this force advanced up the open valley by the road

¹ General Cox's Official Report, Moore's "Rebellion Record," Docs. vol. v. p. 454-455

which leads along the river-bank to the bridge, it was exposed to so warm a fire from the opposite heights, alive with the enemy, that it was forced to halt and reply. Sturgis' troops reached the head of the bridge, and the Second Maryland and the Sixth New Hampshire charged at double-quick with fixed bayonets; but the concentrated fire of the enemy upon it forced them to fall back. After repeated efforts these regiments were withdrawn. Burnside, nettled at the failure of this attempt and the consequent delay of his columns, and knowing full well in whom he could trust, ordered forward the Fifty-first. General Ferrero dashing up to the regiment, said, "General Burnside orders the Fifty-first Pennsylvania to storm the bridge." Hartranft, avoiding the road by the river bank, led his men in rear of the heights overlooking the river until he arrived opposite the bridge, when he moved boldly down the slope for the crossing. The instant his men came into the open ground in the valley they received a withering fire from the enemy's well-posted infantry, and many fell. A fence skirting the road proved a serious impediment, and in crossing it the men were particularly exposed. Here fell Captains Bolton and Hart, severely wounded, a serious loss at this juncture. Unheeding the enemy's bullets or the obstruction, by the way, the column moved forward with a determined front, and made straight for the bridge. As they entered, a storm of missiles swept it, but no danger could stay that tide of living valor. Hartranft, who led the way, paused in the midst, and was hastening on the rear of his column when he was joined by Colonel Potter, with the gallant Fifty-first New York. With a shout that rang out above the noise of the battle the two columns rushed forward, and were soon firmly established on the thither bank. The bridge was carried!

A regiment was quickly advanced, and took position on the heights commanding the bridge and its approaches, driving out the enemy and rendering the crossing for infantry secure. The whole corps now advanced rapidly, took position on the heights above the bridge, and immediately advanced to the attack. The Fifty-first was posted on the second range of hills overlooking the creek, some distance below the bridge. Here it was soon hotly engaged with the enemy under cover of a stone wall and in a cornfield on its left. Its ammunition was soon exhausted, and a fresh supply failing to arrive as ordered, the men held their position with the bayonet until relief came. But all this struggle and costly sacrifice was vain. The enemy, relieved by the slackening of the battle on the left and the arrival of a fresh corps from Harper's Ferry, was enabled to concentrate an overwhelming force upon this single corps, and it was forced to yield. The loss of the regiment was one hundred and twenty-five. Among the killed was Lieutenant-Colonel Bell,¹ a most vigilant officer and most

estimable man, and Lieutenants Beaver and Hunsicker. Of the wounded were Captains Bolton and Hart, Adjutant Shorkly, Quartermaster Freedly and Lieutenant Lynch. Upon the fall of Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, Major Schall was promoted to fill the vacancy, and Captain William J. Bolten, of Company A, was promoted to major.

Moving leisurely from the field of Antietam, the army crossed and again proceeded to the Rappahannock. General Burnside, now in chief command, determined to cross the river at Fredericksburg, and seek the foe beyond. Much delay was experienced in bringing up the pontoons, and when they were at length at hand, the enemy had concentrated in his immediate front, and stood ready to dispute the passage and contest the ground on the impregnable heights beyond. General Wilcox was now in command of the Ninth Corps, and on the afternoon of the 13th of December, the day on which the troops under Franklin had attacked on the left, it crossed the river upon the pontoons in front of the town, and advanced by the road leading to the left towards the heights. At a point intermediate between the heights and the town, the brigade, consisting of five regiments, under command of General Ferrero, was deployed to right and left under partial cover. Upon emerging from the town the troops were at once met by the enemy's fire. A steady fire was returned but with little effect, his lines lying close and securely behind his entrenchments. A lime-kiln marks the position where the brigade was deployed, whence it advanced gallantly, in face of a murderous fire, to a position on the left of the line occupied by the Second Corps. On the evening of the 14th, Sunday, one regiment, the Eleventh New Hampshire, was ordered forward on picket, and was hardly in position when Colonel Hartranft received orders to proceed with the remaining four regiments and relieve a division upon the skirmish line. On passing the neighborhood of a hospital some entrenching tools were discovered scattered about, and the men were ordered to take them forward. Arriving upon the

halted. When the regiment was re-formed I moved it from the bed of the road towards the creek, and rested while several other regiments passed up the road. Colonel Bell here came up to me, saying that more troops should be sent over. I replied, 'Well, go and see about it.' He went, but no farther than the bridge, and soon I saw him coming back on the bed of the road (which was now clear of troops), a few feet from the edge of the road nearest the water. When about thirty yards from the bridge I saw him struck on the left temple, as I at that time thought and now believe, by a canister shot. He fell backward and rolled off the road to within six feet of the water. He spoke freely, saying 'Never say die, boys,' 'Stand by the colors,' 'Take care of my sword.' He was immediately taken back to the Barn Hospital and examined by some surgeon (our own surgeons being at another hospital), who pronounced his wound not dangerous. Bleeding soon stopped. I directed Sergeant-Major Stoneroad to remain with him and take charge of his effects. I was under orders at this time to move forward, and could not leave the regiment. In little less than an hour after I received permission to go back to the hospital to see the colonel. I saw him (sergeant-major with him), but he did not recognize me. In an hour after he passed off calmly."—*Letter of General Hartranft.*

¹ "After crossing the bridge I took the regiment to the right and

line they were directed to throw up a breast-work for their protection. This they at first refused to do, digging not having at this time become fashionable. The command was renewed and the men fell to work, and when they began to see the fruits of their labor they prosecuted it with a will, and by morning of Monday had a good line of works formed. This was the first experience of digging by the Fifty-first. Here the line was under a fierce infantry and artillery fire, and the men were obliged to hug closely their cover. But the enemy manifested no disposition to attack, and after remaining in position until the morning of Tuesday the brigade was withdrawn, and recrossed the river upon the pontoons, which were soon after taken up. The advantages in this engagement were all on the side of the enemy, the attacks in front of the town proving futile; but nevertheless the history of the war furnishes few instances where the mettle of the troops was more severely tested than in the blows aimed at the fastnesses of those frowning heights. The loss was twelve killed and seventy-four wounded.

On the 25th of March, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Fortress Monroe, where it joined the brigade, now consisting of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Fifty-first New York, Twenty-first Massachusetts and the Eleventh New Hampshire, and thence proceeded, with two divisions of the Ninth Corps, to Kentucky. At Cincinnati General Burnside met the troops, welcoming them to his new department and encouraging them to deeds of patriotic devotion. The regiment moved by rail to Paris, and was posted successively at Winchester, Lancaster, Crab Orchard and Stanford, principally engaged in holding the interior of the State against the invasions of the raiders Wheeler, Morgan and Pegram.

From Kentucky the corps, under the command of General Parke, was ordered to the support of Grant at Vicksburg. The Fifty-first broke camp on the 4th of June, and arrived in the rear of the great stronghold of the Mississippi on the 14th. Its camp was established in Mill Dale, where little of interest occurred until the 23d, when it was detailed to dig rifle-pits and cut away the woods for the protection of the rear against a rebel army under Johnston, now assuming a threatening attitude. Working-parties were relieved every two hours, and the duty was diligently prosecuted until miles of pits and field-works were constructed and whole forests slashed away. On the morning of the 29th the division was ordered to Oak Bridge, where it relieved a portion of McPherson's corps and was again employed in fortifying. At ten o'clock on the morning of the 4th of July came intelligence of the fall of Vicksburg, and with it twenty one bags of mail matter for the division, of not less interest, for the moment, than the surrender.

The regiment accompanied Sherman in his campaign to Jackson, and on the 11th arrived upon the

enemy's front. It was immediately placed in position on the left of the line in support of the Second Michigan, Colonel Humphrey. At eight o'clock on the morning of the 12th a heavy cannonade was opened on both sides, which was kept up during the entire day, the regiment suffering considerable loss. During the night the men were busy digging rifle-pits, at many points within a few yards of the rebel sentries. On the morning of the 14th, after three days and two nights of constant skirmishing and fatigue duty, the regiment was relieved and withdrawn to the rear of the Insane Asylum. On the 15th detachments from several regiments, embracing two companies, F and H, of the Fifty-first, all under command of Major Wright, of the Fifty-first New York, were sent to reconnoitre the left as far as the Pearl River, and ascertain if a crossing could be effected. By accident the command struck the river opposite to the point where the enemy's trains and reserved artillery were parked. The appearance of our troops in this quarter was reported to Johnston, who, supposing it to be a demonstration in force, and fearing for the safety of his army, at once commenced a retreat.¹ The city was occupied on the 18th, the regiment stacking arms in front of the State-House. Remaining two or three days to complete the work of destruction, Sherman marched back to Vicksburg.

The Ninth Corps now returned to Burnside's command, and went into camp in Kentucky, the Fifty-first leaving the railroad at Nicholasville, and taking post at Camp Nelson. Here it rested and refitted. The service in Mississippi had been very severe. Digging, felling forests and making forced marches under the burning suns of the south had broken down the health of many a strong man, and had induced fevers peculiar to that region. Colonel Hartranft fell a victim to their influence, and was for a long time prostrated. From Camp Nelson the regiment moved to Crab Orchard, where it received recruits, and thence marched across the mountains, *via* Cumberland Gap, to Knoxville.

Soon after its arrival it was ordered down the valley to Loudon, where preparations had been made for going into winter-quarters; but scarcely had it arrived when it was ordered back to Lenoir, where it remained several days. Here Colonel Hartranft, who had so far recovered as to take the field, rejoined the regiment, and immediately assumed command of the Second Division of the Ninth Corps. His arrival was opportune. Longstreet, cutting loose from Bragg at Chattanooga, was threatening Burnside with a force

¹ "All night Sherman heard the sound of wagons, but nothing that indicated evacuation, for the picks and shovels were at work till midnight; but at the dawn of day it became evident that the enemy had withdrawn across the Pearl River. The rebels had burned all the bridges in retreating and placed loaded shells and torpedoes on the roads leading out from the river. All the materials of war had been removed, in advance of the retreat, by means of the railroad running east."—*"Military History of U. S. Grant,"* Badeau, vol. i. p. 396.

thrice his number, and had already arrived in the neighborhood of Loudon. Perceiving his advantage, the rebel chief pushed across the Tennessee, and put his columns in motion for Campbell's Station, a point where several important roads centre, with the design of reaching it in advance of Burnside's forces, and thus cutting off and capturing his whole command. In this he had the advantage of the shortest and most direct road. Burnside discovered his danger just in time to avert it. The Fifty-first was charged with moving Benjamin's heavy battery. The mud was very deep, and the roads, badly cut up by the trains, were next to impassable. All night long the regiment toiled through the mire to bring up the guns. The station was reached in advance of the enemy, and immediately proceeding out upon the Kingston road, Colonel Hartranft deployed his division across it, with his left thrown forward to cover the Loudon road, along which our army and trains were moving. Before these dispositions had fairly been made the head of the rebel column appeared. Held back for awhile by a few mounted infantry, Longstreet soon brought up heavy columns and opened a furious attack. This was met by a destructive and continuous fire from Hartranft's lines, which caused the enemy to recoil in confusion. Steadfastly holding his ground until the remainder of the army and all the trains had safely passed the threatened point, Hartranft withdrew his troops, regiment by regiment, and took position on the left of the new line of battle, which had been formed on a low row range of hills beyond the station. In the mean time Benjamin's battery, which had been brought safely in, took position and did most effective service, engaging and driving the enemy's artillery wherever it made its appearance. So much were the Union forces outnumbered, that the contest was waged with no hope of victory, but only to save the army and its material. Accordingly, successive lines of battle were taken up in advantageous positions, and each was held until forced from it, when the troops retired behind fresh troops that had occupied the next. In this way the enemy was held at bay until dark, when he rested, and Burnside's columns, under cover of darkness, were all brought off safely into Knoxville.

Here the troops were immediately put to fortifying. Ferrero, with the First Division, held the left of the line, with the river upon his flank, and Fort Sanders, an earth-work mounted with Benjamin's guns, in the centre. Hartranft held the right, his line crossing the principal road leading from Cumberland Gap to Knoxville. Upon his right was a mill fed by a small stream. Across this a heavy dam was built, which flooded the ground for a considerable distance around. Upon this lake the right of the line rested securely. For many days the work of fortifying was prosecuted without cessation. Fortunately, Longstreet delayed his attack until the works were completed and the army was secure. But the troops were exposed to a

danger more imperious and fatal than rebel bullets. It was hunger. During all the hardships of the siege the men had been compelled to subsist on meagre rations of a quality hardly capable of sustaining life. The days were counted when even these would fail. Fortunately, before they were numbered, Grant, having relieved the army at Chattanooga from its toils, sent a powerful force under Sherman to the support of Burnside, and the siege was raised.

Trains soon after arrived with provisions, and pursuit of the enemy was at once commenced. In this the Fifty-first joined, and came up with the rebel rear-guard at Rutledge, in the valley of the Holston, where skirmishing ensued. Here the pursuit was stayed, and the regiment retired to the neighborhood of Blaine's Cross-Roads, where it went into winter-quarters. Still only meagre supplies of food and clothing were received, and the troops suffered much. On the 5th of January the regiment re-enlisted for an additional term of three years, and received orders to commence the homeward march. Poorly clad and short of rations, the men braved the perils of a wintry march across the mountains of East Tennessee, and after enduring untold sufferings and hardships by the way, finally arrived at Camp Nelson, where abundant supplies of food and clothing were received. Pausing a few days at Cincinnati for the preparation of the company rolls, the regiment proceeded to Harrisburg, where it received a veteran furlough. Upon his arrival at Norristown, Colonel Hartranft and the five companies from Montgomery County received a flattering ovation, in which the speaker upon the occasion, Mr. B. E. Chain, said: "It is to you, colonel, that the regiment owes the character it bears. Your discipline in the camp, your foresight on the march, your coolness, bravery and judgment on the battlefield, have won the confidence and love of your men, and made them heroes in the fight. They knew that you never ordered where you did not lead."

So popular was the regiment at home that it was soon recruited to more than the maximum strength, and upon the expiration of the veteran furlough rendezvoused at Annapolis, Md., where the Ninth Corps was assembling. It was here assigned to the First Brigade of the First Division, consisting of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, the One Hundred and Ninth New York and the Second, Eighth, Seventeenth and Twenty-seventh Michigan, Colonel Hartranft in command, Lieutenant-Colonel Schall leading the regiment.

Upon the opening of the spring campaign under Grant the Ninth Corps broke camp, and moving through Washington, where it was reviewed by the President, joined the army, and on the 5th of May crossed the Rapidan. It immediately moved to the front and took position between Hancock and Warren. Hartranft's brigade was upon the centre of the line, and it was with considerable difficulty that it could be got into position. Captain Hart, who was

now serving upon the staff of the colonel, was ordered to go forward until he found the enemy's skirmishers. Pushing through the thick growth of pines, the first intimation he received of an enemy's presence was a rebel bullet whistling by his ears. The brigade was now led in by regiments, the men creeping through the dense undergrowth as best they could. "The advance was made," says Colonel Hartranft in his official report, "with great difficulty, on account of the woods and underbrush, which were on fire. I formed my line, making nearly a right angle facing south and east. The enemy was in force in front of my left. While in this position I received orders from Major-General Burnside to advance and carry the enemy's works. I ordered the advance at ten A. M., holding the Second Michigan in reserve and directing the Seventeenth Michigan to watch well the right flank. The lines moved forward, and I carried the enemy's works and held them for a moment, until a panic seized the left, which brought the whole line back in confusion. I immediately advanced skirmishers from the Second and Seventeenth Michigan, also moved the Seventeenth more to the left, and on these regiments re-formed my line. In this charge many prisoners were taken from the enemy, but lost perhaps an equal number." In the afternoon the brigade again advanced, but encountered stern resistance, and lost many in killed and wounded. On the 7th the line was again moved forward, breast-works were thrown up and considerable skirmishing ensued.

On the morning of the 9th the brigade was withdrawn and moved to the Ny River, where the enemy was soon found. A crossing was effected on the 12th, and the rebels, after a stern resistance, were driven back. In this engagement six companies of the Fifty-first were deployed as skirmishers, supported by the remaining four, and gallantly carried the wooded heights in their front, compelling the enemy to burn a house in which he had taken shelter, and retire. To date from this battle, Colonel Hartranft was promoted to brigadier-general, Lieutenant-Colonel Schall to colonel, Major Bolton to lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Hart to major. From the 12th to the 18th the line of the brigade remained substantially unchanged, the enemy hugging closely their works, ready at any moment to repel an attack. Upon the withdrawal of the brigade from the position occupied on the 27th a few men, belonging to the Fifty-first, engaged upon the picket line, could not be brought in, and fell into the hands of the enemy. A succession of movements by the left flank brought the brigade to Cold Harbor on the 1st of June. At six o'clock on the morning of the 3d the brigade advanced with orders to retake the line from which the enemy had driven our troops on the previous day. Potter's division advanced at the same time on the right. In the face of a terrific fire of infantry and artillery, the lines rushed forward, routed the enemy, and were soon well established within two hundred yards of his main line, where, in

a re-entrant angle of his own works, he had four guns. These proved of little value to him, as they were so closely watched by our sharpshooters that it was impossible for the gunners to work them. In this charge, at the head of his column, Colonel Schall was killed, and was succeeded in command by Lieutenant-Colonel Bolton. The loss here, as in the preceding battles of the campaign, was very heavy, but for want of data cannot be given.

Crossing the Chickahominy and the James, the Ninth Corps arrived in front of Petersburg on the 17th, and at once engaged the enemy. General Hartranft's brigade made a most gallant charge in face of a galling fire of the rebel artillery, suffering heavy loss.

On the following day it was again engaged upon the railroad cut in front of the locality afterwards selected for the mine, and gained a position in close proximity to the enemy's works, which was held and fortified. So close to the rebel line was this position that it required unceasing vigilance to hold it, and for seventeen successive days and nights an unceasing fire of musketry was kept up, one-third of the men being constantly employed. After a few days' respite it was again returned to the vicinity of its old position, where it remained until the explosion of the mine. On the day previous it was relieved and ordered to form part of the storming column. When the explosion took place it advanced, and two companies had reached the brink, when General Hartranft, who was in the crater, finding that more troops were already in than could be used, ordered it back. In this perilous advance Colonel Bolton was severely wounded, and the command devolved on Major Hart. The brigade was again put upon the line fronting the crater, where it remained for a few days, when it was relieved and passed to the rear out of harm's way. Here it remained in camp until the 19th of August, when it was ordered to the support of Warren, on the Weldon Railroad. Crawford's division formed the connecting link between Hancock and Warren, a distance of a half mile. Upon this the enemy fell in heavy force and captured the greater portion of it, making a dangerous gap, and exposing Warren to imminent peril. Hartranft, who was lying in supporting distance, and judging by the sound of battle that our forces had been dispersed, though not under orders, magnanimously moved to the rescue, and by interposing his brigade and by stubbornly holding his ground, saved the day. A permanent lodgment was thereby made upon the Weldon road, which had been one of the enemy's chief lines of supply.

In the subsequent operations of the brigade the Fifty-first, under command of Colonel Bolton, participated, engaging the enemy at Poplar Spring Church, at Ream's Station, at Hatcher's Run and in the final attack on the 2d of April, which resulted in the evacuation of Richmond. On the 27th of July, after four years of arduous service, extending over the whole

line from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, it was mustered out of service at Alexandria, Va.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

John F. Hartranft, col., must. in July 27, 1861; pro. to brig.-gen. June 8, 1864; to brevet maj.-gen. March 25, 1865.

William J. Bolton, col., must. in Aug. 16, 1861; pro. from capt. Co. A to maj. Sept. 17, 1862; to col. June 26, 1864; to brevet brig.-gen. March 13, 1865; must. out with regiment July 27, 1865.

Thomas S. Bell, lieutenant-col., must. in July 27, 1861; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.

Edwin Schall, lieutenant-col., must. in July 27, 1861; pro. from maj. to lieutenant-col. Sept. 17, 1862; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

William Allebaugh, lieutenant-col., must. in Aug. 16, 1861; pro. from capt. Co. C to lieutenant-col. April 23, 1865; to brevet col. March 13, 1865; must. out with regiment July 27, 1865.

Lane S. Hart, maj., must. in Sept. 2, 1861; pro. from capt. Co. F to maj. July 21, 1864; disch. Dec. 17, 1864, for wounds received at Weldon Railroad Aug. 19, 1864.

Joseph K. Bolton, maj., must. in Aug. 16, 1861; pro. from capt. Co. A to maj. Jan. 15, 1865; must. out with regiment July 26, 1865.

Daniel P. Bible, adjt., must. in Oct. 30, 1861; res. June 5, 1862.

George Shorkley, adjt., must. in Nov. 16, 1861; pro. from 1st lieutenant. Co. H to adjt. June 6, 1862; to capt. Co. H April 22, 1864.

Martin L. Schock, adjt., must. in Sept. 9, 1861; pro. from 2d lieutenant. Co. K to 1st lieutenant and adjt. May 2, 1864; disch. Nov. 2, 1864, for wounds received in action.

Jacob H. Santo, adjt., must. in Nov. 16, 1861; pro. from 2d lieutenant. Co. H to 1st lieutenant and adjt. Jan. 15, 1865; must. out with regiment July 27, 1865.

John J. Freedley, q.m., must. in Aug. 16, 1861; pro. from 1st lieutenant. Co. C Oct. 17, 1861; res. May 11, 1863.

Samuel P. Stephens, q.m., must. in Oct. 16, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. F to com. sergt. Nov. 16, 1861; to q.m. May 13, 1863; must. out with regiment July 27, 1865.

J. A. Livergood, surg., must. in Sept. 14, 1861; trans. to 101st Regt. P. V. Nov. 20, 1861.

John A. Hosack, surg., must. in Oct. 16, 1861; trans. from 101st Regt. P. V. Nov. 20, 1861; res. July 30, 1863.

Wm. C. Shurlock, surg., must. in March 9, 1864; must. out June 6, 1865.

Manning F. Bowers, surg., must. in June 22, 1865; must. out with regiment July 27, 1865.

James D. Noble, assist. surg., must. in Sept. 14, 1861; res. July 21, 1862.

John B. Reinholdt, assist. surg., must. in Aug. 1, 1862; must. out June 5, 1865.

Charles S. Duffell, assist. surg., must. in Aug. 4, 1862; must. out Nov. 16, 1864, exp. of term.

James Cress, assist. surg., must. in Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with regiment July 27, 1865.

Daniel G. Mallory, chapn., must. in Oct. 17, 1861; res. July 27, 1861; recom. April 8, 1864; disch. by S. O., Sept. 2, 1864.

Levi W. Shingle, sergt.-maj., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. C Jan. 14, 1865; must. out with regiment July 27, 1865; veteran.

Curtin B. Stonerod, sergt.-maj., must. in Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to 2d lieutenant. Co. G June 25, 1864.

George C. Gutelius, sergt.-maj., must. in Sept. 9, 1861; pro. to 2d lieutenant. Co. E Jan. 14, 1865; veteran.

Louis Cartuyvel, q.m.-sergt., must. in Oct. 17, 1861; must. out with regiment July 27, 1865; veteran.

Christopher Wyckoff, q.m.-sergt., must. in Oct. 16, 1861; pro. from cor. Co. F to q.m.-sergt. Dec. 12, 1863; disch. by special order March 8, 1865; veteran.

Levi Bolton, com. sergt., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; pro. from corp. Co. A Dec. 3, 1861; must. out with regiment July 27, 1865; veteran.

Thomas H. Parker, com. sergt., Sept. 28, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. Co. I to com. sergt.; to capt. Co. I Dec. 2, 1864; veteran.

Allen H. Filman, com. sergt., must. in Oct. 16, 1861; pro. to 2d lieutenant. Co. F July 22, 1864; veteran.

Martin H. Dunn, hosp. steward, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; must. out with regiment July 27, 1866; veteran.

Edward D. Johnson, principal musician, must. in April 4, 1863; must. out with regiment July 27, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Recruited at Norristown.

William J. Bolton, capt., must. in Aug. 16, 1861; pro. to maj. Sept. 17, 1862.

Joseph K. Bolton, capt., must. in Aug. 16, 1861; pro. from 1st lieutenant. to capt. Sept. 17, 1862; to maj. Jan. 15, 1865.

John H. Coulson, capt., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; pro. to 2d lieutenant. May 3, 1864; to 1st lieutenant. Oct. 1, 1864; to capt. Jan. 15, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Abraham L. Ortlip, 1st lieutenant, must. in Aug. 16, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieutenant. Sept. 17, 1862; res. April 20, 1864.

John S. Moore, 1st lieutenant, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; promoted from 1st sergt. to 2d lieutenant. Sept. 17, 1862; to 1st lieutenant. May 3, 1864; killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864; buried in Wilderness burial grounds.

Benjamin P. Thompson, 1st lieutenant, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieutenant. June 25, 1864; to lieutenant. April 11, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Edward L. Evans, 2d lieutenant, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieutenant. Jan. 13, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Osman Ortlip, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Isaac E. Filman, sergt., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Charles M. Hennies, sergt., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Washington Smith, sergt., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. Jan. 13, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

James O'Neill, sergt., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. April 14, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Jacob E. Moyer, sergt., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; died July 12, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; veteran.

Robert Supplee, sergt., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; died at Weaverston Hosp., Md., Oct. 27, 1862.

Jeese Herbster, corp., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

George S. Buzzard, corp., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Jonathan B. Ellis, corp., must. in March 30, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Hiram C. Lysinger, corp., must. in Feb. 18, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Amandus Garges, corp., must. in Feb. 16, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

John Getman, corp., must. in Feb. 16, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Henry Dickenson, corp., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; pro. to corp. June 3, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

James W. Doud, corp., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; pro. to corp. June 23, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

John S. Jones, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

Daniel Lare, corp., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out Sept. 11, 1864, exp. of term.

Frank H. Mills, corp., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; veteran.

George Vebale, corp., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; died June 18, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.

John Adams, corp., must. in April 27, 1864.

Joseph White, corp., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; died at Middletown, Md., Sept. 15, 1862, of wounds received at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.

Abraham Butz, corp., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. April 21, 1863.

John C. Brannon, corp., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; died at Newbern, N. C., May 21, 1862.

Levi Bolton, corp., must. in Sept. 12, 1861; pro. to com. sergt. Dec. 3, 1864.

John W. Shillick, musician, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

William Barringer, musician, must. in Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Edward D. Johnson, musician, must. in April 4, 1863; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.

Privates.

Henry Abbott, must. in Sept. 23, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

Henry Alter, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

George B. Baker, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

- James W. Baten, must. in Feb. 20, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Henry Backus, must. in Oct. 12, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Albert Barndt, must. in Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Samuel S. Buzzard, must. in Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Benjamin F. Bolton, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out Sept. 11, 1864; exp. of term.
- Samuel Bargert, must. in Sept. 22, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Elijah Block, must. in Sept. 22, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- James Block, mustered in Sept. 22, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Jonas Beam, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Joseph S. Burkhardt, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- William Brown, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- William Barr, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. by G. O. May 12, 1865; veteran.
- James M. Baker, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 11, 1865.
- Thomas J. Bolton, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 25, 1865; veteran.
- Jonathan Brooks, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- George Bodey, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; died at Warrenton Junction, Va., May 2, 1864; veteran.
- Henry Boyer, must. in Feb. 8, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., May 4, 1864.
- John Bare, must. in Feb. 20, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., May 20, 1864, of wounds received at Wilderness May 6, 1864.
- George W. Berks, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; captured May 27, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 24, 1864. grave 11,434.
- William Eacker, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 1, 1865.
- Archibald W. Berks, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
- Benjamin Brownell, must. in Aug. 18, 1864.
- Geo. Bond, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 20, 1861.
- James Bolton, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. June 24, 1863.
- Jacob Bennett, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Dec. 2, 1862.
- Irwin Barndt, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 8, 1863.
- Gottlieb Bellman, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; died Nov. 19, 1862.
- Wm. H. Carrier, must. in Oct. 10, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Enos Case, must. in Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- John Claycomb, must. in Sept. 27, 1864; substitute; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 22, 1864.
- Richard N. Capwell, must. in Sept. 22, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Henry Constable, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Henry Collego, must. in Sept. 21, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- William Carney, must. in Jan. 8, 1864; died Aug. 19, 1864; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island.
- Davis Campbell, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. June 28, 1863.
- John Clare, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. to Batt. K, U. S. Art., Oct. 27, 1862.
- James Coulston, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
- Benjamin F. Doud, must. in Jan. 18, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Samuel G. Doud, must. in Jan. 24, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Franklin Delinger, must. in March 29, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Joseph H. Divers, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out Sept. 11, 1864, expiration of term.
- Thomas Doud, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out Sept. 11, 1864, expiration of term.
- A. Druckenmiller, must. in Oct. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Samuel Delinger, must. in Feb. 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.
- Daniel Dried, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Jacob H. Derr, must. in Feb. 28, 1864; died May 28, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
- Simon Dobson, must. in Sept. 23, 1864; died April 3, 1865, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., April 1, 1865.
- Isaac De Haven, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. to Batt. K, U. S. Art., Oct. 27, 1862.
- Charles B. Evans, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Daniel Ecker, must. in Oct. 10, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- George Eckhart, must. in Jan. 27, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Harrison English, must. in Jan. 30, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
- Samuel H. Frease, must. in Jan. 14, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; absent at must. out.
- Thomas Farrell, must. in Feb. 17, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.
- John G. Fried, must. in Jan. 5, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- John Florey, must. in Sept. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
- Lewis C. Fisher, must. in Sept. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Israel Foss, must. in Sept. 22, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Archibald Findley, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Henry Foucht, must. in Sept. 30, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Jesse Frease, must. in Feb. 20, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.
- Charles Fix, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; died at Philadelphia, Pa., June 18, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.
- Samuel Foreman, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Jan. 29, 1863.
- Nathan Foreman, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Feb. 18, 1863.
- Lind'y R. Franklin, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. March 4, 1863.
- John Gross, must. in March 3, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Joseph Gearhart, must. in March 13, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Theodore Gilbert, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out Sept. 11, 1864, exp. of term.
- Israel Gauker, must. in Sept. 22, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Jeremiah Grey, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; died May 16, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 14, 1864; buried in Wilderness Burial Grounds.
- Benjamin Goodwin, must. in Aug. 18, 1862; deserted Aug. 30, 1863.
- Frederick Geisinger, must. in Oct. 7, 1864; substitute; deserted May 30, 1865.
- Jonathan Goodwin, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Dec. 2, 1862.
- William Hoffman, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.
- Charles S. Hansell, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.
- William Herbster, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- George A. Hugnenin, must. in Oct. 17, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Allen Hildreath, must. in March 13, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Charles G. Hunsinger, must. in Jan. 27, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Patrick H. Hamill, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out Sept. 11, 1864, exp. of term.
- William H. Harner, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Edward Hallman, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 4, 1865.
- Samuel Haines, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 4, 1865.
- William Horff, must. in Feb. 15, 1864; captured Aug. 21, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 3, 1864.

- Daniel Hood, must. in Feb. 24, 1864;
- Charles S. Hausell, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.
- Charles Hayberry, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. to Batt. K, U. S. Art., Oct. 27, 1862.
- William Heard, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
- John Henniss, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. to Batt. K, U. S. Art., Oct. 27, 1862.
- Isaac M. D. Irwin, must. in Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- John H. Jordan, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.
- Ralph Jones, must. in Feb. 20, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Wilson James, must. in Jan. 12, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Jesse Johnson, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out Sept. 11, 1864, exp. of term.
- Isaiah T. Johnson, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 4, 1865.
- Samuel H. Jones, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; captured at Clinch Mountains, Tenn., Dec. 13, 1863.
- Abraham Jones, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; captured at Clinch Mountains, Tenn., Dec. 13, 1863.
- Asbury M. Johnson, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Sept. 8, 1862.
- Benjamin D. Jones, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Jan. 4, 1863.
- Jacob W. Culp, must. in Jan. 13, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Barney Kelley, must. in Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Edwin Kellichner, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out Sept. 11, 1864, exp. of term.
- Jacob Keller, must. in Sept. 22, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Charles Keyser, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; died Sept. 30, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam, Md.
- Lewis T. Keyser, must. in Sept. 12, 1861.
- William Kilpatrick, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 1, 1861.
- Lucius Lake, must. in Oct. 10, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Joseph N. Lewis, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out Sept. 11, 1864, exp. of term.
- Christian Linck, must. in Sept. 12, 1861.
- Charles A. Murray, must. in Feb. 8, 1864; absent, undergoing sent. G, C. M. at Auburn, N. Y.
- Joseph Moyer, must. in Oct. 8, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- William Mason, must. in Feb. 4, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Thomas Morton, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out Sept. 11, 1864, exp. of term.
- Samuel J. Miller, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Lewis Mattis, must. in March 16, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., July 8, 1864.
- Nelson Y. Mattis, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; captured July 30, 1864; died at Danville, Va., Jan. 10, 1865.
- Lewis Myers, must. in Feb. 17, 1864; died July 18, 1864, at Philadelphia, Pa., of wounds received at Petersburg, June 17, 1864.
- Alexander Mack, must. in Aug. 1, 1864.
- James Maguire, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
- Jacob W. Markley, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 21, 1863.
- Samuel McCombs, must. in Feb. 12, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- William McKane, must. in Oct. 17, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Thomas McGrail, must. in Oct. 10, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- James T. McMullen, must. in Sept. 23, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Henry McLain, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; captured Aug. 21, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., date unknown.
- James McGlinchey, must. in Jan. 6, 1865.
- Washington McDade, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
- Daniel McGugan, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 18, 1863.
- David McMicken, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
- Andrew McKane, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; deserted Feb. 23, 1863.
- William Nunheimer, must. in Feb. 12, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Randolph Noll, must. in Sept. 22, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Lewis Nathans, must. in Jan. 26, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.
- Monroe Nyce, must. in Sept. 12, 1861.
- Jacob Oster, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.
- Ephraim Parvin, must. in Feb. 20, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Samuel G. Parker, must. in Oct. 4, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Harvey Pinch, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md., March 30, 1864; veteran.
- Winfield Pinch, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. to Batt. K, U. S. Art., date unknown.
- Edward Quinlan, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; killed at Columbus, O., March 30, 1863.
- William Reed, must. in March 4, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- John Richard, must. in Feb. 18, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- James Richard, must. in Oct. 8, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- James Reilly, must. in Oct. 12, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- David Richard, must. in Jan. 5, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Jacob Rittenhouse, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out Sept. 11, 1864, exp. of term.
- Robert Roberts, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out Sept. 11, 1864, exp. of term.
- Albert Rodgers, must. in Jan. 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 25, 1865.
- David Raunzahn, must. in Sept. 22, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Lemuel Raudebaugh, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 27, 1861.
- Daniel Reed, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- John D. Smith, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.
- Joseph Supplee, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- John Saylor, must. in Feb. 10, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court House May 12, 1864; absent at muster out.
- John Schafer, must. in Jan. 14, 1865; must. out with Co. July 27, 1865.
- Abraham D. Stover, must. in March 4, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Austin Shelly, must. in Jan. 27, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- John W. Shriner, must. in Aug. 24, 1864; absent at muster out.
- Enos Shelly, must. in Jan. 27, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Samuel Strayer, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Frederick Settler, must. in Sept. 22, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Jacob Stearns, must. in March 29, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 4, 1865.
- Charles Sheets, must. in Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- Jacob Sweeney, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
- George Smith, must. in Feb. 4, 1864; died May 28, 1864, of wounds received at Wilderness May 6, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
- Henry Smith, must. in Feb. 15, 1864; died May 14, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.
- Adolph Sander, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 10, 1861.
- David Schruck, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; died at Beaufort, N. C., July 12, 1862.
- Edwin R. W. Sickel, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 22, 1862.

Theodore Schock, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 22, 1862.

Thomas Selah, must. in Sept. 12, 1861.

Solomon Sensenderfer, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corp.⁵ Nov. 8, 1863.

Israel Shade, must. in Sept. 12, 1861.

John Shade, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Jan. 2, 1862.

William Somerlot, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.

Daniel Stout, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Dec. 29, 1862.

Sinclair Tillson, must. in Oct. 7, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

John Turner, must. in Sept. 23, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

Charles Toy, must. in Aug. 28, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 22, 1864.

Enos Winters, must. in Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

John Welsh, must. in Jan. 23, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Jonathan Weeber, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; disch. March 6, 1865, for wounds received in action.

Adam B. Williams, must. in Sept. 23, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

Michael Wadsworth, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

George Widger, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 14, 1862.

Harry C. Wood, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 28, 1863.

Andrew Widger, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 17, 1862.

Adam W. Yeager, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., * July 15, 1864.

Charles Yunker, must. in Oct. 27, 1861; wounded and prisoner at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.

Joseph H. Zearfoes, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. by order of War Dept. Jan. 27, 1865.

John Zeigrist, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 6, 1863.

COMPANY C.

Recruited in Montgomery County.

William Allebaugh, capt., must. in Aug. 16, 1861; pro. to lieutenant-col. April 23, 1865.

William F. Thomas, capt., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieutenant. Sept. 19, 1862; to 1st lieutenant. May 13, 1864; to captain. April 24, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

John J. Freedley, 1st lieutenant, must. in Aug. 16, 1861; pro. to regimental quartermaster. Oct. 17, 1861.

Davis Hunsicker, 1st lieutenant, must. in Aug. 16, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieutenant. Oct. 17, 1861; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.

Thomas J. Lynch, 1st lieutenant, must. in Oct. 2, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieutenant. Sept. 19, 1862; died May 13, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House.

George H. Smith, 1st lieutenant, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieutenant. Aug. 8, 1864; to 1st lieutenant. April 25, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

John W. Fair, 2d lieutenant, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt.; to 2d lieutenant. May 17, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Nathan H. Ramsey, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. May 17, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Benjamin F. Miller, sergt., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Montgomery Smith, sergt., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Peter Undercoffer, sergt., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

William R. Gilbert, sergt., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. May 17, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Levi W. Shingle, sergt., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. to sergt.-major. Jan. 14, 1865; veteran.

Patrick Kevin, sergt., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.

William Eastwood, sergt., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; disch. Jan. 10, 1863.

Samuel Fair, sergt., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. to 2d lieutenant. Co. D Oct., 1861.

William Robinson, corp., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

John C. Umstead, corp., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Henry H. Lightcap, corp., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Andrew J. Reed, corp., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Hugh Lynch, corp., must. in Nov. 9, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Benjamin R. Sill, corp., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Hugh McClain, corp., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. to corp. May 17, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

William Bean, corp., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. to corp. May 25, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Andrew J. Grim, corp., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; died June 6, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

William Hooker, corp., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; veteran.

Joseph Cornog, corp., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; veteran.

David Kane, corp., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.

Samuel Hart, corp., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; sentenced by general court-marshal to Rip-Rape, Aug. 1862.

Edward D. Johnson, musician, must. in April 4, 1863; pro. to principal musician March 1, 1865.

Privates.

Thomas Allen, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out Sept. 13, 1864, exp. of term.

Andrew J. Bell, must. in Aug. 16, 1863; missing at North Anna May 27, 1864.

Christopher Briggs, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1864; veteran.

William F. Black, must. in Oct. 8, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

William M. Bryn, must. in Oct. 8, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Charles Bryant, must. in April 1, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Robert Barclay, must. in March 27, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

John Brautlinger, must. in Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

William Barry, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out Sept. 13, 1864, exp. of term.

George W. Breish, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out Sept. 13, 1864, exp. of term.

Jacob Bruner, must. in March 25, 1865; died at Alexandria, Va., May 20, 1865.

Richard Brown, must. in March 2, 1864.

Levi Baum, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1863.

John Creamer, must. in Jan. 20, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

John J. Cook, must. in Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Thomas R. Cook, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out Sept. 13, 1864, exp. of term.

James Condon, must. in Sept. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

Michael Carson, must. in March 21, 1865; substitute.

Abraham Custer, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Albert Deeds, must. in Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Michael Dillon, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; missing at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; veteran.

John T. Davis, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; absent, sick, at must. out.

Patrick Dillon, must. in March 8, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

John Darling, must. in Jan. 12, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Henry Davis, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged, date unknown, for wounds received in action.

Samuel Dean, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; died at Charleston, S. C., Sept. 20, 1864; veteran.

Michael Dougherty, must. in March 3, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., Sept. 20, 1864.

John Duffy, must. in Oct. 11, 1864; substitute.

Reuben De Haven, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; died July 10, 1863.

Joseph Detwiler, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged, date unknown, for wounds received in action.

Thomas Davy, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

H. D. Espenship, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

W. I. Espenship, must. in April 3, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Enos D. Espenship, must. in March 4, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

James W. Elliott, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

John E. Emery, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Samuel Egolf, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

David Espenship, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 20, 1864; veteran.

Henry Erhard, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., July 19, 1864.

Simon P. Emery, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.

Jacob Fize, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

William H. R. Fox, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company July 26, 1865; veteran.

Charles R. Fox, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; absent, on furlough, at must. out; veteran.

Franklin R. Fox, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company July 17, 1865.

Emanuel Force, must. in Feb. 15, 1864; absent, in arrest, at must. out.

Patrick Fitzpatrick, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

John Farrell, must. in Jan. 12, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Samuel J. Fry, must. in Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Josiah M. Favinger, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; disch. July 6, 1865, for wounds received in action.

Oliver A. Fillman, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; disch. March, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Mathew Ferrington, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; discharged, date unknown.

Henry H. Fry, must. in Sept. 13, 1861, killed in front of Petersburg, date unknown.

William Gunn, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; mustered out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Franklin Grubb, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Joseph Green, must. in Oct. 14, 1864; substitute; absent, wounded, at must. out.

Marcus A. Gross, must. in Jan. 26, 1865; absent, in arrest, at must. out.

James Gunn, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out Sept. 13, 1864, exp. of term.

William Gilland, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. on sug. certif., Dec. 21, 1864.

Henry Gunter, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; killed at Petersburg, Va., Feb. 18, 1865.

William Gibbs, must. in March 24, 1865; substitute.

Eli Garner, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 12, 1861.

Marcus Gross, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; absent, at must. out.

Jesse Hallman, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Frederick Hauff, must. in Oct. 10, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

William Hetchkiss, must. in Oct. 8, 1864; substitute; absent, wounded, at must. out.

George Holden, must. in Oct. 14, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Elwood Hamilton, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Jacob Hoover, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

James Hunt, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

Franklin Hendricks, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; veteran.

Henry C. Hughs, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; trans. to company D., date unknown.

John Hollowell, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; died from wounds received at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.

Val. Hartenstein, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; captured; died in rebel prison.

Robert A. Inglis, must. in March 8, 1863; disch. by special order Nov. 25, 1864.

Henry Jago, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; absent, wounded, at must. out; veteran.

Benjamin Johnson, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

John Johnson, must. in Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Edward C. Jones, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out Sept. 13, 1864, exp. of term.

Frederick W. Johns, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out Sept. 13, 1864, exp. of term.

George Kevin, must. in July 13, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Jacob Keely, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

William Keeler, must. in March 20, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Benjamin Kooker, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; mis. at Spottsylvania, Court House, May 12, 1864; veteran.

Peter Kelley, must. in Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Joshua A. Kevin, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 25, 1864; veteran.

Abraham Kile, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; disch. on sur. certif., date unknown.

George W. Lightcap, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Joseph Leach, must. in Oct. 14, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

James N. Latham, must. in March 27, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Abraham Lape, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

William H. Latin, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; died Oct. 3, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

Thos. J. Lynch, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864; buried in Wilderness Burial-Grounds.

Griffith E. Morgan, must. in March 4, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

George Miller, must. in March 23, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Andrew Miller, must. in Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Peter Myers, must. in Feb. 11, 1864.

James Murphy, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; died Oct. 20, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Newbern, N. C.

George Mercer, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

William Munshower, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Patrick McDade, must. in Jan. 14, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

James McDevitt, must. in Jan. 21, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Charles McManamy, must. in Jan. 18, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Nathaniel McVeigh, must. in March 1, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

John H. McGill, must. in Oct. 12, 1864; substitute; trans. to 21st Regt. P. V. Feb. 3, 1865.

George McGinley, must. in Sept. 3, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown; veteran.

John McFaul, must. in Oct. 14, 1864; substitute; killed at Petersburg Feb. 13, 1865.

Owen McBride, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; veteran.

Jeremiah McMananee, must. in Sept. 13, 1861.

Michael McMullin, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

John McMullin, must. in Sept. 13, 1861.

George Newman, must. in Sept. 19, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

Eli H. Ostrander, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 13, 1865.

Andrew J. O'Neal, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; prisoner from May 7, 1864, to April 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 24, 1865; veteran.

Sylvester Paul, must. in Oct. 4, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

John H. Peters, must. in March 8, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

George Pickup, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Charles Pfifer, must. in Feb. 8, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. June 9, 1865.

John C. Parson, must. in Feb. 1, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. July 1, 1865.

John Plunkett, must. in Sept. 13, 1861.

Michael Peters, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Patrick Rogan, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Jacob B. Rinker, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Lewis Roeder, must. in March 10, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

John Read, must. in Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Charles Radebaugh, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out Sept. 13, 1864, exp. of term.

Allen Rogers, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out Sept. 13, 1864, exp. of term.

Morris Robinson, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; died at Newport News, Va., June 15, 1862.

John M. Springer, must. in March 4, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Charles Smith, must. in March 27, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Washington M. Shaner, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

C. B. Schneerer, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Thomas Sullivan, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

James Sullivan, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

David R. Spare, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

John Sherman, must. in April 12, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Samuel J. Shearer, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; absent, in arrest, at must. out.

Henry Sortman, must. in Oct. 7, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

George Stout, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Benjamin F. Smith, must. in Feb. 22, 1865; disch. by General Order June 23, 1865.

Jacob W. Shaffer, must. in Feb. 16, 1865; disch. by General Order July 5, 1865.

William C. Steltz, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out Sept. 13, 1864, exp. of term.

Hilary Sloop, must. in March 23, 1864; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., June 10, 1864.

Philip Stoffet, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; captured; died at Wilmington, N. C., March, 29, 1865.

Patrick Sullivan, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

John Snyder, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

George Sweeney, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

Stephen Tommay, must. in Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Abraham Tochler, must. in March 2, 1864; disch. April 15, 1865, for wounds received in action.

Michael Tinney, must. in Feb. 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.

George B. Trumbull, must. in Oct. 8, 1864; substitute.

Thomas Temperly, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Jacob H. Umstead, must. in March 7, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

H. Underkoffer, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

John Upright, must. in March 21, 1864; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.

Abraham Walt, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; absent, wounded, at must. out; veteran.

Charles White, must. in March 3, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. date unknown.

Jeremiah Weight, must. in Sept. 21, 1864; drafted; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 23, 1864.

Jacob Walters, must. in April 21, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Henry P. Wood, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

James Waters, must. in March 3, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Mark L. Yerger, must. in Sept. 13, 1861; absent, wounded, at must. out; veteran.

Henry K. Young, must. in March 27, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Recd. at Norristown.

Edward Schall, capt., must. in Aug. 16, 1861; res. April 14, 1863.

Lewis Hollman, capt., must. in Aug. 16, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. to capt. April 14, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 6, 1864.

William W. Owen, capt., must. in Oct. 16, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. F to capt. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

John Gilligan, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; pro. from sergt. to lieut. Aug. 12, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Samuel Fair, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. G to 2d lieut. Oct., 1861; died Sept. 21, 1862, of wounds received in action.

Jonathan Swallow, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Sept. 21, 1862; res. March 15, 1864.

Isaac Fizione, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. May 3, 1864; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; veteran.

David Long, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. June 25, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

John Powell, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Henry Foreman, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; disch. March 24, 1865, for wounds received in action; veteran.

William Dignan, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; veteran.

William D. Jenkins, sergt., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

John McNulty, sergt., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

John R. Grey, sergt., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Freeman S. Davis, sergt., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Sept. 19, 1864, exp. of term.

Walter M. Thompson, sergt., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Oct. 15, 1864, exp. of term.

Penrose W. Clair, sergt., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

Edwin Bennett, sergt., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 14, 1862.

John L. McCoy, corp., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Andrew Fair, corp., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

John Dunn, corp., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

James Powers, corp., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Nicholas Murphy, corp., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Albert List, corp., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

John Sutch, corp., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Sept. 19, 1864, exp. of term.

John Beal, corp., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Sept. 19, 1864, exp. of term.

Isaac N. Yocum, corp., must. in July 31, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

William W. Smith, corp., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 23, 1865; veteran.

Isaac Tolan, corp., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; veteran.

George W. Bowman, corp., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; died Feb. 4, 1862.

Albert Wood, mus., must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

William S. Lauback, mus., must. in Oct. 14, 1861; died at Newport, R. I., July 27, 1864.

Privates.

Joseph Anderson, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Albert Aronimer, must. in March 25, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

William Ackers, must. in Aug. 8, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1864.

Thomas Andrews, must. in Sept. 26, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1864.

Thomas Boyd, must. in April 5, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Charles Beswick, must. in June 2, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Lewis Bumgardner, must. in March 5, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Thomas Browning, must. in Feb. 20, 1864; absent, sick, at must. out.

George Buehler, must. in Oct. 12, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Jonathan Bancurt, must. in Sept. 22, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

William H. Bodey, must. in March 3, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., May 16, 1864, of wounds received in action.

Charles Blakeney, must. in Feb. 3, 1864; died at York, Pa., April 8, 1865.

George Barrett, must. in March 25, 1865; substitute.

John W. Bayle, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 3, 1863.

Samuel L. Clarke, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

James Cramer, must. in Jan. 5, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Jefferson C. Clare, must. in Feb. 6, 1864; missing at Spottsylvania, Court-House May 12, 1864.

Noble Creighton, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; absent at must. out; veteran.

Addison Carnog, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

William H. Clark, must. in Oct. 13, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

John Colpetzer, must. in Oct. 13, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

William B. Cook, must. in Sept. 26, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

Jeremiah Cassedy, must. in Aug. 5, 1862; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 4, 1864.

Erwin Creighton, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 6, 1863.

James Conway, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; died Jan. 16, 1862.

Adam Croutharnal, must. in Sept. 20, 1861.

Thomas Dunbar, must. in Feb. 20, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

William F. Deihl, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

William F. Doan, must. in Sept. 25, 1864; drafted; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 29, 1864.

Patrick Diamond, must. in Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 9, 1862.

John Dehaven, must. in Sept. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 21, 1863.

Charles Davis, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 5, 1862.

William Dewee, must. in Sept. 4, 1861.

William Eilenburg, must. in Oct. 13, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

William Essick, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 12, 1864; veteran.

John Evans, must. in Sept. 23, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

Walter Easton, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; killed accidentally April 8, 1865.

John Earle, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; disch. 1863 for wounds, with loss of arm, received at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.

Henry Furlong, must. in Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

James Fisher, must. in Oct. 12, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Hugh Fleming, must. in Oct. 12, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Michael Forbes, must. in Sept. 27, 1864; drafted; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 21, 1864.

Hiram C. Fisher, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

Harman G. Fisher, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Sept. 19, 1864, exp. of term.

Raenard Frank, must. in Sept. 23, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

Mordecai Fizone, must. in March 5, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.

William Ferguson, must. in March 25, 1865; substitute.

John R. Fleck, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; disch. by special order July 21, 1865.

William Faulkner, must. in Sept. 9, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 20, 1862.

John Gartner, must. in March 25, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Alfred R. Grey, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

John B. Godley, must. in Sept. 16, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., July 6, 1864.

Frank Geanger, must. in March 25, 1865; substitute.

John Guyer, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 21, 1863.

John Guyder, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 21, 1862.

Hector Gillian, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863.

William Hudson, must. in March 25, 1865; substitute; absent, sick, at must. out.

John Hammond, must. in April 3, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Patrick Hagan, must. in Aug. 23, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Calvin Hummel, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Daniel Hant, must. in Feb. 19, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

William H. Hagar, must. in Sept. 26, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

Theodore Hixon, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; trans. to Co. B Oct. 9, 1864.

Joseph Houser, must. in March 25, 1865; substitute.

George Hayberry, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; died Oct. 18, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam.

Henry Haines, must. in Sept. 20, 1861.

Michael Horan, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 31, 1861.

John Henshall, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 31, 1861.

William Hamberger, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 6, 1863.

John Johnson, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; mis. at Spottsylvania, Court-House May 12, 1864; veteran.

Warren Jones, must. in March 28, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 6, 1865.

John Kane, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

Frederick Kobba, must. in Sept. 26, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.

William Keppler, must. in Oct. 12, 1864; substitute.

James Kelley, must. in March 25, 1865; substitute.

Samuel Kay, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.

John Lancaster, must. in March 25, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

- Elwood Lukins, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.
- Charles Lysinger, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.
- Jonathan Lybig, must. in Oct. 14, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Samuel Lindner, must. in Sept. 22, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Richard Lewis, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; died Aug. 11, 1863.
- John W. Lonsdale, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
- William Magee, must. in April 1, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- T. J. Montgomery, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Lemuel Moode, must. in Feb. 15, 1864; captured at North Anna May 27, 1864; absent at must. out.
- Joseph Mauchey, must. in Oct. 14, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Joseph Myers, must. in Sept. 26, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Henry C. Moore, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; disch. by G. O. May 11, 1865.
- J. H. Messersmith, must. in Sept. 22, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- John A. Michaels, must. in Oct. 8, 1864; substitute.
- John Magee, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
- Patrick McNamara, must. in Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Samuel McDade, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.
- William McDade, must. in Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Daniel McDade, must. in Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Peter McKenna, must. in March 9, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- James McLoughlin, must. in Oct. 13, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Barnard McCluskey, must. in Aug. 8, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- James McCurry, must. in March 25, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. July 11, 1865.
- James McKenna, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; killed at Petersburg Va., June 21, 1864; veteran.
- Owen McConnell, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; disch. 1863.
- James McQuerness, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; killed accidentally Aug. 10, 1863.
- Thomas McMeekin, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 11, 1863.
- William McManamy, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 4, 1863.
- Uriah McCoy, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 31, 1863.
- Hugh McKessick, must. in Sept. 20, 1861.
- Robert Norris, must. in Sept. 20, 1861.
- Dennis O'Neill, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Barnard O'Donnell, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; died at Norristown, Pa., March 10, 1864; veteran.
- George Olenwine, must. in March 2, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., May, 1864.
- David Peaseley, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- William Peterson, must. in Oct. 13, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Amos M. Price, must. in Sept. 27, 1863; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Alfred Porter, must. in March 25, 1865; substitute.
- William Pollock, must. in Sept. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 29, 1862.
- William Rafferty, must. in Oct. 8, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Robert Robinson, must. in Sept. 27, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Henry Rhode, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 27, 1864.
- William Raifsnnyder, must. in Nov. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. K Nov. 11, 1864.
- John Roshon, must. in Aug. 24, 1862; died at Petersburg, Va., Aug. 22, 1864.
- Owen Rex, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 23, 1863.
- John Richards, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; died Sept. 26, 1865; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
- Jacob Reider, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 1, 1862.
- Thomas Rhoads, must. in March 25, 1865; substitute.
- Nathan Smith, must. in March 26, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Thomas D. Smith, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.
- Jacob Stadenmayer, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Joseph Spotts, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- George Schlunkofer, must. in March 25, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Ever't H. Staunton, must. in Oct. 13, 1864; substitute; wounded at Petersburg, Va., Dec. 8, 1864; absent at must. out.
- Jacob Sands, must. in Oct. 13, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Conrad Schnier, must. in Oct. 6, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Isaiah F. Smedley, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Sept. 19, 1864, exp. of term.
- Hunter Smedley, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Sept. 19, 1864, exp. of term.
- Mifflin Smedley, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Sept. 19, 1864, exp. of term.
- Alfred Smith, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Sept. 19, 1864, exp. of term.
- John Sarba, must. in Oct. 12, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 27, 1865.
- Winfield S. Smith, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 16, 1865.
- William P. Schall, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; disch. by S. O. Jan. 31, 1864; veteran.
- Joseph Sarba, must. in Oct. 21, 1861; trans. to Co. K Nov. 11, 1864.
- Paul L. Sourwine, must. in March 2, 1864; died at Harrisburg, Pa., May 22, 1864.
- William H. Showalter, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.
- William Smith, must. in March 25, 1865; substitute.
- Samuel Sharpe, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 6, 1863.
- Benjamin Smedley, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 23, 1862.
- Thomas B. Sutch, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 21, 1862.
- Benjamin Sutch, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 13, 1862.
- Henry Sutch, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863.
- George Shaffer, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; died Jan. 22, 1862.
- Albert Smith, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out exp. of term.
- Anthony Tyge, must. in Sept. 23, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- George W. Thomas, must. in Sept. 26, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.
- Stephen Thorp, must. in June 2, 1863; disch. by G. O. May 24, 1865.
- Hiram Vanfosser, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.
- Aaron Valentine, must. in Sept. 27, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. July 25, 1865.
- John H. Warst, must. in March 27, 1865; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Philip Wampold, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; captured at North Anna May 27, 1864; absent at must. out; veteran.
- Andrew Wherle, must. in March 5, 1864; captured at North Anna May 27, 1864; absent at must. out.
- John Ward, must. in Sept. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Charles Widger, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Sept. 19, 1864, exp. of term.
- Jackson H. Walter, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.
- Ta'r Wannamaker, must. in March 27, 1865; substitute; disch. by G. O. July 14, 1865.

John Weidknecht, must. in Oct. 10, 1861; trans. to Co. B Oct. 9, 1864.
 Samuel Weidknecht, must. in Oct. 10, 1861; trans. to Co. B Oct. 9, 1864.
 William H. Weidner, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; died at Newbern, N. C., April 16, 1862.
 Josiah Weidner, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 2, 1861.
 James Whitehead, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 16, 1863.
 George Workheiser, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 2, 1862.
 Joseph West, must. in Oct. 14, 1864; substitute.
 Hugh Ward, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
 Daniel B. Yost, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court House May 12, 1864; absent at must. out.
 David H. Yerkis, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864.
 Francis Yeager, must. in Sept. 20, 1861.
 George W. Yarnell, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 4, 1863.
 Franz E. Zerner, must. in Oct. 12, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Recruited at Norristown.

Robert E. Taylor, capt., must. in Sept. 2, 1861; res. July 27, 1862.
 Lane S. Hart, capt., must. in Sept. 2, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. to capt. July 28, 1862; to maj. July 21, 1861.
 Jacob P. Thronia, capt., must. in Sept. 2, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut. July 29, 1862; to capt. July 22, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
 William W. Owen, 1st lieut., must. in Oct. 16, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. July 23, 1862; to 1st lieut. July 22, 1864; to capt. Co. D. Sept. 1, 1864.
 Howard Bruce, 1st lieut., must. in Oct. 16, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Sept. 2, 1864; to 1st lieut. Oct. 31, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.
 Joseph C. Read, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 2, 1861; pro. to capt. and c. s. July 22, 1862.
 Henry Jacobs, 2d lieut., must. in Oct. 16, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.
 Allan H. Fileman, 2d lieut., must. in Oct. 16, 1861; pro. from com. sergt. to 2d lieut. July 22, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., Aug. 30, 1864; veteran.
 Benjamin White, 1st sergt., must. in Oct. 16, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. April 1, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.
 William B. Hart, 1st sergt., must. in Oct. 16, 1861; pro. to capt. and A. A. G. U. S. Vols. April 1, 1865.
 Jacob W. Reed, sergt., must. in Oct. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.
 James Y. Gwyder, sergt., must. in Oct. 17, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.
 William W. Piet, sergt., must. in Oct. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.
 George W. Hilner, sergt., must. in Oct. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.
 Thomas B. Garner, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 29, 1862.
 Samuel P. Stephens, sergt., must. in Oct. 16, 1861; pro. to com. sergt. Nov. 16, 1861.
 Silas Kulp, corp., must. in Oct. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 17, 1865; veteran.
 George S. Casselberry, corp., must. in March 8, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 26, 1865.
 William H. Yerger, corp., must. in Oct. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.
 Arnold Casselberry, corp., must. in Oct. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.
 John J. Scholl, corp., must. in Oct. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.
 Joseph Fizeone, corp., must. in Oct. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.
 Martin Hiltner, corp., must. in July 22, 1863; pro. to corp. April 2, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
 John W. Truscott, corp., must. in Oct. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

Thomas B. Yerger, corp., must. in Oct. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 28, 1865; veteran.
 Robert B. Lindsay, corp., must. in Oct. 17, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 12, 1864; veteran.
 Edwin R. Worth, corp., must. in Oct. 16, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; veteran.
 Josiah Wood, corp., must. in Oct. 16, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; veteran.
 Wm. Montgomery, corp., must. in Oct. 16, 1861; disch. Dec., 1863, for wounds received in action.
 Christopher Wyckoff, corp., must. in Oct. 16, 1861; pro. to q.m-sergt. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Henry C. Hughes, corp., must. in Sept. 13, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 21, 1862.
 William L. Jones, corp., must. in Oct. 16, 1861; died Dec. 11, 1862.
 William C. Hansell, musician, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.
 Franklin Lyle, musician, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; absent, at must. out.

Privates.

Daniel Adams, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
 Francis Aldeman, must. in March 9, 1864; disch. June 13, 1865, for wounds received in action.
 Wilson Allen, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; died May 20, 1864, of wounds received at Po River, Va., May 19, 1864; veteran.
 Henry H. Addleman, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; veteran.
 Thomas G. Ashton, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; died June 9, 1864, of wounds received at Wilderness May 2, 1864.
 George W. Addy, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
 Samuel G. Arnold, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; trans. to regimental band Nov. 16, 1861.
 John Batman, must. in Feb. 17, 1864; absent, sick, at must. out.
 Joseph Batman, must. in Feb. 17, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
 James Bidlack, must. in Sept. 27, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. July 18, 1865.
 Amile Bidler, must. in April 1, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
 George Bowman, must. in Feb. 18, 1864; absent, in hospital, at must. out.
 Mannassa J. Boyer, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.
 Darran Blackmore, must. in Sept. 22, 1864; drafted; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 22, 1864.
 Frank Bowie, must. in Oct. 13, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 27, 1865.
 Henry Bousman, mustered in Sept. 27, 1864; drafted; disch. on surg. certif. April 13, 1865.
 Edwin A. Bunons, must. in Sept. 26, 1864; drafted; trans. to 291st Regt. P. V. Nov., 1864.
 James F. Baker, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.
 Jeremiah W. Buck, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; trans. to regimental band Nov. 16, 1861.
 Jessie M. Buckies, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; trans. to regimental band Nov. 16, 1861.
 Adam Burger, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
 James S. Baird, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; trans. to regimental band Nov. 16, 1861.
 John Boadwell, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 21, 1862.
 Judson Callendar, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; absent, in hospital, at must. out; veteran.
 John B. Case, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
 Richard A. Cox, must. in Mar. 8, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
 Thomas Coyle, must. in April 1, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
 Charles Elwood, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., May 24, 1864, of wounds received in action; veteran.
 John Camden, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 23, 1864, of wounds received at Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
 James Crenmer, must. in Jan. 5, 1865.

- Nathaniel Casselman, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; missing in action at Camden, N. C., April 19, 1862.
- John Cox, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
- William Comer, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; killed in action at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
- William Derrickson, must. in July 28, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Harvey H. Dexter, must. in Oct. 8, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Uriah Dungan, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- George W. Daub, must. out Oct. 16, 1861; absent, in Albany prison, N. Y., by sentence of general court-martial.
- Jeremiah Dunlap, must. in Jan. 26, 1865; died June 11, 1865; buried at Alexandria, Va., grave 3218.
- Samuel Drescher, must. in Feb. 18, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Isaac Detwiler, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; must. out Oct. 15, 1864, exp. of term.
- John A. Dunning, must. in Sept. 29, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Sylvanus H. Daub, must. in Feb. 18, 1864; died June 27, 1864, of wound^{ed} received at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
- William Drescher, must. in Feb. 18, 1864; died July 8, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 12, 1864.
- William Doyle, must. in March 5, 1864.
- Charles Day, must. in Oct. 16, 1861, trans. to regimental band Nov. 16, 1861.
- Martin H. Dunn, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; pro. to hosp. stewd. Nov. 16, 1861.
- James Dolan, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; disch. April 1, 1863, for wounds received in action.
- Jesse Derough, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 1, 1862.
- Samuel G. Daub, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 6, 1863.
- Thomas Deiner, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; disch. Nov., 1862, for wounds received in action.
- Robert Evans, must. in March 31, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Alex. D. Earls, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; trans. to regimental band Nov. 16, 1861.
- John W. Earp, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; trans. to regimental band Nov. 16, 1861.
- Wm. Franklin, must. in Jan. 28, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Wm. J. Faulkener, must. in Sept. 27, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Daniel Frease, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 28, 1863.
- Jacob Fisher, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct., 1862.
- Wm. H. Griffith, must. in April 1, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Henry L. Gerhart, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; must. out Oct. 15, 1864, exp. of term.
- William Gerhart, must. in Oct. 19, 1861; must. out Nov. 27, 1864, exp. of term.
- Samuel Gillespie, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; killed at Petersburg June 29, 1864; buried in 9th Army Corps Cemetery, Meade Station, Va.
- Washington Griffith, died at Annapolis, Md., April 1, 1864.
- James Gibbons, must. in Oct. 12, 1864.
- Henry M. Groff, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; disch. June, 1863.
- Samuel Hendricks, must. in March 9, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Milton Heller, must. in Oct. 17, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- David Haas, must. in Oct. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 12, 1865.
- David Heisey, must. in Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Robert Hedding, must. in Jan. 25, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- James Home, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Ephraim Home, must. in Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- John Holler, must. in Oct. 14, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- George M. Hayden, must. in Sept. 22, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- George M. Holmes, must. in Feb. 15, 1864; disch., date unknown.
- Patrick Higgins, must. in Sept. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Edwin M. Hodson, must. in Sept. 23, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- George Hilton, must. in March 5, 1864.
- John M. Holmes, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; died June 21, 1862.
- George Y. Hansell, must. in Oct. 16, 1864, trans. to reg. band Nov. 16, 1861.
- Edwin M. Johns, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.
- James Jagers, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May, 1862.
- William Jackson, must. in Oct. 16, 1861.
- Philip Jacobs, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; trans. to reg. band Nov. 16, 1861.
- Andrew J. Keins, must. in Oct. 8, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Aaron Koser, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; absent, in arrest, at muster out.
- Sutton P. Kremer, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- William M. Kurtz, must. in Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Willoughby Kulp, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.
- Frederick Kremer, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; must. out Oct. 15, 1864, exp. of term.
- Amos Kepner, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; pro. to 2d lieut. U. S. C. troops Nov. 2, 1864.
- Richard S. Kartsher, must. in Jan. 24, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 5, 1865.
- Benneville Kulp, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 8, 1864.
- Nathan Kulp, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 6, 1863.
- Charles Law, must. in Oct. 12, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- George W. Lewis, must. in Feb. 15, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Oliver Lewis, must. in Oct. 8, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Hiram Lewis, must. in Oct. 7, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Frederick Lemkuhl, must. in Jan. 25, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Jeremiah Lemkuhl, must. in Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Benjamin Leister, must. in April 3, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Christian Loch, must. in May 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.
- William H. Lewis, must. in Feb. 15, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 2, 1865.
- Henry S. Lentz, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
- Bruno Maudley, must. in Jan. 25, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Peter L. Miller, must. in March 16, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Enos G. Minard, must. in Jan. 16, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Dwight W. Menell, must. in Sept. 30, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 22, 1864.
- David Munsick, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 4, 1863.
- Joseph C. Millhouse, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; trans. to regimental band Nov. 16, 1861.
- Samuel McClennau, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Samuel McCarter, must. in Feb. 12, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- George K. McMiller, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
- Christ. McCormick, must. in Nov. 28, 1861; must. out Nov. 27, 1864, exp. of term.
- Reuben McKeever, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; died at Norristown, Pa., March 17, 1864; veteran.
- William McIntire, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., April 19, 1864, grave 461.

James McGlinchy, must. in Jan. 6, 1865.
 Robert McGee, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 6, 1863.
 Francis McFadden, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 6, 1863.
 Hugh McGucken, must. in Sept. —, 1861.
 George W. Neece, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; absent, in arrest, at muster out.
 Abraham Pilkington, must. in Aug. 24, 1864; absent, in arrest, at muster out.
 William Pyle, must. in Jan. 26, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
 Patrick Quinn, must. in April 1, 1865; must out with company July 27, 1865.
 Edwin W. Reed, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 1865; veteran.
 George M. Reed, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
 William O. Rider, must. in Feb. 14, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
 Frederick Reigle, must. in Feb. 20, 1864; must. out with company, July 27, 1865.
 Joseph C. Rambo, must. in June 1, 1861; absent at muster out.
 Erastus Robb, must. in Oct. 13, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
 William H. B. Ramsey, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; must. out Oct. 15, 1864, exp. of term.
 Henry Reinhart, must. in Jan. 26, 1865.
 Benjamin Rolan, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; trans. to regimental band Nov. 16, 1861.
 Jarrett D. Scholl, must. in Oct. 12, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
 James Shorthill, must. in Oct. 14, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
 Frank Sherer, must. in Oct. 14, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
 Daniel Smith, must. in Oct. 14, 1864; substitute; must out with company July 27, 1865.
 John F. Sayres, must. in Sept. 23, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
 Franklin Schreck, must. in Sept. 23, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
 Joseph Seylor, must. in Oct. 14, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
 Jacob K. Shiffer, must. in Sept. 22, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
 George Shuler, must. in Sept. 29, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
 Henry V. Syock, must. in Sept. 27, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
 Henry Shaeffer, must. in Jan. 25, 1865; died May 4, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
 Henry Shultz, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
 Jacob Sassaman, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; trans. to 2d U. S. Cav., date unknown.
 Samuel Taylor, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
 Samuel D. Torrence, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; must. out Oct. 14, 1864; exp. of term.
 Albert Teaney, must. in Feb. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865.
 John Tean, must. in Oct. 14, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
 Charles Thompson, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; trans. to regimental band, Nov. 16, 1861.
 Peter Urbine, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; died, date unknown.
 James Waddle, must. in Oct. 12, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
 Jacob Wheatley, must. in Jan. 26, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
 Adam Wentzel, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.
 Howard Wilson, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
 William S. Wicks, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
 Jonathan Wisler, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.

George D. Williams, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; must. out with company 27, 1865; veteran.
 James Wyatt, must. in Jan. 25, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.
 Samuel D. Weidner, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; disch. by G. O. June 25, 1865; veteran.
 Alexander Woodward, must. in Sept. 27, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
 Henry White, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., of wounds received in action, July 5, 1864.
 Charles Wagoner, must. in Feb. 15, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; buried in 9th Army Corps Cemetery Meade Station, Va.
 Mark Widger, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct., 1862.
 William White, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 28, 1863.
 William Workizer, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; trans. to regimental band, Nov. 16, 1861.
 William Wise, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; died Nov. 1862.
 Joseph C. Young, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 27, 1865; veteran.
 John M. Young, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; drowned by sinking of West Point, Oct. 26, 1862.

Below are the battles in which the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers participated from its first entrance on the field to its retirement from camp-life,—

Roanoke Island, February 7 and 8, 1862; Newbern, N. C., March 13 and 14, 1862; Camden, N. C., April 19, 1862; Bull Run, Va., August 29 and 30, 1862; Chantilly, Va., September 1, 1862; South Mountain, September 14, 1862; Antietam, September 17 and 18, 1862; Fredericksburg, December 12, 13 and 14, 1862; Vicksburg, Miss., June 16 to July 4, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 8 to July 18, 1863; Campbell's Station, Tenn., November 16, 1863; Knoxville, Tenn., November 17 to December 5, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 12 to 14, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., May 31 to June 8, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 16 to August 18, 1864; Yellow Tavern, Va., August 19, 1864; Weldon Railroad, Va., August 21, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27, 28 and 29, 1864; Petersburg, November 29, 1864, to April 2, 1865.

Skirmishes.—Kelly's Ford, 1862; Rappahannock, 1862; Warrenton, 1862; Sulphur Springs, Va., November 16, 1862; Sulphur Springs, August 24, 1862; Upperville, Va. 1862; Fairfax Court House, 1862; Big Black, Miss., July 6, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 7, 1863; Loudon, Tenn., November 15, 1863; Lenoir, Tenn., November 15, 1863; Rutledge, Tenn., December 16, 1863; Blain's Cross-Roads, December 18, 1863; Poplar Grove Church, 1864; Bethesda Church, 1864; Peeble's Farm, 1864; Ream's Station, 1864; Weldon Railroad, 1864; besides a large number of minor importance, of which there are memoranda.

Below is a perfectly reliable statement of the distances traversed by the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, by marches, transports and railway, as taken from a diary,—

From Bridgeport to Harrisburg, 95 miles; from Harrisburg to Annapolis, Md., 123 miles; from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburg, 15 miles; from Bealton to Culpepper Court House, Va., 15 miles; from Fredericksburg to Aquia Creek, 15 miles; from Baltimore, Md., to Paris, Ky., 778 miles; from Nicholasville, Ky., to Cairo, Ill., 508 miles; from Cairo, Ill., to Nicholasville, Ky., 508 miles; from Knoxville to Loudon, Tenn., 28 miles; from Nicholasville, Ky., to Bridgeport, Pa., 789 miles; from Bridgeport, Pa., to Harrisburg, Pa., 95 miles; from Harrisburg to Annapolis, Md., 123 miles; from Washington, D. C., to Harrisburg, 124 miles; from Harrisburg to Bridgeport, 95 miles: total by rail, 3311 miles. By transports from Annapolis to Fortress Monroe, thence to Roanoke Island, to Newbern, to landing at Albemarle Sound, back to Newbern, to Hatteras Inlet, back to Newbern, to Newport News, to Aquia Creek, to Baltimore, from Cairo to Vicksburg and back to Cairo, from City Point to Washington, from Washington to Alexandria: total, 5390 miles. By marches, total, 1738 miles; by water, total, 5390 miles; by railway, total, 3311 miles,—aggregate, 10,439 miles.

NOTE 1.— "HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,

"VICKSBURG, MISS., July 31, 1863.

"In returning the Ninth Corps to its former command, it is with

pleasure that the general commanding acknowledges its valuable services in the campaign just closed. Aiming at Vicksburg, opportunely taking position to hold at bay Johnston's army, then threatening the forces investing the city, it was ready and eager to assume the aggressive at any moment.

"After the fall of Vicksburg it formed part of the army which drove Johnston from his position near the Big Black River into his intrenchments at Jackson, and after a siege of eight days compelled him to fly in disorder from the Mississippi Valley.

"The endurance, valor and general good conduct of the Ninth Corps are admired by all, and its valuable co-operation in achieving the final triumph of the campaign is gratefully acknowledged by the Army of the Tennessee.

"Major-General Parke will cause the different regiments and batteries of his command to inscribe upon their banners and guidons 'Vicksburg and Jackson.'

"By order of

"MAJOR-GENERAL U. S. GRANT.

"T. S. BOWERS, A. A. Adjutant-General."

NOTE 2.—A hidden fellowship always lurked under the blue and gray. The following episode between the pickets on the line of the Rappahannock by men of the Fifty-first illustrates the fact:

"The best of feeling was expressed by both parties, and if a stray hog should by chance come within sight both Reb and Yank would start off in pursuit of the porker, and catch and slaughter it, and then divide it equally between them with many jocular remarks about the mode of living that each army was subject to. The commencement of cessation of hostilities by both sets of pickets began with hallooing to each other, then with the poking up of heads above their rude breastworks, and then by exposing themselves outside of the works, finally feeling some confidence in each other, and no shots being fired along either line, they began by advancing towards one another. Between the two picket-lines flowed a stream of water; this was the Rappahannock of the two parties; when both parties met near the stream the following introductory remarks took place, the Rebs asking:

"Hollo, Yanks, what regiment?"

"Yank—"The Fifty-first Pennsylvania."

"Reb—"D— good boys, too."

"Yank—"Say, Johnnies, what regiments?"

"Reb—"Eighty-eighth Tennessee, Second Georgia and Fourth Mississippi."

"Yank—"We've met you chaps before."

"Reb—"Yes, several times; come across the creek."

"Yank—"Can't see it; will you reach your hand out?"

"Reb—"Yes, here; give us your hand; now, jump!" and over one went, and in a few minutes the Fifty-first boys were on the rebel side, and in return the rebels came over to our side, and all the civilities of an enlightened race were extended to one another.

"The pickets of both lines made a treaty between themselves not to fire a gun at each other during that relief, which would be until four o'clock the next morning, and with true faith was it carried out, although the flag of truce expired at 5 P.M. There was not a solitary shot fired until the next relief was put on the next morning."

Colonel Bolton made a farewell address to his command in the following order, as published to the regiment:

"HEADQUARTERS 51ST REGT. P. V. V. }

"ALEXANDRIA, VA., July 26, 1865. }

"Officers and men of the 51st Regt. Penn. Vol. Vols.:

"In a very few days this organization will cease to exist. Our mission has been fulfilled, the armed hosts of the enemy no longer defy us, our long, fatiguing marches and hard fighting and weary watching for the enemy, day and night, are things of the past. You have, by your patriotic devotion, assisted in establishing a country, one, grand, glorious and indeed free. For nearly four years I have been associated with you, and for over one year of that time I have had the honor to be your commander. I would not be doing myself or you justice without giving expression to my feelings. A thousand thanks are due to both officers and men for your prompt obedience to all my orders, and my love is increased by the remembrance of your bravery and gallantry, as you have so often displayed on many a bloody field. But, alas! many of our organization now sleep in the valley of the dead; they sleep in honored graves. And it is with pleasure that we can think of their many virtues, their valor in the field, and their cheerful voice in camp, and hope that they have re-

ceived their golden reward in heaven. When all looked gloomy, you wore cheerful faces; and when orders were exacting, you always cheerfully obeyed. When fighting against overwhelming odds, and by superior numbers compelled to retreat, you have ever evinced that noble, praiseworthy characteristic of a good soldier, 'repulsed, but not whipped,' 'defeated, but not conquered.' I feel sad to part with you; we may never meet again. You are about to return to your homes, and assume the garb and customs of private citizens. I am a young man; there are amongst you many who are old enough, perhaps, to be my father; time has whitened your hoary locks. I cannot part with you without urging that if you have acquired bad habits, incidental to camp life, to make a firm resolve to break off at once, and show to your friends at home that you can be as good and law-abiding citizens as you have been good, brave and exemplary soldiers.

"I need not particularize separately your many deeds; they ~~are~~ have been fairly won. The record you bear on your silken colors have been honestly won by the blood of your companions and the deep scars many of you bear upon your persons. You need no marble shaft to commemorate your many valorous deeds; your scars, your sacrifices and the noble acts of gallantry you have displayed will be your monument. Posterity will applaud you as the redeemers of our country, the world will admire your self-sacrificing devotion to your country.

"I now bid you farewell, and when the war of this life is over with us, when we shall have performed our last earthly mission, may we all meet in heaven is the earnest prayer of the colonel commanding.

"With my kindest wishes for your future prosperity, I bid you farewell.

"WM. J. BOLTON, Colonel Fifty-first P. V. V."

Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

—On the 21st of August, 1861, John R. Brooke, of Pottstown, Montgomery Co., was commissioned colonel of the Fifty-third Regiment. He had served as captain of the Fourth (three months') Regiment. Recruiting was immediately commenced, and on the 28th of September the first company was mustered into the service of the United States. Company A was recruited in Pottstown, B in Chester and Montgomery Counties, C in Blair and Huntingdon, D in Centre and Clearfield, E in Carbon and Union, F in Luzerne, G in Potter, H in Northumberland, I in Juniata and K in Westmoreland. During the period of its organization it occupied Camp Curtin, and while here did provost guard duty in Harrisburg. The following field officers were selected: John R. Brooke, colonel; Richard McMichael, of Reading, Berks Co., lieutenant-colonel; and Thomas Yeager, of Allentown, Lehigh Co., major. Charles P. Hatch, of Philadelphia, was appointed adjutant.

On the 7th of November it moved to Washington and encamped north of the capitol. On the 27th it crossed the Potomac, went into camp near Alexandria, and was assigned to a brigade commanded by General William H. French. It remained here during the winter of 1861-62, and was constantly drilled and disciplined in the routine of a soldier's duty. It participated in the general advance of the Army of the Potomac in March, 1862, arriving at Manassas Junction, which had been evacuated by the rebels on the 12th.

On the 21st it was marched to Warenton Junction to support a reconnoissance of Howard's brigade, which was being pushed towards the Rappahannock. The object having been accomplished, on the 23d it returned to Manassas and from thence to Alexandria. Upon the reorganization of the army

the regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade,¹ First Division, Second Corps. On the 3d of April it was transferred with McClellan's army to the Peninsula, and formed part of the reserve division during the siege of Yorktown.

The enemy having retreated, on the 4th of May the regiment marched to Yorktown, and late on the afternoon of the same day moved through a pelting storm of rain towards Williamsburg. It was ordered back on the 6th and remained until the 12th, when it was transported to West Point, at the head of York River. Later in the month it assisted to build the grape-vine bridge across the Chickahominy. The regiment took a prominent part in the engagement at Fair Oaks on the 1st of June, where, though surprised and thrown into temporary confusion, it rallied and in a short time forced the enemy from his line. Its conduct on this occasion was such as to elicit the commendation of the generals commanding. It suffered a severe loss in the death of Major Yeager, who was killed in the early part of the action while gallantly leading his men. The regiment lost ninety six men in killed, wounded and missing.

It bivouacked upon the battle-ground and supported a battery in position on the York River Railroad. On the 27th it moved to the right, where a deadly conflict was raging, and was thrown forward to the assistance of Porter's troops. It crossed the Chickahominy and came under fire of the enemy at Gaines' Mill. Forming in line of battle, the command covered the withdrawal of the troops, and at midnight silently recrossed the Chickahominy. Here began the memorable "change of base," in which it was the arduous duty of Sumner's corps to cover the rear of the retreating army. The post of honor and of danger—the rear of the rear-guard—was assigned to the Third Brigade. At Peach Orchard, on the 29th, it participated in a fierce engagement, in which a number of casualties occurred, but none were killed. Immediately after the close of the action General Sumner rode up and complimented the regiment for its bravery, saying, "You have done nobly, but I knew you would do so." Moving to Savage Station, Sumner made another stand to check the enemy. The regiment occupied a position in a wood, parallel to the railroad, and was fortunately favored by the high-ranged shot and shell of the rebel artillery. After a short but desperate encounter the enemy withdrew, and at midnight the line of retreat was silently resumed.

The march now began to test the endurance of the

troops, and the situation became one fraught with peril. One small brigade, standing fearlessly alone in midnight darkness, was holding in check, almost at the point of the bayonet, one-half the rebel army, while friends from whom no succor could be expected were swiftly moving to the rear. Silently the command plunged into the deep shadows of White Oak Swamp. At daylight the regiment reached White Oak Creek, beyond which was its corps in bivouac. Crossing the creek, it immediately began destroying the bridge. The advance of the enemy soon made its appearance, and commenced skirmishing, but was prevented from crossing the stream. Several of his batteries having been placed in position, opened fire and were very annoying. Although not actively engaged, the regiment had several killed and wounded.

Withdrawing at midnight, the Fifty-third arrived at Malvern Hill on the morning of July 1st, and was almost constantly under fire, although it did not participate in the engagement. The duty assigned to it, in the retreat from the Chickahominy to the James, was of such an important nature as to merit and receive the thanks of the commanding general as well as of the intermediate commanders, and Colonel Brooke was highly complimented for the skillful and soldierly qualities displayed in conducting his command successfully through so many perils. Arriving at Harrison's Landing the regiment remained until the 16th of August. Here the Sixty-fourth New York was temporarily attached to the Fifty-third for the purposes of drill, discipline and camp duty, all under command of Major Octavius S. Bull, who had been promoted to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Major Yeager, Colonel Brooke being in command of the brigade and Lieutenant Colonel McMichael absent on account of sickness.

Moving *via* Yorktown to Newport News, it embarked for Alexandria, where it arrived on the 28th, and encamped on the following day at Lee's Farm, near the Aqueduct Bridge. The cannonade of the contending forces at Bull Run was distinctly heard, and the men were eager to again meet the foe. At two A.M. of the 30th, in light marching order, the command moved towards Centreville. But the battle had been fought, and Pope's army was retreating to the defenses of Washington. Reaching Centreville on the 31st, it was promptly deployed in line of battle, protecting the exposed flanks of the Union army. Here again Sumner's corps was interposed between the enemy and our retreating troops. Near Vienna the regiment, and one section of a battery were thrown forward on the Leesburg turnpike to guard the flank of the column against any sudden attack of the enemy. A force of rebel cavalry made a dash upon the Union troops between the pike and Chain Bridge, entirely separating the regiment from the main column. Colonel Brooke, seeing the danger and the difficulty of cutting his way through, moved his command at double-quick down the pike and thereby insured its

¹ Organization of the Third Brigade (Brigadier-General William H. French), First Division (Major-General Israel B. Richardson), Second Corps (Major-General E. V. Sumner).—Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel John R. Brooke; Fifty-second Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel Frank Paul; Fifty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel Samuel K. Zook; Sixty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel James C. Pinckney; Second Regiment Delaware Volunteers, Colonel Henry W. Wharton; Battery B, First New York Artillery, Captain Rufus D. Pettit.

safety before the enemy discovered the manœuvre. On the 3d of September it rejoined the army at Tennytown. On the 11th, General French, who had endeared himself to the troops of his brigade, was assigned to the command of a division, and was succeeded by Colonel Brooke.

The enemy was now marching into Maryland, and the Third Brigade moved rapidly through Washington to Frederick, and thence to South Mountain, where it was held in reserve during the battle. On the 15th it moved in pursuit, skirmishing during the morning with the enemy's cavalry, drove him through Boonesboro' and Keedysville, and encountered his army in strong force on the highlands beyond Antietam Creek. The following day was occupied chiefly in manœuvring for position, the regiment being under artillery-fire and suffering some casualties. At four A.M. of the 17th the regiment left its position on the Keedysville road, and moving a mile to the right, crossed Antietam Creek at a ford. It occupied the extreme right of the division. In front was the "sunken road" occupied by the enemy's first line. His second line was protected by a stone wall on the hill beyond. To the right and rear was an orchard, immediately in front of which was the cornfield where, subsequently, the battle raged with great fury. It was important to drive the enemy from this position, and the Fifty-third was chosen for the charge. Changing front to the rear, and advancing at double-quick, in a short but desperate contest it drove him from his well-chosen ground. The regiment was subsequently engaged in the hottest of the fight and shared the varying fortunes of the day. The position gained was of great importance, and was held with tenacity until the regiment was ordered to the support of a battery. Lieutenant Weaver, of Company K, a brave young officer, was mortally wounded. The loss in killed and wounded was twenty-eight.

On the 22d it forded the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, and encamped on the following day on Bolivar Heights. Here the wasted energies of the troops were recruited, and full rations and clothing, which had been much needed, were furnished. On the 16th of October it participated, under command of Major Bull, in a reconnoissance to Charlestown, skirmishing with and driving the enemy and occupying the town. Captain Mintzer, of Company A, was appointed provost-marshal of the place, who at once instituted a search, and captured a number of prisoners. The object of the reconnoissance having been accomplished, the command returned to camp. Moving from Bolivar Heights on the 30th of October, it crossed the Shenandoah River, and proceeded down the Loudon Valley, participating in a skirmish with the enemy on the 4th at Snicker's Gap, driving him out and occupying it until the column had passed. It arrived at Warrenton on the 9th, when General Burnside assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, and projected the movement upon Fredericksburg. The

regiment proceeded to Falmouth, where it arrived on the 19th, and performed provost guard duty until the 11th of December, when it left quarters and took position nearly opposite Fredericksburg in support of the batteries that were engaged in bombarding the town. Early on the 12th it crossed the river, and, forming a skirmish line, drove the enemy's sharpshooters out of the city, with the loss of one mortally wounded, when it was relieved, and rested for the night on the river-bank. Early on the morning of Saturday, the 13th, under a dense fog, the regiment marched into the city and halted for half an hour under fire of rebel artillery. The fight was opened at the front, near Marye's Heights, by French's division, which was repulsed. Soon after the Third Brigade, led by the Fifty-second, moved, amidst a shower of deadly missiles, by the right flank, up St. Charles Street, and formed in line of battle along the edge of the town. The rebel infantry, but a few hundred yards in front, was protected by a stone wall along a sunken road, while, immediately above, the hill-tops were bristling with cannon. At the word of command, Colonel Brooke, at the head of his regiment, led the charge, under a storm of shot and shell that swept the ranks with terrible effect. But, undismayed, they closed up and pressed steadily on till they reached a position within one hundred and fifty yards of the enemy's lines, which was held, despite every effort to dislodge them, even after their ammunition was spent. At evening, when the battle was over and the day was lost, what remained of the regiment retired silently from its position and returned to the city. It went into battle with two hundred and eighty-three effective men. Of these, one hundred and fifty-eight were either killed or wounded. Among the former were Lieutenants Cross, McKiernan and Kerr, and the latter, Captains Coulter and Eichholtz and Lieutenants Potts, Root, Hopkins and Smith.

The regiment now returned to its old position as provost guard to Falmouth. On the following week it formed part of a detachment, under command of Colonel Brooke, that crossed the river, under a flag of truce, for the purpose of burying the dead. During the two days occupied in this work nine hundred and thirteen were interred and six were dispatched to their friends. The rebel soldiers had stripped the bodies of the dead in a most heartless manner. In many cases fingers were cut off to get possession of rings. The Fifty-third remained at Falmouth until February 1, 1863. While here three companies, under command of Major Bull, were detailed as provost guard at division headquarters. The major was assigned to the staff of General Couch, and remained successively with Generals Couch, Hancock, Hays, Warren, and again with Hancock in the Wilderness campaign, until the 18th of May, 1864.

On the 28th of April the regiment moved on the Chancellorsville campaign, and, crossing the Rappa-

hannock at United States Ford, for three days was actively engaged, suffering considerable loss. Upon the withdrawal of the army it returned to its old camping-ground near Falmouth. On the 14th of June the Fifty-third, which was now attached to the Fourth Brigade of the First Division of the Second Corps, left camp, and marched to Banks' Ford to watch the movements of the enemy, who was about entering on his Pennsylvania campaign. Withdrawing from the ford when it was found that the rebel columns had passed, the command moved forward with the army, and on the 20th made a forced march to Thoroughfare Gap, where it remained in position until the 25th, when the enemy attacked, driving in the pickets, and, as our column had now passed, the command was withdrawn. Marching rapidly towards Gettysburg, it arrived upon the field at eight o'clock on the morning of the 2d of July, and took position in rear of the line of the Third Corps, then forming. Later in the day it moved to the left, near Little Round Top, and at three o'clock P.M. became hotly engaged. A rebel battery, posted upon an eminence beyond a wheat-field, had become very annoying to our troops. Colonel Brooke led a charge, in the face of its destructive fire, to capture it or drive it away. At the word of command the men dashed forward, and, with loud shouts, drove the enemy, scattering his ranks, and gained the position. The lines upon his right and left had failed to advance as far, and, discovering that the enemy was taking prompt advantage of his fearfully exposed flanks, the colonel reluctantly ordered his men to retire to his first position, which was executed, but not without serious loss. On the 3d the regiment was under a heavy artillery fire, but was not actively engaged. In this battle the command was much reduced in number, three companies being still on detached duty, and the remainder having but one hundred and twenty-four men. Of this number, only forty-five escaped uninjured. Six were killed, sixty-seven wounded and six missing. Of the latter were Captains Dimm and Hatfield and Lieutenants Pifer, Shields, Root, Smith, Whitaker and Mann and Sergeant-Major Rutter.

Remaining upon the battle-field until noon of the 5th, the regiment marched in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and arrived on the 11th at Jones' Cross-Roads, near which the rebel army was in position. In the evening it advanced in line, driving back the enemy's skirmishers, and during the following night threw up breast-works. On the 14th it was deployed in line at right angles to the Williamsport road, and advanced cautiously, only to discover that the Rebels had vacated their works and fled. After remaining for a few days in Pleasant Valley, it crossed the Potomac, and, marching down the Loudoun Valley, made descents upon Ashby's and Manassas Gaps, passed White Plains, New Baltimore and Warrenton, and arrived on the 1st of August at Morrisville,

where it went into camp. In the toilsome campaigns which followed, ending at Mine Run, the regiment participated, encountering the enemy at Rappahannock Station and at Bristow, and losing some men. It went into winter-quarters at Stevensburg, where the men re-enlisted, and on the 27th of December proceeded to Harrisburg, where they were dismissed for a veteran furlough. Upon their return to the army they again encamped near Stevensburg, in their old quarters, where they remained until the opening of the spring campaign.

On the 4th of May, 1864, the regiment broke camp, and, crossing the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, marched to Chancellorsville. On the following day it moved forward and confronted the enemy in his earth-works, and again on the 6th was engaged, but without serious loss. At evening of the 9th it moved forward to the Po River, which it crossed, and at once met the enemy, the contest being continued with spirit for several hours, resulting in considerable loss to the command, but, owing to the woods and undergrowth taking fire from the explosion of the shells, without any decided advantage. Late on the evening of the 11th, withdrawing from its position on the Po, it proceeded about six miles towards Spottsylvania.

There, on the following morning, it stood in column in readiness to join in the grand charge of the veteran Second Corps upon the strongly fortified position of the enemy. Advancing silently until within a short distance of his works, the well-formed lines rushed forward with wild hurrahs, and, in face of the desperate defense offered, carried the position, capturing an entire division. No more brilliant or decisive charge was made during the campaign than this. Captain Whitney and Lieutenant Foster were among the killed. Colonel Brooke was promoted to brigadier-general soon after this engagement, Major Bull to lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Dimm to major; subsequently, upon the muster out of service of the latter, Captain William M. Mintzer was made major.

The regiment remained in the vicinity of Spottsylvania, throwing up earth-works at different points and almost constantly under fire, until the 25th of May, when it crossed the Pamunkey, thence to Tolopotomoy Creek, and on the 2d of June arrived at Cold Harbor. It was pushed close up to the enemy's entrenched line and immediately threw up breast-works. At five o'clock on the morning of the 3d a furious but futile effort was made to drive the enemy from his position. Two other gallant charges were made, wherein men never marched to death with stouter hearts; but all in vain. In these charges the Fifty-third suffered severely. General Brooke, commanding the brigade was severely wounded by a grape-shot in the hand and thigh. Captain Dimm and Lieutenant Pifer were also severely wounded.

On the night of June 12th the regiment marched, and, crossing the Chickahominy and James Rivers arrived on the evening of the 16th in front of Peters-

burg. In the afternoon a charge was ordered upon the enemy's strong works, which was gallantly executed, but was repulsed, the Fifty-third losing in this desperate struggle nearly seventy men. On the 22d an attempt was made to establish a new line, which proved alike unsuccessful. For several weeks digging and the construction of defensive works constituted the principal occupation of the troops.

On the 26th of June the regiment moved with the brigade to the right of the line, beyond the James River, and for two weeks was engaged in promiscuous skirmishing along the rebel works, after which it returned to the neighborhood of Petersburg. On the 12th of August the command again returned to the left bank of the James, where it skirmished heavily with the enemy until the 21st, when it recrossed the James and the Appomattox, and, passing in rear of the army to the extreme left of the line, commenced demolishing the Weldon Railroad, near Ream's Station. Five miles had already been destroyed when the enemy appeared in force, and a line of battle was hastily formed to repel his advance and protect the working-parties. His first charge was gallantly repulsed. But reforming and massing his troops in heavy columns, he again struck with overpowering force upon the Union lines, and was partially successful in breaking them. But his advantage was gained at a fearful cost, and he was finally forced to abandon the contest, and the Union forces retired to their lines in front of Petersburg. During the autumn and winter months the regiment was engaged in severe duty in the front lines before the besieged city. On the 18th of September, Colonel McMichael having been discharged upon the expiration of his term of service, Lieutenant-Colonel Bull was promoted colonel, Major Mintzer lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Philip H. Shreyer major. In November, upon the muster out of service of the colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel Mintzer was made colonel, Captain George C. Anderson lieutenant-colonel, and Captain George D. Pifer major.

On the 28th of March, 1865, the regiment moved on its last campaign, proceeding directly to the Boydton Plank-Road, where, on the 31st, it was briskly engaged. The Fifth Corps was now actively employed in pushing the enemy from his foot-hold about Petersburg, and in this the Second Corps was called to its aid. In the operations at Five Forks the regiment joined, charging the enemy's lines, driving him in confusion, and taking possession of a portion of the South Side Railroad. In this engagement Major Pifer led the Fifty-third, Colonel Mintzer having been placed temporarily in command of a detachment skillfully deployed to deceive a division of the enemy and prevent him from changing his position. For the success attained in this service Colonel Mintzer was promoted brevet brigadier-general. Following up the retreating enemy, the regiment participated in the capture of his wagon-trains at Deep Creek, on the 6th

of April, and was at the front on the day of the surrender of the rebel army. Encamping for a short time near Burkesville, it proceeded from thence, through Richmond and Fredericksburg, to Alexandria, participated in the grand review of the armies at Washington, on the 23d of May, and was finally mustered out of service on the 30th of June, 1865.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

- John R. Brooke, col., must. in Nov. 5, 1861; pro. to brig.-gen. May 12, 1864; to brev. maj.-gen. Aug. 1, 1864.
- William M. Mintzer, col., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from capt. Co. A to maj. June 2, 1862; to lieutenant-col. Sept. 29, 1864; to col. Oct. 30, 1864; to brev. brig.-gen. March 13, 1865; must. out with regt. June 30, 1865.
- Richards McMichael, lieutenant-col., must. in Nov. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 19, 1864.
- George C. Anderson, lieutenant-col., must. in Oct. 29, 1861; pro. from capt. Co. K to maj. Sept. 20, 1864; to lieutenant-col. Nov. 10, 1864; must. out with regt. June 30, 1865.
- Thomas Yeager, maj., must. in Nov. 7, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., June 1, 1862.
- S. Octavius Bull, maj., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from capt. Co. A to maj. June 2, 1862; com. lieutenant-col. May 17, 1864; col. Sept. 18, 1864; not mustered; must. out Nov. 1, 1864; expiration of term.
- George D. Pifer, maj., must. in Oct. 10, 1861; pro. from capt. Co. I Dec. 13, 1864; must. out with regt. June 30, 1865.
- Charles P. Hatch, adj., must. in Nov. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 24, 1864.
- Samuel H. Rutter, adjt., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from private Co. A to sergt.-maj. Dec. 24, 1863; to lieutenant and adjt. Sept. 5, 1864; absent on detached service in V. R. C. at must. out; veteran.
- Jacob Rice, q.m., must. in Nov. 7, 1861; must. out Oct. 12, 1864; expiration of term.
- Theophilus T. Davis, q.m., must. in Nov. 4, 1861; pro. from private Co. I to com. sergt. Dec. 24, 1863; to 1st lieutenant and q.m. Oct. 31, 1864; must. out with regt. June 30, 1865; veteran.
- John Fromberger, surg., must. in Nov. 7, 1861; res. Jan. 28, 1862.
- M. J. McKinnon, surg., must. in Feb. 15, 1862; res. Jan. 26, 1863.
- George W. Jackson, surg., must. in Feb. 24, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 12, 1864.
- Charles W. Spayd, surg., must. in Oct. 1, 1862; pro. from asst. surg. Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with regt. June 30, 1865.
- William B. Wynne, asst. surg., must. in Nov. 7, 1861; pro. to surg. 159th Regt. P. V. Oct. 29, 1862.
- J. P. Burchfield, asst. surg., must. in Aug. 1, 1862; pro. to surg. 83d Regt. P. V. April 3, 1863.
- Jacob C. Gatchell, asst. surg., must. in Oct. 17, 1864; must. out with regiment, June 30, 1865.
- Daniel Barber, chap., must. in Nov. 7, 1861; res. July 7, 1862.
- J. R. Taylor Gray, chap., must. in June 16, 1865; must. out with regiment, June 30, 1865.
- Thomas Belfanyder, sergt.-maj., must. in Nov. 7, 1861; pro. to 1st lieutenant. Co. D, Dec. 14, 1862.
- G. W. Butterworth, sergt.-maj., must. in March 2, 1864; pro. from sergt. Co. G, June 12, 1865; must. out with regiment, June 30, 1865; veteran.
- Levi J. Fritz, sergt.-maj., must. in Dec. 22, 1863; pro. to 2d lieutenant. Co. A, Oct. 8, 1864.
- M. M. Brannock, sergt.-maj., must. in Dec. 22, 1863; trans. to Co. K, April 7, 1865; veteran.
- Albert H. Hess, sergt.-maj., must. in Dec. 22, 1863; pro. to 2d lieutenant. Co. E, June 12, 1865.
- Mahlon S. Ludwig, q.m.-sergt., must. in Nov. 7, 1861; pro. to 2d lieutenant. Co. B, March 1, 1863.
- John S. Weand, q.m.-sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from private Co. A, Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with regiment, June 30, 1865.
- John W. Riley, q.m.-sergt., must. in Feb. 29, 1864; pro. from sergt. to q.m.-sergt. Dec. 23, 1864; trans. from 140th Regt. P. V.; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.
- Lewis R. Bland, com. sergt., must. in Nov. 7, 1861; pro. to 2d lieutenant. Co. B, April 28, 1862.
- Thomas E. Clark, com. sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from private Co. A, Dec. 10, 1864; absent, on furlough, at muster out.
- J. Wilson Barnett, com. sergt., must. in Nov. 5, 1861; trans. to 10th Regt. U. S. colored troops.

Benjamin J. Cushing, com. sergt., must. in Oct. 29, 1861; pro. to 2d lieutenant. Co. G, Sept. 21, 1864; veteran.

W. W. Dentler, com. sergt., must. in Oct. 23, 1861; pro. to 2d lieutenant. Co. H, Dec. 8, 1864; veteran.

Albert Lorenz, hosp. steward, must. in Nov. 7, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864, expiration of term.

John H. Foltz, hosp. steward, must. in Oct. 10, 1861; pro. from private Co. I, Nov. 16, 1864; must. out with regiment, June 30, 1865; veteran.

John Caldwell, principal musician, must. in Oct. 23, 1861; pro. from musician Co. H, Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with regiment, June 30, 1865; veteran.

COMPANY A.

Recruited at Pottstown, Montgomery County.

S. Octavius Bull, capt., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to maj. June 2, 1862. William M. Mintzer, capt., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from 1st lieutenant to capt. June 2, 1862; to lieutenant-col. Sept. 29, 1864.

Charles E. Geiger, capt., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt.; to 2d lieutenant. Sept. 26, 1864; to 1st lieutenant. Oct. 8, 1864; to capt. Oct. 30, 1864; must. out with company July 30, 1865; veteran.

John T. Potts, 1st lieutenant, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from 2d lieutenant. Nov. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. July 31, 1863.

John H. Root, 1st lieutenant, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieutenant. June 2, 1862; to 1st lieutenant. April 23, 1864; must. out Oct. 6, 1864; expiration of term.

Levi J. Fritz, 1st lieutenant, must. in Dec. 22, 1863; pro. from q. m. sergt. to 2d lieutenant. Oct. 8, 1864; to 1st lieutenant. Oct. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865; veteran.

Tobias B. Schmeierer, 2d lieutenant, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt.; to 1st sergt. Oct. 1, 1864; to 2d lieutenant. Oct. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

Eli K. Nagle, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to corp.; to sergt. July 1, 1864; to 1st sergt. Nov. 9, 1863; must. out with company, June 30, 1865; veteran.

Evan Fryer, sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to corp.; to sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company, June 30, 1865; veteran.

George W. Bahn, sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to corp.; to sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

Joseph Spang, sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to corp.; to sergt. April 1, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

Jonas Brickart, sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; to sergt. May 7, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

William P. Yergey, sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864, exp. of term.

George W. Shingle, sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from private to sergt.; killed in action March 31, 1865; veteran.

William H. Graham, sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from private to sergt.; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; veteran.

Edward A. Weand, sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt.; captured, date unknown; died April 31, 1866.

Joseph Davis, sergt., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Christian G. Leessig, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; wounded Nov. 4, 1864; absent at muster-out; veteran.

David Houck, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

Benneville Harp, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company, June 30, 1865; veteran.

John H. Fryer, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.; veteran.

James McFarland, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to corp.; killed in action March 31, 1865; veteran.

Josiah Godshall, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to corp.; captured; died while prisoner, date unknown; veteran.

Cornelius Uxley, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

George Sheets, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Frederick Boyer, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Charles W. Gausline, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Jonas W. Burns, mus., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from private; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

Franklin Detwiler, mus., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from private; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

Thomas Donohoe, mus., must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

John Ayers, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out with company, June 30, 1865; veteran.

Privates.

Joseph Ashdale, must. in July 21, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865.

Peter Arnold, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Wallace Bradford, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; wounded April 2, 1865; absent at muster out.

Philip Brown, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; substitute; must. out with company, June 30, 1865.

William Bean, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.; disch. Aug. 7, 1864.

J. A. Brenneiman, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; substitute; wounded; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

L. Burkenbrock, must. in Aug. 14, 1863; missing in action, May 10, 1864;

Justice Backus, must. in Aug. 14, 1863; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

James Boyle, must. in Sept. 3, 1863; missing in action, May 10, 1864.

Meredith Bachelder, must. in Aug. 19, 1863; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

Abner Bradbury, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

John C. Burdick, must. in Feb. 13, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Monroe Bu.lice, must. in Feb. 13, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Henry F. Butts, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864, expiration of term.

John H. Boyer, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864, expiration of term.

James F. Boyer, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864, expiration of term.

William Beddoe, must. in Aug. 10, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Lenais S. Beeker, must. in Aug. 27, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

James C. Boston, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Henry Benner, must. in Aug. 24, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

G. W. Bechtel, must. in March 1, 1864; died March 23, 1865.

George W. Beard, must. in Dec. 22, 1863; died of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; veteran.

Franklin Belle, must. in March 17, 1865; killed in action, April 4, 1865.

Michael Boyer, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster out roll.

Jacob K. Boyer, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster out roll.

Owen Boyer, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster out roll.

Milton Brant, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; died Dec. 6, 1861; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

James Brady, must. in Jan. 19, 1865; not on muster-out roll.

Collins Boyer, must. in June 1, 1864.

Patrick Collins, must. in Aug. 24, 1863; absent, on furlough, at muster out.

J. B. Counterman, must. in Aug. 25, 1863; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

Thomas A. Clark, must. in July 18, 1863; wounded May 12, 1864; absent at muster out.

McClure Cowen, must. in March 4, 1864; wounded June 7, 1864; absent at muster out.

William Crane, must. in Sept. 18, 1863; prisoner from Oct. 26, 1863, to May 6, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

James Cane, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

George W. Carpenter, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Thomas E. Clark, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to comf. sergt. Dec. 10, 1864; veteran.

Samuel H. Campbell, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; veteran.

George Comfort, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; died Sept. 18, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

Elhannan Cook, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

William Carr, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Benjamin Day, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

James R. Dye, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

James Donolled, must. in Aug. 24, 1863; absent, wounded, since March 25, 1865.

- Charles Dugan, must. in July 24, 1863; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
- John L. Detwiler, must. in Jan. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 19, 1865.
- James P. Dowd, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
- James Dunwoodie, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Meyers Dailey, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; died Sept. 17, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, Md., section 28, lot A, grave 11.
- Abel Detwiler, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Gottlieb Deagle, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; died Sept. 17, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, Md., section 26, lot A, grave 12.
- Solomon Davis, must. in July 2, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
- Thomas Day, must. in Jan. 19, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
- Mahlon H. Engle, must. in Jan. 30, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Philip Eisel, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 22, 1865.
- William H. Eastwood, must. in Aug. 10, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 19, 1865.
- Ephraim Engle, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864, exp. of term.
- George Edwards, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Henry F. Fryer, must. in Jan. 30, 1864; died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 11, 1865.
- James Foulk, must. in Feb. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865.
- Thomas Forest, must. in Sept. 18, 1863; absent, wounded, at muster out.
- Samuel Fielding, must. in Aug. 25, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
- Joseph Fansey, must. in Sept. 11, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
- Daniel B. Foreman, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- John H. Fryer, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; killed in action June 16, 1864.
- Richard Gabel, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
- Francis S. Garber, must. in Jan. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
- Jacob S. Geiger, must. in March 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.
- Owen R. A. Gue, must. in June 21, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
- James Gallagher, must. in Aug. 21, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
- Frederick Guthrie, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
- John Goldsmith, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Richard Gabriel, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Eli Graham, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., June 1, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Seven Pines, section B, lot 53.
- Henry A. Holt, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.
- David G. Hoffman, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; absent at muster out.
- John S. Heft, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
- John Heninger, must. in Feb. 13, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
- Ferdinand Herman, must. in Aug. 17, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
- William L. Hobart, must. in March 2, 1865; drafted; disch. by G. O., date unknown.
- George O. Hendricks, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; died July 18, 1864, of wounds received in action July 17, 1864; buried at Portsmouth Grove, R. I.
- George W. Holt, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; died Nov. 28, 1864; veteran.
- Israel W. Jones, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
- Edward Johnson, must. in Aug. 13, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
- William P. Johnson, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; killed in action Nov. 28, 1864; veteran.
- Charles W. I. Keyser, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
- Jonah Keim, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864, exp. of term.
- Thomas Kirkendall, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
- Henry Klein, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Henry Linderman, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; absent, on furlough, at muster out.
- John Lontzenheiser, must. in Feb. 4, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
- Sylvester J. Linn, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; paroled prisoner; absent at muster out.
- David J. Logan, must. in March 3, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Wayne Leightin, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
- Enos D. Longake, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; died of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; veteran.
- Englebert Lessig, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- William Lessig, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- George W. D. Long, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- John Moore, must. in April 8, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; absent at muster out.
- William C. Miller, must. in Aug. 10, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
- Thomas Miles, must. in Aug. 26, 1863; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
- Thomas Maier, must. in Aug. 26, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; disch. July 11, 1865, to date June 30, 1865.
- Henry Miller, must. in Sept. 30, 1863; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
- Edward Mallon, must. in Aug. 24, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Brooks Minker, must. in Aug. 24, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; absent at muster out.
- John Martin, must. in Aug. 24, 1863; wounded Jan. 20, 1865; absent at muster out.
- Warren Missimer, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864, exp. of term.
- Sylvester E. Missimer, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864, exp. of term.
- Price Maurice, must. in Aug. 23, 1864; substitute; killed in action Oct. 28, 1864.
- Hans'r Missimer, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Andrew Missimer, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- Cornelius McKain, must. out Feb. 23, 1864; missing in action June 16, 1864.
- Patrick McDonald, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; substitute.
- McCallicher, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- George Naylor, must. in Sept. 18, 1863; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
- Jacob Nagle, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- John J. Ott, must. in Sept. 16, 1864; substitute; absent, on furlough, at muster out.
- Charles Ogeard, must. in Aug. 13, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
- John Ox, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
- Benjamin Peyton, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
- William Parsons, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
- Thomas Price, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
- Francis T. Potts, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864, exp. of term.
- Holman Potts, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
- James Quinn, must. in Sept. 18, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
- David Robinson, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.
- Jerome W. Ruth, must. in Feb. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
- Reinhold Rhoads, must. in Jan. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
- William Riley, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
- John H. Rutter, must. in Feb. 12, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
- R. R. Reynolds, must. in Feb. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
- Andrew J. T. Roberts, must. in Aug. 21, 1863; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
- Michael Ryan, must. in Sept. 18, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.
- George Richardson, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
- James Russell, must. in Aug. 24, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Jacob G. Rutter, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O., date unknown.

Richard D. Retzer, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.

Henry G. Roates, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; prisoner from June 23, 1864, to April 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.

William Rhoads, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Samuel H. Rutter, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj. Dec. 24, 1863.

Augustus S. Royer, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

S. B. Reifsnyder, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Isaac Spotts, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

Presley Smith, must. in Jan. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

John D. Sands, must. in Feb. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

Thomas Seiple, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Edward Spangler, must. in Jan. 17, 1863; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

Frederick Sherman, must. in Sept. 18, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.

Jacob Smith, must. in April 17, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.

George Saulentine, must. in Aug. 17, 1863; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

Edward Sanbown, must. in Aug. 24, 1863; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

Elias Swartzlander, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Henry Smith, must. in Sept. 13, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; absent at muster out.

Peter Seasholtz, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Nov. 1864, exp. of term.

Morgan Snyder, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864, exp. of term.

Augustus G. Straub, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; disch. by special order Nov. 25, 1864.

Mahlon V. Smith, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

William Smith, must. in Aug. 24, 1863; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Samuel Sebold, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Harvey Skeam, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Robert Summers, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Francis Schick, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Andrew Sassanian, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Jacob Shaneley, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Henry Seward, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

William J. Thompson, must. in Sept. 5, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

Nathan Trine, must. in Feb. 10, 1864; prisoner from June 22 to Nov. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 22, 1865.

Levi Trine, must. in Sept. 17, 1863; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

Jacob Taney, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Elias Urner, must. in Aug. 22, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Andrew Wandler, must. in March 1, 1864; wounded in action March 31, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 14, 1865.

Frederick Weltz, must. in Aug. 19, 1864; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

George W. Williams, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

James Weakley, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; wounded June 16, 1864; absent at muster out.

William Weakley, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; wounded Aug. 14, 1864; absent at muster out.

Charles W. Willard, must. in Aug. 15, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.

Edward Warley, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864; exp. of term.

Levi Walleigh, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864; exp. of term.

John Wahl, must. in Aug. 24, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

John Ward, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; substitute.

John S. Weand, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; veteran.

Abraham Wean, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

David E. Williams, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Henry D. Young, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

William F. Yocum, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Lewis Young, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

COMPANY B.

Recruited in Chester and Montgomery Counties.

William S. Potts, capt., must. in Aug. 17, 1861; res. April 26, 1862.

G. C. M. Eicholtz, capt., must. in Aug. 19, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. to capt. April 26, 1862; res. Sept. 30, 1863.

Joseph M. Opdyke, capt., must. in Feb. 6, 1862; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. April 26, 1862; to capt. Oct. 1, 1863; disch. Sept. 13, 1864.

Mahlon S. Ludwig, capt., must. in Nov. 7, 1861; pro. from q.m.-sergt. to 2d lieut. March 1, 1863; to 1st lieut. March 1, 1864; to capt. April 20, 1865; absent, without leave, at muster out.

Ellet L. Brown, 1st lieut., must. in Dec. 23, 1863; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1865; to 1st lieut. April 20, 1866; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

Thomas A. Roberts, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 1, 1861; res. Feb. 1, 1862.

Lewis K. Bland, 2d lieut., must. in Nov. 7, 1861; pro. from com.-sergt. April 26, 1862; res. Dec. 17, 1862.

Calvin B. Selheimer, 2d lieut., must. in Dec. 22, 1863; pro. to corp. May 1, 1864; to sergt. Dec. 18, 1864; to 2d lieut. Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

Henry L. Hoopes, 1st sergt., must. in Oct. 30, 1861; com. 2d lieut. Oct. 1, 1863; not mustered; must. out Nov. 7, 1864; exp. of term.

Bernard Boner, 1st sergt., must. in Oct. 30, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. May 1, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; absent at muster out.

John Chrisman, sergt., must. in Dec. 24, 1863; captured at Petersburg June 22, 1864; disch. June 21, 1865, to date May 8, 1865; veteran.

Jacob N. Engbreth, sergt., must. in Dec. 24, 1863; pro. to corp. Feb. 10, 1864; to sergt. April 25, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

William W. Millard, sergt., must. in Dec. 24, 1863; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; to sergt. April 25, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

David Bless, sergt., must. in Jan. 4, 1864; pro. from private to sergt. April 25, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

Richard Moylin, sergt., must. in Oct. 30, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864; exp. of term.

Jacob Bower, sergt., must. in Dec. 24, 1863; captured; died at Richmond, Va., Nov. 30, 1864; veteran.

Charles Langie, corp., must. in Dec. 24, 1863; pro. to corp. May 1, 1863; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; absent at muster out; veteran.

John Dolby, corp., must. in Dec. 25, 1863; pro. to corp. March 3, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.

Samuel Jacy, corp., must. in Dec. 24, 1863; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

James T. Kelley, corp., must. in Dec. 24, 1863; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

Samuel Hall, corp., must. in Dec. 14, 1863; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

Henry Hahn, corp., must. in Dec. 24, 1863; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

Albert Hoffman, corp., must. in Dec. 24, 1863; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

Samuel W. Kerst, corp., must. in Oct. 30, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864; exp. of term.

Jacob Zerger, corp., must. in Oct. 30, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864; exp. of term.

Curtis M. Supple, corp., must. in Dec. 24, 1863; captured; died at Millen, Ga., Dec. 8, 1864; veteran.

George W. Mills, corp., must. in Dec. 24, 1863; died June 19, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; buried at Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va.; veteran.

Augustus Wert, corp., must. in Dec. 24, 1863; died June 11, 1865, of wounds received in action March 31, 1865; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va.; veteran.

Caleb H. Bland, musician, must. in Dec. 24, 1863; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

William O. Beard, musician, must. in Dec. 24, 1863; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

Privates.

Michael Albright, must. in Jan. 14, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

John Auchey, must. in Feb. 12, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

William Betté, must. in Sept. 1, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.

Henry A. Bottorff, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

Josiah Beam, must. in Aug. 20, 1863; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.

John Baker, must. in Oct. 15, 1862; drafted; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; absent at muster out.

John Borland, must. in Oct. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

Edward Bland, must. in Oct. 30, 1861; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

Anthony Briggs, must. in April 15, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

Dorance Burdick, must. in April 15, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

Emanuel Bowers, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; drafted; must. out Oct. 12, 1864; exp. of term.

Jacob Boyer, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; captured; died at Andersonville Nov. 4, 1864.

A. Bowerman, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; captured; died at Andersonville Sept. 4, 1864.

John H. Browne, must. in Nov. 26, 1862.

William E. Beals, must. in March 31, 1864; not on muster-out roll; veteran.

William Brady, must. in March 10, 1864.

John Baidenstine, must. in March 2, 1864.

Franklin Cox, must. in Feb. 8, 1864; wounded March 31, 1865; absent at muster out.

William A. Chestnut, must. in Oct. 21, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.

John Clapham, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

Samuel Crisay, must. in Feb. 9, 1864; drafted; must. out Oct. 16, 1864; exp. of term.

George Cless, must. in Sept. 22, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Harrison Cook, must. in Sept. 21, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Joseph A. Coons, must. in Sept. 19, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

John G. Craig, must. in Oct. 30, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1865; exp. of term.

William Corwell, must. in Oct. 15, 1863; drafted; captured; died at Florence, S. C., Nov. 1, 1864.

Henry Crishard, must. in March 21, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

George Dailey, must. in Oct. 3, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

James Deckert, must. in Aug. 28, 1863; drafted; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

John Davis, must. in Oct. 30, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864; exp. of term.

Mahlon Doan, must. in Oct. 30, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

John Dressler, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; killed in action near Petersburg June 16, 1864.

Thomas Dunn, must. in April 22, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

John Day, must. in April 26, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

William Eyster, must. in Aug. 18, 1863; drafted; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; absent at muster out.

Alfred Eaby, must. in Oct. 20, 1862; drafted; must. out December, 1864; exp. of term.

George Foster, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Peter Fogenroth, must. in Oct. 15, 1862; drafted; wounded at Petersburg June 18, 1864; disch. Sept. 14, 1861; exp. of term.

William H. Fulton, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; absent, wounded, at muster out.

Michael F. Fryer, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

George Flasher, must. in Sept. 27, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

John Fogle, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; drafted; died at Alexandria, Va., June 14, 1864; grave 2143.

Samuel Freed, must. in Oct. 15, 1862; drafted; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Nov. 8, 1864; grave 11,916.

John Finley, must. in Feb. 13, 1864.

William Fury, must. in April 22, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Michael Fulton, must. in April 22, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Aaron Good, must. in Oct. 27, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

Austin Grove, must. in Oct. 28, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

Thomas Gates, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

William Garberick, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Philip Glesner, must. in Sept. 1, 1863; drafted; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

Moses Gilbert, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Samuel Guistwite, must. in Aug. 9, 1862; must. out Nov. 3, 1864, exp. of term.

William M. Henley, must. in Oct. 10, 1863; drafted; mustered out with company June 30, 1865.

Henry Helman, must. in Aug. 29, 1863; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.

Ethannan Hahn, must. in Feb. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

Henry Henry, must. in Oct. 30, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864; exp. of term.

Andrew Hay, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; drafted; must. out Jan. 2, 1865, exp. of term.

John B. Holden, must. in Oct. 21, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Elijah B. Heston, must. in Oct. 3, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Josiah Howe, must. in Aug. 18, 1868; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Tobias P. Hecker, must. in Oct. 22, 1863; drafted; disch. by G. O., date unknown.

William H. Hutton, must. in Feb. 4, 1864; captured; died at Florence, S. C., Nov. 15, 1864.

George Heasteley, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; died at City Point, Va., June 18, 1864.

Daniel Heller, must. in Jan. 14, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.

Edward Hall, must. in March 23, 1864.

John Jones, must. in Oct. 30, 1861; must. out Nov. 7, 1864, exp. of term.

James Johnson, must. in March 8, 1864.

William Kennedy, must. in Nov. 1, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

Abraham Kibler, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; drafted; must. out Nov. 27, 1864, exp. of term.

George B. Kupp, must. in Jan. 14, 1864; killed near Petersburg, Va. Oct. 28, 1864.

Daniel Keelinger, must. in Jan. 1, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court House May 12, 1864.

Charles Lackman, must. in Dec. 24, 1863; must. out with company June 30, 1865; veteran.

Roscoe N. Lee, must. in April 15, 1865; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

William H. Leonard, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Francis Little, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 7, 1864.

Daniel Lohr, must. in Oct. 15, 1862; must. out Nov. 14, 1864, exp. of term.

William F. Loughridge, must. in Oct. 3, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865.

Peter Lohr, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; drafted; died at Johnstown, Pa., Oct. 5, 1864.

James F. Logue, must. in Sept. 21, 1864; drafted; died near Petersburg, Va., Jan. 26, 1865.

William Legan, must. in April 13, 1864.

Daniel Missinger, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.

Henry C. Miller, must. in April 7, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

John Myers, must. in Oct. 26, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

Francis M. May, must. in Sept. 1, 1863; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.

Morris Mock, must. in March 22, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.

Ignatz Miller, must. in Aug. 19, 1863; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.

Joseph Mock, must. in March 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
 Henry Manua, must. in Aug. 22, 1863; drafted; disch. by G. O.; date unknown.
 Frederick Miller, must. in March 21, 1864.
 Isaac M. Millard, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 21, 1864.
 Augustus McCormick, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.
 James F. McMurray, must. in Aug. 22, 1863; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.
 Washington McGowan, must. in Oct. 15, 1862; drafted; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 2, 1864.
 John McCombs, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865.
 Isaac Nimiller, must. in Oct. 15, 1862; drafted; must. out Nov. 14, 1864, exp. of term.
 Isaac N. Nillard, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 31, 1864.
 George Paigt, must. in Oct. 20, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
 Armstrong Pross, must. in May 3, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
 William Petterman, must. in Aug. 28, 1863; drafted; absent, wounded, at muster out.
 John Parks, must. in Aug. 28, 1863; drafted; captured Oct. 27, 1864; absent at muster out.
 Amos Parker, must. in Oct. 1, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
 John Peterman, must. in Aug. 28, 1862; substitute; disch. by G. O., date unknown.
 Nathan Reeder, must. in Oct. 2, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
 John Bailey, must. in Oct. 22, 1864; substitute; absent, wounded, at muster out.
 Joseph Rutan, must. in Nov. 1, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
 William Raymond, must. in Oct. 1, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. Aug. 7, 1865.
 John H. Randall, must. in Oct. 14, 1863; drafted; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
 John Roof, must. in Aug. 28, 1863; drafted; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
 Samuel J. Rager, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; captured Oct. 27, 1864; absent at muster out.
 John P. Reeder, must. in Feb. 10, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
 Henry Ridebaugh, must. in Sept. 21, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
 Jeremiah Reese, must. in Sept. 19, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
 George Reese, must. in Sept. 19, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
 Edward Rogers, must. in March 23, 1864.
 William Roache, must. in March 23, 1864.
 George Rupp, must. in Jan. 5, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
 David Stonebaugh, must. in Aug. 27, 1863; drafted; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
 Josiah Sixeas, must. in Aug. 27, 1863; drafted; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; absent at muster out.
 James Starliper, must. in Aug. 29, 1863; drafted; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
 James C. Sellers, must. in Feb. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
 George Sigfried, must. in Oct. 30, 1861; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
 Joseph Sheppard, must. in Oct. 20, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
 Daniel Sowers, must. in Oct. 3, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 24, 1865.
 Patrick Scott, must. in Oct. 21, 1864; substitute; wounded and captured near Petersburg, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 1, 1865.
 Israel Smith, must. in Oct. 3, 1864; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.
 Jacob Smeigh, must. in March 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
 John H. Sterner, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; drafted; must. out Nov. 14, 1864, exp. of term.
 Jacob Shager, must. in March 17, 1864; disch. on surg. cert. March 29, 1865.
 George Sarver, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; drafted; disch. Jan. 2, 1865, exp. of term.

Joseph Snowden, must. in Sept. 21, 1864; drafted; disch. on G. O. May 24, 1865.
 James Strunk, must. in Sept. 27, 1864; drafted; disch. on surg. cert. June 8, 1865.
 Solomon Sturtz, must. in Sept. 21, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
 William V. Starliper, must. in Aug. 28, 1863; drafted; disch. by G. O., date unknown.
 Andrew Swinehart, must. in Oct. 15, 1862; drafted; died May 17, 1864, of wounds received in action.
 John W. Sonnett, must. in Oct. 30, 1861; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 8, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.
 James Swan, must. in March 25, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
 Isaac Turney, must. in Aug. 31, 1863; drafted; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
 Jesse Tyeon, must. in April 6, 1864; drafted; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 4, 1864.
 Joseph S. Wickline, must. in Feb. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
 William Wolf, must. in Aug. 29, 1863; drafted; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
 Boyer A. Whipple, must. in Aug. 20, 1863; drafted; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
 Isaac C. Wilcox, must. in Aug. 20, 1863; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.
 Jacob J. Webb, must. in Aug. 20, 1863; drafted; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; absent at muster out.
 Philip Wiler, must. in Aug. 20, 1863; drafted; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 10, 1864; absent at muster out.
 George Wasson, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
 John Warren, must. in Oct. 22, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
 William Williams, must. in Nov. 1, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
 Amos Walters, must. in April 6, 1864; drafted; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 4, 1864.
 Henry H. Yarnell, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
 John Y. Young, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
 Henry Yeagle, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; drafted; died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 16, 1864.
 Andrew Zerby, must. Oct. 10, 1863; drafted; must. out with company June 30, 1865.
 John Ziegler, must. in March 16, 1864; captured June 22, 1864; absent at muster out.

Sixty-eighth Regiment.—The Sixty-eighth Regiment was recruited in the city of Philadelphia and in the adjacent counties of Montgomery and Chester during the summer of 1862, the first company being mustered in on the 4th of August, and the regiment completely organized and in the service by the 1st of September. The camp of rendezvous was established at Frankford, a suburb of Philadelphia. The following were its field officers: Andrew H. Tippin, of Philadelphia, colonel; A. H. Reynolds, of Philadelphia, lieutenant-colonel; Thomas Hawsworth, of Philadelphia, major. Colonel Tippin had seen service in Mexico as lieutenant in the Eleventh United States Infantry, where he was twice breveted for gallant conduct in the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, and Molino del Rey, and had served as major in the Twentieth Regiment for three months' service. Captain Winslow, subsequently lieutenant-colonel, and others, both officers and men, were in service in Mexico and in the three months' regiments.

The defeat of our arms in Pope's campaign of Northern Virginia, concluding with Chantilly,

caused the national authorities to summon, peremptorily, troops which had been mustered, and the Sixty-eighth was ordered to move at once. Though above the minimum, its ranks were not up to the maximum standard, and the men were only partially uniformed and equipped. But responding promptly to the order, it broke camp on the evening of September 1st and proceeded to Washington. The army was just then falling back to the heights around the capital. The regiment was immediately ordered across the Potomac, and went into camp at Arlington Heights. Here it was armed, and furnished with a complete outfit for an active campaign. It was assigned to Robinson's Brigade of Stoneman's Division.

Soon after the battle of Antietam the regiment moved from camp, and passing through Georgetown, proceeded to Poolsville, arriving on the 10th of October, the day on which the rebel Generals Stuart and Hampton, with a force of cavalry, made their famous raid on Chambersburg, and a complete circuit of the Union army. Intelligence soon spread of the daring ride, and the regiment was marched rapidly to Conrad's Ferry, in expectation that the bold raiders would attempt to cross the Potomac, on their return into Virginia, at this point. But they made for a ford considerably lower down the stream, and passed over without opposition. After remaining several days in the vicinity of the ferry, it rejoined the brigade and proceeded southward with the rest of the army. While on the march the rebel cavalry, under White suddenly dashed in upon the train moving with the brigade, and captured wagons belonging to the Sixty-eighth, containing officers' baggage, books, papers and camp and garrison equipage, overpowering and making prisoners of the feeble guard which had it in charge. About forty of the Sixty-eighth were taken, who were sent to Richmond and kept in confinement several months.

In the reorganization of the army, which was made upon the assumption of chief command by General Burnside, the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade¹ (General Robinson), First Division (General Birney), Third Corps (General Sickles). It was determined to offer battle at Fredericksburg. In the plan of operations it was arranged that Franklin, with the left grand division, supported by a part of Hooker's, should cross below the town and attack upon the left, while Sumner, remaining in front supported by the balance of Hooker's corps, should, at the opportune moment, cross and give battle upon the right. Accordingly, on the morning of the 13th

of December, Franklin having forced a passage, attacked with the Pennsylvania Reserves, supported by Gibbon and Doubleday, and finding his attacking column too weak, at the last moment ordered forward Birney's Division. The Sixty-eighth had been encamped near Falmouth, but on the 12th broke camp and moved down to the heights overlooking the field where Franklin's grand division, on the opposite side of the river, had taken position, and remained there until the 13th. It was not until afternoon, and until the battle was in progress on the left, that the order to cross was given. When it finally came, the division moved at double-quick, crossed the bridge, and moved up under a heavy artillery fire, reaching the field just as the Reserves, under Meade, were forced back from the heights, followed closely by the triumphant foe. The Sixty-eighth was ordered to support Randolph's First Rhode Island Battery, which at this critical juncture was being rapidly served and doing fearful execution. The regiment remained in this position, exposed to the enemy's answering fire, and defending the guns from infantry attack, until the heat of the engagement was past. As soon as the cannonading ceased it was ordered into position in the first line with the brigade, close to the enemy's front. For two days it remained in this position, but beyond occasional picket firing was not further engaged. On the night of the 15th the brigade was relieved by the Second Brigade, which had been in the rear, and under cover of darkness recrossed the river. The loss was about forty killed and wounded. Major Hawkworth was mortally wounded and Lieutenant Joseph E. Davis among the killed.

In the movement upon Chancellorsville the Third Corps was at first marched down the Rappahannock to the point where Franklin had crossed in the Fredericksburg campaign, to make a demonstration as if to cross and offer battle at that point, while Hooker, with the main body of his army, crossed and effected a permanent lodgment some miles above. When this had been accomplished, General Sickles, who had succeeded to the command of the Third Corps, marched hastily away to rejoin the army concentrating at Chancellorsville. "We crossed the Rappahannock," says Colonel Tiffin in his official report, "on the 1st of May, having left camp on the 28th of April, passing the intermediate time in the operations below Fredericksburg. On the evening of the 1st we were drawn up in column, with the brigade supporting a battery which had opened upon the enemy, that was soon replied to spiritedly with shells, one of our pioneers being wounded. Here we remained during the night. The next day we were moved into various positions, covering the line of skirmishers, in the operations against the enemy on the left. At evening we retired and remained in position with the brigade. Before the men were fully prepared the next morning the enemy made a vigorous attack on our left and

¹Organization of First Brigade (Brigadier-General Robinson), First Division (Brigadier-General David B. Birney), Third Corps (Major-General Stoneman).—Twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Colonel John Van Valkenburg; Sixty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel John A. Banks; Sixty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Andrew H. Tiffin; One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Charles H. T. Collier; One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Henry J. Madill.

front, and the position of my regiment was changed to the extreme right, so as to more fully cover the battery we were supporting, now firing rapidly. The onset, however, was so rapid and determined, and the front lines having broken and fallen back in some confusion, the regiment was forced to retire with the brigade. After retiring, the brigade was reformed, and with it we quickly moved again to the front in columns doubled on the centre. Deploying at the edge of the woods at the right of our first position, which the enemy now held, we entered and soon engaged him in his rifle-pits, which were charged and taken after a sharp and severe contest. My regiment acted with the brigade in this successful onset, capturing some thirty-five officers and men of the Tenth Virginia Regiment, its colors and color-guard. Being nearly out of ammunition, unsupported, and the enemy strongly pressing us on the right flank, we retired with the brigade, closely pursued by the enemy, back to our last position." "At daylight on Sunday," says General Birney, "the Third Corps, with my division bringing up the rear, commenced the movement ordered by Major-General Hooker, to take position on the heights in rear of the right of the Twelfth Corps, and to make dispositions to hold the plank-road. In making the movement my rear was subjected to a severe musketry fire, but the troops behaved admirably and withdrew by successive formations. I at once relieved, by Graham's brigade the brigade of the Twelfth Corps next to the plank-road, sent Ward's brigade to support Berry's division on the right of the plank-road and held Hayman's brigade as a reserve. The artillery of the corps was admirably placed, and I have never seen such terrible execution as it effected upon the hostile masses. The attack upon us was furious and in masses, but the Third Corps held its position until eleven o'clock A.M., when we were ordered to retire and take position in a second line of battle formed like a flattened cone, with flanks resting on the river. The position of my division in the new formation was at the apex. My division, as well as the corps, had suffered most severely, some four thousand eight hundred killed and wounded. Among the killed were Major-Generals Berry and Whipple and among the wounded Brigadier-General Mott." The loss in the regiment was very severe. Captains James Shields and John D. Paulding were mortally wounded.

At the opening of the battle of Gettysburg, on the 1st of July, the Third Corps was at Emmetsburg. Moving rapidly forward and quickening his steps as the sound of the terrible conflict became more distinct, Sickles reached the field at evening, after the fighting of the day was over and the discomfited troops of the First and Eleventh Corps were coming into position to the south of the town. As the column reached the field it went into position along a slight ridge extending diagonally across the open plain between the Seminary and Cemetery Ridges, connecting with Hancock on its right, with its left refused at

the Peach Orchard, and stretching obliquely back through a wood to a rocky ravine in front of Round Top. The position of the brigade, now commanded by General Graham, fell upon that part of the line where, deflecting from the Emmetsburg pike, it stretches away to Round Top. The angle formed by this departure was at the point where the road leading from Little Round Top crosses the pike; and in this angle, near the house of John Wentz, in one of the most exposed parts of the field, the Sixty-eighth was posted. Open to a fire on front and flank, standing upon the most elevated part of the field, but not sufficiently so to be of any advantage in defense, it was a conspicuous mark for artillery for a long range around, and open to the charge of infantry. The enemy commenced skirmishing with the Sixty-third Pennsylvania, which had been deployed in front, at nine o'clock on the morning of the 2d, and the fire gradually increased in severity until the battle opened in earnest. Longstreet, who held the rebel right, opened with artillery at four o'clock in the afternoon, and followed up with infantry, putting in brigade after brigade, *en echelon*, commencing on his extreme right. It was some time before the infantry attack reached the Peach Orchard, where the regiment stood, but the artillery fire bearing upon it was terrific, carrying away men at every discharge. As this was regarded the key to the whole position, it was necessary to hold it at all hazards, and the only alternative was to stand and be shot down without the opportunity to reply. In the midst of the fight General Graham was wounded and borne from the field, and the command of the brigade devolved upon Colonel Tippin. "It was," says the latter, "a terrible afternoon, and all were anxious for the Fifth Corps to come up, as we were being decimated by their artillery."

In that orchard the lieutenant-colonel and major were wounded and ten other officers killed or wounded, leaving with me but four to bring the regiment out of the fight, having had in all but seventeen present for duty. Just at sunset the rebel infantry charged upon the position with great impetuosity, and the brigade, greatly weakened by its losses and exhausted by frequent manœuvres, outflanked and vastly outnumbered, was forced to yield, but not in disorder, retiring slowly and contesting the ground inch by inch." At this critical juncture portions of the Fifth Corps came to the relief of Sickles, a new line was established and the disaster partially repaired. Near the close of the action General Graham returned upon the field and attempted to resume command; but, weak from loss of blood and unable to endure the trials of that desperately-contested field, unfortunately fell into the hands of the enemy. On the third day the regiment was held in reserve on the left centre of the new line, on the lowest part of the entire field, and was not engaged, though exposed to the terrible fire of artillery and losing some men. Colonel Tippin had his horse killed under him on this day. The loss

was about sixty per cent. of the entire number engaged. Captain George W. McLearn and Lieutenants Andrew Black and John Reynolds were among the killed, and Louis W. Ealer mortally wounded.

After the return of the army into Virginia, the regiment participated with it in the fall campaign, and was engaged at Wapping Heights on the 23d of August, and at Auburn on the 14th of October. In the sharp turn taken by Meade on the latter date to get back to Centreville, Colonel Tippin was taken prisoner and was confined in Libby Prison, where he remained for nearly nine months.

In the subsequent advance of the army the regiment, now under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Winslow, was engaged at Kelly's Ford on the 7th of November, at Locust Grove on the 27th, suffering severely, Captain Milton S. Davis being among the killed, and at Mine Run on the 28th. In this entire campaign the regiment was given little rest, being almost constantly on the move and suffering considerable loss by sickness and battle.

The regiment went into winter-quarters at Brandy Station, and early in January, 1864, a sufficient number of the regiment re-enlisted to entitle it to continuance as an organization and the veterans to the usual furlough. Not long afterwards the Third Corps was broken up, and the Sixty-eighth, with a considerable portion of it, was consolidated with the Second Corps, General Hancock. With the return of the veterans and the addition of a number of recruits, the regiment assumed proportions something like the original. On the 18th of April, 1864, the regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Winslow, Colonel Tippin being still in confinement, was ordered to the headquarters of General Meade, where it was placed under the immediate command of Brigadier General Patrick, provost marshal general of the army, and employed in guard duty. In this position it remained until the close of the war. The duty was onerous and severe. With other regiments in the same service, it was subject to active duty when emergencies required, and, in several instances, at the critical moment of the battle, when the scale was so evenly poised as to be doubtful which way it would turn, the reserve was sent to the support of the wavering line and made victory secure. When infantry was required for duty with the cavalry, in toilsome and fatiguing raids, the reserve was ordered, or when regiments were taken from the intrenchments, these regiments were obliged to take their places in the works. While in front of Petersburg, half of the Sixty-eighth was on duty at General Meade's headquarters and the balance at City Point. On the 25th of June, Colonel Tippin was exchanged and resumed command of his regiment.

In the last charge made upon the enemy's lines at Petersburg, before the final move, the regiment, though employed in provost duty, was of the storming-party. In the sharp conflict which ensued Major

John C. Gallagher was mortally wounded and a number of officers and men were lost.

After the capture of Lieutenant-General Ewell and his forces at Sailor's Creek, this regiment, in conjunction with others then constituting the headquarters' brigade, was detailed to guard the prisoners, and proceed with them to City Point.¹ The brigade was under the command of Colonel Tippin, and the order was faithfully executed without the loss of a man.

This duty done, the regiment returned to the headquarters of the army, having in charge about six thousand recruits that had accumulated at City Point. It had been but a short time with the moving column when General Meade ordered it to proceed, in company with the One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania, to Hart's Island, near the city of New York, to have charge of rebel prisoners confined there. Here it remained until the 9th of June, when it was mustered out of service.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

- Andrew H. Tippin, col., must. in Sept. 1, 1862; prisoner from Oct. 14, 1863, to June 25, 1864; must. out with regiment June 9, 1865.
- Anthony H. Reynolds, lieut.-col., must. in Sept. 1, 1862; disch. Oct. 14, 1863, for wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- Robert E. Winslow, lieut.-col., must. in Aug. 4, 1862; pro. from capt. Co. C to maj. Jan. 10, 1863; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; pro. to lieut.-col. Nov. 12, 1863; to brevet col. and brevet brig.-gen. March 13, 1865; must. out with regiment June 9, 1865.
- Thomas Hawesworth, maj., must. in Sept. 1, 1862; died Jan. 7, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
- John H. Magee, adjt., must. in Sept. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 26, 1862.
- George G. Murgatroyd, adjt., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to capt. Co. A Sept. 1, 1863.
- Franklin Glenroy, adjt., must. in Aug. 18, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. A Sept. 16, 1861; must. out with regiment June 9, 1865.
- Charles A. Jones, q.m., must. in Sept. 1, 1862; res. Nov. 11, 1862.
- George R. Clarke, q.m., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Co. H Oct. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 27, 1863.
- Leml. P. Mountain, q.m., must. in Aug. 4, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. C July 1, 1863; must. out with regiment June 9, 1865.
- Ambrose J. Herr, surg., must. in Sept. 22, 1862; must. out with regiment June 9, 1865.
- John C. Wilson, assist. surg., must. in Aug. 4, 1862; res. Oct. 22, 1864.
- Thomas M. Curren, assist. surg., must. in Sept. 13, 1862; res. Dec. 27, 1862.
- John F. McIlvain, assist. surg., must. in March 17, 1863; res. Sept. 4, 1863.
- James Shaw, assist. surg., must. in Nov. 18, 1864; must. out with regiment June 9, 1865.
- William Fulton, chaplain, must. in Sept. 1, 1862; res. Nov. 30, 1862.
- Henry Mohn, sergt.-maj., must. in Aug. 23, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Co. D July 8, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.
- Lewis W. Ealer, sergt.-maj., must. in Aug. 23, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. F Dec. 19, 1862.

¹"The brigade," says Colonel Tippin, "was under my command. Among the prisoners were Lieutenant General Ewell, Major-Generals Custis Lee, Kershaw and other prominent generals of the rebel army, together with about six hundred officers of lesser grade. At a point on the route where we all rested for a short time, I received a dispatch that General Lee had surrendered. I communicated the intelligence to Generals Ewell and Custis Lee, but both doubted its truthfulness. They could not think it possible. In a very short time, and before leaving our resting-place, General Benham came up with his engineer brigade, and gave the terms of the surrender. Young General Lee dropped his head on his breast, and General Ewell threw up his arms, exclaiming, 'The jig is up.'"

Franklin Glenroy, sergt.-maj., must. in Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to 1st lieutenant. Co. A March 1, 1863.

John Reynolds, sergt.-maj., must. in Sept. 1, 1862; pro. from sergt. Co. E to sergt.-maj. Feb. 17, 1863; com. 2d lieutenant. Co. E Nov. 25, 1863; not must.; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1864.

Paul F. Whitehead, sergt.-maj., must. in Sept. 2, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj. July 1, 1863; to 1st lieutenant. Co. I July 11, 1863.

William H. Whyte, sergt.-maj., must. in Aug. 23, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj. Aug. 1, 1863; to 1st lieutenant. Co. D Dec. 4, 1863.

Jonathan M. Hart, sergt.-maj., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj. Aug. 16, 1863; to 1st lieutenant. Co. G July 6, 1865.

John C. Missimer, q.m.-sergt., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; pro. from corp. Co. H Aug. 1, 1863; must. out with regiment June 9, 1865.

John S. Sorver, q.m.-sergt., must. in Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to 1st lieutenant. Co. A March 16, 1865.

John H. Malsberger, com. sergt., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; pro. from sergt. Co. H Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with regiment June 9, 1865.

Davis H. Missimer, com. sergt., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; trans. to Co. H Aug. 22, 1864.

Samuel T. Schofield, com. sergt., must. in Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Co. A Oct. 6, 1862.

John H. Stiles, com. sergt., must. in Aug. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 28, 1863.

James Tait, hosp. steward, must. in Aug. 23, 1862; must. out with regiment June 9, 1865.

John Green, prin. musician, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to prin. musician March 18, 1864; absent, on detached duty, at muster out.

John F. Miller, prin. musician, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; pro. from musician Co. H Aug. 25, 1863; disch. by G. O. May 22, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Recruited in Montgomery County.

William Auchenbach, capt., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; disch. June 1, 1863.

Benjamin M. Guest, capt., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieutenant. Dec. 2, 1862; to 1st lieutenant. Aug. 20, 1863; to capt. Dec. 25, 1863; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Hiram C. Feger, 1st lieutenant, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 14, 1863.

David Albright, 1st lieutenant, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt. Dec. 2, 1862; to 1st lieutenant. Dec. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

George R. Clark, 2d lieutenant, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to 1st lieutenant and q.m. Oct. 1, 1862.

Samuel D. Neiman, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 16, 1862; to sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; to 1st sergt. July 1, 1863; com. 2d lieutenant. June 1, 1865; not must.; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

David Q. Geiger, sergt., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; date unknown; disch. by G. O. June 30, 1865.

James M. Engle, sergt., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Richard W. Missimer, sergt., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to sergt. July 1, 1863; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

George Hanes, sergt., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; pro. from corp. to sergt. Dec. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

George L. Reifsnider, sergt., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 25, 1862.

J. H. Malsberger, sergt., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to com. sergt. Sept. 1, 1864.

William H. Large, corp., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Charles Childs, corp., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Harrison F. Ludwig, corp., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 1, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Peter G. Skean, corp., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.

Daniel M. Engle, corp., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 15, 1863; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Jacob G. Focht, corp., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

William Brooke, corp., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Aug. 13, 1863, for wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

John C. Missimer, corp., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Aug. 1, 1863.

James G. Miller, corp., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 8, 1865.

Jacob B. Herbst, corp., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; died Sept. 15, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; buried at Philadelphia.

Lewis D. Buckley, musician, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

John F. Miller, musician, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to principal musician Aug. 25, 1863.

Privates.

Daniel Auchenbach, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Solomon Achuff, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Abner Auman, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; absent, sick in hosp., at muster out.

Henry Auchey, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 2, 1863.

John B. Boyer, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Samuel Baker, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Zacharius Bowman, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Peter Bowlig, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Thomas Boyd, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 25, 1862.

William P. Bach, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; disch. May 3, 1864, of wounds received at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

John Barlew, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 3, 1865.

Albert W. Burkett, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 23, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.

Martin Barnhart, must. in Aug. 25, 1862.

Amos Brooke, must. in Aug. 25, 1862.

Joseph B. Clark, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

William Carr, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 18, 1863.

William Cummings, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Aug. 27, 1862.

Joseph Derolf, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Elijah Derolf, must. in Jan. 11, 1865; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

J. B. Drumheller, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864.

Thomas Derolf, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; died at Philadelphia July 18, 1864.

Henry Endy, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

William Ellis, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Francis A. Fullerton, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Aug. 30, 1862.

Franklin Fry, must. in Aug. 25, 1862.

Henry S. Gebris, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.

Daniel Guldin, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 25, 1862.

John Green, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to principal musician March 19, 1864.

George W. Geiger, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; died near Falmouth, Va., Nov. 29, 1862.

Henry F. Guss, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; died near Falmouth, Va., Dec. 10, 1862.

William Gray, must. in Aug. 25, 1862.

Henry G. Heist, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

John H. Hoffman, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Henry Hoffman, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Henry Hughes, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

William F. Hetzel, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Frederick Heffelfinger, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. cert. March 2, 1863.

Jacob Hank, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 11, 1862.

John Hendricks, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 30, 1863.

Ephraim Herbet, must. in Aug. 25, 1862.

Washington Hoffelfinger, must. in Aug. 25, 1862.

Hiram W. Iback, must. in Aug. 23, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

William H. Jones, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Hiram C. Jones, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Lawrence Kepner, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Charles Kane, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Aug. 30, 1862.

Edward Kocher, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., March 20, 1863.

John Lightcap, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

William J. Livengood, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

John M. Landis, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 2, 1864.

George H. Lessig, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 26, 1863.

David G. Leffet, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; died Dec. 25, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

William G. Lesher, must. in Aug. 25, 1862.

Jonah Mock, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Abraham Moyer, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

John Mowatt, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.

David H. Misimer, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Solomon Miller, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; died July 6, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

James McGugart, must. in March 13, 1865; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Jonathan M. Neiman, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Thomas B. Neiman, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Henry Nagle, must. in Sept. 7, 1863; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Washington S. Pugh, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Jacob Quinten, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. June, 1865.

Thomas Riley, must. in March 13, 1865; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Benjamin Reifsnyder, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; killed at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.

Washington H. Root, must. in Aug. 25, 1862.

Jacob K. Reifsnyder, must. in Aug. 25, 1862.

Charles Shupkins, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Adam Schwenk, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Franklin T. Shaner, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Willoughby Seasholtz, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 18, 1863.

Reuben G. Schealer, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Jan. 4, 1864, for wounds received at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Henry Seipel, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 6, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 10, 1864.

Abraham Souder, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

Edward Undercuffer, must. in Aug. 25, 1862.

John G. Wise, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Henry Weasner, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Joseph W. Whitman, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 19, 1863.

William S. Wade, must. in Aug. 25, 1862.

F. Wildermuth, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; missing at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

John H. Yerger, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 9, 1865.

Franklin Yerger, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.

John Zeigler, must. in Aug. 25, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 1, 1863.

Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.—The following officers and enlisted men from this regiment were recruited in and accredited to Montgomery County. The regiment ranks among the veteran organizations of the State, and was among the best volunteer regiments in the service. There being no company organization accredited to the county, we omit the field and staff roster and the general history of the command. The regiment was organized at Lebanon, November 3, 1861.¹

COMPANY E.

Samuel McCarter, capt.

COMPANY G.

Marshall McCarter, capt.; William A. Buddach, 1st lieut.

Privates.

William Oldfield, William Booth, Charles Foreman, George A. Garrow, Thomas Gash, Joseph Harper, Oliver A. Keisan, John Keester, John McCaully, John Piper, Charles Parker, Augustus Solomon, William Sutch, John Vase, Dennis Oakes, Charles Thomas, Daniel Meenan, Jacob Weaver.

Ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.—This command was organized as the Pennsylvania Zouaves, then as the Forty-fifth and finally as the Ninety-fifth. It was mustered into the service August, 1861, for three years. The regiment served in the Army of the Potomac from its organization to the close of the war, and its losses in the service are reported as the most severe experienced by any Pennsylvania troop in the field. The following officers and members of the organization were recruited from Montgomery County. A general history of this regiment will be found in Bates' "Pennsylvania Volunteers," vol. iii. p. 335.

COMPANY E.

William Foreman, lieut.; John S. Jeffries, sergt.; Theodore Selah corp.; George Kulp, corp.; Nathan Auner, corp.; John Burnett corp.

Privates.

Charles Auner, Joseph M. Linker, Mansfield Griffith, Franklin Beaver, John H. Bond, Albanus Brunner, Benjamin Banks, James A. Clayton, James Culp, William Garner, George W. Jeffries, Wilson S. Keeler, William J. Longdale, Irwin Poley, Lewis Rapine, Isaiah Rhoads, George M. Sommers, Mills C. Williamson, John R. Williamson, William Fulmer, Augustus G. Famous, William Jamison, Benjamin G. Keyser, William B. Nungesser, Frederick R. Nungesser, John Rookstool, James J. Rookstool, Joshua Thompson.

One Hundred and Sixth Regiment.—This regiment was organized, with the exception of Company K, between the 14th of August and the 31st of October, 1861, in the city of Philadelphia. Company K was transferred to it from the Sixty-seventh Regiment on the 28th of February, 1862. A large proportion of officers and men had served in the Twenty-second

¹ See Bates' "Hist. Pa. Vols.," vol. iii. p. 284.

Regiment, and previously in the Philadelphia Light Guard, a militia organization of many years' standing. The following were the field officers: Turner G. Morehead, colonel; William L. Curry, lieutenant-colonel; John H. Stover, of Centre County, major.

Soon after moving to the front it was ordered to duty near Poolesville, Md., where it became part of a brigade¹ commanded by Colonel E. D. Baker, of the Seventy-first Regiment. While in this position drill and instruction were carefully attended to, and guard and picket duty performed. The battle of Ball's Bluff was fought on the 21st of October, in which Colonel Baker was killed and his regiment terribly decimated. Early in the day the One Hundred and Sixth was marched to the support of the troops engaged, but, for lack of means of transportation, was unable to cross, the men being compelled to stand upon the opposite shore and listen with impatience to the sound of battle where their comrades were rapidly falling, without the ability to render them any assistance.

During the succeeding winter it lay with the brigade near Poolsville, engaged in drill and guard and picket duty. General William W. Burns succeeded Colonel Baker in command of the brigade, and on the 24th of February the whole force broke camp and moved to Harper's Ferry. Two companies were left in command of Major Stover to garrison the place, while the army moved on towards Winchester. When arrived at Berryville the brigade turned back to Harper's Ferry, where it was joined by the detachment, and moving by rail to Washington, proceeded thence by transport to Fortress Monroe. The regiment participated in the siege of Yorktown, being principally engaged upon picket duty and in the trenches. Upon the evacuation of Yorktown it moved forward, and while the fight at Williamsburg was in progress stood ten hours in line of battle, in a drenching rain, eager to go forward and join in the contest, the sound of which could be distinctly heard, but in vain awaited the order to advance. On Wednesday, May 7th, the troops embarked upon transports and moved up to West Point, whence, after two days' delay, they marched to Brick House Landing. The movement up the Peninsula towards Richmond now commenced. The weather was unusually warm and much difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable water for the troops to drink. At almost any point water could be obtained by digging from three to five feet; but this was only surface water, and its evil effects soon began to be apparent. Fevers prevailed, and the sick list throughout the army became very large. The regiment suffered severely from this cause.

¹ Organization of Philadelphia Brigade, Colonel E. D. Baker (division commanded by Brigadier-General Charles P. Stone), army of General Banks.—Seventy-fifth (California) Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel E. D. Baker; Seventy-second Fire Zouaves Regiment Volunteers, Colonel De Witt C. Baxter; Sixty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Joshua T. Owen; One Hundred and Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Turner G. Morehead.

The battle of Fair Oaks opened on the 31st of May. Sumner's corps was resting at the time on the left bank of the Chickahominy, but as soon as the noise of the battle was borne to the ears of that intrepid leader he put his columns in motion for the bridge, and when the order came for him to move he was already on his way. With great difficulty could the artillery be got across, the river being swollen by recent rains. Kirby's battery, by the most persistent effort, was taken through the swamps, and finally brought into position where it dealt death and destruction upon the hitherto triumphant foe. Gorman's brigade and the Seventy-first and One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania were posted for its support, and with great gallantry and steadiness held the ground against the most determined efforts of the enemy to capture the guns. "Prisoners captured during the fight assert that Jeff. Davis was in the rear urging his myrmidons forward; and Magruder, who was with him swore a fearful oath, 'That's my old battery, and I'm going to have it,' alluding to Kirby's, which he, Magruder, formerly commanded."²

On Sunday, June 9th, while advancing the picket line, the command was attacked by a superior force of the enemy, and for the moment was compelled to retire. In this encounter Captain Martin Frost, while gallantly leading at the head of his company, was killed. On the following day Lieutenant-Colonel Curry, while visiting the picket post at early dawn, was taken prisoner, the pickets having fallen back during the night without his knowledge. He was taken to Richmond, and thence sent *via* Petersburg to Salisbury, where, in company with General Michael Corcoran and Colonel John K. Murphy, he experienced harsh treatment, but at the end of three months was exchanged.

"On Saturday, the 28th of June," says an officer of the regiment, "we received orders to strike tents as soon as darkness should hide our encampment from the view of the enemy. Our wing of the army had not participated in the disastrous battles of the preceding days. An order was read announcing victory on the day before. Our troops were buoyant in spirit, thinking we were breaking camp to move forward on the enemy. By eight o'clock the wagons were loaded and sent to the rear. The men, with knapsacks packed and haversacks well filled, were ordered to stack arms and rest in line. An hour passed—two hours—and yet no orders to march. At length at a little after dawn orders came but to move to the rear." At Peach Orchard, dispositions were made to meet the enemy, as though expected to pursue. The One Hundred and Sixth supported Kirby's battery, but the enemy declining to attack directly, made some show of fight, while he moved his principal force past the front with the design of coming in upon the right flank. Divining this pur-

² Moore's "Rebellion Record," vol. v. p. 91, Docs.

pose, Sumner moved his force at double-quick to Savage Station, and was ready for the onset. The enemy approached on the Williamsburg road and formed his line in the dense forest on either side. Major Stover was ordered to advance with two companies of the One Hundred and Sixth and two of the Seventy-second to the edge of the woods, and uncover the rebel front. Moving at double-quick, Stover soon struck the timber and drew the fire of the skirmishers, driving them back to the main line. In the mean time General Burns, forming his line with the Seventy-second on his right, the One Hundred and Sixth in centre and the First Minnesota on the left, stretching from the forest and railroad to the Williamsburg road, pushed forward upon the heels of the skirmishers, taking position at a fence at the edge of the woods, which he stubbornly held, though exposed to a severe fire of musketry and artillery, and gallantly repulsed most desperate charges of the enemy. The action opened at five o'clock P.M., and lasted for two hours and a half, the enemy charging with desperation, and the right of the One Hundred and Sixth and the left of the Seventy-second at one time engaging in a desperate hand-to-hand struggle. At length the First Brigade, charging over the line of the Second, cleared the woods of the enemy, and the battle ended. "I found General Burns," says an eyewitness of the fight, "stretched under a lofty pine, and his warriors were slumbering around him painfully. His eyes were hollow and bloodshot, his handsome features pale and thin, his beard and his clothing were clotted with blood, his face was bandaged, concealing a ragged and painful wound in his nether jaw. Grasping my hand, he said 'My friend, many of my poor fellows lie in those forests. It is terrible to leave them there. Blakeney is wounded, McGonigle is gone, and many will see us no more. We are hungry and exhausted, and the enemy—the forest is full of people—are thundering at our heels. It is an awful affliction. We will fight them, feeble as we are—but with what hope?'" Picket lines were immediately established and the brigade held its position, the rest of the corps moving on across White Oak Swamps, the brigade bringing up the rear.

In the battle of Charles City Cross-Roads, on the following day, the One Hundred and Sixth was ordered to the support of the Sixty-ninth, but just as it was moving General Hooker in person ordered it to the extreme left, where, during the entire engagement, it acted with the Excelsior Brigade, and whatever of credit is due to that brigade on that sanguinary field is equally due to this regiment. The ground was held until the commands of Sumner and Kearny had retired over the Quaker road, and until after daylight, when Hooker followed them. In the battle of Malvern Hill, on the 1st of July, the brigade was principally employed in supporting batter-

ies and in moving to menaced parts of the field to insure the integrity of the lines.

After the return of the army from the Peninsula General Howard was assigned to the command of the brigade. On its arrival at Alexandria it was marched to the battle-field of Bull Run, but did not arrive in season to participate in the decisive part of the engagement. A reconnoissance was made by this brigade, which was followed by the retreat of the army to Centreville.

In the Maryland campaign General Sumner, who was in command of the corps, arrived on the south bank of the Antietam Creek on the 16th of September, on the opposite side of which the enemy was in a well-chosen position in readiness to give battle. Soon after sunrise on the following morning he crossed the stream and moved up to the support of Hooker, who was now hotly engaged. In the advance the regiment held a position on the right of the Sixty-ninth, and pushed steadily forward until its course was arrested at the crest, where the enemy was intrenched, and where he was at the moment receiving heavy reinforcements. Soon afterwards the troops upon the left gave way, and the brigade was forced to fall back. Major Stover, who was in command, rallied the regiment at a fence skirting a narrow meadow near the Dunker Church, and by a well-directed fire succeeded in checking the enemy. At this fence, in less than ten minutes' time, one-third of the entire regiment was stricken down, and at the conclusion of the engagement the dead lay in line as they had stood in the fight. Captain Timothy Clark and Lieutenant William Bryan were among the killed.

In the battle of Fredericksburg the division crossed the river soon after the laying of the pontoons, on the 11th of December, and two streets of the city were soon cleared. In the main battle, which was fought on the 13th, the regiment was formed for a charge, with the Sixty-ninth on its right and the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania on its left, and advanced under a terrific fire of artillery to a position within about seventy-five yards of the enemy's works. From midday until nightfall, under a ceaseless fire from two lines of battle, it stood with a coolness and determination rarely paralleled, and though losing heavily, held the ground until darkness closed in upon the combatants and the sound of battle died away.

Retiring after the battle to its former camp, it remained, with unimportant exceptions, until near the close of April. At the opening of the Chancellorsville campaign the brigade was taken to Banks' Ford, where it was employed in driving out the enemy and protecting the engineers while laying a pontoon bridge. It was afterwards engaged in guarding the reserve artillery. On Sunday, the 3rd of May, the regiment crossed the river and advanced to the assistance of Sedgwick, in command of the Sixth Corps,

who was struggling against overwhelming odds at Salem Church. Returning to the bridge, entrenchments were thrown up, and the position held until Sedgwick's corps had crossed, when it returned again to camp.

In the battle of Gettysburg, which opened on the 1st of July, the One Hundred and Sixth bore a conspicuous part, arriving with the corps upon the field at a little after midnight of the 1st, and taking position on the extreme left of the brigade, behind the low stone wall on the right centre of the line, in front of and to the left of General Meade's headquarters. The fighting commenced on the afternoon of the 2d, on the extreme left, where Sickles stood, but soon swept around until it enveloped the whole left wing of the army. Fighting in the open field without defensive works, Sickles' men, though contesting the ground with a valor unsurpassed, were forced back, and line after line was crushed. While the conflict was thus raging on the left the brigade was lying upon the ground in rear of the crest of the little hill which overlooked the field; but as the wave of battle rolled on towards the right, recognizing the danger to which the left wing was exposed, and seeing that there was a gap in the line to the left, General Webb, in command of the brigade, ordered it to march by the left flank, then by the right, and as it reached the crest beheld the enemy not sixty yards in front, marching on, elated by success, as to assured victory. "Fire! charge bayonets!" rang out from the voice of the commander. A crash as from a single piece was the response, and in the twinkling of an eye bayonets were fixed, and, with a cheer that betokened the determination which fired each breast, the line went forward, striking the enemy upon his extreme left flank, and hurling him back in dismay. The One Hundred and Sixth and two companies of the Second New York pursued the retreating foe as far as the Emmettsburg road. "Our regiment," says Lieutenant-Colonel Curry, who was in command, and who was afterwards killed at Spottsylvania, in a letter to a friend, written on the field, "opened fire and charged so determinedly, along with others, that we drove the enemy to their original lines, and would have spiked a six-gun battery had we not been ordered back. The carnage was terrible, the ground being covered with the dead and wounded. It was in this charge that Adjutant Pleis fell, being struck in the thigh by a piece of shell. I have fully made up for my capture (in June, 1862) as the regiment took a colonel, two majors, a number of captains and lieutenants and at least two hundred private prisoners. We had more swords than we could use. I have one in place of the one taken from me at Richmond, and also a silver-mounted pistol." The regiment returned to its place in the line, but was scarcely in position when it was ordered to the extreme right, where the Twelfth Corps was engaged. It did not arrive, however, until

the fighting at that point had subsided, and soon after it was ordered to Cemetery Hill to the support of the Eleventh Corps, where it went into position at ten P.M., on the right of the Baltimore pike, near Ricketts' battery, where it remained under the terrific cannonade of the following day, and until the close of the battle. It was among the first regiments to enter the town on the following day, and after advancing as skirmishers and reconnoitering, General Ames in command, finding the enemy still in force on the ridge beyond the town, returned again to its position on Cemetery Hill. Lieutenant William H. Smith was among the killed and Adjutant Pleis among the mortally wounded.

In the campaign which followed in the valley of Virginia the regiment shared with the brigade in the long marches and ceaseless vigilance required by the constant and sharp manœuvring of the enemy for an advantage, and in the action at Robertson's Tavern was actively engaged. After enduring great suffering from cold in attaining the position at Mine Run and in fortifying the purposed line of battle, it withdrew with the army when offensive operations were abandoned, and went into winter-quarters near Stoneboro'. During the winter a portion of the regiment re-enlisted. On the 4th of April, 1864, Colonel Morehead resigned, and Major Stover was promoted to colonel of the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, whereupon Captain John J. Sperry, of Company A, was commissioned major.

On the 3d of May the regiment broke camp, and after a severe march crossed the Rapidan, and arrived on the 5th on the Wilderness battle-ground. The fighting for three days in the tangled wiles of that ever memorable field was for the most part at close quarters and very severe. From the Wilderness the regiment marched towards Spottsylvania Court-House, but before reaching it encountered the enemy, and the contest was renewed. On the afternoon of the 11th the brigade withdrew from the breast-works in front of the court house, and marched with the corps to the left of the line, where, at dawn of the 12th, Hancock led his columns upon the enemy's works. Delivered in strong force and at an unexpected hour, the charge was successful, the works being taken with numerous captives and guns. The One Hundred and Sixth in this encounter suffered severely. Lieutenant Colonel Curry, in command, was mortally wounded, and Lieutenants Charles S. Schwartz and Joshua A. Gage were among the killed. The regiment was held upon the front line, where constant skirmishing was kept up until the 18th, when another attempt was made to rout the enemy, which was unsuccessful. Again moving by the left flank, the corps encountered the enemy at North Anna and again at Cold Harbor. In the engagement at the latter place the brigade was ordered to charge and drive out the enemy from his intrenchments. The attempt was gallantly made, the line advancing boldly up the

open ground in front of his fortifications under a terrific fire. The works were too strong to be carried, and dropping upon the ground the men remained in their advanced position until night, when they threw up a breast-work, which they held. In this charge Lieutenant S. R. Townsend was among the killed.

Crossing the James River on the 14th, the regiment participated in the action before Petersburg, and a week later in a movement upon the Jerusalem Plank-Road, in both of which it sustained considerable loss. On the 27th of July the veterans and recruits were organized into a battalion of three companies, which was united for field service to the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania. The remainder of the regiment was mustered out of service at the expiration of its term, at Philadelphia, on the 10th of September, 1864. The battalion remaining in the field participated in the actions at Ream's Station and Boydton Plank-Road and in the spring campaign which closed the Rebellion. It was mustered out of service on the 30th of June, 1865.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

- T. G. Moorehead, col., must. in Aug. 28, 1861; promoted to brevet brig.-gen. March 15, 1865; disch. by S. O. April 5, 1864.
- William L. Curry, lieutenant-col., must. in Nov. 16, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., July 7, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 11, 1864; buried at South Laurel Hill Cemetery, Phila.
- John H. Stover, maj., must. in Dec. 11, 1861; pro. to col. 14th Reg. P. V. April 13, 1864.
- Ferdinand M. Pleis, adjt., must. in Aug. 28, 1861; died Aug. 2d of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- John A. Steel, adjt., must. in Aug. 13, 1861; pro. from 1st Lieut. Co. B Aug. 29, 1863; disch. Sept. 10, 1864, exp. of term.
- Ralph B. Clark, adjt., must. in Feb. 16, 1864; pro. from 1st Lieut. Co. K Jan. 24, 1865; com. maj. June 23, 1865; not must.; must. out with batt. June 30, 1865; veteran.
- Harry S. Camblos, q.m., must. in Aug. 28, 1861; res. June 30, 1862.
- W. H. Stokes, q.m., must. in Aug. 28, 1861; pro. from 1st Lieut. Co. E June 30, 1862; must. out with regiment Sept. 10, 1864.
- Ellis Coder, q.m., must. in Aug. 28, 1861; pro. from private Co. F Dec. 1, 1864; must. out with batt. June 30, 1865; veteran.
- Justin Dwinelle, surg., must. in Sept. 11, 1861; must. out. with regiment Sept. 10, 1864.
- Philip Leidy, assist. surg., must. in Nov. 1, 1861; disch. by G. O. Sept. 6, 1862.
- Hugh Alexander, assist. surg., must. in Aug. 6, 1862; disch. by S. O. Oct. 21, 1862.
- Erasmus D. Gates, assist. surg., must. in Sept. 13, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.
- Henry D. McLean, assist. surg., must. in Nov. 5, 1862; disch. by S. O. Dec. 5, 1863.
- William C. Harris, chap., must. in Nov. 1, 1861; res. Oct. 31, 1862.
- Theodore Wharton, sergt.-maj., must. in Sept. 28, 1861; pro. to 2d Lieut. Co. I May 1, 1862.
- James C. Briggs, sergt.-maj., must. in Oct. 31, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj. May 1, 1862; to 1st Lieut. Co. F Sept. 19, 1862.
- William A. Hagy, sergt.-maj., must. in Aug. 28, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. Co. I Sept. 19, 1862; to 2d Lieut. Co. G May 1, 1863.
- James D. Tyler, sergt.-maj., must. in Aug. 27, 1861; pro. from priv. Co. D May 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864.
- William H. Neiler, sergt.-maj., must. in Sept. 2, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. Co. C May 1, 1864; disch. Sept. 2, 1864, exp. of term.
- Edward J. Lathrop, sergt.-maj., must. in Aug. 14, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. F Sept. 1, 1864; to 1st Lieut. Co. K Jan. 24, 1865; veteran.
- James C. Reynolds, sergt.-maj., must. in Aug. 28, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. H Jan. 24, 1865; com. 1st Lieut. Co. H June 8, 1865; capt. June 23, 1865; not must.; must. out with batt. June 30, 1865; veteran.
- Samuel L. Hibbs, q.m.-sergt., must. in Aug. 28, 1861; pro. to 2d Lieut. Co. I Oct. 23, 1862.
- William M. Casey, q.m.-sergt., must. in Aug. 17, 1861; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Sept. 6, 1862; to 2d Lieut. Co. A March 1, 1863.
- William M. Mehl, q.m.-sergt., must. in April 3, 1862; pro. from priv. Co. E March 1, 1863; disch. April 16, 1865; exp. of term.
- Charles Rettew, q.m.-sergt., must. in March 7, 1864; pro. from priv. Co. K April 16, 1865; com. 1st Lieut. Co. K June 8, 1865; not must.; must. out with batt. June 30, 1865.
- Jacob Roop, com. sergt., must. in Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with regiment Sept. 10, 1864.
- Fred. Weinderman, com. sergt., must. in Oct. 31, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. H Nov. 1, 1864; com. 2d Lieut. Co. H June 8, 1865; not must.; must. out with batt. June 30, 1865; veteran.
- Giles M. Coons, com. sergt., must. in Nov. 1, 1861; pro. from corp.* Co. K Oct. 1, 1864; disch. Nov. 1, 1864, exp. of term.
- Charles H. Weinert, com. sergt., must. in Sept. 23, 1861; pro. from corp. Co. F Oct. 10, 1864; com. 2d Lieut. Co. F June 8, 1865; not must.; must. out with batt. June 30, 1865; veteran.
- Lewis Grantier, principal musician, must. in Feb. 28, 1862; pro. to principal musician Nov. 1, 1863; disch. Feb. 28, 1865, exp. of term.
- Hiram W. Landon, principal musician, must. in March 11, 1862; died at Bolivar Heights, Va., Sept. 24, 1862.
- Charles Sims, principal musician, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; pro. from priv. Co. H June 13, 1864; must. out with batt. June 30, 1865.
- Charles T. Whitcomb, principal musician, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from priv. Co. K March 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Recruited from Montgomery County.

- J. R. Breitenbach, capt., must. in Aug. 27, 1861; com. maj. July 8, 1864; not must.; pro. to brevet maj. and lieut.-col. March 13, 1865; must. out with company Sept. 10, 1864.
- George T. Egbert, 1st Lieut., must. in Aug. 27, 1861; res. Aug. 31, 1862.
- Joseph Reed, 1st Lieut., must. in Aug. 27, 1861; pro. from 2d Lieut. 1862; disch. March 31, 1863.
- William A. Hagy, 2d Lieut., must. in Aug. 28, 1861; pro. from sergt.-maj. May 1, 1863; disch. by special order Dec. 14, 1863.
- Amos J. Storms, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 27, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 10, 1864.
- William J. Clark, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 25, 1862.
- Alden S. Elliott, sergt., must. in Aug. 27, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 10, 1864.
- Watson K. Hess, sergt., must. in Aug. 27, 1861; pro. to sergt. June 15, 1863; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; must. out with company Sept. 10, 1864.
- Francis Clark, sergt., must. in Aug. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 26, 1862.
- Wm. H. Vanderan, sergt., must. in Aug. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 25, 1862.
- David Jamison, sergt., must. in Aug. 27, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863.
- Samuel Magargle, sergt., must. in Aug. 27, 1861; pro. from corp. March 1, 1865; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
- William H. Muir, sergt., must. in Aug. 27, 1861; pro. from corp. March 1, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 13, 1864; buried in Wilderness Burial-Grounds.
- William H. Lott, corp., must. in Aug. 27, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863; trans. to Co. K, date unknown.
- Jeese McCombs, corp., must. in Aug. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 30, 1862.
- William H. Abrams, corp., must. in Aug. 28, 1861; captured at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864; trans. to Co. K, date unknown.

Privates.

- Charles Archer, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 10, 1862.
- William Allen, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 25, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
- Jacob Baker, must. in July 17, 1864; drafted; trans. from 165th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company Sept. 10, 1864.
- Josephus Baker, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 20, 1863.
- John Biebing, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 21, 1863.
- Samuel Brown, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb., 1863.
- James H. Bennett, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 28, 1862.

- Isaac Brown, must. in April 3, 1862; trans. to Co. K, date unknown; veteran.
- John Bobb, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., June 28, 1862.
- Thomas Bitler, must. in April 8, 1862; died of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
- William Bundick, must. in Aug. 27, 1861.
- William Caruthers, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Nov. 18, 1863.
- James Campbell, must. in Aug. 27, 1861.
- Joseph Dickinson, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 10, 1864.
- Bernard Dugan, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 10, 1864.
- David Dungan, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 29, 1862.
- Solomon Dirk, must. in April 8, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 16, 1863.
- Benjamin Ehler, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
- Alfred M. Fields, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 10, 1864.
- Michael Flanagan, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 28, 1863.
- Thomas Fagan, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; killed at Camp Observation, Md., Feb. 26, 1862.
- John Flick, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, 1863.
- John C. Facher, must. in April 8, 1862.
- Michael Gallagher, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 17, 1863.
- John F. Haie, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
- Charles Heite, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 10, 1864.
- John Johnson, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 10, 1864.
- George Kilpatrick, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 10, 1864.
- George Krupp, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; died at Norristown, Pa., April 13, 1862.
- John O. Kearney, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- Harry Kinnear, must. in Aug. 27, 1861.
- Christian Leoser, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 10, 1864.
- Walter Leggett, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
- George Murray, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 10, 1864.
- John F. Meeser, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 10, 1864.
- John Murry, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 25, 1862.
- George W. Miller, must. in Jan. 17, 1864; drafted; trans. from 165th Regt. P. V.; trans. to Co. K, date unknown.
- Bernard Muldoon, must. in June 13, 1864; trans. to Co. K, date unknown.
- And. J. Manning, must. in Aug. 27, 1861.
- Joseph McDonnell, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 31, 1863.
- Theo. McLaughlin, must. in Aug. 27, 1861.
- Neil McDade, must. in Aug. 27, 1861.
- Camillus Nathans, must. in Aug. 27, 1861.
- John O'Neil, Sr., must. in Aug. 27, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; must. out with company Sept. 10, 1864.
- John O'Neil, Jr., must. in Aug. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 21, 1863.
- John Pope, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 10, 1864.
- Edward Phillips, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 24, 1863.
- Edward Powers, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, 1863.
- Samuel Patterson, must. in Aug. 27, 1861.
- Neh'm Reynolds, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 25, 1863.
- Daniel Ridge, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 14, 1863.
- Willson Ritter, must. in April 8, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.
- George W. Robbins, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; captured in action at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 21, 1864; grave 6321.
- William Steward, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 10, 1864.
- Clayton Super, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 11, 1863.
- William J. Storms, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 26, 1863.
- Joseph S. Sellers, must. in April 13, 1862; trans. to Co. K, date unknown.
- Henry Smith, must. in Aug. 28, 1861; died at New York Dec. 1, 1862; burial record Nov. 14, 1862.
- Josiah Schwenk, must. in Aug. 28, 1861; died at Yorktown, Va., May, 1862; burial record June 11, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Section D, grave 206.
- Abraham Stoltz, must. in April 8, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 26, 1863.
- Anthony Starr, must. in April 8, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Section D, grave 16.
- John Spicer, must. in Aug. 27, 1861.
- William M. Stroud, must. in Aug. 27, 1861.
- Robert Simpson, must. in Aug. 27, 1861.
- Lewis I. Sickels, must. in Aug. 27, 1861.
- Alexander Tippin, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 26, 1862.
- Ottis Travis, must. in Dec. 25, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 4, 1863.
- Wm. S. Townsend, must. in April 8, 1862; died at Philadelphia, Pa., May 30, of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May, 1864.
- Terrence Tobin, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 11, 1864.
- George Trump, must. in Aug. 27, 1861.
- Charles Winstanley, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 10, 1864.
- Morgan Williams, must. in Aug. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 14, 1863.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Five companies of this regiment—A, B, E, G and H—were recruited in Schuylkill County, four—C, D, F and K—in Northampton, and one company, I, was recruited in Montgomery. They rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, where, on the 15th of August, 1862, a regimental organization was effected, with the following field officers: Jacob G. Frick, of Schuylkill County, colonel; William H. Armstrong, of Northampton County, lieutenant-colonel; Joseph Anthony, of Schuylkill County, major. Colonel Frick had served with credit as lieutenant in the Mexican war and as lieutenant-colonel of the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment until the 29th of July, 1862. On the day following its organization, after having been hastily armed and equipped, it was hurried away to Washington, and on the 18th went into camp in the neighborhood of Alexandria. Company and regimental drills were early commenced, and by the active and intelligent efforts of its colonel the regiment rapidly attained a marked degree of efficiency. While the command was stationed here two companies were detailed to rebuild a bridge across Bull Run, where they remained as guard. On the 30th the remaining companies, after having been held for four days in constant readiness to march, proceeded as guard to an ammunition train to Centreville, pass-

ing on the way the corps of Fitz John Porter, in light marching order, bound for the front. The cannonading had been heavy throughout the day. Towards evening it rapidly came nearer, and at five P.M., after having safely delivered the train, the command was, for the first time, under fire, the rebel artillery throwing shells into the woods near Centreville, where it was resting. Proceeding on its return to Fairfax Seminary, it was brigaded on the 3d of September with the Ninety-first, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth, and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiments, commanded by General E. B. Tyler. Brigade, battalion and company drills were studiously practiced, and on the 7th its camp was changed to a point near Fort Richardson.

On the morning of the 14th the brigade started on the march through Maryland, arrived at the Monocacy on the 16th, where it was halted, and on the 17th resumed the march to the sound of heavy cannonading, arriving early on the following morning on the field of Antietam. But the enemy had by this time retired, and the command soon after went into camp, where for six weeks, with the exception of an expedition up the Shenandoah Valley with the division, the regiment remained engaged in drill and unimportant picket duty. On the 30th of October the army commenced crossing into Virginia, and moving down the valley, continuing the movement, with a slight interruption at Warrenton, until it arrived opposite Fredericksburg, and Burnside's bloody but fruitless campaign was inaugurated.

Shortly after noon of the 13th of December the division crossed the Rappahannock, and proceeding through the town to a position in full view of the field, awaited the order to enter the fight. It was not long delayed, and again advancing by a main road, the brigade halted in low, open ground, where the men were ordered to lie down. Tempted by the easy range and unprotected situation of the brigade, the enemy opened a destructive fire from his batteries, by which Lieutenant Jacob Parvin, Jr., was mortally, and a number of privates severely wounded. Moving to the left of the road, the division was shortly after formed in line of battle on the crest of the hill, the brigade in two lines, the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth on the left front. In the hopeless and fruitless charge which followed, made under a ceaseless fire of musketry and artillery from the impregnable position which the enemy held, officers and men did everything that true soldiers could do, traversing in good order the lines of dead and wounded left in previous charges, and pressing forward in the gathering darkness until they attained position in advance of every previous charge, and from which it was impossible to go farther. In the brief space that it was in motion the regiment lost one hundred and forty-two in killed and wounded. The caps of some were subsequently found close up to the famous stone-wall, and an officer and seven privates of Com-

pany D were taken prisoners. Captain George J. Lawrence and Jonathan K. Taylor were mortally wounded. Captain Taylor was shot through the lungs early in the charge, but refused to leave the field, and retired with his command. Captains William Wren, Jr., Herbert Thomas, E. Godfrey Rehner and Levi C. Leib and Lieutenant A. A. Lukenbach were wounded. Lieutenant Joseph Oliver was wounded and fell into the enemy's hands. The loss in killed was sixteen. General Tyler, in his official report of the battle, says: "Colonel O'Brien, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth, led the right front; Colonel Frick, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, the left; Colonel Elder, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, held the right rear and Colonel Gregory, Ninety-first, the left rear. These officers discharged their respective duties creditably and satisfactorily; their voices being frequently heard above the din of battle urging on their men against the terrible shower of shot and shell and the terrific musketry as we approached the stone wall. Of their conduct I cannot speak too highly. Lieutenant-Colonel Rowe, Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong, Major Anthony and Major Thompson are entitled to great credit for their efforts and officer-like conduct during the engagement. Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong had a horse shot under him. Adjutant Green exhibited great coolness in the discharge of his duty. It may not be improper for me to say that Captain Thomas, acting inspector-general on the staff of the division commander, having his horse shot, and thus prevented from serving him, joined his company in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, and was severely wounded while leading his men in the charge."

After dark the regiment was again marched upon the field for guard duty, but was withdrawn towards midnight. On the 14th and 15th it remained in the town, losing one man by the shot of a sharpshooter, and on the morning of the 16th, after having spent the night in throwing up a breast-work on the right of the town, recrossed the river and retired again to camp. The knapsacks which had been thrown aside before going into battle had been carefully guarded, but were not recovered. During the cold, rainy days preceding the 23d of December, when extra clothing and blankets were furnished to supply the place of those lost, the men suffered greatly from exposure, one dying and many being thrown into hospitals. Drill and picket duty, which was at times severe, the Mud March from the 20th to the 24th of January, 1863, and occasional reviews filled up the measure of its duty until the opening of Hooker's first campaign.¹

¹ Towards the middle of January an order was issued through division headquarters requiring the men to draw dress coats. As they had warm underclothing, and had just been provided with two blouses per man, the dress coat did not seem to be needed. It would only be an incumbrance and a needless expense, and, moreover, their term of service would shortly expire. The officers sought to have their regiment relieved

The regiment marched with the corps on the Chancellorsville campaign, though the time of many of the men had already expired, and took part in the fighting of the 1st, 2d and 3d of May. In the principal contest, on the morning of the 3d, it was closely engaged in its place in the division line of battle in the wood in front of the Union batteries. After nearly two hours of sharp musketry firing the ammunition became exhausted, and the right flank of the division was turned. The command was given to face by the rear rank and retire, in order that the batteries might have full play upon the rebel columns coming in upon the flank. It was executed in as orderly a manner as the thickly-wooded ground would permit, but the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, bringing up the rear, had not left the wood before the enemy closed upon it, and some spirited hand-to-hand encounters occurred. The colors were twice seized, but were defended with great gallantry and brought safely off. Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong fell into the enemy's hands, but made his escape in the confusion caused in his ranks by the fire of the Union batteries. Major Anthony was shot through the lungs, but was assisted off the field, and still survives what was then considered a mortal wound. "The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth," says General Tyler, in his official report, "was on our left, and no man ever saw cooler work on *field drill* than was done by this regiment. Their firing was grand, by rank, by company and by wing, in perfect order." The loss was five killed, thirty-two wounded and five missing. On the 6th the regiment recrossed the Rappahannock and returned to its camp near Falmouth. On the 12th, its term of service having fully expired, it returned to Harrisburg, where, on the 18th of May, it was mustered out. The return of companies to Easton and Pottsville was marked by flattering and enthusiastic demonstrations on the part of the citizens.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Jacob G. Frick, col., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; must. out with regt. May 18, 1863.
 W. H. Armstrong, lieut.-col., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; must. out with regt. May 18, 1863.
 Joseph Anthony, maj., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
 David B. Green, adjt., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; must. out with regt. May 18, 1863.
 William F. Patterson, q.m., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; must. out with regt. May 18, 1863.
 Joseph Rossiter, surg., must. in Sept. 12, 1862; must. out with regt. May 18, 1863.
 Otto Schittler, asst. surg., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; must. out with regt. May 18, 1863.
 John G. Long, asst. surg., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; disch. Nov. 26, 1862.
 William H. Rice, chaplain, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with regt. May 18, 1863.

from the operations of the order; but in this they were unsuccessful, and upon their refusal to obey the order, the colonel and lieutenant-colonel were summarily tried and dismissed from the service. They were, however, soon after reinstated and restored to their commands, the general officers who had preferred charges against them testifying upon their trial to their fidelity and gallantry.

Strange J. Palmer, sergt.-maj., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; pro. from private Co. G March 28, 1863; must. out with regt. May 18, 1863.
 John S. Engle, sergt.-maj., must. in Aug. 15, 1862; pro. from private Co. G Aug. 15, 1862; to 2d lieut. Co. H Dec. 1, 1862.
 Franklin C. Stout, sergt.-maj., must. in Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from sergt. Co. C Jan. 1, 1863; to 2d lieut. Co. C March 28, 1863.
 Henry C. Taylor, com. sergt., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; pro. from private Co. A Aug. 15, 1862; must. out with regt. May 18, 1863.
 Henry Broughner, com. sergt., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from sergt. Co. G Aug. 15, 1862; must. out with regt. May 18, 1863.
 John T. Bond, hosp. steward., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from sergt. Co. E Aug. 21, 1862; must. out with regt. May 18, 1863.

COMPANY I.

Frederick B. Shunk, capt., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 6, 1862.
 Benjamin F. Bean, capt., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Dec. 6, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 George Z. Vanderslice, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 13, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 10, 1862.
 Henry H. Fetterolf, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Dec. 5, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 John B. Roberts, 2d lieut., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from sergt. Dec. 10, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Aaron Weikel, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from sergt. Dec. 6, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Jacob Bapp, sergt., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Henry Longstreth, sergt., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Joseph Culp, sergt., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from corp. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 William Heebner, sergt., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from corp. Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Richard Moore, corp., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 9, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Bethel M. Yerkes, corp., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Edward F. Houser, corp., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 William K. Faust, corp., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 William Harley, corp., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Eber H. Beaumont, corp., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 9, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 John H. Hartzell, corp., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 9, 1863; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Michael S. Kelly, corp., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; died at Falmouth, Va., Feb. 19, 1863.
 Enos Polcy, musician, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.

Privates.

William Alderfer, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Dillman Bean, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Cadwallader H. Brooke, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 William T. Clemmens, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 George W. Colehower, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Edward B. Conrad, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 John T. Cox, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Jacob Curry, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
 Joseph H. Cole, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 14, 1863.
 Nathan Davis, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 John Dechert, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
 Benjamin F. Detra, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.

- William Dorworth, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- William Doubman, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- William Dunmore, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Andrew Dunn, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- James K. Espenship, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Henry D. Espenship, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- David Y. Eisenberry, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Jonathan C. Evans, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- James W. Essig, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; died near Falmouth, Va., Dec. 29, 1862.
- Henry H. Fretz, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Samuel C. Foust, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- William Finger, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Daniel W. Fisher, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Sylvester G. Fretz, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Benjamin Fudge, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; died near Falmouth, Va., April 18, 1862.
- Albert L. Gehman, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Levi Gotchall, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- James Gray, Jr., must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- William H. Gristock, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Christian Groff, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Jesse K. Gordon, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; died at Snicker's Gap, Va., Nov. 5, 1862.
- George Harpet, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Ephraim Harner, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Joseph A. Henry, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Andrew Hiser, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- William Hoffner, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- John B. Horn, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Morris Hunsicker, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- John Q. Hunsicker, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Jesse Jarrett, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- John Jarrett, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Henry Kooker, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Joseph D. Keyser, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 8, 1863.
- Abraham Landis, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Emanuel Longaker, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Jos. L. Mancill, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
- Isaac T. Miller, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Abraham R. Moyer, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Aseph S. Morris, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Edwin L. Nieman, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Canning F. Peixoto, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- John A. Prizer, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- John Place, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- John Quay, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- John S. Rahn, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Hezekiah B. Rahn, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Andrew S. Rahn, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- John S. Rapp, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Thomas J. Rapp, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Aaron M. Richards, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- William Sheaf, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- John Smith, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Thomas M. Snyder, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- John Stern, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Benjamin Swartly, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Robert H. Tyson, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Charles C. Watts, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Joseph D. Watson, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Isaac T. Weer, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Jacob R. Weikel, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- William W. Wisler, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- John W. Worrell, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.
- Edward B. Watts, must. in Aug. 13, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 30, 1862.
- Abraham Zollers, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 18, 1863.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Recruiting was commenced for the companies which ultimately composed this regiment under the call for nine months' service, but before it was completed an order was issued forbidding the acceptance of more men for a less period than three years, and the terms of enlistment were accordingly changed to three years. Companies A, C, I and K were recruited in Montgomery County; B and G in Adams; D, E and F in Bedford, and Company H in Bucks. The companies rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, the first company arriving on the 16th of August, 1862, and by the 26th their organizations were completed, and they were mustered into the United States service. Charles L. K. Sumwalt, of Adams County, was appointed colonel, and under his command, on the 30th, it moved to Baltimore.

¹ The facts embraced in this narrative are principally drawn from a neat volume of one hundred and thirty-eight pages, prepared by Osceola Lewis, and printed by Wills, Ireland & Jenkins, of Norristown, Pa.

It reported to General Wool, in command of the Middle Department, and was by him ordered to duty at the Relay House, the Washington Junction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Shortly after his arrival Captain M. R. McClennan, of Company A, was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Lewis A. May, of Company F, major. It was employed in guarding the railroad, to prevent mischief by secession sympathizers, and to prevent any interruption of communication with the capital. For this purpose Company A was stationed at Jessop's Cut, C at Dorsey's Switch, E at Hanover Switch, D at Elk Ridge Landing, G at Fort Dix, a small earth-work mounting six guns, commanding the Washington Viaduct, a handsome stone structure spanning the Patapsco River B at Ellicott's Mills, a detachment of I at Elysville, and the remaining four companies—F, H, I and K—at headquarters, near the Relay House. This was the original disposition, and the relative strength remained the same, though the companies were periodically changed to give all an opportunity for regimental drill. During the time of the Maryland campaign, which culminated in the battle of Antietam, this road was the scene of great activity, and the force at this point was strengthened by the addition of the One Hundred and Eighteenth New York and Battery B of the Fifth New York Light Artillery. After the campaign was ended the regiment was again left to perform the duty alone. Many deserters and stragglers from the Union army, and aiders and abettors of the enemy, were arrested and committed. The winter and spring of 1862-63 passed with little to change the regular routine of duty. On the 2nd of May, Lieutenant-Colonel McClennan was promoted to colonel, in place of Colonel Sumwalt, whose connection with the service was severed on 30th of March preceding.

On the 16th of June the regiment was ordered to active duty and proceeded to Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to Elliott's brigade, a part of the command with which Milroy had in vain battled with the advancing columns of Lee's army, at Winchester, on their way to Pennsylvania. General French was in command at Harper's Ferry, with the brigades of Kenly, Morris and Elliott under him. The heights were strongly fortified, the trees in front were swept away, artillery was advantageously posted, strong picket lines were established and every precaution taken to give the foe a warm reception. But he wisely shunned this route, his bivouac fires and his long trains being visible in the distant valley as they passed and crossed the Potomac at Williamsport. Harper's Ferry was evacuated on the 1st of July. All munitions and stores that could not be removed were destroyed and the remainder was loaded on canal-boats and sent to Washington. Elliott's brigade was charged with guarding it and taking it through, the rest of French's division moving to Frederick. From Washington the brigade proceeded by rail, on

the 7th, to Frederick, and rejoined the division, and on the following day joined the army in its pursuit of Lee, now fresh from the field of Gettysburg. General French assumed command of the Third Corps, in place of Sickles, who had fallen in the desperate fighting of the 2d, and General Elliott succeeded the former in command of the division, now attached to that corps. On the 16th the corps crossed the river at Harper's Ferry, and on the 23d encountered the enemy in a strong position at Wapping Heights, his infantry, screened by stone walls, making a determined resistance. He was finally dislodged by a gallant charge of the Excelsior Brigade, and was driven into the valley beyond. Elliott's brigade did not become engaged, though held under fire a considerable portion of the time during the engagement. At Warrenton the corps halted and remained until the 1st of August, when it moved out to the Rappahannock, the regiment being posted at Fox's Ford, charged with out-post duty. On the 15th of September the corps moved on to Warrenton, where it remained in comparative quiet, with the rest of the army, for nearly six weeks. In the mean time two corps, the Eleventh and Twelfth, had been detached from the Army of the Potomac and sent to the support of Rosecrans, cooped up in a precarious position at Chattanooga. Feeling that he could now with safety assume the offensive, Lee commenced a sudden flank movement by the right, and Meade, to save himself, retreated to Centreville. In this movement the regiment was divided, a portion being assigned as guard to the ammunition train and the remainder to the corps ambulances. At Centreville the movement of the two armies was reversed without coming into conflict, and Lee retreated and Meade pursued. On the 23d of October the regiment was relieved from guard duty with the trains and rejoined its brigade. After crossing the Rappahannock, and when within two and a half miles of Brandy Station, the enemy's rear guard was encountered. Elliott's division had that day the advance, and the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania and the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio were immediately deployed, the former to the left and the latter to the right of the railroad, and with Berdan's sharpshooters and Company A of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth thrown forward as skirmishers, advanced with supporting regiments to the attack. The fire of the enemy's artillery was severe. Early in the engagement a shell struck and exploded in the ranks near the centre of the regiment, mortally wounding Captain Lazarus C. Andress and carrying away the left arm of Sergeant Abraham G. Rapp. The missile burst as it struck the former, fearfully mangling his hip and thigh and shivering his sword. The hill was carried and the enemy barely escaped with his artillery. The loss was seven wounded.

At Brandy Station the army halted, and remained until the 23rd of November, when it set forward on

the Mine Run campaign. The Third Corps crossed the Rapidan at Jacob's Ford, and on the 27th came up with the enemy at Locust Grove. The Second Division was first engaged, and being hard pressed, the Third, now commanded by General Carr, was sent to its support and formed on its left, the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth being on the extreme left of the line. The fighting soon opened on its front, at close range, and buck and ball were hurled with telling effect against the advancing enemy. Colonel McClennan, while moving along the line encouraging his men and directing the fight, was stricken down and carried from the field. Captain Fisher had an arm shattered and Adjutant Cross was disabled. At dark, after having gallantly held the ground, and repulsed repeated charges, inflicting great slaughter, it was relieved by fresh troops, and rested for the night on the field. The loss in the engagement was seven killed, forty-five wounded and three missing. During the night the enemy withdrew to his fortified position behind Mine Run. After advancing to and reconnoitring his ground, it was decided to abandon the campaign, and the army returned to camp near Brandy Station, where the regiment was soon settled in comfortable winter-quarters.

Colonel McClennan, having measurably recovered from his wounds, returned to duty on the 13th of March, 1864, and was received in camp with demonstrations of warm regard. The smooth-bore muskets with which the regiment was armed were soon afterwards exchanged for Springfield rifled muskets. In the reorganization of the corps, preparatory to the opening of the spring campaign, the Third Division of the Third Corps became the Third Division of the Sixth, General Ricketts in command. The army moved on the 3rd of May, and on the 5th, soon after crossing the Rapidan, it was attacked in the tangled thickets of the Wilderness. It was near midday before Rickett's division was put in motion. Towards evening, after having marched and counter-marched, the brigade, to the command of which General Truman Seymour had that morning been assigned, was detached and hurriedly led to a position on the extreme right of the corps, passing on its way the scene of a most sanguinary struggle, where the dead of both armies were thickly strewn on the wild wooded battle-field. At dark it was formed in two lines, the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth on the second line. It was thought that only a picket guard of the enemy's extreme left was in front, and in swinging around to envelop it the command was suddenly brought under a severe front and flank fire from strong columns. For two hours, with the most stubborn fighting, the ground was held, when on both sides the fighting gradually died away, and the lines rested on the field where they had fought. The casualties in the regiment were slight, Sergeant Biesecker, and John H. Ashenfelter, of the color guard, being killed. All night long the moans and the cries of the

dying filled the air, and the ominous sound of the enemy chopping and fortifying in front and far out on the right flank was distinctly heard. General Seymour was apprised of these threatening indications, but the order of the previous evening to renew the assault in the morning was not modified, and at nine o'clock the brigade moved to the desperate work, and now the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth on the front line. The men were charged not to fire a shot until they had reached the enemy's works. Apprised by the clanking of arms of their approach, he was ready to receive them. The pattering fire of his skirmishers deepened into showers as they went, and finally a perfect storm of deadly missiles greeted them; but without wavering, the lines moved on until within fifty yards of his breast-works, where the flashes of his guns were plainly visible through the tangled wood. And now, when the moment for a final dash had come, impatient soldiers began to stop and to fire. Felled trees and tangled branches made it more and more difficult to advance. The momentum of the charge was lost, and the men, taking shelter behind trees, and lying prostrate upon the ground for an hour in the face of a most destructive fire of infantry and artillery hurling grape and canister, held their ground. Seeing that there was no hope of success, the brigade was finally ordered back to the position of the morning, unavoidably leaving many of the dead and wounded on the field. Late in the evening, while the men were preparing their coffee behind their hastily constructed breast-works, Shaler's brigade, which had been posted upon the right of Seymour, was suddenly attacked in flank and rear by a powerful body of the enemy under Gordon. Sweeping down upon the unsuspecting troops, as did Jackson upon the Eleventh Corps at Chancellorsville, Gordon scattered and drove all opposed to him. He was finally checked by reinforcements from other parts of the line, and the lost ground regained. General Shaler and Seymour, with numbers of their troops, were taken prisoners. Weakened by two fatal and unsuccessful charges, the brigade was in no condition or heart to resist, and the general who had refused to listen to the representations of danger in the early morning added another to the misfortunes which had attended his career at Charles City Cross-Roads, Fort Wagner and Olustee. The regiment lost in these engagements twenty-seven killed, ninety-four wounded and thirty-five missing, of whom twenty-six were known to be prisoners. Lieutenant John H. Fisher was killed, and Lieutenants H. C. Grossman and John E. Essick were wounded, the latter mortally.

On the 7th the contending parties acted on the defensive, operations being confined to skirmishing. On the night of the 8th the first of Grant's movements by the left flank began. In the fierce fighting which occurred about Spottsylvania, and in the subsequent movements during the month of May, the regi-

ment shared, and was frequently under fire, losing five wounded on the 12th, three wounded on the 13th, one killed on the 18th, one wounded on the 19th, two wounded on the 20th, and one wounded on the 31st, but did not become involved in the more desperate fighting.

On the 1st of June the troops from Butler's army of the James were met in the vicinity of Cold Harbor, and orders were given to prepare for an engagement. "A hasty disposition of these commands was made," says Lieutenant Lewis, in his narrative of this regiment, "skirmishers were advanced, the enemy's position partially developed, a plan of assault selected, and at five o'clock the attack was commenced. The Third Division, on the right of the corps, adjoining General Smith's left, moved forward in four lines of battle, and with great promptness.

"The front line of the Second Brigade consisted of the Sixth Maryland and the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania, and these two regiments were the first to encounter a galling fire from the enemy's sharpshooters and a difficult swamp which had to be crossed. These obstacles overcome, the rebel main line, situated on a ridge thickly wooded with pine, was found defended by strong numbers. The Sixth and the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth were the first troops to clamber over the works and break the rebel front, which was only accomplished by a solid rush and hard fighting. The confusion and flight of the enemy resulting from this breach in his line was quickly followed up, and in a short time the two above specified regiments had captured more prisoners than their own numbers. On other portions of the line our troops had not carried the works, and we, in our zeal to drive the enemy, soon distanced all supporting columns to the jeopardy of our own safety. At one period the men of our regiment drove the gunners from a battery; but when within a few yards of its position, and about to seize it, our scattered and weakened numbers became apparent to the enemy, who rallied heavily against us, returned to his guns, and checked our further advance by a raking charge of canister. We were hard-pressed, but the captured ground was maintained. The entire Third Division joined in the work with alacrity at the first onset, and to this command belongs the credit of being the only division of two corps to successfully accomplish the task assigned it in this battle." The conduct of the division drew from General Meade a congratulatory order, in these words: "Please give my thanks to Brigadier-General Ricketts and his gallant command for the very handsome manner in which they conducted themselves to-day. The success attained by them is of great importance, and if promptly followed up, will materially advance our operations." During the night the lines were reformed and the rebel works were reversed. On the 3d another assault was made, but without success, and the two armies fell to digging, which was continued until the 12th, when

the Union army was quietly withdrawn and moved off towards the James. The loss was seven killed, fifty-four wounded and seven missing. Lieutenant Charles P. McLaughlin was among the killed.

After crossing the James, about the middle of the month, the Third Division moved up to Point of Rocks, and was assigned a position in the trenches at Bermuda Hundred, but subsequently rejoined the corps in front of Petersburg, and near the close of the month joined in the movement upon the Weldon Railroad, at Ream's Station, in which several miles of the road were destroyed.

On the 6th of July, Ricketts' division was ordered to City Point, and thence moved by transport to Baltimore. Cars were in waiting, upon which it immediately proceeded to Monocacy, and there awaited the advance of the enemy under Early, who, with a powerful division of Lee's army, was advancing on Washington. Line of battle was hastily formed, the troops of General Wallace, who commanded the department, occupying the right, which rested on a high fortified bluff overlooking the railroad and Monocacy Creek, and Ricketts' division, drawn up in two lines, the left, the whole in crescent shape, stretching across the railroad and the Washington turnpike. By ten on the morning of the 9th the skirmishing was brisk, and it soon became evident that the Union force was vastly outnumbered. To equal his front, Ricketts' division was stretched out in a single thin line, and against this the enemy came on in heavy force, rejoicing in his strength and confident of victory. The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth occupied a position on the unprotected left flank. To prevent this from being turned, which seemed to be the object of the enemy, the line was refused until it became impossible for him to execute his purpose without dividing his force. Foiled in this, he made a direct assault in three lines. As soon as he came within range a well-directed fire was opened, and rapid rounds were poured in with admirable effect. His first and second lines were broken, and the third advanced in their places; but still the division held its ground. At five P.M. the troops on the right gave way, and Ricketts was compelled to order a retreat to save himself from capture. The enemy was well supplied with artillery, which was admirably handled, while upon the Union side the few guns in play did little execution. Colonel McClennan commanded the brigade during the engagement and Major May the regiment. The loss was thirty-nine men wounded, twenty-one captured and eight missing. Captain George W. Guss was among the wounded and Captain Richard T. Stewart among the prisoners. The division retired to Baltimore and encamped at Druid Hill Park, and Early pushed on towards Washington; but here he was met by the rest of the Sixth Corps and driven ingloriously into Virginia. The Union forces joined in pursuit and pushed him to beyond Berryville, in the Shenandoah Valley, Ricketts' division having in the mean time rejoined

the corps. And now, for a period of nearly a month, during the intense heat of the season, marches and counter-marches between Washington and the Shenandoah Valley, over the soil of Maryland and Virginia, followed, apparently to little purpose.

Finally a new department was created and General Sheridan assigned to its command. His army was composed of the Sixth, Eighth and Nineteenth Corps, with a force of cavalry sent from the Army of the Potomac. Manœuvring at once commenced, by which the enemy was drawn from his stronghold at Fisher's Hill. On the 29th of August the cavalry, under Merritt, supported by Ricketts' division, met and defeated a body of the enemy near Smithfield. Encouraged by this success, at two A.M. on the morning of the 19th of September, Sheridan moved from his camp at Berryville to attack Early, resting on the line of the Opequan, six miles away. By daylight the stream was crossed, and dispositions were at once made for attack. The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth occupied the first line in the brigade, with the Sixth Maryland and Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania on its right and left. The first attack was made by the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, in which a decided advantage was gained, but was lost by a fatal gap between the two corps, which, widening as they advanced, allowed the enemy to break through. Some confusion resulted; but the command was soon rallied, when the grand advance was made, and under a terrific fire of musketry and artillery it swept forward full upon his front, and at every point was victorious, the enemy retreating in precipitation and confusion. The pursuit was continued to Fisher's Hill, where he was found prepared to offer formidable resistance. Ricketts' division occupied a position in front of a strong rebel earthwork on the extreme right of the line, and when the Eighth Corps, under Crook, had, by a mountain-path, turned that flank, the whole line moved simultaneously upon the enemy and again drove him in utter rout, making extensive captures of prisoners, guns and small-arms. The loss of the regiment in these engagements was four killed, thirty-nine wounded and three missing. The army now moved on in pursuit, in three columns, preceded by a line of skirmishers, of which the regiment formed part, and in a rencounter near New Market with his rear guard suffered some loss in wounded. At Harrisonburg the pursuit was stayed, and the army soon after returned and went into camp at Cedar Creek, the enemy returning subsequently with reinforcements and taking position in his favorite stronghold at Fisher's Hill.

A little after midnight of the 18th of October the rebel army was led from its camp, and stealthily approaching the Union camp, at daybreak, turned the left of the line, where the Eighth Corps lay, and taking it in reverse, swept it back, the rout soon communicating to the Nineteenth Corps, which stood next. The Sixth Corps had time to rally, and offered some resistance, but was finally withdrawn to Middle-

town, where a new line was taken up and the corps effectively rallied. Here Sheridan, who had been absent in the early part of the day, joined them, and a general advance was sounded. The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth held manfully its place in the severe conflict which followed, and shared in the glorious victory which resulted. The loss was two killed and forty wounded. Lieutenants Samuel W. Cloward, John A. Gump, William B. Lovett and Martin S. Bortz were among the wounded, the two former mortally. At the opening of this campaign Colonel McClennan, debilitated by sickness,¹ was obliged to leave the command, and the regiment was led throughout by Major May. On the 2d of November the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth, with other troops, was taken to Philadelphia, where it remained in camp until the 11th, when it returned to the army, now in camp near Winchester.

Early in December the corps returned to its place in the army before Petersburg, taking position between the Ninth and Second Corps, vacated by the Fifth. The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth was detailed to garrison Fort Dushane, an earthwork on the rear line of defenses near the Weldon Railroad. At Christmas a bountiful repast was provided by friends of the regiment in Montgomery County, and a beautiful stand of colors was presented, a gift from "Loyal Citizens of Norristown and Bridgeport, Pa." In acknowledgment of the latter gift, an elaborate address, breathing intense devotion to the national cause, was prepared and sent to the donors.

At midnight on the 1st of April the regiment joined the corps, and took position in the third line, a general assault having been ordered along the whole front upon the enemy's works. At four o'clock in the morning of the 2d the signal of advance was given, and moving forward under a raking musketry and enfilading artillery fire, through tangled underwood and ditches, the Sixth Corps carried the works in its front, sweeping everything before it. Pursuit of the flying foe was immediately given, the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth following up in a north-westerly direction for nearly two miles, making numerous captures.¹ Returning to the point where it first crossed the rebel works, it participated in the charge upon the rebel fort last taken by the division, suffering some loss. The losses in the operations of the entire day were sixteen wounded, Captain James B. Heebner and Lieutenant J. P. Iredell being of the number. Immediate pursuit was commenced, and at Sailor's Creek the corps came up with the enemy's main

¹ "Two men of Company F penetrated the country as far as the South Side Railroad, and tore up some of the track. While engaged in this work they encountered two rebel mounted officers, who demanded their surrender. Corporal John W. Mauk immediately shot one of the officers, and Private Wolford fired at the other, but missed, and the rebel escaped. The men then came back to the regiment and reported their adventure. It is supposed that the officer killed by Corporal Mauk was the rebel General A. P. Hill; as various reports give the circumstances of his death as similar to those of this case."—Colonel McClennan's *Official Report*.

body drawn up at a commanding position beyond the stream. Crossing this and the marshy bottom through which it courses, the First and Third Divisions assaulted in the face of a galling fire, and routed the foe, capturing prisoners in excess of their own numbers. The loss of the regiment was three killed and seven wounded, and here its fighting ended. Three days thereafter Lee surrendered, and the event was celebrated with every demonstration of rejoicing through all the camps. Two weeks later the corps made a forced march of a hundred miles to Danville, to the support of Sherman. But its co-operation was not needed, and it returned to Richmond by rail, and thence marched to the neighborhood of Washington, where, on the 23d of June, it was mustered out of service.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

C. L. K. Sumwalt, col., must. in Aug. 30, 1862; disch. March 30, 1863.
 M. R. McClellan, col., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; pro. from Capt. Co. A to lieut.-col. Sept. 2, 1862; to col. May 2, 1863; brevet brig.-gen. April 2, 1865; wounded at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863; must. out with regiment June 23, 1865.
 Lewis A. May, lieut.-col., must. in Aug. 29, 1862; pro. from maj. Feb. 12, 1865; must. out with regiment June 23, 1865.
 Jacob W. Cress, adjt., must. in Aug. 30, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. B Aug. 30, 1862; wounded at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863; must. out with regiment June 23, 1865.
 Edward B. Moore, q.m., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; pro. to capt. and com. sub. U. S. V. Aug. 4, 1864; brevet maj.; must. out July 31, 1865.
 David L. McKenzie, q.m., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; pro. from com. sergt. July 6, 1864; must. out with regiment June 23, 1865.
 C. P. Herrington, surg., must. in Sept. 13, 1862; pro. from assist. surg. 48th Regt. P. V. Oct. 30, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 4, 1863.
 Charles E. Cady, surg., must. in Sept. 5, 1862; pro. from assist. surg. Jan. 22, 1864; must. out with regiment June 23, 1865.
 Thomas C. Thornton, assist. surg., must. in Sept. 12, 1862; pro. to surg. 67th Regt. P. V. April 20, 1865.
 Thomas P. Tomlinson, assist. surg., must. in May 17, 1865; must. out with regiment June 23, 1865.
 James F. Porter, chap., must. in Sept. 7, 1862; res. June, 26, 1863.
 James W. Curry, chap., must. in March 21, 1863; disch. by special order March 8, 1864.
 John W. Feight, chap., must. in Aug. 30, 1862; pro. from capt. Co. F Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with regiment June 23, 1865.
 H. C. Groseman, sergt.-maj., must. in Aug. 16, 1862; pro. from corp. Co. B Sept. 1, 1862; to 2nd lieut. Co. B April 9, 1864.
 Timothy Kane, sergt.-maj., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; pro. from priv. Co. C April 26, 1864; to 1st lieut. Co. C Dec. 1, 1864.
 Oseola Lewis, sergt.-maj., must. in Aug. 30, 1862; pro. from priv. Co. I Dec. 12, 1864; to 1st lieut. Co. I May 16, 1865.
 Reuben Hallowell, sergt.-maj., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; pro. from sergt. Co. I May 16, 1865; must. out with regiment June 23, 1865.
 James W. Kennedy, q.m.-sergt., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; pro. from sergt. Co. I Sept. 15, 1862; must. out with regiment June 23, 1865.
 Franklin Ramsey, com. sergt., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. from priv. Co. A July 6, 1864; must. out with regiment June 23, 1865.
 James G. Wells, hosp. stew., must. in Aug. 23, 1862; pro. from priv. Co. K Sept. 1, 1862; must. out with regiment June 23, 1865.
 Lawrence Deifalaugh, prin. mus., must. in Aug. 29, 1862; pro. from mus. Co. E Feb. 3, 1864; must. out with regiment June 23, 1865.
 William Earle, prin. mus., must. in Sept. 3, 1862; pro. from mus. Co. I Oct. 30, 1864; must. out with regiment June 23, 1865.

COMPANY A.

M. R. McClellan, capt., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to lieut.-col. Sept. 2, 1862.
 Charles Y. Fisher, capt., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Oct. 23, 1862; wounded at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863; disch. Sept. 17, 1864.
 James B. Heebner, capt., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Sept. 19, 1862; to capt. Dec. 2, 1864; wounded at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864, and at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Samuel J. Yarger, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Oct. 23, 1862; disch. Sept. 12, 1864.
 John Dalbey, 1st lieut. must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Opequant, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; pro. from sergt. Dec. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
 John E. Essick, 2d lieut., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Oct. 3, 1862; died May 11 of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
 Daniel A. Reiff, 2d lieut., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. from corp. to sergt. July 1, 1864; to 2d lieut. April 3, 1865; wounded at Opequant, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
 John Benton Major, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. from corp. to sergt. Dec. 1, 1864; to 1st sergt. May 13, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
 Harrison Bickle, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Wilderness May 6, and at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; pro. from sergt. Dec. 1, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 12, 1865.
 Egbert B. Buzley, sergt., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; pro. from corp. Dec. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
 Adam J. Schrack, sergt., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. from corp. April 3, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
 Samuel A. Moore, sergt., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. from corp. Sept. 13, 1862; to sergt. May 13, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
 George W. Williams, sergt., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 1, 1864; to sergt. May 13, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
 Lorenzo D. Shearer, sergt., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. from corp. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 12, 1865.
 Davis W. Roberts, sergt., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., June 14, of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.
 James Crozier, corp., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 1, 1864; disch. by special order June 30, 1865.
 Joseph K. Moore, corp., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
 Elbridge Griffith, corp., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; pro. to corp. Dec. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
 Crary Stewart, corp., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863; pro. to corp. Dec. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
 William H. Myer, corp., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to corp. April 5, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
 Adam Herah, corp., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863; pro. to corp. April 5, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
 Eugene Shearer, corp., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to corp. May 13, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
 Samuel L. Welde, corp., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to corp. May 13, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
 John H. Slingluff, corp., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; died May 6, 1864, of wounds received at Wilderness, Va.
 Paul A. Smith, corp., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 15, of wounds received at Opequant, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
 Morris E. Hinkle, corp., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; killed at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.
 George H. Buck, musician, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
 Samuel Mitchell, musician, must. in Jan. 30, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Privates.

Samuel S. Anderson, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; musi. out with company June 23, 1865.
 George E. Apple, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
 John E. Ashford, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
 John T. Bailey, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
 Peter E. Bean, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
 Reuben Bankis, must. in Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
 Henry Bitton, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 15, 1865.

- William T. Benner, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. A, 24th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 10, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.
- Franklin B. Bond, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to 51st Co., 2d Batt. Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 25, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. April 21, 1865.
- Jacob Colfesh, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Jacob Colter, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Franklin Cooker, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Preston Cusier, must. in Jan. 30, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- W. Crippleberger, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 12, 1865.
- Alex. Cuthbertson, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 18, 1865.
- Henry Colter, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; died July 14, of wounds received at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, section 28, lot E, grave 518.
- William Dutlinger, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- James W. Davis, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 14, 1865.
- George De Haven, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- George W. Evans, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Peter S. Eddleman, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; killed at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Benjamin Fisher, must. in Feb. 11, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 3, 1865.
- John H. Griffith, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; prisoner from May 6, 1864, to Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Abraham Gotwaltz, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; died at Winchester, Va., Oct. 11, of wounds received at Opequan Sept. 19, 1864.
- Samuel Grubb, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., June 9, of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
- Phillip Hahn, Jr., must. in Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- John Harrold, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; prisoner from June 13, 1864, to Feb. 26, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Joseph Hampton, must. in Jan. 28, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- George Hunter, must. in Aug. 2, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Benjamin D. Harrar, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Virginia, May 12, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.
- William H. Hunter, must. in Dec. 14, 1863; trans. to U. S. Navy April 19, 1864.
- Joseph S. Hollowell, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; died at Simpson Hospital, Md., Dec. 11, 1862.
- James Henry, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
- William H. Isett, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Joseph W. Jones, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Jeremiah Jones, must. in Jan. 16, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Richard Jones, must. in Jan. 28, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Richard M. Johnson, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Jacob D. Jackson, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; died at Jessop's Cut, Md., Nov. 25, 1862.
- Henry S. Keeley, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- David R. Krieble, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- William H. Koplin, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Isaac Kennedy, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
- David H. Lukens, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- William R. Lyle, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- William K. Lukens, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- William Lynn, must. in Jan. 14, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Edward H. Linck, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 17, 1865.
- Isaac M. Miller, must. in Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Michael Murphy, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 10, 1865.
- William Magee, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; died May 9, of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
- Joa. Noblit, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- James Noblit, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- William Noblit, must. in Jan. 30, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- James Nolan, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Samuel Nuss, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Abraham Newcomer, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 25, 1863.
- Jefferson Orthlip, must. in Jan. 14, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Charles Pyle, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Charles Pugh, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 1, 1864.
- Thomas H. Ramsey, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Horatio Royer, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Joseph Rhinehart, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Henry C. Rhoads, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Lewis K. Reigle, must. in Jan. 9, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Levi Ringler, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 24, 1864.
- Franklin Ramsey, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to com. sergt. July 6, 1864.
- George W. Ross, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 25, 1863.
- William Rodenbaugh, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; died at Frederick July 20, of wounds received at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, section 26, lot E, grave 529.
- Jacob Schock, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; mustered out with company June 23, 1865.
- David M. Snyder, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Albert W. Streep, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- William Simpson, must. in Jan. 31, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Archibald Stewart, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., June 15, of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va., June 9, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.
- Sylvester Stahley, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
- Milton Streep, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; missing in action at Wilderness Va., May 6, 1864.
- David Updegrave, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864, and at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Watson Wilde, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Michael Wheeler, must. in Dec. 24, 1863; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Henry C. Wells, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- George M. Williams, must. in Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- William Wilkinson, must. in Jan. 30, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

COMPANY C.

- George W. Guss, capt., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.
- William Neiman, 1st Lieut., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 22, 1863.

- Samuel W. Cloward, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Sept. 5, 1863; died Nov. 1, of wounds received at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
- Timothy Kane, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; pro. from sergt.-maj. Dec. 1, 1864; brev. capt. April 6, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- John A. Willis, 2d lieut., must. in Aug. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 13, 1863.
- Matthews T. Server, must. in 1st sergt., Aug. 20, 1862; pro. from sergt. Jan. 14, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Henry S. Smith, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Jan. 14, 1865, for wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
- Charles R. Jones, sergt., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; pro. from corp. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Samuel B. Salesburg, sergt., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; wounded at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; pro. from corp. March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Sylvester Makens, sergt., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; pro. from corp. March 1, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Jason T. Butler, sergt., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; wounded at Monocacy, Md., July 9, and at Cedar Creek, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; pro. from corp. June 1, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Samuel Atkins, sergt., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; disch. May 30, 1865, for wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
- C. H. Fitzgerald, sergt., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Feb. 14, 1865, for wounds received at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Benjamin Uebele, sergt., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; missing in action at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864.
- Joseph R. Moyer, corp., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- James R. Griffiths, corp., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; prisoner from May 6 to Dec. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865.
- H. H. Shainline, corp., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Jesse Slingluff, corp., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- George E. Lowery, corp., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Charles Pennypacker, corp., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; wounded at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Aaron R. Selah, corp., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Edward H. Smith, corp., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Michael Lightcap, corp., must. in Aug. 20, 1862.
- Edwin S. Sutch, mus., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- George W. Foreman, mus., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 11, 1863.
- Privates.*
- David F. Anderson, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; absent, in hospital, at must. out.
- Charles A. Bodey, must. in March 8, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
- Levi Cutler, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- William H. Coulson, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; wounded in action May 20, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Henry P. Cornog, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Charles Craft, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Samuel Cornell, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
- John Cole, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Leidy Cook, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; died at Norristown, Pa., Dec. 7, 1862.
- William Carson, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; wounded and missing in action at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864.
- Marpold Davis, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Samuel H. Dean, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Jacob H. Dotts, must. in March 23, 1863; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Charles Dell, must. in Jan. 21, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Daniel Dewees, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 7, 1863.
- Isaac Dickenson, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 20, 1863.
- David L. Dotts, must. in Aug. 23, 1862; missing in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.
- Jacob Emery, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- William Fullerton, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Jesse O. Fitzgerald, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Henry Freese, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Henry Fulmer, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- George W. Foreman, must. in March 29, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Isaac P. Freese, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 27, of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va., June 6, 1864.
- Enos Godshalk, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Charles Garber, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1862.
- Eugene Griffiths, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 24, 1863.
- John F. Houston, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Joseph S. Hauley, must. in March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- William H. Jones, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Isaiah T. Johnson, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 24, 1863.
- John M. Jones, must. in Aug. 20, 1862.
- William F. Jones, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; missing in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.
- John Knause, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 16, 1865.
- Hillary R. Lightcap, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 21, 1863.
- William H. Moore, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 8, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Winfield S. Markley, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Abraham Markley, must. in March 17, 1863; wounded at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; absent, on furlough, at must. out.
- Jesse S. Moyer, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Charles W. Makens, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, and at Opequan Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Amos Mitchell, must. in Aug. 23, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- James E. Miller, must. in Aug. 23, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Jesse A. Myers, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 20, 1864; grave 9, 339.
- Daniel M. Noblit, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- George W. Neiman, must. in Feb. 10, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
- Jesse H. Orner, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; captured at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Christopher Oxinger, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 22, 1864.
- Lewis F. Ott, must. in Aug. 20, 1862.
- Allen Quarmby, must. in Aug. 23, 1862; disch. April 10, 1865, for wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
- C. Rhodenbaugh, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Ferdinand Seaman, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Abraham B. Sutch, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; absent, in hospital, at must. out.

Thomas B. Sutch, must. in Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Richard N. Shinn, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

George Stiver, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Wilmer Still, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Currin F. Smith, must. in Aug. 23, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

James C. Saylor, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; wounded in action May 20, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Thomas Stewart, must. in March 8, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Albert Spangler, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 4, 1865.

W. F. Senderfer, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.

Joseph R. Skean, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

A. Vanfossen, Jr., must. in Aug. 23, 1862; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., date unknown.

Jesse Wagner, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

William Wills, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; discharged by G. O. June 12, 1865.

George W. Wilson, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 7, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. April 20, 1865.

Isaac C. Yost, must. in Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Charles A. Yost, must. in Aug. 20, 1862.

COMPANY 1.

Augustus G. Feather, capt., must. in Sept. 2, 1862; disch. Sept. 13, 1864.

Jonathan T. Rorer, capt., must. in Aug. 29, 1862; pro. from 1st Lieut. Oct. 1, 1864; bvt. maj. Oct. 19, 1864; disch. by S. O. April 5, 1865.

William C. Enslly, capt., must. in Aug. 30, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. to 1st Lieut. Nov. 1, 1864; bvt. capt. April 6, 1865; to capt. May 15, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Oseola Lewis, 1st Lieut., must. in Aug. 30, 1862; pro. from sergt.-maj. May 16, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

John H. Fisher, 2d Lieut., must. in Sept. 3, 1862; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

George H. Rees, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863; pro. from sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; com. 2d Lieut. April 6, 1865; not mustered; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

George W. Shoffner, sergt., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

David D. Bath, sergt., must. in Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Sylvester W. Snyder, sergt., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864, and at Sailor's Creek April 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

John Shoffner, sergt., must. in Aug. 30, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; promoted from corp. May 16, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

James W. Kennedy, sergt., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Sept. 15, 1862.

Reuben Hallowell, sergt., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; pro. to corp. April 30, 1864; to sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; to sergt.-maj. May 16, 1865.

Joseph Scattergood, corp., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; prisoner from July 9, 1864; to March, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865.

Trustrim Connell, corp., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Staats V. D. Wack, corp., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1st, and at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

John W. Stoker, corp., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Matthias Tyson, corp., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Edward Sprogel, corp., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

John Cook, corp., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863; pro. to corp. April 4, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Benjamin Althouse, corp., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; pro. to corp. May 16, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

George W. Calahan, corp., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; trans. to Sig. Corps March 1, 1864.

George H. Klop, corp., must. in Aug. 30, 1862; died May 17th of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

Christian Kastler, corp., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; died April 3d, of wounds received at Petersburg April 2, 1865.

Samuel M. Lewis, mus., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

William Earle, mus., must. in Sept. 3, 1862; pro. to principal musician Oct. 30, 1864.

Privates.

Thomas Altamus, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 18, 1863.

John S. Bennett, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

John Batman, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Isaac Bennett, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Josiah Batman, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Edward Baker, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

William Barnick, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

William W. Bennett, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 28, 1865.

William Batman, must. in Sept. 3, 1862; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

Philip Badman, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865.

R. F. Crouthamel, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; missing in action at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.

Reuben C. Climer, must. in Aug. 26, 1862.

Edmund Dolby, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Paul Dier, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

William Diemer, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

William G. Evans, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Charles H. Earle, must. in Sept. 3, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

William Eppright, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; died at Baltimore, Md., July 29th of wounds of received at Monocacy July 9, 1864.

John G. Fry, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Peter Frey, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 18, 1863.

John Hallman, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

W. W. Hendricks, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Joseph D. Hagey, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864, and at Petersburg April 2, 1865; absent, in hospital, at must. out.

John Hurd, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

James M. Hay, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Harry R. Hughes, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Joseph Holt, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 10, 1864.

Harrison Hinkle, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 16, 1865.

John F. Hay, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 16, 1865.

William H. Heritage, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 7, 1865.

Samuel R. Ireton, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 10, 1864; grave 10,610.

Eli Long, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Samuel P. Moore, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Charles Maurer, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Mahlon Murry, must. in Feb. 15, 1864; absent, sick, at must. out.

Joseph Michener, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; died June 8th, of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.

Jeremiah Mitchell, must. in Aug. 26, 1862.

William H. Pugh, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

James Parks, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Charles Prinzing, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Reese Pugh, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 17, 1864.

William Renner, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Peter Reicholt, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Simon K. Renner, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 18, 1863.

Benjamin F. Roberts, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863; disch. by special order May 5, 1865.

Christian Rudolph, must. in Jan. 30, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. May 12, 1865.

Joseph J. Roberts, must. in Aug. 30, 1862; died at Relay House, Md., Nov. 5, 1864.

Joseph Rohr, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; killed at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864.

David F. Shelmire, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Otto Schoenian, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Seth C. Smith, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Aug. Schodstadt, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

John Seifert, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

George W. Smith, must. in Feb. 27, 1863; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Christian Stagner, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; died of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

Henry Swartley, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; died of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

Jacob Tyson, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Jonas Tranger, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

William E. Tucker, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Eli Thomas, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; died near Relay House, Md., Feb. 11, 1863.

William H. Vansant, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

William H. Watson, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Saul M. Wilkinson, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Joseph L. Williams, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1863; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Charles L. Williams, must. in Feb. 27, 1865; absent, on furlough, at must. out.

Joshua Wood, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 18, 1863.

James Wilson, must. in Sept. 3, 1862; killed at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Richard T. Stewart, capt., must. in Oct. 2, 1862; captured at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; disch. by special order May 15, 1865.

Amos W. Bertollett, 1st lieut., must. in Aug. 3, 1862; disch. by special order Jan. 23, 1863.

Jonathan P. Irwell, 1st lieut., must. in Oct. 2, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Feb. 5, 1863; com. capt. May 18, 1865; not must.; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1st, at Opequan Sept. 19, 1864, and at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Abraham H. Kline, 2d lieut., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Feb. 5, 1863; disch. Aug. 17, 1863.

Israel C. Wood, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; pro. from sergt. April 7, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Charles B. Thompson, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; pro. from sergt. Jan. 30, 1863; com. 2d lieut. Aug. 18, 1863; not must.; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

Stokes C. Bolder, 1st sergt., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; pro. from sergt. May 8, 1864; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; killed at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.

Jacob W. Trout, sergt., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; pro. from corp. April 13, 1863; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

William H. Shively, sergt., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; pro. from corp. Jan. 30, 1863; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

George R. Palmer, sergt., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; pro. from corp. June 1, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Lewis P. Yetter, sergt., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 30, 1863; to sergt. April 7, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Barcy Kenderline, sergt., must. in Sept. 11, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 8, 1863; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Charles W. Unstead, sergt., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; pro. to corp. June 1, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Benjamin F. Walton, sergt., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; pro. to corp. Dec. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

John H. Smith, sergt., must. in Sept. 10, 1862; pro. to corp. April 7, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Charles R. Magee, sergt., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; pro. to corp. April 7, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Henry H. Unstead, corp., must. in Sept. 10, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; pro. to corp. April 7, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

J. B. Undercoffer, corp., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Mine Run, Va., Sept. 27, 1863; pro. to corp. April 7, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Elias Lewis, corp., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Mine Run, Va., Sept. 27, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. April 24, 1864.

Charles Wood, corp., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 28, 1864.

Samuel Hallman, corp., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 13, 1865.

William P. Iredell, corp., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; died at Sharpsburg, Md., July 16, 1863.

Solomon Sabold, corp., must. in Sept. 10, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 8, 1863; died at Brandy Station, Va., Feb. 20, 1864.

J. H. Ashenfelter, corp., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 8, 1863; killed at Wilderness May 5, 1864.

Daniel Kulp, corp., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; pro. to corp. April 13, 1863; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

Augustus Hoffman, corp., must. in Sept. 10, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 20, 1862.

John Lingle, mus., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

L. P. Heffelfinger, mus., must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Privates.

George W. Ashton, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Pierson Allen, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Samuel E. Bright, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

Servatus S. Brey, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

George R. Brown, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

John Blaker, must. in June 4, 1863; absent, on furlough, at must. out.

William B. Bible, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; absent, in hospital, at must. out.

James Berks, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. March 7, 1864.

George H. Burke, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

- Benjamin Brayman, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
- Enos N. Benner, must. in Aug. 26, 1862.
- James Cannon, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; trans. to 38th Co., 2d Batt., Vet. Res. Corps; disch. by G. O. Aug. 4, 1865.
- John Cratz, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- George W. Dutter, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Spotsylvania Court-House May 13th, and at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- John Donahue, must. in April 8, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
- Josiah Emery, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Edward D. Ervin, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; trans. to 2d Batt. Vet. Res. Corps March 7, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 26, 1865.
- Joshua Emery, must. in Sept. 10, 1862.
- Owen Emery, must. in Aug. 26, 1862.
- Peter L. Fluck, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; died at Frederick, Md., Aug. 6th, of wounds received at Monocacy July 9, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, section 26, lot E, grave 525.
- Noah B. Gebphart, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Conrad Huffnagle, must. in Sept. 29, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Jacob Huzzard, must. in Aug. 26, 1862.
- Silas Kingkner, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- John D. Kelley, must. in Aug. 23, 1862; captured at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Henry Kulp, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Michael Kelley, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- David Kingkner, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; died at Relay House, Md., April 22, 1863.
- Daniel Linker, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Charles T. Lukens, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 12, 1865.
- Jeremiah Leelner, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
- Charles Mostler, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- John Murphy, must. in May 18, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Henry C. Moser, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863, and at Wilderness May 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
- Amos Mullen, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; died at Elk Ridge Landing, Md., Oct. 25, 1862.
- Patrick Monagan, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; died at Brandy Station, Va., March 13, 1864, of accidental wounds.
- John F. Miller, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
- Bluehart F. March, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; died at Alexandria, Va., May 25th, of wounds received at Wilderness May 6, 1864.
- Aaron Mattia, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; captured at Wilderness, Va., May, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 12, 1864; grave 10,803.
- Sylvester Merrick, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; captured at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; died at Danville, Va., Oct. 13, 1864.
- Dennis McCabe, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Stephen McCullough, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; captured at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 19, 1864; grave 9922.
- Bernard McMahon, must. in Sept. 30, 1862.
- William Neff, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Henry Nicholas, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. April 15, 1865.
- Charles O'Neil, must. in Aug. 26, 1862.
- Hiram M. Puff, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6th, and at Opequan, Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- George H. Paulus, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Franklin Roads, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Horace Rosenberry, must. in March 16, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
- Henry C. Seigfried, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 1, 1865.
- Eli Sabold, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Isaac Shoenaker, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 22, 1864.
- Edwin Steiner, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
- William Trear, must. in Aug. 26, 1862.
- J. W. Undercoffer, must. in March 18, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, and at Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Jonas Undercoffer, must. in March 18, 1864; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- Thomas Whalon, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; absent, sick, at muster-out.
- Enos R. Wassor, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- John Weid, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- John A. Woodhust, must. in Sept. 29, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.
- James G. Wells, must. in Aug. 23, 1862; pro. to hospital steward Sept. 1, 1862.
- John Zeigler, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 23, 1865.

One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Fifteenth (Anderson) Cavalry (three years' service).¹—This regiment was recruited

"The Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry (One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers) was recruited by officers of the Anderson Troop, a company named after General Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, which had been in service under General Buell.

"In the summer of 1862, Captain William I. Palmer, assisted by Ward, Verzin, Seeger and others of the old Anderson Troop, opened recruiting offices at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other points throughout the State.

"A peculiar feature at the recruiting station in Philadelphia (corner Third and Willing's Alley) was the requirement that recruits for the Fifteenth should furnish recommendations as to character, etc.

"It was stated at headquarters that the regiment was intended for special duty under General Buell, who was then in command of the gallant and successful Army of the Southwest.

"Applicants were numerous, and some of the best material of the State was thus secured.

"The men were measured for their uniforms at Rockhill & Wilson's Chestnut Street clothing-house, and purchased their heavy cavalry boots of Dickerman, Philadelphia.

"It was originally intended to increase the old troop to a battalion only, and it has been frequently urged that no sufficient authority was given for a greater number, but a full regiment was enlisted and placed in active service.

"The men were taken in detachments to Carlisle Barracks, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and were drilled there by officers of the regular army, on duty at the barracks.

"It is asserted that there was some conflict as to the regiment between the War Department and the State authorities.

"At all events, there was some hitch or hindrance at some important point which resulted in trouble to officers and men, and occasioned considerable irregularity in the organization and equipment of the regiment.

"Acting Colonel Palmer was captured at Antietam, and was afterward succeeded in temporary command by Acting Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer.

"The officers, however, were only temporary, and orders were issued as mere 'temporary arrangements.' Men not above the grade of sergeants were in command of companies, while the men of the regiment had no voice in the selection of their non-commissioned or other officers.

"In this unfortunate condition, without equipment, without commissioned officers, and apparently without remedy, all efforts to secure a

in the autumn of 1862, by order of the Secretary of War, and was designed for special service. Captain William J. Palmer, who had previously organized an independent company known in history as the Anderson Troop, departed from the usual rule of permitting the enlisted men to elect the line and field officers, the recruits "having by their terms of enlistment waived their right to choose their own officers." The duty of selecting line, field and staff officers for a new regiment imposed a task of more than ordinary responsibility, and the men who patriotically waived the privilege, universally accorded to all Pennsylvania troops, subsequently learned by a painful experience that the selection of subordinate officers is attended with a measure of dissatisfaction not less marked than that which prevails where they are made the subject of popular choice. Home associations were not recognized in the organization of this regiment, nor in the appointment and assignment of line officers to duty. The promotion of line officers was not by company, as was the custom among Pennsylvania Volunteers. It was thought judicious to adopt the rule prevailing in the regular army, and promote by seniority throughout the regiment, the senior captain always being in command of Company A and the junior captain in command of Company M, and the same of lieutenants. The recruits were mustered into the service at Carlisle, Pa. Officers were assigned them who, by the aid of the post-officers of the regular army then stationed at Carlisle, commenced instruction and drill. The incursion of Lee into Maryland in the month of September, threatening Western Pennsylvania, induced great activity among all the troops then in process of organization, and this regiment, with those in camp at Harrisburg,

were put in marching orders, and their first experience in the hardships of active service was realized in their native State. Their historian says, "The regiment was ordered to remain in the Cumberland Valley, and two hundred and fifty picked men, with three days' rations and thirty-six rounds of ammunition per man, were ordered to the front. They proceeded by rail to Greencastle, where the detachment procured horses for one hundred and fifty of their number, and with these they picketed all the public roads leading south, the enemy being in force at or near Hagerstown. The outposts came in conflict with the enemy on the 12th and 13th of September and acquitted themselves with credit. These troops were on duty during the battle of Antietam, and subsequently, on the 18th of September, Captain Palmer, who was to be commissioned colonel of the regiment, while in discharge of hazardous and difficult duty within the enemy's lines, was captured and sent to Richmond. Upon the retreat of Lee south of the Potomac the entire detachment returned to their camp at Carlisle, having returned to the good people in the neighborhood of Greencastle the horses used in their first campaign.

The capture of Captain Palmer at this critical juncture proved a great misfortune, as the command was left without a head. On the 1st of October, William Spencer, first lieutenant of the troop, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, Adolph C. Rosengarten and Frank B. Ward, majors, and the regiment was organized in ten companies. A full list of company officers was presented to the proper authorities for appointment, but only eleven of these were commissioned. On the 7th of November the regiment moved by rail to Louisville, Ky., where, upon its arrival, it went into camp, and was mounted. A month later it was ordered forward to Nashville, where the main army, now under command of General Rosecrans, was assembled. At this time the command had seven field and staff officers, twelve line and about two-thirds of its complement of non-commissioned officers. On the 25th a detachment of two hundred and fifty men was sent out as guard to a foraging train, and while beyond the lines, on the Hillsboro' pike, was attacked, and one man killed; but the enemy was beaten back, and the laden train brought safely in.

The army was now upon the eve of advancing to meet Bragg in the battle of Stone River. On the 26th an order was issued for the regiment to advance with General Stanley's division of cavalry. Much dissatisfaction had prevailed previous to leaving Louisville on account of the want of officers and the lack of efficiency in the organization; but the men had determined to march to Nashville, and there lay their grievances before General Rosecrans, all appeals to Governor Curtin and to the Secretary of War having proved fruitless. Rosecrans was now busy with the movement of his forces, and could not be seen. With only a single commissioned officer to the company, the command was really in no condition to

change proving ineffectual,—a condition which naturally tends to produce demoralization and frequently leads to insubordination in any service, military or civil,—the regiment was, on short notice, hurried out of the grand old commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by Acting Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer, to Louisville, Kentucky, and from thence, wretchedly mounted and inefficiently equipped, to Nashville, Tennessee, whence, in a day or two, they were marched to the front, and under General Stanley, chief of cavalry of General Rosecrans, had the extreme advance at the battle of Murfreesboro'.

"The loss to the regiment in that battle was heavy. After the death of the gallant Majors Ward and Rosengarten and of the heroic Kimbes, General Stanley said, in a voice that rang like a trumpet:

"I will take command of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania." With that he drew his sword, shouted the command, 'Draw sabre! Charge! Follow me!' It was gallantly done and the regiment marched upon the foe.

"But alas! many of the brave and brilliant men of the Fifteenth, whose genius, dash and courage gave promise of distinguished and eminent service to the government were slain or crippled for life on that bloody field in the memorable Christmas holidays of 1862.

"The great delays in properly organizing the regiment and the lack of suitable supplies and equipments had culminated in widespread dissatisfaction, and troubles arose which for a time seriously threatened the organization.

"These, however, were afterwards happily adjusted.

"After the reorganization Orderly Sergeant Charles M. Betts rose rapidly to the colonelcy of the regiment, and its subsequent fine career under his efficient command was due in a great measure to his noble qualities as an officer and gentleman.

"ALEXANDER R. CUTLER,

"Late Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry."

move; but the order for it was peremptory. The officers, with about three hundred of the men, under the leadership of Majors Rosengarten and Ward, rendered prompt obedience. The remainder, to the number of about six hundred, stacked arms and refused to go. Stanley covered the right flank of the advancing army, and on the 27th came up with the enemy, when brisk skirmishing opened, and the enemy was driven back nearly five miles. On the 29th the command marched by a circuitous route to Wilkinson's Cross-Roads, where it encountered a body of rebel cavalry. Deploying skirmishers, the enemy was driven a mile, when a charge was ordered, and was led by Majors Rosengarten and Ward. Gallantly the command went forward, but soon encountered the enemy's infantry in overpowering numbers. The struggle was maintained with desperate valor, and at close quarters, the men using their pistols and clubbing their carbines. At the height of the encounter Major Rosengarten was killed, and Major Ward mortally wounded. The battalion was finally forced to retire. Major Ward, who had been helped to the rear, insisted upon another charge, though bleeding from several wounds. The attempt was made, but the command was again repulsed. The loss was thirteen killed or mortally wounded and sixty-nine wounded and missing. The command now devolved on Captain Vezin, and, with the First Tennessee Cavalry, it moved in pursuit of the enemy's horse, which had destroyed a Union wagon-train. All night long the march continued, but without avail. On the afternoon of the 31st it joined General Minty's brigade in a charge on Wheeler's cavalry, led by General Stanley in person, in which the enemy was driven in upon his supports. In this charge, Private Holt, of Company H, captured and brought off the colors of the Tenth Tennessee (rebel) Cavalry, on which was inscribed: "Death before Subjugation." At night the command was advanced and deployed in line of skirmishers, where it remained until the morning of the New Year. The enemy, who had gained a signal advantage in the morning of the 31st, routing and driving back the right wing of Rosecrans' army, had been stopped and signally repulsed at evening. There was little more hard fighting, the enemy retreating rapidly on the 3d, and leaving the field in the hands of the Union army. On the morning of the 1st the battalion, with the Third Ohio, was detailed to guard a train on its way back to Nashville, and was twice attacked, losing four killed and three wounded.

In the mean time General Mitchell, in command at Nashville, determined to compel the men who remained in camp to go to the front, and accordingly sent General Morgan, on the 30th, to execute his purpose. Upon the offer of General Morgan to take them to General Rosecrans they were soon in saddle, and all, save a detachment left in charge of the camp and the sick, were upon the march, under command of Colonel Woods, of an Illinois regiment, who had been

detailed by General Morgan to command them. At Lavergne they were stopped by a powerful body of the enemy's cavalry, under command of Wheeler. Unable to cope with him, Colonel Woods was compelled to fall back. Famishing with hunger, neither men nor horses having had regular supplies for many days, one hundred of the number went into camp six miles from Nashville, and on the following day made their way to the front, but the remainder returned to their old camp near the city, from which they refused again to move, and on the evening of the 31st were sent by General Mitchell to the work-house. On the 20th of January, 1863, General Rosecrans sent them a proposition that if they would return to duty he would have them speedily reorganized and fully officered. As this was all that they were clamoring for, they accepted it. On the 7th of February, Colonel Palmer returned from captivity and resumed command, when everything began again to wear a cheerful aspect. Horses and a full complement of equipments were received, and the regiment was organized in twelve companies, with the following field officers: William J. Palmer, colonel; Charles B. Lamborn, lieutenant-colonel.

Much abuse was heaped upon the men who refused to march, and the wildest rumors prevailed concerning their motives. The rebel organs throughout the South proclaimed that the Yankee soldiers at Nashville were laying down their arms by regiments, in consequence of the issue of the President's emancipation proclamation; whereas, it is probable that not a thought of this proclamation ever entered their counsels. Charges of cowardice and disappointment at not being taken to duty at the headquarters of the commanding general were made, but the lack of organization and of officers, and want of efficient leadership, seems to have been the simple and only cause of their conduct. While the unfortunate situation in which they were placed must ever be deplored, and their refusal to march condemned, the conduct of the men who followed the gallant Rosengarten and Ward, even under the most discouraging circumstances, and met death in the face of the foe, will never cease to be regarded with admiration and gratitude.

Active operations commenced soon after its reorganization. On the 4th of April a detachment of three hundred, with infantry and artillery, all under command of General I. N. Palmer, scouted in the direction of Woodbury, the detachment having a brisk skirmish four miles beyond the town, and on the following day took some prisoners and released some Union conscripts near McMinnville. On the 7th it charged a body of the enemy near the Barrens, capturing eighteen of his men. Returning to camp near Murfreesboro', the regiment was reviewed on the 10th by General Rosecrans.

On the 24th of June the army moved forward on the Chickamauga campaign, when Companies B, H and K were detailed as escort to the general com-

manding, and the remainder of the regiment was employed for courier duty between the right and left wings of the army, under Generals McCook and Crittenden. The latter was required to obtain a knowledge of the topography of the country in advance of the army, requiring much activity. On the 24th, Companies E and L, while bearing dispatches to General Mitchell, at Rover, encountered a party of the enemy and dispersed it, killing two and capturing several, delivering the dispatches in safety. Again, on the 29th, nearly the entire regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lamborn, encountered a body of rebel cavalry north of Tullahoma, driving them in upon their intrenchments, and capturing fifteen. It soon after advanced with Thomas to Tullahoma, the enemy retreating. About the middle of August the army again moved forward, and until the opening of the battle of Chickamauga the regiment was kept busy in scouting the country and preparing maps for the use of the general commanding. During the first day of the battle, September 19th, the regiment was on duty at General Rosecrans' headquarters, guarding flank-roads, watching the movements of the enemy and carrying dispatches. When the right gave way, on the second day, Colonel Palmer was ordered by General Rosecrans to form the regiment so as to stop stragglers. The line was formed near the foot of Mission Ridge, west of the Crawfish road, and had stopped a larger number, when the regiment was ordered to the rear by General Sheridan, moving by the top of the ridge to the left. Following the rear of the wagon-trains and batteries to a point twelve miles south of Chattanooga, Colonel Palmer turned to the left, and formed his regiment across the valley, a mile south of where the trains debouched towards Chattanooga, and sent out scouting-parties in the direction of Pond Spring and Stevens' Gap. The smoke of Colonel Watkins' wagons, which the rebel cavalry were burning at Stevens' Gap, was here visible. Remaining until the cavalry of General Mitchell had come up, the regiment moved on with the rear of the train to Chattanooga. Company L, sent ten miles out on Lookout Mountain to watch the movements of the enemy, was cut off, but succeeded in making its way through his lines, and rejoining the regiment in Chattanooga.

Bragg closed in upon the army of Rosecrans, sending out his cavalry to operate upon his communications. The animals were soon reduced to a starving condition. Colonel Palmer was, accordingly, sent with his cavalry into the Sequatchie Valley, thirty miles away, and encamped on Robinson's plantation, where corn and provisions were found in abundance, and from which supplies were sent to Chattanooga.

Soon after the battle of the 25th of November, which swept Bragg from his strongholds around the city, and gave light and life to the starving army of Thomas, Colonel Palmer was ordered to move to Kingston with his regiment, and join Sherman, now

on his way to Knoxville to relieve the beleaguered army of Burnside. Sherman did not cross at Kingston, but kept up the left bank of the Tennessee, and Palmer, consequently, moved forward on the right bank, and was the first to report at Knoxville. On the day following its arrival General Burnside ordered it to Sevierville to meet a body of the enemy, in part Indians, from North Carolina, under Colonel Thomas. Sending a squadron under Lieutenant-Colonel Lamborn to demonstrate in front, Colonel Palmer led the main body, by night, across the mountains by a circuitous route, coming in upon the rear of the rebel force, and by a well-concerted action, attacking at daylight in front and flank, completely routed it, wounding seven and capturing two of the enemy, fifteen horses and twenty stands of arms, and burning the camp. Captains Charles M. Betts and George S. Clark were among the wounded in the engagement. Captain McAllister, with two companies, F and G, was sent in pursuit of the fugitives, but failed to overtake them. The regiment was now engaged in scouting on the left flank, and in rear of Longstreet's army, which was leisurely pursuing its way towards Virginia, extending along the French Broad River as far as Newport, having frequent skirmishes with rebel cavalry, and capturing prisoners from whom important information was gained. On the night of the 23d of December the command crossed the French Broad, and pushing up under cover of darkness to the rear of the enemy's cavalry corps, captured a number of his pickets, thirteen horses and twenty-six head of cattle, and brought them safely into camp, though closely pursued. On the 24th the regiment participated in the battle of Dandridge, which was fought by the brigades of Sturgis and Elliott. After a sharp skirmish the enemy was driven, and in full retreat, but was timely reinforced by a brigade from Morristown, and was thus enabled to make a stand, before which the Union force was obliged to retire. In the fight a spirited dash was made by Colonel Palmer, with ninety of his men, before whom the enemy fled in confusion; but returning, he was fired on by a party in concealment, and ten of his men were dismounted and fell into the hands of the foe. Captain Washington Airey was among these, and for fourteen months endured the hardships and privations of imprisonment, being finally released to die of disease contracted thereby. The entire loss was seventy-five in killed, wounded and prisoners. On the 29th a sharp engagement occurred at Mossy Creek, and after a contest lasting six hours the enemy was handsomely repulsed. Two spirited charges were made by the Fifteenth, gaining and holding an important position on the field, for which it was complimented by General Sturgis. It lost one officer, Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Harvey S. Lingle, killed, and five men wounded.

Longstreet having put his army in winter-quarters near Russellville, was sending his cavalry back to the

rich corn-fields of the French Broad Valley for supplies. The Fifteenth had become expert in scouting to ascertain the movements of the enemy and to harass his foraging-parties. It was, accordingly, posted at Dandridge, and charged especially with this duty. For two weeks it scouted the whole country on the enemy's flank, coming down upon him at the most unexpected moments, marching day and night, picking up prisoners and gathering stock almost within the limits of rebel encampments. On the 13th of January, 1863, while in camp opposite Dandridge, Colonel Palmer learned that Brigadier-General Vance, with a force of three hundred cavalry and dismounted Indians, with two pieces of artillery, had advanced from North Carolina, and entered Sevierville, twelve miles in Colonel Palmer's rear, capturing twenty wagons loaded with wheat, belonging to the army at Knoxville, and twenty prisoners. Though a brigade of rebel cavalry was in his front, threatening an attack, Colonel Palmer determined to go in pursuit of Vance. Accordingly, heading a party of one hundred and twenty-five men, and leaving his pickets out to deceive the enemy in his front, he started on his daring mission. On the way he learned that Vance's forces had been divided, one party, including the Indians, going toward North Carolina, the other, headed by Vance himself, with the captured train, taking a back mountain-road towards Newport. After a march of thirty miles Palmer came up with the latter party at a point about eight miles from Newport, and by a bold charge with the sabre captured the general, two of his staff officers, a lieutenant, fifty men, one hundred and fifty horses, the general's ambulance filled with captured medical stores, recaptured the entire wagon-train and prisoners, and brought all back safely to Sevierville. For his gallantry in this affair, Colonel Palmer was strongly recommended by General Foster, in command at Knoxville, seconded by Generals Sturgis and Elliott, for promotion.

On the 24th, Colonel Palmer's command, temporarily reinforced by Colonel Brownlow's First Tennessee Cavalry, made an expedition into the enemy's foraging-ground, near the mouth of the Big Pigeon River, and captured a train of eighteen wagons, ninety mules and seventy-two of the enemy, including a captain and three lieutenants, losing one man killed. The country around had become very familiar to the men of Colonel Palmer's command, and full reliance was placed in them for information by which the movements of heavy bodies of troops were guided. They were kept constantly upon the move. The plan of the considerable engagement at Fair Garden, on the 28th, in which three steel guns and one hundred prisoners were taken, was based upon information of the enemy's position and strength furnished by scouting-parties of the Fifteenth. On the following day Colonel Palmer, by taking a flank trail in following the retreating rebels, discovered that they had

been reinforced, and by timely warning to the main Union force saved it from disaster. The campaign having now ended, the regiment returned by easy marches to Chattanooga, where it arrived on the 11th of February, and was joined by a part of the regiment which had been left at the camp in Sequatchie Valley. During the three succeeding months the command was kept busy in scouting on the flank of the enemy holding position on Tunnel Hill, Buzzard's Roost and Dalton. In reconnoissances to Lafayette, Summerville, Alpine and Lookout Valley it gained important information and captured some prisoners.

By the hard service during the fall and winter the horses had become completely worn out, and on the 4th of May, as the army was about breaking camp for the spring campaign, the regiment was ordered to Nashville to remount and refit. It was August before the requisite horses, arms and equipments were obtained and the command was in readiness for the field. In the mean time the men had been kept busy in drill and target practice. Captain Betts had been previously promoted to major. On the 8th of August the regiment started for the front, but in consequence of the raid of Wheeler on Sherman's lines of supply, was stopped at Chattanooga, and scouted to Red Clay, Parker's Gap and Spring Place, and upon the movement of Wheeler north, followed him in force, returning finally to Calhoun, where it was employed protecting the railroad. On the 5th of September the regiment, about four hundred strong, was ordered to move north to prevent the return of a force of Wheeler's cavalry, which had been cut off at McMinnville, and was making its way, under Dibberel, to the Tennessee River, below Kingston. It accordingly moved to Sevierville, the enemy keeping up on the opposite side of the river, and finally joining Vaughan near Bristol, Va. From Sevierville, the regiment marched to Bull's Gap, and joined General Gillem in a movement towards Virginia. At Jonesboro', on the 3d of October, where the enemy was encountered, Colonel Palmer, who had the advance, was ordered to develop the enemy's strength and position. He accordingly charged the rebel rear guard, driving it ten miles to the Wautauga River, killing one and capturing eight, where he found Duke in force. On the 4th and 5th there was some skirmishing. But Burbridge was now in the enemy's rear, and he retreated rapidly towards Abingdon. Gillem did not pursue, as Forest was raiding into Tennessee, but returned to Knoxville. Colonel Palmer was, however, permitted, at his own suggestion, to make diversion in favor of Burbridge, and advanced, *via* Bristol, to Kingsport. Here a party of nine, with dispatches for Burbridge, who had withdrawn to Kentucky, was met. Taking seventy-five picked men, Colonel Palmer started to carry them through, and after five days' severe marching came up with Burbridge at Prestonburg, successfully eluding Prentiss' rebel cavalry, lying in wait for his capture, and at-

tacking one of Prentiss' scouting-parties, killing a captain and one man, and taking twelve prisoners and thirty horses.

In the mean time the remainder of the regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lamborn, was attacked by Vaughan's forces, which had returned from Virginia. Lamborn held the ford of the North Fork of the Holston against Vaughan for one day, and at night, having no supports, retired towards Bull's Gap, losing in the skirmish one man wounded. On the following day, while crossing a difficult ford of the main stream, he was again attacked by a large force. The command was in column, along the river-bank, the enemy occupying a steep bluff commanding the ford and the road which led to it, over which the column was advancing. A company was sent to the rear of the attacking party, which, coming upon the enemy unawares, made a sudden dash, capturing three officers and eight men, and so disconcerting the entire party that it took to its heels, leaving the Union force, of only one hundred and twenty-five men, to cross and move unmolested to Bull's Gap. Upon their arrival in camp General Gillem complimented them, in an order, "for their action at Rogerville, October 7th, when in the face of a rebel force much larger than their own, they crossed the Holston River, capturing three rebel lieutenants and eight enlisted men, with no loss."

After this the main body of the regiment and the detachment under Colonel Palmer assembled in camp near Chattanooga, and for two months were engaged in scouting for a long distance on all sides, frequently meeting bands of the enemy. On the 20th of December, Colonel Palmer, with his own and detachments from other regiments to the number of six hundred men, proceeded to Decatur, whence he pushed forward, on the south bank of the Tennessee River, in pursuit of Hood's demoralized troops, now in full retreat from Tennessee, having been thoroughly defeated, in the battle of Nashville, by Thomas. Without attempting to give the details of this eminently successful expedition, its character may be judged by the following summary of results: The capture of two hundred prisoners, including two colonels, three captains and eight lieutenants, and the destruction of seven hundred and fifty stands of arms; the capture, on the night of December 28th, of two pieces of General Roddy's artillery, with horses and equipments; the capture and complete destruction, on the 31st, of the entire pontoon bridge, having seventy-eight boats, on which Hood crossed the Tennessee River, with two hundred wagons loaded with tools, ropes, engineering instruments and supplies; the capture, on the night of January 1, 1865, of a supply train of Hood of one hundred and ten wagons, while on its way from Benton Station to Tuscaloosa, and its complete destruction; the surprise and complete rout, on the Tuscaloosa road, below Moulton, of the rebel Colonel Russell's regiment of cavalry, Fourth Alabama, and

the capture and destruction of his train, with the papers and baggage of the brigade; and the repeated defeat and route of Roddy's forces, causing their disbandment. The entire loss of the command was one man killed and two wounded. It successfully eluded largely superior forces of the enemy while on its return to Decatur, and brought all its captures safely in.

Upon its return the command was ordered to Huntsville for rest, but on the night following its arrival Colonel Palmer was directed to take all his available mounted men and intercept the rebel General Lyon at Fort Deposit. Failing in this, Colonel Palmer crossed the river in pursuit, came up with Lyon on January 16th, surprised his camp before daylight and routed his command, capturing his only piece of artillery and ninety-six prisoners, which were brought off. Lyon himself was taken, but succeeded in making his escape, after shooting the sergeant who had him in charge,—the only loss. Colonel Palmer led out another scouting-party, on the 27th, of one hundred and fifty men in pursuit of a guerilla band, under Colonel Meade, infesting the Cumberland Mountains, returning on the 6th of February with one captain, two lieutenants and twenty-three privates as prisoners.

Before starting on the spring campaign fresh horses were supplied and the command was completely refitted for active service. General Stoneman was placed in command of the cavalry, and Colonel Palmer, who had been promoted to brevet brigadier-general, was assigned to the command of the First Brigade of Gillem's division, whereupon Lieutenant-Colonel Betts, who had been promoted from major, took command of the regiment. Towards the close of March, Stoneman started on an important expedition towards North Carolina. On the 29th he reached Wilkesboro', on the Yadkin River, where he had a skirmish. Here he received intelligence which determined him to turn north towards the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, which he fell to destroying, the Fifteenth being actively employed in this work. From this point Major Wagner, with four companies, made a demonstration to within sight of Lynchburg, Va., destroying two important railroad bridges. He re-joined the command, after an absence of ten days, near Salisbury, N. C., having sustained a loss, of one killed and eight wounded and captured. On the 19th of April a detachment of the regiment under Major Garner destroyed a railroad bridge ten miles north of Greensboro', N. C., after a brisk skirmish with the guard. At the same time Lieutenant-Colonel Betts, with ninety men, surprised the camp of the Third South Carolina Cavalry, near Greensboro', and charged upon it, capturing the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, four of his officers and forty-four men, with their horses, regimental wagons and camp equipage. On the following day a detachment under Captain Kramer met and defeated a superior force of

the enemy at Jamestown, destroying the depot and a truss-covered bridge at Deep River. On the 12th, Salisbury, N. C., was captured and immense rebel stores destroyed, when the command turned towards Knoxville. Towards the close of April, intelligence of the surrender of Lee and Johnson having been received, the division of General Gillem, now commanded by General Palmer, was ordered to proceed south for the capture of Jefferson Davis and train. Night and day, with the most untiring energy and skill, the pursuit was pushed. On the 8th of May seven wagons, containing the effects of the banks of Macon, were captured. "On the morning of the 8th, instant," says General Palmer, in his official report, "while searching for Davis near the fork of the Appalachee and Oconee Rivers, Colonel Betts, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, captured seven wagons in the woods, which contained one hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars in coin, one million five hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars in bank-notes, bonds and securities, and about four millions of Confederate money, besides considerable specie, plate and other valuables belonging to private citizens of Macon. The wagons contained also the private baggage, maps, and official papers of Generals Beauregard and Pillow. Nothing was disturbed, and I sent the whole in by railroad to Augusta to the commanding officer of the United States forces, to await the action of the government." Two days after, Company G, Captain Samuel Phillips, captured General Bragg, his wife, staff officers and three wagons, which were sent under guard to the headquarters of General Wilson. On the 15th news was received of the capture of Davis and party by Colonel Pritchard, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, detachments from Colonel Betts' command being close upon his trail. The regiment now started northward, and on the 12th of June arrived at Nashville, where, on the 21st, it was mustered out of service.

RECRUITS FROM MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Henry K. Weand, mustered into service Aug. 24, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 30, 1862; to sergt. Nov. 1, 1862; to 1st sergt. March 1, 1863; to 1st lieut. May 8, 1863; com. capt. Co. H, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Privates.

Jacob Fitzwater, Henry Cress, Chas. H. Cress, Robert Dager, Theodore F. Ramsey, Josiah C. Reiff, O. S. Spang, Fred. Spang, William Spang, Fred. S. Shrack, Abner Evans, John J. Shelmin, Andrew W. Wills, Edwin H. Hiltner, Nicholas F. Dager, Abraham Hartranft, Geo. W. Lukens, Courtland F. McCarter, Wm. Wills, Jr., David R. Conrad, Samuel F. Tyson, Joshua Johnson, Thos. B. Tucker, Harry Somers, J. R. Steinmetz.

Alexander R. Cutler, of the Philadelphia bar, now residing in Norriton town, was a member of this regiment, Co. C; also John W. Eckman, present superintendent of the Montgomery Furnace, at Port Kennedy, and Joseph C. Weatherby, a resident of Norriton township, near Penn Square.

The One Hundred and Sixty-Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (Seventeenth Cavalry).—The organization of Company L, composed of men from Montgomery and Chester Counties, was attended with some unusual circumstances, which seem to require special mention. David B. Hartranft, propri-

etor of the Jeffersonville Hotel, Norriton township, received authority to recruit a cavalry company, under the call of President Lincoln, July 2, 1862, for three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for three years or during the war.¹ Hartranft had been an active member of Captain Leidy's Washington Troop, a volunteer organization in the days of peace, but which melted away, like almost all similar organizations in the country, when active service invited men of arms to the front. The period was favorable to enlistments. The Peninsula campaign, with that of General Pope in front of Washington, had closed in disaster. The ordinary channels of trade and business were paralyzed. The fact was painfully manifest that the struggle was still gathering fury, and, if the unity of the country was to be preserved, men of all classes would have to fill up the dreadful gaps resulting from the ill-fated battles fought in front of Richmond and Washington. Hitherto the young and unmarried men largely filled up the company and regimental organizations accredited to the county, but this call appealed to the patriotism of men of family and those settled in life. Fully fifty per cent. of the company were mounted men. The call was for three years' service or *during the war*, and the rough experience of those who were then in the field had dispelled all fancy notions of the glitter and pomp of war. Those who were now to march felt that it was a serious matter, and this feeling was fully shared by the families of the men and the public in general.

Among those recruited by Hartranft were fifty men in temporary camp at Zeiglersville, Frederick township. These men had been enlisted by John B. Adams, who was authorized to organize a regiment of infantry. Under the pressing exigencies of the public service, in the month of August, 1862, an order was issued by the Secretary of War to consolidate regiments in process of formation and forward them at once to Washington for assignment to brigades. In the execution of this order the men enlisted by Adams and Ellmaker were organized into the One Hundred and Nineteenth regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Under this arrangement Peter C. Ellmaker was commissioned colonel. This gave offense to Adams, who failed to report the men in camp at Zeiglersville. Hartranft found these fifty men, who represented that the officer recruiting them had abandoned them, and they expressed their desire to join the company of cavalry then forming. They were accepted, fifty in number, and about the middle of August, 1862, the full company of one hundred men assembled at Zeiglersville, and, after a royal breakfast, provided by the kind-hearted people of the village, the company took carriages, furnished by the farmers and business men of the neighborhood, and

¹ Under the call, Pennsylvania was required to furnish three regiments of cavalry. The Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth were organized. (See Bates' History, vol. iv. pp. 950, 1001, 1043).

drove to Pottstown, where they took the cars for Harrisburg. The company officers upon leaving the county were as follows: First Lieutenant, R. B. Rhoads; Second Lieutenant, Joshua Houck. Upon arriving at the State capital the company was marched to Camp Curtin, commanded by Captain Tarbutton, where it drew camp equipage and provisions. The men passed the usual physical examinations and were then tested in horsemanship, and duly mustered into the service of the United States on the 17th day of September, 1862, to "serve for three years or during the war." Theodore W. Bean was appointed first sergeant of the company. Clothing was issued to the men, and the work of squad and company drill was about to commence, when an order was received from the commandant of the camp to muster the men in the company street. The order required the men whose names were called to step two paces to the front. All the Adams recruits were called. They were declared under arrest, and escorted by the provost guard of the capital to quarters in the city of Harrisburg, there to await the further orders of the Secretary of War.

The fact now became evident to the officers of the company that all the Zeiglersville recruits had been regularly "mustered in" under the order of Adams, and the rolls returned to the Secretary of War under the order to consolidate, and that therefore their men belonged of right to Colonel Ellmaker's command. The manner in which these men were claimed was felt to be humiliating, and the officers and men remaining felt it due to themselves and those under arrest to investigate the facts, and, if possible, have them restored to the command. It is just to the great and good war-Governor Curtin and his Adjutant-General Russel to say that both offered every facility to fully investigate the facts and circumstances of the case. Theo. W. Bean was designated by the officers and men in camp and those detained to proceed to Washington to confer with the Secretary of War and Adjutant-General of the United States army. Governor Curtin and General Russel united in a strong appeal to the Secretary of War for the restoration of these men to the cavalry service, and the gentleman bearing the dispatches pressed the request of officers and men and the appeal of the State authorities in terms the most considerate his address could command. The matter was referred to Adjutant-General Thomas, U.S.A., who, in a personal interview, declined to change or modify their original muster-in roll, but at once relieved the men from the order of arrest, and directed them to be forwarded, under the command of a commissioned officer, to the regiment to which they originally belonged. Sergeant Bean returned from Washington and reported results to the men. They were promptly relieved from arrest, and accepted the situation without murmur or remonstrance. They were gallant and patriotic men, and their record in the noble regiment

to which they subsequently became attached is highly creditable to themselves and their country.

LIST OF MEN NOT ON MUSTER-ROLL, COMPANY L, SEVENTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

Henry S. Acker, Jacob Antis, Joseph Auchy, Clem. Armbruster, Peter S. Boyer, Jonas Boyer, Henry Basler, Jacob Batzel, George Brustus, Wm. Dearoff, John Faust, John Freese, Mahlon Herbert, Henry Herbst, John Jenkins, Harrison Johnson, Jacob Johnson, John Kohl, Milton Krause, Aug. Keyser, Abr. P. Koons, Edwd. Kepp, John P. Koons, Fred. P. Koons, Philip Kline, Saml. S. Leidig, Albert Leidig, H. S. Longaker, John Lord, Lewis D. Miller, Adam Moyer, John G. Miller, John Neiman, John Neiffer, Daniel Puhl, John Pool, William D. Quigg, Oliver Rushon, John Sloop, Henry Styer, Elias Smith, Franklin Shuler, John Schenck, Samuel Schlottern, Jacob Smith, James Smith, Arnold Ulmer, Joseph Underkuffler, Aaron Wick, Christian Wick, Henry Wolff.

This separation and loss of men disorganized the original company, in consequence of which Lieutenants Rhoads and Houck lost their positions, neither of whom accompanied the enlisted men to the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment. Captain Hartranft still had fifty men in camp, but under the altered circumstances could not be mustered. About this time Lieutenant John Rees, with fifty men from Chester County, reported to Captain Tarbutton; overtures were at once made for a consolidation of the two commands, and a new company organization was effected. The Chester County men were at once transferred to the quarters vacated by the Zeiglersville recruits, and an election of officers was immediately held, which resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: Captain, David B. Hartranft; First Lieutenant, John Rees; Second Lieutenant, Theo. W. Bean. The non-commissioned officers were then appointed, and the work of dismounted drill and discipline began. By the latter end of September the quota for the three cavalry regiments was in camp, and the organization of twelve companies into the Seventeenth Regiment of cavalry was effected. Captain Hartranft was promoted first major; Lieutenant Rees succeeded to the captaincy; Second Lieutenant Theo. W. Bean was promoted to first lieutenant, and First Sergeant William H. Wright was commissioned second lieutenant; Edwin A. Bean, of Company L, was appointed regimental quartermaster-sergeant. The regimental organization³ was effected on the

³ There was an incident connected with the regimental organization which had such an important relation to its subsequent history that it deserves to be preserved. The election of field and staff officers was effected after an active canvass, and the choice made was accepted by all with great satisfaction. The roster was made up of colonel, lieutenant-colonel, three majors, adjutant, quartermaster and commissary. All vacancies in the companies occasioned by promotion to the field and staff were filled, and the papers at once forwarded to Governor Curtin for appointments and commissions. Upon the receipt of the roster at the executive office, the Governor carefully examined the same, and directed a reply to be sent to the officers of the regiment that he would appoint and commission all the officers named except the colonel, Daniel M. Doneloo, who had been captain of Company A. It should be added that none of the field or staff officers elected had experienced active service except Reuben Reinhold, the second major. The Governor's communication was couched in the most respectful terms, and his refusal to appoint and commission Capt. Doneloo colonel was based solely upon the fact of this officer's want of knowledge and experience for such a responsible position. The Governor's refusal created quite a breeze among the officers, and es-

2nd of October, and completed by the muster of its commanding officer, November 19, 1862. It immediately broke up its dismounted camp under Captain Tarbutton within the line of Camp Simmons, and

pecially the admirers and personal friends of Colonel Donehoo. Some of the hasty and impulsive gave vent to their indignation in terms more vigorous than polite, and others hinted at resignation. These "camp growls" found their way to the Governor's ear, and he was prompt in inviting a conference with all the commissioned officers. The day and hour were appointed; prompt to time the field, staff and line officers to the number of forty-four marched into the executive chamber, and received a cordial welcome. There were present his Adjutant General Russel and Brigadier-General Andrew Porter, of the United States army. The latter officer had been especially requested to be present and make a statement to the officers upon the subject of the interview. We regret that no copy of the remarks of the Governor and General Porter was preserved, but in substance the former said: "Gentlemen, I have invited this interview to fully and freely explain to each of you why I have refused to appoint and commission the gentleman you have elected as your commanding officer. I have no doubt of his patriotism or personal bravery, but I am informed that he has never been under fire nor had any experience in commanding troops in active service. I have been sadly admonished of my own mistake in appointing inexperienced and untried men as commanding officers of regiments, which has resulted in the unnecessary sacrifice of hundreds of gallant Pennsylvanians. In the first days and months of the war this may have been unavoidable, but now we have officers who have been trained for the profession of arms, natives of our own State, officers of experience, many of whom have been especially commended by their superior officers for distinguished conduct and capability in active service. And I have thoughtfully made up my official mind that I ought not, and therefore will not, appoint any man colonel of a new regiment about to enter the service for the period of three years who has not given the country some practical evidence of his fitness for the responsible office."

His manner indicated not less than his words his sincerity and determination, and when he had briefly stated his reasons he addressed General Porter, who was standing at his side, and requested him to advise the visiting officers upon the subject under consideration. The commanding presence of this distinguished officer, who was in full dress uniform, his age and pleasing address, and his words of wisdom resulting from many years of public service in the then impending and prior wars, induced the most respectful attention of every officer present. The possible and probable duration of the conflict between the North and South was referred to in such a manner as to dissipate all hope of a speedy end, however much it might be desired. He spoke of the several disasters to the Union arms, due to the incompetency of inexperienced field officers, and of the almost irretrievable disgrace which associates itself with the history of a regimental organization that suffers reverses, resulting from the incapability of its commanding officer. He impressed the importance of these considerations upon those present, and supported the Governor, especially because the cavalry arm of the service was then about to be brought to its highest uses, and concluded his advice by saying that it required greater skill to successfully command and direct the movements of a full regiment of cavalry in active service than a brigade of infantry, that they covered more ground in their formations, were more likely to be thrown into confusion and more difficult to withdraw in the hour of peril. The interview closed with a presentation of all the officers to the Governor and General Porter, and a free exchange of congratulations upon the first lessons of duty to our country. Captain Donehoo retired with the respect of his fellow-officers, and the Governor presented the names of a number of officers then in the service, all of whom were graduates of the United States Military Academy, and were Pennsylvanians by birth or residence. After some days of deliberation and inquiry, Josiah H. Kellogg, then captain of First Regiment United States Cavalry, was selected. The following facts will serve to illustrate the attachment of Governor Curtin to the volunteer troops of Pennsylvania. During the winter of 1862-63, and after the regiment had joined the army of the Potomac, the work of officers fitting themselves to intelligently perform their duties was rigidly insisted upon by Colonel Kellogg. Officers' school was instituted, and gentlemen were given to understand that unless they became proficient in the manual of arms and in the practical knowledge and execution of all necessary commands, and prompt in all the necessary duties of officers, they would be at once reported to the standing board of examiners. This was eminently proper,

established itself at Camp McClellan, about two miles north of Harrisburg, where the command received their horses, arms and equipments. A realizing sense of work and responsibility of the cavalry officer and soldier was perhaps here first experienced. The novelty was by no means worn away, nor had the men become accustomed to the care and management of their horses, when orders were received to report to the line of active service. Of the twelve companies voluntarily composing this regiment, A Company was from Beaver County, B from Susquehanna, C from Lancaster, D from Bradford, E from Lebanon, F from Cumberland, G from Franklin, H from Schuylkill, I from Perry, K from Luzerne, L from Montgomery and Chester and M from Wayne. The letters by which companies are denoted in cavalry regiments are not given until after the regimental organization is effected,—at least, such was the case in the late war among the volunteer troops entering the three years' service.

The reason for this is found in the order of assignment in the formation of squadrons and battalions. The twelve companies of a regiment of cavalry are formed into six squadrons of two companies each, and these six squadrons are consolidated into three battalions. As the right of each squadron and battalion is deemed the position of honor, it is sought after and is assigned by the commanding officer, first, with reference to seniority of captains, and second, with reference to fitness to command. As the company organizations are complete when the regiment is formed, there are at least four promotions from the captains of the line, viz.: lieutenant-colonel and three majors. The companies from which these captains are promoted are therefore junior, and must go to the left of their squadrons.

The field officers were taken in the organization of this regiment from the following companies: Lieutenant-Colonel McAllister, Perry County; First Major Hartman, Montgomery County; Second Major Reinhold, first lieutenant, Lebanon County (this was exceptional because of the service he had previously experienced in the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry); Third Major Durland, Wayne County. The letters given are from

but seriously effected fully fifty per cent. of the field and line officers, who were brave men and willing to serve their country, but disinclined to apply themselves to study. The tasks were distasteful, recitations unsatisfactory and the commanding officer uncompromising. Resignations followed; the young and bright men of the regiment were promoted. At this time a vacancy occurred on the staff of the colonel. Lieutenant Henry M. Donehoo, commissary, was promoted to captain Company B, and it was learned the colonel had recommended for the office a sergeant from his old command, First United States Cavalry, and that the recommendation was then in the hands of Governor Curtin for commission. John P. Ross was at the time regimental commissary sergeant, and by rank entitled to the promotion. He at once presented his case to Governor Curtin, supported by a majority of commissioned officers of the regiment. The Governor, upon receipt of the sergeant's application, recalled the appointment recommended by Colonel Kellogg, and forwarded the commission of first lieutenant and commissary to John P. Ross. No further efforts were made by the commanding officer to import a foreign element into the staff, field or line of the regiment.

A to M inclusive, the letter J not being used because of the similarity in its form to letter I, and therefore liable to be confused with it in time of confusion or battle. The reader will therefore perceive that letters are assigned to companies not only as a convenient manner of denoting them, but also to give them their relative position in line. While it is of manifest advantage to have the company represented in the field and staff formation, it is generally attended with a sacrifice of position on the line. The first six letters designate the right of squadrons, and the remaining six the left, as follows:

1st Battalion: 1st Squadron, A, G; 2d Squadron, B, H.
2nd Battalion: 3d Squadron, C, I; 4th Squadron, D, K.
3d Battalion: 5th Squadron, E, L; 6th Squadron, F, M.

LIST OF FIELD OFFICERS AND BREVETS.¹

Colonel James D. Anderson, Brevet Colonel Durland, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Thompson, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore W. Bean.

On the 25th of November the regiment moved to Washington, and was encamped for several days on East Capitol Hill, after which it was ordered to the front. On the 22d of December it reached the town of Occoquan, where Hampton's Legion was encountered, and after a sharp skirmish, was driven and pursued for some distance across the Occoquan Creek. Here three companies,—C, D and I,—under Major Reinhold, were detained to picket the creek from Occoquan to Wolf Run Shoals. They were much harassed by roving parties of partisan rangers, and on the 25th and 26th the right of the line was attacked by a superior force, which was repulsed and some prisoners taken. On the 27th the detachment was ordered to rejoin the regiment, which had, in the mean time, advanced to near Stafford Court-House, and moved early; but when nearing Neabsco Creek word was brought that the enemy had attacked at Dumfries, and that a column of cavalry and artillery was moving on the Telegraph road to Occoquan. Major Reinhold immediately countermarched, and taking position on the heights on the north bank, successfully foiled every attempt of the enemy to cross. On the following morning, having been reinforced by a detachment of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, it crossed the stream to reconnoitre, and fell in with

General Stuart's command, which immediately attacked. Being overpowered, it was obliged to retire, and recrossed the creek. On the 5th of January, 1863, it rejoined the regiment near Stafford Court-House. The Seventeenth was here assigned to the Second Brigade of the First Cavalry Division, where it was associated with the Sixth New York, Sixth United States and Eighth Pennsylvania, commanded by Colonel Thomas C. Devin, in which it served throughout its entire term. On the 18th of February Companies C and I, Captain Spera, were ordered to escort duty with General Meade, commanding the Fifth Corps, where they remained until after the battle of Chancellorsville, and during the engagement were kept busy in the transmission of orders.

Only three regiments of cavalry, of which the Seventeenth was one, moved with the columns of Hooker on the Chancellorsville campaign, the major part having been dispatched under Averell and Stoneman to cut the enemy's communications and harass his rear. When, on the evening of the 2d of May, the enemy under Jackson had driven the entire Eleventh Corps, and was pushing on victorious to sever the Union army, and gain its only line of retreat, few troops were in position to stay his course. At this juncture General Pleasanton, who had been out in advance of the line on the centre, in support of General Sickles, then demonstrating upon Jackson's flank and rear, happened to be returning with the Eighth and Seventeenth Pennsylvania Regiments towards the centre, and had reached the breast-works just as hordes of Jackson's men, who were pursuing the routed Eleventh Corps troops, were approaching that part of the field. Divining the condition of affairs by the evidences of rout in the Union columns, Pleasanton ordered Major Keenan, of the Eighth to charge with all his force and with impetuosity, which he knew was an element of the major's nature, full upon the head of the rebel advancing column, though he knew that the execution of the order would involve the sacrifice of that gallant regiment. This he did in order that, by checking for a moment the rebel onslaught, he might gain time to bring his horse artillery into position, and thus interpose some more effectual barrier. "I immediately ran up," says General Pleasanton, "this battery of mine at a gallop, put it into position, ordered it unlimbered and double-shotted with canister, and directed the men to aim at the ground-line of the parapet that the Eleventh Corps had thrown up, about two-hundred yards off. Our artillery, as a general rule, overshoots, and I ordered them to fire low, because the shot would ricochet. I then set to work with two squadrons of the remaining regiment (the Seventeenth Pennsylvania) to clear this field of fugitives, and to stop what cannon and ammunition we could, and put them in position; and I managed to get twenty-two guns loaded, double shotted, and aiming on this space in front of us for about a quarter or half a mile, when the whole woods

¹ JOSIAH H. KELLOGG, appointed cadet at the United States Military Academy from Pennsylvania, July 1, 1855; graduated July 1, 1860; assigned to duty as brevet second lieutenant of dragoons July 1, 1860; served at the cavalry school for practice, Carlisle, Pa., 1860-61; promoted second lieutenant First Dragoons January 8, 1861; first lieutenant May 13, 1861; captain First Cavalry May 20, 1862; served through the Peninsular campaign and the Maryland campaign, and was appointed colonel Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers, November 19, 1862; breveted major July 3, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa.; resigned volunteer commission December 27, 1864; on duty at the United States Military Academy as assistant professor of national and experimental philosophy, February 22, 1865, to August 23, 1866; "retired from active service February 6, 1865, for disability resulting from long and faithful service and disease contracted in the line of duty;" professor of civil engineering and military tactics at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., August 30, 1866, by the authority of the law of July 28, 1866.

appeared alive with large bodies of men. This was just at dusk. I was going to give the word 'fire.' I had ordered those pieces not to fire unless I gave the word, because I wanted the effect of an immense shock. There was an immense body of men, and I wanted the whole weight of the metal to check them. I was about to give the word 'fire,' when one of the soldiers at a piece said: 'General, that is our flag.' I said to one of my aids, 'Mr. Thompson, ride forward there at once, and let me know what flag that is.' He then went to within one hundred yards, and those people cried out: 'Come on, we are friends.' He then started to move on, when the whole line of woods blazed with musketry, and they immediately commenced leaping over this parapet, and charged on the guns; and at the same time I saw from eight to ten rebel battle-flags run up along the whole line. I immediately gave the order, 'fire,' and the fire actually swept the men away; and it seemed to blow those men in front clear over the parapet. . . . We had this fight between musketry and artillery there for nearly an hour. At one time they got within fifty yards of the guns. . . . There were two squadrons of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry left. This remaining regiment I had was composed of raw men, new troops, and all I could do with them was to make a show. I had them formed in single line, with sabres drawn, with orders to charge in case the enemy came to the guns. They sat in rear of the guns, and I have no doubt that the rebels took them for the head of a heavy column, as the country sloped back behind them, and they could not see what was back of them."¹ And thus was the mad onset of Stonewall Jackson's army checked by artillery, supported by a single line of raw cavalry. It was a trying position for the regiment, but the firm front presented saved the day, and enabled Hooker to reform his shattered columns, and once more present an unbroken line. Early in the evening Sickles' troops came up and took position in support of the guns, and the regiment was relieved. In a general order, issued immediately after the battle, General Pleasanton says: "The coolness displayed by the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Regiment in rallying fugitives and supporting the batteries (including Martin's) which repulsed the enemy's attack under Jackson, on the evening of the 2d instant, has excited the highest admiration."

Under Buford and Gregg, the cavalry, on the 9th of June, crossed the Rappahannock at Beverly and Kelly's Fords, and boldly attacked the enemy's cavalry, supported by his infantry. The battle raged during most of the day. At length, finding that the rebels were moving up an overpowering force, the Union cavalry retired. In this engagement the Seventeenth participated, and in the retreat was of the rear guard, where it was subjected to a heavy

artillery fire. Two days after the battle the regiment was posted to picket the line of the river from Beverly Ford to Sulphur Springs, while the main body of the army was marching northward. It was not withdrawn until the 15th, when it rejoined the division. Early on the morning of the 21st it was formed in line half a mile west of Middleburg, and met the enemy, repulsing his attack, and driving him in the direction of Upperville. When arrived near the town it was ordered to charge the left flank of the foe, and in executing it was brought under a heavy fire of his artillery. He was finally driven in confusion.

As General Buford, who commanded the division, moved northward through Maryland and Pennsylvania, he was hailed with demonstrations of rejoicing, and as he entered Gettysburg was saluted with shouts and patriotic songs. On the night of the 30th he encamped near the grounds of Pennsylvania College, and on the morning of the 1st of July moved out by the Cashtown road. At a distance of a mile and a half from town he met the enemy in force. Dispositions were immediately made to resist his further advance, and for four hours, and until the arrival of the First Corps, Buford held at bay a third of the entire rebel army. "Buford, with his four thousand cavalry," says General Pleasanton, "attacked Hill, and for four hours splendidly resisted his advance, until Reynolds and Howard were able to hurry to the field and give their assistance. To the intrepidity, courage and fidelity of General Buford and his brave division the country and the army owe the field of Gettysburg."² As soon as the infantry in force had come up, the cavalry moved upon its flanks, and during the remaining part of the battle was active in preventing the movement of flanking columns of the enemy and in protecting the lines of communication with the base of supply. Buford's division retired to Taneytown on the evening of the 2d, Westminster on the 3d and Frederick on the 5th. On the 6th it encountered the enemy west of Boonsboro', and after a sharp fight drove him from his position. On the following morning he renewed the attack, but was again driven, the Seventeenth Pennsylvania and Ninth New York having a severe encounter while upon the skirmish line. Skirmishing continued daily until the enemy retired across the river, and the campaign was at an end.

The fall campaign was one of great activity for the cavalry. The part taken by the Seventeenth is reflected by the following extract from Captain Theodore W. Bean's manual of the regiment: "At Raccoon Ford," he says, "you left your horses under shelter, and rushed to the support of your brother comrades in arms (Fourth New York), who were gallantly struggling against fearful odds, and under a murderous fire of grape and canister from the

¹ "Conduct of the War," 1865, vol. 1. pp. 28, 29.

² "Conduct of the War," Supplement, part 2, p. 9., *Pleasanton's Report*.

enemy saved them from capture, re-established the line, and held it until relieved by the Twelfth Army Corps, for which you received the special commendation of the division commander. In the subsequent movements of the same year, when the wily rebel chief proposed to flank the army of the Potomac, and thus gain possession of the capital, history will accord to the regiment an honorable association with the commands that beat back his advance at Morton's Ford, Stevensburg, Brandy Station and Oak Hill, where, holding the extreme left of the line, you skillfully changed front as a distinctive organization, by direction of your immediate commander, anticipating a well-intended surprise, and repulsing, with heavy loss, a reckless charge of cavalry, for which the enemy at that time were notorious. In the counter-movements of the campaign, closing with the battles of Bealton Station and Rickseyville, the occupation of the line on the Rapidan, and the indecisive engagement at Mine Run, the regiment was present, bearing its share of the toils, and sustained its proportion of losses, and, with the command, went into winter-quarters on the battle-beaten plains of Culpepper."

The regiment was engaged during the winter in picket duty, holding a long line in the direction of James City. On the 27th of February, 1864, a detachment of two hundred men, under command of Captain Spera, was ordered to report to General Kilpatrick, who, with a force of five thousand cavalry, was about to start on a raid upon Richmond. The command moved on the following day, and at Beaver Dam Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, the work of destruction was commenced. Here Hall's brigade, to which Spera's detachment belonged, was sent to operate on the Fredericksburg Railroad, and at Taylorsville met a superior force of the enemy, which it failed to dislodge; but near Yellow Tavern, on the Virginia Central, effected the destruction of rolling stock, and there rejoined the main column. Kilpatrick approached to within two or three miles of Richmond, carrying the outer works and throwing shells into the city, but found the forces opposing him too great to overcome, and retired by Meadow Bridge, where a sharp skirmish occurred. At New Kent Court-House the infantry of Butler was met, whence, some days later, the command returned by transports to Alexandria, and thence to its old camp near Culpepper.

At the opening of the spring campaign the brigade moved to Chancellorsville, and on the 6th of May was sent to the Furnace, on the left of the line, where it met the enemy and fought dismounted, foiling numerous attempts of the rebels to turn that flank, being heavily engaged during the entire day. On the following morning it relieved Gregg's division on the Spottsylvania road, where the enemy was driven with heavy loss, and at night encamped at Todd's Tavern. On the 8th the fighting was renewed, in

which the Seventeenth, holding the Spottsylvania road, suffered severely. Repeated charges of the enemy were repulsed and the position held until relieved by the Fifth Corps. On the 9th, Sheridan led the cavalry on his grand raid towards Richmond. At Beaver Dam Station many Union prisoners were rescued and large amounts of rebel stores were destroyed. At Yellow House serious fighting ensued, in which the Seventeenth, dismounted, was of the charging column, and drove the enemy. At night the regiment was put upon the picket line stretching out towards Richmond, reaching near to the rebel fortifications. Meadow Bridge, which had been destroyed, was repaired by the First Division, and in the face of the enemy, with infantry and artillery, on the opposite side, the Seventeenth took the lead in crossing, and delivering a most determined charge, drove him from his works in confusion. While the battle was raging a severe thunder-storm set in, adding to the terror of the scene. Lieutenant Joseph E. Shultz was killed in the charge. He was shot through the heart, expiring almost instantly. Sheridan rejoined the Army of the Potomac near Chesterfield Station on the 25th.

Resting but for a day, the cavalry again moved forward, and crossing the Pamunky at New Castle Ferry, engaged the enemy, and after several charges drove him from his position. On the 28th two squadrons of the regiment were sent towards Hanover, encountering the enemy's skirmishers and driving them in, and on the 30th, while reaching out to open communication with the left of the army, brought on the battle of Bethesda Church. On the same day the regiment was engaged near Old Church Tavern, where Lieutenant John Anglun, regimental quartermaster, was killed, and Captain William Tice wounded. At Cold Harbor the regiment moved, dismounted, and in the charge there delivered held the left of the line. In its first advance it was repulsed and suffered severe loss, but renewing the charge, the enemy was routed and driven. He subsequently made repeated attempts to recapture his lost works, but was as often driven back with loss. At daylight of the 1st of June he made a desperate assault, determined upon victory. He was allowed to come within short range, when the artillery and repeating carbines were opened on him with terrible effect, the ground being covered with his slain. When relieved by the infantry, Sheridan led his cavalry in the direction of Lynchburg. On the 10th the regiment was sent to the Spottsylvania battleground, where, in a field hospital, thirty-five wounded Union soldiers were found in a famishing condition and brought away. On rejoining the column near Trevilian Station, Sheridan was found hotly engaged. The Seventeenth was immediately sent to the front, and during the 11th and the following day was hotly engaged, sustaining heavy losses. Finding the enemy in superior numbers, Sheridan returned. The Seventeenth was again engaged near White House Landing on the 21st, at Jones' Bridge on the 23d, and at

Charles City Court-House on the 24th, in each engagement sustaining considerable losses. On the 26th, Sheridan crossed the James, but a month later returned to the left bank and moved up towards Richmond. At Ruffin's House the enemy's videttes were found and driven upon his infantry supports. On the morning of the 28th the brigade, dismounted, was sent to dislodge the enemy's infantry from a strong position on commanding ground in front of Ruffin's. Difficult ditches had to be crossed, but pushing resolutely forward, it opened fire from the repeating carbines, and though losing heavily, drove him out and occupied his ground. On the following day Sheridan recrossed the James, and soon after retraced his steps for the purpose of misleading the enemy as to his real strength on the Richmond side. On the 30th he returned to the lines before Petersburg.

Early in August, Sheridan was ordered to the command of the army in the Shenandoah Valley, and two divisions of cavalry, the First and Third, were sent to his aid. Upon the arrival of the Seventeenth in the valley, Major Reinhold resigned and was honorably discharged, whereupon Captain Weidner, H. Spera was promoted to succeed him. On the 11th of August the cavalry moved towards Newtown, driving the enemy, but at six in the evening found him in position, determined to dispute further advance. The Seventeenth was at the front and was immediately ordered to charge. The enemy offered obstinate resistance, but was finally dislodged and retreated rapidly up the valley. On the 16th the enemy attacked the pickets of the brigade near Front Royal, the Seventeenth holding the centre of the brigade line. The division was immediately put in motion and repulsed the over-confident foe, capturing two battle-flags and three hundred prisoners. General Devin, commanding the brigade, was wounded in this engagement. On the 25th the command moved forward to Kearnysville, where it came upon the enemy's infantry. Of the battle which ensued, General Sheridan says: "This attack was handsomely made, but instead of finding cavalry his (enemy's) infantry was encountered, and for a time doubled up and thrown into the utmost confusion . . . This engagement was a mutual surprise, our cavalry expecting to meet the enemy's cavalry, and his infantry expecting no opposition whatever." The Union forces retired in the direction of Shepherdstown, and when near that place the enemy attacked Custer's division. For the purpose of diverting attention from Custer the Seventeenth was ordered to charge upon the enemy's flank. In column of fours it dashed down a narrow road, and drove a body of his infantry from a wood, creating consternation in his ranks. In this charge Lieutenant James Potter was killed. For three weeks almost constant skirmishing was kept up, the Seventeenth participating in the actions at Smithfield on the 29th, at White Post on the 1st of September, at the Berryville and Buncetown cross-

ing of the Opequan on the 7th, in which Captain Martin R. Reinhold was killed, and at Bunker Hill on the 13th.

Sheridan was now about to assume the offensive. At noon of the 18th the cavalry at Bunker Hill was ordered to break camp and move quietly without sound of bugle, and at a mile east of Summit Point encamped for the night, drawing sixty rounds of ammunition per man and sending all regimental baggage and supply trains to Harper's Ferry. At one o'clock on the morning of the 19th reveille was sounded, and at two the cavalry moved towards the Opequan. Before daylight heavy firing was heard. The First Division moved on the road towards Stevenson Station, crossing the Opequan, and driving the enemy from his position at the ford. The fighting was now general along the entire line, Sheridan having moved to the attack with his entire army. Step by step the ground was disputed. When within half a mile of the Valley pike, near the station, the enemy was discovered massing his cavalry to dispute the advance of Averell. At this junction General Devin was ordered to charge with his brigade. With the Seventeenth in advance, the charge was made, and the enemy driven in great confusion towards Winchester, opening the way for a junction of Torber's and Averell's commands. Moving in line up the pike towards Winchester, the enemy's line was again charged and driven from its position. The fighting was very severe. General Sheridan says, in his report: "I attacked the forces of General Early over the Berryville pike, at the crossing of the Opequan Creek, and after a most desperate engagement, which lasted from early in the morning until five o'clock in the evening, completely defeated him, driving him through Winchester and capturing about two thousand five hundred prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine battle-flags and most of their wounded."

After the battle the regiment was ordered to report for duty to Colonel Edwards, post commander at Winchester, and was employed in guarding against the attacks of guerillas and in keeping open communication with the base of supplies. On the 15th of October, Major Spera was sent with a detachment to Martinsburg, and while there was ordered to escort General Sheridan to the front,¹ and was with him in

¹ Early on the 18th of October, Major Spera, in command of a detachment of the Seventeenth Cavalry, while at Martinsburg, whither he had been sent on the previous day, was ordered to report to Major Forsythe, of General Sheridan's staff, then at Martinsburg, and was directed by him to hold his command in readiness to escort Major-General Sheridan, in company with Colonels Thorn and Alexander, to the front. The column left Martinsburg at nine A.M., arrived at Winchester at three P.M., General Sheridan stopping at post headquarters, Colonel Edwards, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, commanding. The escort encamped for the night at Mill Creek, a mile south of the town, with orders to be in readiness to move at five on the following morning. Very early in the morning rapid artillery firing was heard in the direction of the front. At about eight A. M. General Sheridan came riding leisurely along, remarking that the artillery firing was no doubt occasioned by a reconnaissance which had been ordered for that morning. Shortly after

that ride rendered famous by the stanzas of T. Buchanan Read, taking part in the great battle which completely crushed the enemy in the valley, and returned to Winchester with dispatches on the 20th. Until the 27th the regiment remained on duty at Winchester, when it was relieved and rejoined the division. On the 19th of December, General Torbert led his command by Front Royal into the valley of Virginia, and on the 22d met the enemy at White's Ford, driving him, and again on the following day near Gordonsville, where, finding his infantry in heavy force, Torbert was obliged to fall back. The Seventeenth was of the rear guard in the retreat, and successfully held the enemy in check, who made repeated attacks. In repelling one of these, Lieutenant Alfred F. Lee was killed. Returning to the vicinity of Winchester, the regiment went into permanent quarters, and during the winter was employed in picket and scout duty, detachments being occasionally sent out against roving bands of the enemy. On the 27th of December, Colonel Kellogg was honorably discharged and Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson promoted to succeed him, Major Durland being promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and Captains Luther B. Kurtz and William Thompson to majors. On the 31st of December the Second Brigade was sent to Lovettsville, in the Loudon Valley, for the protection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and for guarding the citizens against lawless bands that were constantly committing depredations.

On the 24th of February, 1865, Sheridan led the cavalry in a grand raid upon the James River Canal and other rebel communications in rear of Richmond. At Staunton the head of the column began skirmishing with the enemy. On the 6th of March the command reached Scottsville, and the work of destruction commenced. Locks were blown up, and mills and rebel stores were destroyed. The First and Second Brigades went to Howardsville, cutting

and demolishing the canal and destroying supplies destined for the rebel army. On the 8th the Second Brigade marched *via* Howardsville, Scottsville and Fluvanno Court-House to Columbia and thence to Goochland Court-House, returning during the night to Columbia, continuing the work of destruction. From the James River the command moved upon the Virginia Central Railroad, which was likewise rendered unserviceable, and on the 26th rejoined the army before Petersburg. "There perhaps never was a march," says Sheridan, "where nature offered such impediments and showed herself in such gloom as upon this; incessant rain, deep and almost impassable streams, swamps and mud were encountered and overcome with a cheerfulness on the part of the troops that was truly admirable. . . . To every officer and man of the First and Third Cavalry Divisions I return my sincere thanks for patriotic, unmurmuring and soldierly conduct."

Sheridan reached the army just as it was moving on its last campaign, and he at once took the van. At Stony Creek the cavalry became engaged, and the Second Brigade was hastened forward to the support of Davie's division, which was forced back, the Seventeenth losing a number wounded and missing in the engagement. At daylight of the 1st of April fighting was renewed, the Union lines charging the enemy in his works, the division capturing six hundred prisoners and two battle-flags. The loss in the Seventeenth was severe, Captain James Ham being among the killed, and Captains English, Donehoo, Reinhold and Lieutenant Anglun among the wounded. Rapid marching and hard fighting continued until the 6th, when General Ewell, with one wing of the rebel army, was captured. From that point the cavalry kept up a running fight with the enemy's advance until he reached Appomattox Court-House, where the whole rebel army was forced to lay down its arms. In securing this joyful result the cavalry, led by Sheridan, contributed largely, the Seventeenth sustaining its hard-earned reputation for gallantry to the last.

From the Appomattox the regiment returned to Petersburg, and after a week's rest marched to the neighborhood of Washington, where it remained in camp until its final muster out of service, on the 16th of June. A detachment of this regiment was consolidated with parts of the First and Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiments, forming the Second Provisional Cavalry, and remained in service until the 7th of August, when it was mustered out at Louisville, Ky. In his farewell order to the Seventeenth, General Devine says: "In five successive campaigns, and in over, threescore engagements, you have nobly sustained your part. Of the many gallant regiments from your State, none has a brighter record, none has more freely shed its blood on every battle-field from Gettysburg to Appomattox. Your gallant deeds will be ever fresh in the memory of

passing Milltown fugitives from the field began to appear, giving another interpretation of the firing of the morning. All trains going to and returning from the front were at once ordered to be parked to the right and left of the road near Milltown. General Sheridan then ordered Major Spera to take twenty men with the best horses from the escort and follow him, as he was going to "move lively" to the front, the remainder of the escort being directed to report to General Forsythe, and Colonels Thorn and Alexander to do "what they could in stemming the tide of fugitives." On the way up the pike towards Newtown the crowds of men and wagons thickened, until the multitude became almost a jam, so much so that it was impossible to keep the pike, and General Sheridan struck to the left of the road, dashing through fields and over fences and ditches. He spoke to few, occasionally crying out, "Face the other way, boys!" A chaplain was met mounted on a mule, who seemed importunate to speak with the general, and beckoned him to stop; but the general told him to face about and ride along if he had anything to say. But the mule-mounted chaplain was soon left behind with his story untold. On arriving upon the field the general struck to the right of the road, where were Generals Wright, Getty and members of his own staff, one of whom remarked: "General, I suppose Jubal Early intends driving you out of the valley." "What!" exclaimed Sheridan, "drive me out of the valley, three corps of infantry and all my cavalry? I'll lick him before night." With a lion heart he set to work disposing his forces, and by nightfall he had redeemed his promise.

your comrades of the Iron Brigade and the First Division. Soldiers, farewell!"

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Josiah H. Kellogg, col., must. in Nov. 19, 1862; res. Dec. 27, 1864.
 James Q. Anderson, col., must. in Sept. 6, 1862; pro. from capt. Co. A to maj. June 13, 1863; to lieutenant-col. April 30, 1864; to col. Jan. 23, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
 John B. McAllister, lieutenant-col., must. in Oct. 7, 1862; pro. from capt. Co. I Nov. 6, 1862; res. May 31, 1863.
 Coe Durland, lieutenant-col., must. in Oct. 23, 1862; pro. from capt. Co. M to maj. Nov. 20, 1862; to lieutenant-col. Feb. 13, 1865; brevet col. March 13, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
 David B. Hartranft, maj., must. in Oct. 14, 1862; pro. from capt. Co. L Nov. 20, 1862; res. Jan. 11, 1863.
 Reuben R. Reinhold, maj., must. in Oct. 2, 1862; pro. from 1st lieutenant. Co. E Oct. 22, 1862; res. Aug. 9, 1864.
 Weldner H. Spera, maj., must. in Oct. 14, 1862; pro. from capt. Co. O Aug. 10, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
 Luther B. Kurtz, maj., must. in Oct. 30, 1862; pro. from capt. Co. C Feb. 13, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
 William Thompson, maj., must. in Nov. 1, 1862; pro. from capt. Co. H Feb. 13, 1865; brevet lieutenant-col. March 13, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
 Perry J. Tate, adjt., must. in Sept. 23, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Co. E Nov. 20, 1862; res. May 31, 1863.
 James A. Clark, adjt., must. in Sept. 21, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Co. K Nov. 6, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
 John Anglum, q.m., must. in Oct. 2, 1862; pro. from 1st lieutenant. Co. K Nov. 21, 1862; killed at Old Church Tavern, Va., May 30, 1864.
 Edwin A. Bean, q.m., must. in Sept. 17, 1862; pro. from sergt. Co. L July 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
 Henry M. Donehoo, com. sergt., must. in Sept. 6, 1862; pro. from private Co. A Nov. 19, 1862; to capt. Co. B Dec. 23, 1862.
 John P. Ross, com. sergt., must. in Sept. 6, 1862; pro. from com. sergt. Co. A to com. sergt. Nov. 1, 1862; to com. sub. May 26, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
 Isaac Walborn, surg., must. in Jan. 10, 1863; res. Sept. 28, 1863.
 Thad. S. Gardner, surg., must. in Aug. 2, 1862; pro. from assist. surg. 62d Regt. P. V. Oct. 23, 1863; res. April 6, 1864.
 George B. Pomeroy, surg., must. in April 8, 1863; pro. from assist. surg. 110th Regt. P. V. May 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.
 Jas. B. Moore, assist. surg., must. in Oct. 23, 1862; res. July 18, 1863.
 J. Wilson Dewitt, assist. surg., must. in April 10, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
 Henry A. Wheeler, chaplain, must. in Nov. 21, 1862; res. March 8, 1863.
 Robert S. Morton, chaplain, must. in March 24, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
 Samuel M. Drew, vet. surg., must. in June 4, 1863; disch. Aug. 7th, to date Jan. 16, 1865.
 Jerome I. Stanton, sergt.-maj., must. in Sept. 21, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Co. B June 10, 1865; must. out with regiment June 16, 1865.
 Isaac N. Grubb, sergt.-maj., must. in Sept. 26, 1862; pro. from corp. Co. I Aug. 23, 1863; to 1st lieutenant. Co. I July 22, 1864.
 Stanley N. Mitchell, sergt.-maj., must. in Sept. 21, 1862; pro. from private Co. B Aug. 1, 1864; to 2d lieutenant. Co. D Dec. 28, 1864.
 James Brannon, sergt.-maj., must. in Sept. 22, 1862; pro. from private Co. M July 21, 1864; to 2d lieutenant. Co. M June 10, 1865.
 George S. Drexler, sergt.-maj., must. in Sept. 28, 1862; pro. from q.m.-sergt. Co. I Nov. 1, 1862; trans. to Co. I Aug. 25, 1864.
 Thos. H. Boyd, q.m.-sergt., must. in Oct. 6, 1864; pro. from private Co. I Jan. 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
 John A. English, com. sergt., must. in Sept. 6, 1862; pro. from private Co. A May 26, 1863; must. out with regiment June 16, 1865.
 Henry J. Tarble, hosp. steward, must. in Sept. 22, 1862; pro. from private Co. M Oct. 4, 1863; must. out with regiment June 16, 1865.
 Peter F. Clark, hosp. steward, must. in Sept. 21, 1862; pro. from private Co. K March 1, 1864; must. out with regiment June 16, 1865.
 John M. Furman, hosp. steward, must. in Oct. 3, 1862; pro. from private Co. D Nov. 20, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 11, 1863.
 James N. Smith, hosp. steward, must. in Sept. 21, 1862; pro. from private Co. B April 9, 1863; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
 Thomas Lawrence, saddler, must. in Sept. 30, 1862; pro. from private Co. K April 6, 1863; must. out with regiment June 16, 1865.

William C. Walker, saddler, must. in Oct. 3, 1862; pro. from private Co. M Nov. 1, 1862; trans. to Co. M April 6, 1863.
 James Hyde, chief bugler, must. in Feb. 28, 1864; pro. from bugler Co. B Nov. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865.
 Jonathan M. Darrow, farrier, must. in Sept. 21, 1862; pro. from private Co. B Nov. 1, 1862; trans. to Co. B May, 15, 1863.

COMPANY L.

David B. Hartranft, capt., must. in Oct. 14, 1862; pro. to maj. Nov. 20, 1862.
 John L. Reese, capt., must. in Sept. 27, 1862; pro. from 1st lieutenant. Nov. 20, 1862; res. May 29, 1863.
 Theodore W. Bean, capt., must. in Oct. 17, 1862; pro. from 2d to 1st lieutenant. Nov. 21, 1862; to capt. Nov. 1, 1863; brevet maj. and lieutenant-col. March 13, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
 William H. Wright, 1st lieutenant, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieutenant. Nov. 21, 1862; to 1st lieutenant. Aug. 8, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
 Thomas J. Owen, 2d lieutenant, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; pro. from sergt. Nov. 1, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
 Ellis P. Newlin, 1st sergt., must. in Sept. 25, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 19, 1865.
 John M. Bean, q.m.-sergt., must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Thomas H. Humphrey, com. sergt., must. in Sept. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 John T. Johnson, sergt., must. in Sept. 17, 1862; pro. to sergt. Oct. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Joseph C. Jones, sergt., must. in Sept. 17, 1862; pro. from corp. Nov. 1, 1863; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Henry C. Yerkes, sergt., must. in Sept. 17, 1862; pro. to sergt. Dec. 10, 1863; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 William Wright, sergt., must. in Sept. 25, 1862; pro. to sergt., date unknown; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 George Ferree, sergt., must. in Sept. 25, 1862; pro. from corp. May 15, 1865; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Lewis B. Bailey, sergt., must. in Sept. 25, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.
 William Hunsicker, sergt., must. in Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 1, 1864.
 Henry G. Hunter, sergt., must. in Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 1, 1864.
 Edwin A. Bean, sergt., must. in Sept. 17, 1862; pro. to q.m. July 22, 1864.
 Enos P. Jeffries, sergt., must. in Sept. 25, 1862; com. 2d lieutenant. Co. E July 16, 1864; not mustered; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865.
 Charles J. Keeler, corp., must. in Sept. 17, 1862; prisoner from Sept. 22, 1863, to Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Gideon Saylor, corp., must. in Sept. 17, 1862; pro. to corp., date unknown; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Robert Gill, corp., must. in Sept. 25, 1862; pro. to corp., date unknown; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Josiah Tyson, corp., must. in Sept. 17, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1863; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Mahlon Kline, corp., must. in Sept. 17, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 10, 1863; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Ezekiel Fogel, corp., must. in Sept. 25, 1862; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 James M. Kennedy, corp., must. in Sept. 25, 1862; pro. to corp., date unknown; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Daniel Farner, corp., must. in Sept. 25, 1862; pro. to corp. May 15, 1865; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Preston Shoemaker, corp., must. in Sept. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 28, 1863.
 John G. Tyson, corp., must. in Sept. 25, 1862; captured Sept. 6, 1864; died at Salisbury N. C., Feb. 24, 1862; burial record Jan. 31, 1865.
 John A. Ross, bugler, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Franklin A. Savage, bugler, must. in Oct. 6, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Andrew Irwin, blacksmith, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Samuel Linsenbiger, saddler, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Privates.
 Joseph Aiken, must. in Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Henry S. Acker, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 Jacob Antis, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 Joseph Auchey, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 Clem. Armbruster, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 Daniel Bungey, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Franklin Booth, must. in Aug. 28, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Reuben Bender, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; disch. for wounds, with loss of arm, received at Cold Harbor, Va., May 31, 1864.
 Harrison Barringer, must. in Oct. 25, 1864; must. out with Co. B, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
 Daniel Bordman, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 Peter S. Boyer, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 Jonas Boyer, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 Henry Basler, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 Jacob Batzel, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 George Brosius, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
 Jacob Carl, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 W. M. Cunningham, must. in Aug. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 John Clare, must. in Oct. 25, 1864.
 John Cooper, must. in Sept. 25, 1862.
 William Cooper, must. in Oct. 13, 1862.
 William M. Davis, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Eli Dyson, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Henry Dotts, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Ellis B. Davis, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 1, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
 William Dearolf, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 Henry Erb, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 William Erb, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Amos Ecoff, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Beneville Eck, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 22, 1865; burial record Jar. 14, 1865.
 Jacob Fox, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Frederick Ferree, must. in Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Patrick Ford, must. in Oct. 10, 1864; must. out with Co. B, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
 John Faust, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 John Freese, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 William Gayley, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; disch. for wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va., May 31, 1864.
 Samuel Garvis, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov., 1863.
 James C. Grattan, must. in Oct. 14, 1864; must. out with Co. B, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
 Leopold Gastinger, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 Aaron Hood, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., May 31, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Joshua Hauck, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; disch., date unknown.
 P. J. Hummelbaugh, must. in Oct. 14, 1864; absent at muster out.
 Benjamin Hoeler, must. in Oct. 25, 1864; must. out with Co. B, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
 Mahlon Herbst, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 Henry Herbst, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 John R. Heard, must. in Sept. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 23, 1865.
 William Irwin, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Joseph Irwin, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; disch., date unknown.
 Erastus F. Johnson, must. in Oct. 6, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 John Jenkins, must. in Oct. 13, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 Harrison Johnson, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 Jacob Johnson, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 Jacob Kook, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Israel Kolb, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Edward Keegan, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; wounded at Trevillian Station, Va., June 12, 1864; prisoner from June 12 to Sept. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Jefferson Kennedy, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 William H. Kepler, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Jacob Kline, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Charles Keller.
 John Kohl, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 Milton Krause, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 Augustus Keyser, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 Abraham P. Koons, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 Edward Kepp, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 John P. Koons, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 Frederick P. Koons, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 Philip Kline, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 John C. Lutz, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 20, 1863.
 James L. Lowery, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May, 1864; trans. to V. R. C.; disch. by G. O. July 26, 1865.
 John E. Lynch, must. in April 15, 1864; must. out with Co. B, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
 Henry Loftus, must. in Oct. 7, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 10, 1865.
 Samuel S. Leidig, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 Albert Leidig, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 H. S. Longaker, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 John Lord, must. in Sept. 19, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
 Enos F. Mack, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 William Miller, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Samuel Miller, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 David R. Martin, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Benjamin H. Markley, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 23, 1865.
 James F. Moore, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; disch., date unknown.
 Henry March, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., date unknown.
 Lewis D. Miller, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 Adam Moyer, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 John G. Miller, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 Samuel McDonald, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Joseph McGinnis, must. in Sept. 25, 1862.
 John Neiman, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 John Neiffer, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 John O'Neal, must. in Oct. 13, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Edwin L. Ourn, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; trans. to V. R. C.; disch. by G. O. July 5, 1865.
 Joseph Plank, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Wilson P. Powell, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Wilson P. Pine, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; disch. by G. O., July 28, 1865.
 William C. Park, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; trans. to 69th Co., 2d Batt., V. R. C.; disch. by G. O., June 15, 1865.
 Daniel Puhl, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 John Pool, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 William D. Quigg, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 Jeremiah Royer, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Samuel Ramsey, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
 Albert Roberts, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.
 William Richardson, must. in Oct. 13, 1862; must. out with Co. B, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
 Charles Rhoades, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; died, date unknown.
 Oliver Rushon, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
 Henry Sassaman, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Theophilus Stelts, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Albert Schanely, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Jacob Schanely, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Jefferson Schanely, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

George H. Smith, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Thomas Smith, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

George W. Smith, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Nicholas Smith, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

William Savage, Sr., must. in Aug. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

John L. Savage, must. in Aug. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Henry Souders, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

William Souders, must. in Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Charles Simmes, must. in March 8, 1864; absent at must. out.

James Sherwood, must. in March 8, 1864; absent at must. out.

Patrick Skiffington, must. in Oct. 10, 1864; must. out with Co. B, 2d Regt. Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.

William Savage, Jr., must. in Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with Co. B, 2d Regt. Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.

John Sloop, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Henry Styer, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Elias Smith, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Franklin Schuler, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

John Schwenk, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Samuel Schlotterer, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Jacob Smith, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

James Smith, must. in Oct. 13, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Joseph Taggart, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

William H. Thomas, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

David P. Tyson, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Benjamin Thomas, must. in Oct. 12, 1864; must. out with Co. B, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.

Arnold Ulmer, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Joseph Underkoffer, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

William R. Westler, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

James L. Witherow, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

William C. White, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

John Wildemith, must. in Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Peter Wentz, must. in Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Alexander West, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; disch., date unknown.

Abner W. Williams, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; wounded at White House, Va., June 21, 1864; trans. to 119th Co., 2d Batt., V. R. C.; disch. by G. O. Sept. 25, 1865.

Jos. Whittington, must. in March 8, 1864; must. out with Co. B, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.

Aaron Wick, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Henry Wolf, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Christian Wick, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

John Yohn, must. in Oct. 13, 1862; disch., date unknown.

William Yokum, must. in Oct. 13, 1862.

Martin Zindel, must. in Sept. 25, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

NOTE.—The following incident is vouched for by the editor, the facts having come to his knowledge since being mustered out of the service: During the winter of 1862-63, and while the regiment was encamped at and near Aquia Church, in Stafford County, Va., the commanding officer was required to keep the communication open to Dumfries, where was posted a regiment of infantry, it being an intermediate post between the lines in defense of the capital and the Army of the Potomac. The

interval was frequently visited by Confederates in small numbers, such as light scouting-parties of fifty and sometimes in greater numbers. At first a battalion was used, and they would leave camp every night about half-past eleven, marching through to Dumfries, distance twelve miles, *via* the old Telegraph road, starting on the return about daylight. This routine was kept up for about a month, with only some slight skirmishes and bushwacking to enliven these dull and monotonous rides, and it was concluded that a squadron would do just as well as the battalion. The squadron was used for some weeks, when the number was reduced to a company, and nothing of a serious character occurring, the number was finally reduced to twelve men and a corporal, all under the care of a sergeant. During the month of March, 1863, on one occasion Sergeant Harry G. Hunter, of Company L, with the usual squad of twelve men, had reached Dumfries, reported to the officer, and at the break of day started on his return. When about midway between the outposts the sergeant passed through a dense woods, thence out into an open space. Just as the sergeant reached the clearing he observed a small party of horsemen some two hundred yards distant emerging from the woods through which the road ran, and approaching from the opposite direction. The sergeant was leading the party; the morning was cold and the road extremely muddy. The men rode by twos. Presently discovering that the approaching troops were clad in gray and evidently enemies, but without a hostile flag, he rode on. When within a few yards of each other, both being about equal in number, neither drew a sabre or raised a pistol, but coming still closer, the sergeant yielded half the road, the Confederates yielded the other half, the officers saluted each other, and the columns passed without a word of comment or hostility. Sergeant Hunter made the customary report at headquarters and the episode was kept a profound secret until the war closed, when the joke was related as a part of the unwritten history of the regiment. Sergeant Hunter is now principal of the High School, Birdsboro', Berks Co., Pa.

One Hundred and Seventy-Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia (nine months' men).

—This regiment was composed of eight companies from Chester and two from Montgomery County. The camp of rendezvous was in West Philadelphia, where the companies assembled in November, 1862, and a regimental organization was effected with the following field officers: Samuel A. Dyer, of Delaware County, colonel; Francis C. Hooton, of Chester County, lieutenant-colonel; Isaac McClure, of Chester County, major. On the 1st of December the regiment broke camp and moved *via* Washington to Fortress Monroe, and thence to Suffolk, Va., where it was made a part of the brigade commanded by Colonel Alfred Gibbs. After a month's incessant drill the regiment was transferred to the brigade of General F. B. Spinola, and moved, with other troops, during the closing days of the year, to Newbern, N. C., and went into winter-quarters. Spinola's brigade here became the First of the Fifth Division (General Henry Prince), Eighteenth Corps, (General Foster).

In March, 1863, when the enemy was threatening Newbern, the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth threw up a strong line of earth-works on the south side of the river Trent and joined in repelling the attack which was sluggishly made on the town. It also made several expeditions in search of Colonel Woodford's guerrillas, but never succeeded in inducing them to risk a fight. After retiring from Newbern the enemy proceeded to Washington, on the Tar River, and laid siege to the town. The defense was directed by General Foster in person, the little garrison consisting of only about two thousand men. From Newbern to Washington direct was about

thirty miles, but by water one hundred and twenty. Prince's division at once moved by water to the relief of Foster. Eight miles below the town Prince found his way impeded by obstructions in the river, here a mile wide, and by heavy guns in earth-works on either side.

A year before, when Burnside made his descent upon this coast, the enemy had driven three lines of piles across the stream and erected heavy bomb-proofs to command the passage. When the Union forces got possession they contented themselves with opening a narrow way through the piles and left the bomb-proofs unharmed. When the enemy came again he had but to occupy. An attempt was made by the gunboats to reduce these defenses, but, failing in this, the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth was put upon a transport, in tow of the gunboat "Whitehead," and, with other troops, moved up to run past the obstructions; but, before reaching them, it was signaled to retire.

Prince subsequently abandoned further attempts at relief and returned to Newbern. A force under General Spinola, of which the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth formed part, which moved overland with the same object, was alike unsuccessful, meeting the enemy in force at Blount's Creek. The enemy, finding all attempts to reduce the place fruitless, and seeing a heavy force under Foster, who had escaped from the besieged town, gathering for a descent upon his rear, raised the siege. Spinola's brigade was then ordered to Washington, and a part of the One hundred and Seventy-fifth, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hooton, was posted at Fort Hill, and the other, under Major Smith, Major McClure having previously resigned, at an earth-work at Rodman's Point, Colonel Dyer having been assigned to a temporary command in Little Washington, under General Prince. The regiment remained in this position for two months, and this being a malarious district, it lost many men by sickness, among them Lieutenants Evan Sheeler and John E. Miller. Near the close of June the regiment was ordered north, and upon its arrival at Fortress Monroe was designated to join in the force then organizing for a movement up the Peninsula. This order was, however, countermanded, and it was sent to the Upper Potomac to aid in intercepting the retreat of the rebel army from Pennsylvania. Upon its arrival at Harper's Ferry it was stationed on Maryland Heights, whence, after some delay and the final escape of Lee, it proceeded to Frederick, Md. It subsequently marched to Sandy Hook, where it was attached to Colonel Wells' brigade, of the Eighth Corps. With it the regiment assisted in laying a pontoon bridge over the Potomac to the town of Harper's Ferry, and, crossing, had a brisk skirmish with the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, which was driven and the town occupied. Its term of service had now expired, and, returning to Philadelphia, it was, on the 7th of August, mustered out.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

(There are no muster-out rolls of this regiment on file in the adjutant-general's office).

- Samuel A. Dyer, col., must. in May 3, 1861; pro. from capt. Co. C, 30th Regt. P. V., to lieut.-col. Nov. 13, 1862; to col. Nov. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 7, 1863.
- Francis C. Hooton, lieut.-col., must. in Nov. 25, 1862; must. out with regiment Aug. 7, 1863.
- Isaac McClure, maj., must. in Dec. 6, 1862; res. Feb. 24, 1863.
- Joseph D. Smith, majt., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; pro. from capt. Co. A Feb. 24, 1863; must. out with regiment Aug. 7, 1863.
- James T. Temple, adjt., must. in Nov. 16, 1862; disch. Jan. 8, 1863.
- J. Keen Vaughan, adjt., must. in May 31, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. Co. C, 30th Regt. P. V., Jan. 16, 1863; must. out with regiment Aug. 7, 1863.
- Jesse M. Beam, q.m., must. in Nov. 25, 1862; res. Jan. 9, 1863.
- Herman B. Linton, surg., must. in Nov. 13, 1862; res. Jan. 13, 1863.
- Jeremiah B. Brandt, surg., must. in Sept. 16, 1862; pro. from asst. surg. 55th Regt. P. V. Jan. 31, 1863; must. out with regiment Aug. 7, 1863.
- John F. Evans, asst. surg., must. in Nov. 25, 1862; must. out with regiment Aug. 7, 1863.
- Thomas H. Phillips, asst. surg., must. in June 1, 1863; must. out with regiment Aug. 7, 1863.
- A. Judson Rowland, chaplain, must. in Nov. 26, 1862; must. out with regiment Aug. 7, 1863.
- John F. Roberts, sergt.-maj., must. in Nov. 5, 1862; pro. from private Co. C Nov. 25, 1862; not accounted for.
- David Potts, q.m.-sergt., must. in Nov. 10, 1862; pro. from private Co. K, date unknown; not accounted for.
- J. Seydon Worrall, com. sergt., must. in Nov. 6, 1862; pro. from private Co. F, date unknown; not accounted for.
- Louis R. Brown, hosp. steward, must. in Nov. 10, 1862; pro. from private Co. K, date unknown; not accounted for.

COMPANY A.

- Joseph D. Smith, capt., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; pro. to maj. Feb. 24, 1863.
- Lewis Ramsey, 1st lieut., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 7, 1863.
- Henry C. Hughes, 2d lieut., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; disch. Jan. 16, 1863.
- John Graham, 2d lieut., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut. Jan. 31, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 7, 1863.
- Jonas F. Gibson, sergt., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
- B. F. Mack, sergt., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
- Thomas C. Vansant, sergt., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
- Josiah Saylor, sergt., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
- Richard Raysor, corp., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
- Henry Edwards, corp., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
- Nathan Conley, corp., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; died at Washington, N. C., June 1, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Newbern, plot 7, grave 131.
- Amos F. Shantz, corp., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
- Samuel Marias, corp., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
- Philip S. Reed, corp., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
- Theodore Kram, corp., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.

Privates.

- George Alexander, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
- Mahlon Atkinson, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
- George Arp, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
- Daniel Burgess, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
- Benjamin Blatt, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
- Allen D. Bickings, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
- John Brown, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
- Lewis F. Bickings, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
- John W. Butcher, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
- John Canburn, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
- William Carney, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
- Isaac Davis, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
- Jacob Dotts, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
- James Deeds, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
- John Dine, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
- John Eastburn, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
- Jones Eastwood, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
- John Edwards, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.

Samuel Edwards, Sr., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 William Everts, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 Samuel Edwards, Jr., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 F. William Force, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 Thomas Glasse, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 Samuel Greasy, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 Joseph Gravel, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 Milton Godshalk, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 John Hart, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 William Kenny, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 Benjamin H. Love, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 James F. Millegan, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 William Miller, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 Thomas McGraw, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 William McIntire, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 William McClure, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 Frank Newberger, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 John Perch, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 James Quirk, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 Washington Qaig, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 John Reed, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 M. T. Rice, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 John L. Smith, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 Thomas Snyder, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 John Stump, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 Henry Summers, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 Mahlon Schleeter, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 William Story, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 Samuel Stout, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 Lafayette Willhour, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 John W. Wallace, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.
 William Warton, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; not accounted for.

COMPANY H.

Thomas C. Steel, capt., must. in Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 7, 1863.
 Valentine B. Emery, 1st lieut., must. in Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 7, 1863.
 Samuel M. Plush, 2d lieut., must. in Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 7, 1863.
 Davis R. Hendrix, 1st sergt., must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Daniel H. Heffner, sergt., must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Hiram Wildemuth, sergt., must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Jacob Klink, sergt., must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 William H. Saybold, sergt., must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Franklin Van Korn, corp., must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Ephraim G. Wentzel, corp., must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Henry Eschback, corp., must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 John Klink, corp., must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Valentine Hartenstine, corp., must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Charles Briser, corp., must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Henry F. Miller, corp., must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Isaac Diffenderfer, corp., must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Henry R. Wentzel, mus., must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.

Privates.

William S. Bishop, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 James H. Bender, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 John Bowman, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 James F. Brooke, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Fredrick Brandt, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; disch. Nov. 23, 1862.
 Charles Benoit, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 John Collins, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 William Conoway, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 James F. Delliker, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; disch. Nov. 23, 1862.
 John Dickson, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 William M. Engle, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Henry Foust, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 David Frederick, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; disch. Nov. 24, 1862.
 Jacob Fisher, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Henry Gresh, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Henry G. Gilbert, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 David Grow, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Ephraim M. Gehris, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Josiah Gilbert, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; disch. Nov. 24, 1862.
 Abraham Guyer, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Charles Hipple, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.

Peter Harterstine, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 William S. Huber, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 John Hause, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Enos Hunsberger, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Samuel Hillman, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; disch. Nov. 27, 1862.
 Daniel Hess, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; disch. Nov. 24, 1862.
 Jonas Hunsberger, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; disch. Nov. 24, 1862.
 Henry Jacobs, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; disch. Nov. 25, 1862.
 James Johnston, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 William Jones, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Peter Kulp, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Henry Kepler, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; disch. Nov. 25, 1862.
 Elias Koch, must. in Nov. 7, 1862; disch. Nov. 25, 1862.
 Charles Kramer, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; disch. Nov. 27, 1862.
 Daniel E. Kepler, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; disch. April, 1863.
 Franklin B. Kline, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 David S. Jatslaw, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Adam Levingood, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Josiah Longabaugh, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Isaac Longacker, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; disch. Nov. 25, 1862.
 Daniel Miller, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Jacob M. Moser, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 James Magill, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Joseph McNamee, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 James McGowan, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Henry Nagle, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Milton Nagle, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 John Reninger, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Henry Reigner, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Charles Reed, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; disch. Nov. 26, 1862.
 Levi J. B. Reninger, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Henry Stettler, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 John Stettler, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Jesse Shanely, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Nathan Secler, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Charles Stroud, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Henry Sheffy, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Henry Souders, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Jacob Sell, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Mahlon Speece, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 William H. Stokes, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Tilman Stuhler, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; disch. Nov. 25, 1862.
 Moses Stauffer, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; disch. Nov. 26, 1862.
 Jacob Saltsman, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 William Frost, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Henry Y. Wise, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Samuel L. Weiss, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 G. Jacob Willauer, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Henry Whitman, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 Lewis Wittig, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 John Wolf, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.
 George Wilber, must. in Nov. 6, 1862; not accounted for.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia (nine months' men).—The troops composing this regiment were from the counties of Berks, Lancaster, Montgomery, Pike, and Wayne and the city of Philadelphia. They were organized in companies at periods ranging from the 23d of October to the 6th of December, 1862, and on the 8th of December a regimental organization was effected, with the following field officers: William H. Blair, colonel; Daniel M. Yost, lieutenant-colonel; William H. Yerkes, major. Colonel Blair was at the time serving as captain in the Fifty-first Regiment, and did not join his new command until January, 1863. Before leaving Philadelphia, Company E was detached and sent for duty to the Chestnut Hill Hospital, where, with the exception of a short period soon after the battle of Gettysburg, in which it had charge of paroled prisoners in camp near West Chester, it remained until the close of its service. Soon after its

organization the regiment proceeded to Fortress Monroe, and thence to Yorktown, where it formed part of the garrison at the fort, and was encamped within its walls. Upon assuming command, Colonel Blair commenced a thorough discipline of his men, with the most flattering results. Colonel Robert M. West, chief of artillery and ordnance at the fort, says of it: "It improved rapidly, and eventually became a first-class regiment, remarkable for its proficiency in drill, the cleanliness and good order of its camp, and the quiet, orderly demeanor of the men. I never saw improvement more marked and rapid than in this case." It did little else than garrison duty until the last of July, when it was called out to join in the movement made by General Dix up the Peninsula. "When the movement upon Richmond was made," says Colonel West, in the document above quoted, "by General Dix, in the summer of this year. I was in command of the 'Advanced Brigade' of the forces that moved up the Peninsula. It became necessary to strengthen my brigade with an additional regiment, and the commanding general authorized me to designate any one I chose. I immediately named the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth, and, accordingly, Colonel Blair reported to me with his regiment, and became a part of my command. During the march to White House, and thence to Baltimore Cross-Roads, where my brigade was engaged upon two occasions, Colonel Blair's regiment was prompt and ready, and always well in hand. A peculiarity about his command was that it never had a straggler. During the return march—the most severe, on account of a drenching storm, of any I ever performed—the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth crowned its reputation as a first-class organization by being always closed and promptly in its place, whilst other regiments were scattered for miles along the road."

Upon its return to camp it was ascertained that Lee had invaded Pennsylvania, and though its term of service was about to expire, by the unanimous vote of the men, by companies, their further services were tendered to Governor Curtin as long as he should need them for the defense of the State. This offer was accepted; but by the time the regiment had reached Washington, *en route* to the front, the rebel army had retreated to Virginia. It was, accordingly, ordered to Harrisburg, where, on the 27th of July, it was mustered out of service.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

William H. Blair, col., must. in Dec. 8, 1862; must. out with regiment July 27, 1863.
 Daniel M. Yost, lieut.-col., must. in Dec. 8, 1862; must. out with regiment July 27, 1863.
 William H. Yerkes, maj., must. in Dec. 30, 1862; must. out with regiment July 27, 1863.
 Charles L. Buffington, adjt., must. in Jan. 20, 1863; must. out with regiment July 27, 1863.
 Daniel K. Kepner, q.m., must. in Dec. 8, 1862; must. out with regiment July 27, 1863.
 Charles Styer, surg., must. in Jan. 13, 1863; trans. to 99th Regt. P. V., date unknown.

James R. Bely, surg., must. in Sept. 4, 1862; must. out with regiment July 27, 1863.
 William S. Frick, assist. surg., must. in Dec. 17, 1862; must. out with regiment July 27, 1863.
 James A. Richey, assist. surg., must. in Jan. 3, 1863; must. out with regiment July 27, 1863.
 J. Hiram Champion, chap., must. in May 29, 1863; must. out with regiment July 27, 1863.
 Henry Heydenreich, sergt.-maj., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; pro. from priv. Co. A Dec. 12, 1862; must. out with regiment July 27, 1863.
 James T. Stackhouse, q.m.-sergt., must. in Nov. 8, 1862; pro. from sergt. Co. G Jan. 13, 1863; must. out with regiment July 27, 1863.
 William Flower, com. sergt., must. in Nov. 8, 1862; pro. from corp. Co. G Feb. 23, 1863; must. out with regiment July 27, 1863.
 Henry Ball, hosp. steward, must. in Nov. 13, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Co. D Jan. 8, 1863; must. out with regiment July 27, 1863.

COMPANY A.

Peter Faust, Jr., capt., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 David S. Harpel, 1st lieut., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Amos K. Kepner, 2d lieut., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Samuel P. Bertolet, 1st sergt., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Aaron K. Kulp, sergt., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Adam Schlonecker, sergt., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Henry C. Grubb, sergt., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 24, 1862; to sergt. April 1, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Nathaniel Shide, sergt., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Henry R. Bertolet, sergt., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; disch. by G. O. Nov. 22, 1862.
 Levi De Kalb, corp., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 John Decker, corp., must. in Nov. 4, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 David P. Herb, corp., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 William Grimly, corp., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 21, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Washington H. Smith, corp., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Eli R. Isett, corp., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 D. S. Levegood, corp., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; disch. Nov. 22, 1863.
 H. Y. Schweinhart, corp., must. in Nov. 4, 1862; disch. Nov. 25, 1862.
 Joseph Lenhart, musician, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Jonas Hauch, musician, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; disch. Nov. 27, 1863.

Privates.

George Andrews, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Jesse G. Bitting, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 John Bender, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Charlee Blum, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Henry Barnhart, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 William Blum, must. in Nov. 4, 1862.
 John Beard, must. in Nov. 4, 1862.
 William Buchby, must. in Nov. 4, 1862.
 Augustus Brandenstine, must. in Nov. 4, 1862.
 Samuel Biber, must. in Nov. 4, 1862.
 Isaiah Christian, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; disch. by special order Nov. 25, 1862.
 George Decker, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 John Dettera, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Josiah Davidhiser, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; disch. by special order Nov. 24, 1862.

Querene Eckenfelt, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; disch. by special order Nov. 11, 1862.

Michael Fox, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John Fitzgerald, must. in Nov. 4, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John Gresh, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; disch. by special order Nov. 25, 1862.

William Hoffman, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John W. Hartzel, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John Hersh, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

James Hartzel, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John Heinrich, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; disch. by special order Nov. 25, 1862.

Henry Heydenreich, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj. Dec. 12, 1862.

John H. Hoffmeister, must. in Nov. 4, 1862.

John A. Jacoby, must. in Nov. 4, 1862.

Samuel Kulp, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John Kase, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Eli Lachman, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Benjamin B.leister, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John F. Mensch, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

George Madrich, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Andrew Moyer, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Jesse Nyce, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Jacob Priesendanz, must. in Nov. 4, 1862.

Henry R. Rhoads, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Jacob Reifsnnyder, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John Roudenbush, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Francis Rahn, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

William Reifsnnyder, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; died July 30, 1863; buried in Military Aylum Cemetery, D. C.

Solomon Stout, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Henry Smith, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

William Scheffey, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John Styer, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Philip Sell, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Austin Solomon, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Levi Scheffey, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

William Schenck, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Samuel Saylor, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

George Slyfer, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Benjamin F. Sacks, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Jesse Snyder, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; disch. Nov. 24, 1862.

Henry Shane, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; disch. Nov. 25, 1862.

Adam Snellbecker, must. in Nov. 4, 1862.

Chas. F. Schweitzer, must. in Nov. 4, 1862.

William Umstead, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Jonathan Vanhorn, must. in Nov. 4, 1862.

Henry S. Wagoner, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John Wagoner, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Henry W. Weand, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Elias Wummer, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; disch. Nov. 29, 1862.

John Williams, must. in Nov. 4, 1862.

Jacob A. Yost, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John M. Zoller, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John Zern, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Nathan Zern, must. in Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

COMPANY B.

John B. Frazier, capt., must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Alfred S. Dingman, 1st lieut., must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Charles L. Heller, 2d lieut., must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

William M. Jones, 1st sergt., must. in Nov. 5, 1862; pro. from sergt. Nov. 17, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Thomas A. Heller, 1st sergt., must. in Nov. 5, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 17, 1862.

H. L. Swartwood, sergt., must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John Lattimore, sergt., must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John J. Depue, sergt., must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

William E. Sigler, sergt., must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

D. D. Rosencrans, sergt., must. in Nov. 5, 1862; trans. to Co. M., 163d Regt. P. V., Nov. 15, 1862.

Alonzo F. Brown, corp., must. in Nov. 22, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Joseph M. Carlton, corp., must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Jacob Cronewalt, corp., must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Isaac B. Tyrell, corp., must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Alfred C. Klotz, corp., must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

William F. Master, corp., must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Palmer Depue, corp., must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John Armstrong, corp., must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John McCarty, corp., must. in Nov. 5, 1862; disch. Nov. 24, 1862.

Stephen Vogle, musician, must. in Dec. 22, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

George W. Smith, musician, must. in Nov. 22, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Lawrence Andrews, musician, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.

Jacob Konig, musician, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.

Privates.

Jos. Armbruster, must. in Nov. 22, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Moses Akers, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Joseph Andrews, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

George W. Benson, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Conrad Beer, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

- Dwight Blackmore, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- John F. Bower, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Anthony Bohlender, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- John Boyle, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Daniel Behler, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; disch. by special order Nov. 27, 1862.
- Darin Blackmore, must. in Nov. 18, 1862; trans. to Co. M, 163d Regt. P. V., Nov. 20, 1862.
- John Brady, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.
- Jacob Behler, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.
- George Beer, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.
- Charles Brown, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.
- William Charles, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Jesse Crane, must. in Nov. 22, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Archibald Cheshire, must. in Nov. 22, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Moses R. Carlton, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; disch. by special order Nov. 20, 1862.
- Walter Cooper, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.
- Philo P. Canning, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.
- Samuel J. Cr-huff, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.
- James M. Depue, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Robert Dunbar, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- John Dakin, must. in Dec. 22, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- John A. Dunning, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 16, 1862.
- James H. Depue, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; trans. to Co. M, 163d Regt. P. V., Nov. 23, 1862.
- John D. Davis, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.
- Peter Ferle, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Samuel E. Filley, must. in Nov. 22, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Jacob Finger, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; disch. by special order Nov. 27, 1862.
- Solomon Freeby, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; disch. by special order Nov. 23, 1862.
- John Francis, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.
- William Gannon, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Wesley Greening, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- John Greening, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Joseph Greenzweig, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Jesse E. Gunn, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Alexander Hartman, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Anthony Henger, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Frank Heiney, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- John K. Hunt, must. in Nov. 22, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Isaac Heater, must. in Nov. 22, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- George Heater, must. in Nov. 22, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Francis Hess, must. in Nov. 22, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Anthony Heater, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; trans. to Co. M, 163d Regt. P. V., Nov. 17, 1862.
- Joseph Holbert, must. in Nov. 22, 1862; died at Yorktown, Va., April 27, 1863.
- David Hartz, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.
- David V. Jagger, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- John James, must. in Nov. 22, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- John Kreitz, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- John Klear, must. in Nov. 22, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- A. Knapenborger, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.
- Levi Klotz, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.
- Daniel Lawrence, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Solomon S. Labar, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Levi Lord, must. in Nov. 22, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Samuel Lambert, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Edward Loreaux, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- John W. Litts, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; trans. to Co. M, 163d Regt. P. V., Nov. 13, 1862.
- Michael Leary, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.
- Matthew Moore, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Isaac W. Morris, must. in Nov. 22, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Stephen Markley, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; disch. by special order Nov. 24, 1862.
- Adrian Morris, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; trans. to Co. M, 163d Regt. P. V., Nov. 17, 1862.
- Josiah McKane, must. in Nov. 22, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- James H. McCarty, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; disch. by special order Nov. 19, 1862.
- James H. McCale, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; disch. by special order, date unknown.
- M. F. McDonough, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.
- Charles Palsgrove, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Jacob Pratt, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Benjamin Posteus, must. in Nov. 22, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- John Puderbaugh, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; trans. Nov. 19, 1862, organization unknown.
- George W. Quick, must. in Dec. 22, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Charles Quinn, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.
- Aaron Runion, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- George W. Roberts, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.
- Lewis Reinard, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.
- C. D. Schoonover, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Alexander Solt, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- John A. Shafer, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Benedict Spade, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Martin V. Smith, must. in Nov. 22, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Leonard Simonson, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Paris Swain, must. in Nov. 22, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- John Seltzer, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.
- John W. Smith, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.
- Charles Titman, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- A. J. Vaninwegen, must. in Dec. 22, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Isaac Watson, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- Charles Wolfrom, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
- James Walker, must. in Dec. 22, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

George Woodring, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; disch. by special order Nov. 24, 1862.

COMPANY G.

Abraham M. Metz, capt., must. in Nov. 12, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Richard S. Ewing, 1st lieut., must. in Nov. 12, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Jesse McCombs, 2d lieut., must. in Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Henry Oldfield, 1st sergt., must. in Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Thomas Hawks, sergt., must. in Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Albert Guldin, sergt., must. in Nov. 12, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Eli Garner, sergt., must. in Nov. 8, 1862; pro. from corp. Feb. 28, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Henry Bean, sergt., must. in Nov. 10, 1862; pro. to corp. Feb. 28, 1863; to sergt. June 30, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Sylvester Trumbour, sergt., must. in Nov. 8, 1862; disch. by special order Nov. 24, 1862.
 James T. Stackhouse, sergt., must. in Nov. 8, 1862; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Jan. 13, 1863.
 David W. Hartzel, corp., must. in Nov. 8, 1862; pro. to corp. Feb. 28, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 George Deeg, corp., must. in Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Nathaniel Case, corp., must. in Nov. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. Feb. 28, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Hiram Livezey, corp., must. in Nov. 8, 1862; disch. by special order Nov. 28, 1862.
 John B. Sheard, corp., must. in Nov. 8, 1862; disch. by special order Nov. 30, 1862.
 Mathias G. Yerger, corp., must. in Nov. 8, 1862; disch. by special order Dec. 8, 1862.
 William Flower, corp., must. in Nov. 8, 1862; pro. to com. sergt. Feb. 23, 1863.
 Henry W. Sparr, corp., must. in Oct. 16, 1862.
 Samuel P. Shaffer, mus., must. in Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Milton Keeler, mus., must. in Nov. 8, 1862; disch. Nov. 13, 1862.

Privates.

Lewis Arline, must. in Nov. 8, 1862.
 Enoch Albertson, must. in Nov. 8, 1862.
 Henry Badman, must. in Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 George Bowers, must. in Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Henry M. Bucher, must. in Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Edward Badman, must. in Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 John Basset, must. in Nov. 8, 1862; disch. by special order Nov. 22, 1862.
 John H. Brady, must. in Nov. 8, 1862.
 Edward C. Bates, must. in Nov. 8, 1862.
 John Burk, must. in Nov. 8, 1862.
 Thomas Brown, must. in Nov. 10, 1862.
 John Clark, must. in Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Joseph Conner, must. in Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 John Colbertson, must. in Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Aaron Clymer, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Benjamin A. Cozens, must. in Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 N. B. Cressman, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; disch. by special order Nov. 22, 1862.
 Charles Charlester, must. in Nov. 8, 1862.
 Orion Corby, must. in Nov. 10, 1862.
 Samuel N. Daub, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Henry Darbois, must. in Nov. 8, 1862.
 Edward Dipple, must. in Nov. 12, 1862.

Jacob Diesur, must. in Nov. 10, 1862.

Thomas Donnelly, must. in Nov. 10, 1862.

William Danim, must. in Nov. 10, 1862.

Solomon Koll, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

George Echart, must. in Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

James Ellis, must. in Nov. 8, 1862.

John Ford, must. in Nov. 8, 1862.

Andrew Frick, must. in Nov. 10, 1862.

Henry Groff, must. in Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Augustus Grow, must. in Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

George Garner, must. in Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Mitchell Gourley, must. in Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Benjamin Grinley, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Zachariah Gerhart, must. in Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Henry F. Grage, must. in Nov. 10, 1862.

Jacob B. Huber, must. in Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Joseph Huber, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Henry Heina, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Jesse Heist, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Lewis Huber, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

William Harcanft, must. in Nov. 14, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 19, 1862.

H. Hildebrandt, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 19, 1862.

Francis Hiare, must. in Nov. 8, 1862.

G. M. Hilderbeiter, must. in Nov. 12, 1862.

Paul Hartzell, must. in Nov. 12, 1862.

Abesalom Kolb, must. in Jan. 21, 1863; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Solomon Kolb, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Israel Kline, must. in Nov. 12, 1862.

George Lock, must. in Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Israel Long, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Enos Long, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Andrew Modell, must. in Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Gottlieb Myers, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Gottlieb S. Myers, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Henry Miller, must. in Nov. 10, 1862.

Reeden Nuss, must. in Nov. 8, 1862.

Arnest Nagle, must. in Nov. 8, 1862.

Franklin Nice, must. in Nov. 10, 1862.

Thomas Plunket, must. in Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Alfred Pierry, must. in Nov. 10, 1862.

James Procier, must. in Nov. 10, 1862.

Henry H. Reed, must. in Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

Samuel Richards, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; must. out with company July 28, 1863.

Ezra Rodebaugh, must. in Nov. 10, 1862.

Daniel Roth, must. in Nov. 8, 1862.

Michael Rone, must. in Nov. 8, 1862.

Charles Stahlnecker, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

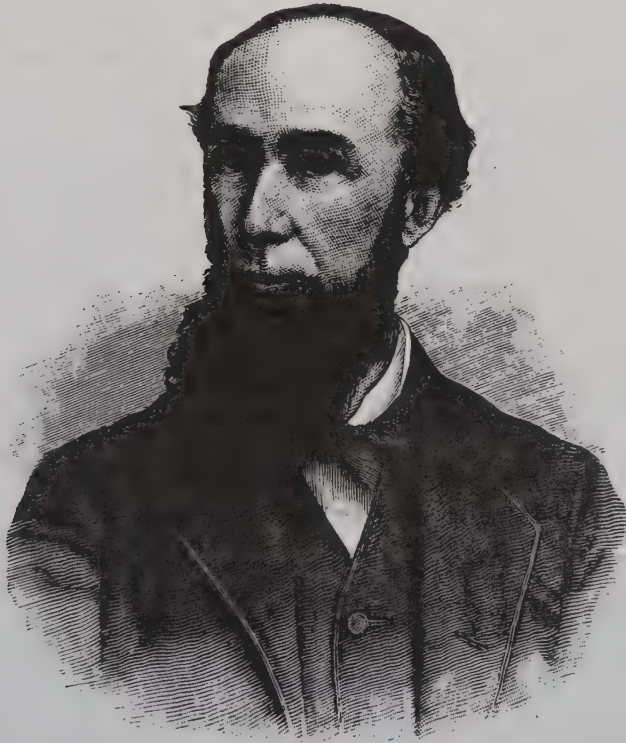
Daniel Styer, must. in Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

William Swink, must. in Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

John F. Stevens, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; disch. by S. O. Nov. 20, 1862.
 John A. Smith, must. in Nov. 10, 1862.
 James Smith, must. in Nov. 10, 1862.
 Charles Smith, must. in Nov. 8, 1862.
 John Smith, must. in Nov. 8, 1862.
 Nathaniel Trumbour, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 M. W. Weirman, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 John Wenhold, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Abraham Wenhold, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 Charles Wampole, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.
 John Welsh, must. in Nov. 8, 1862.
 Abraham Yeakle, must. in Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 27, 1863.

at Valley Forge during the winter of 1778-79 and participated in the engagements at Germantown, Brandywine and Stillwater, continuing in service until the close of the conflict. He married Rosina Berninger, whose surviving sons were Benjamin B. and Philip. The former, born on the 31st of December, 1787, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and filled the offices of commissioner and register of wills in his county. He married, on the 13th of November, 1813, Sarah Feather, whose children were Isaac F., Benjamin F., Sarah and Elizabeth. The first named was born March 2, 1815, in Pottsgrove, where his life has chiefly been spent.

He has been honored with the offices of county



D. M. Yost.

COL. DANIEL M. YOST.—Philip Yost, born May, 1718, emigrated to America prior to the year 1740 from Nassau, West Germany, and settled in Limerick township, Montgomery Co. He subsequently removed to the Yost homestead, near Pottstown, in New Hanover township, which is still among the family possessions. To his wife, Veronica Dotterer, were born three sons, among whom was Philip, a native of Limerick township, whose birth occurred August 24, 1757. He served with credit during the Revolutionary war, having encamped with the army

auditor, county commissioner and associate judge, having been the last incumbent of the latter position. He married Rosina, daughter of Daniel Miller, of Pottsgrove township, and has children,—Daniel M., Benjamin M., Isaac M., Philip M., John R. and five daughters. Daniel M. Yost was born on the 27th of August, 1839, in Pottsgrove township, where he attended the public school of the district, and later received superior advantages of education at Washington Hall, situated at the Trappe. From 1852 until 1854 he varied the vocation of a teacher with

labor on the farm, and in March of the latter year accepted a position as clerk in a dry-goods store in Norristown, continuing thus occupied until the beginning of the war in 1861. On the 19th of April he enlisted for three months in the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was during this period of service promoted to the position of first sergeant of his company. The following spring he embarked in business with J. H. Brendlinger, and during the fall of 1862, Colonel Yost again manifested his patriotism by raising a company during the emergency and immediately reporting for duty at Harrisburg.

Such was the spirit infused into this band of recruits by their captain that in thirty-six hours from the time of their enlistment they were *en route* for the State capital. Colonel Yost was promoted from a captaincy to the position of lieutenant-colonel of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was the first regiment that crossed the line into Maryland and reinforced General Reynolds at Hagerstown. On his return from service he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and while serving with his regiment was wounded at Baltimore Cross-Roads, near White House Landing, Va. In 1864 he resumed his business relations, and has since that date been one of the representative merchants of Norristown. Colonel Yost, was, in 1863, married to Hannah, daughter of Solomon Feather, of Norristown. The children of this marriage are Daniel F., Harry F., Walter, Maria R. and Ella. Colonel Yost has been largely identified with the business interests of the borough, as also of the county. A Democrat in politics, he does not participate in the various political movements of the time and invariably declines office. He is a member of Trinity Lutheran Church, Norristown.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Organized Sept. 12, 1862; discharged Sept. 24-25, 1862.

FIELD AND STAFF.—Colonel, Charles A. Knoderer; lieutenant-colonel, Daniel M. Yost; major, Walter H. Cooke; adjutant, Gustavus A. North; quartermaster, Anthony G. Ely; surgeon, John B. Stealy, assistant surgeon, H. D. McLean; sergeant-major, Carroll Tyson; quartermaster-sergeant, J. Howard Murray; commissary-sergeant, Richard K. Kuhn; hospital steward, Thomas H. Walton.

COMPANY C.—Captain, Henry W. Bonsall; first lieutenant, Florence Sullivan; second lieutenant, Enoch A. Banks; first sergeant, William R. Leshar; sergeants, George Coler, Thomas J. Reiff, Valentine S. Schrack, Samuel Jamison; corporals, Henry Bodine, James Moyer, James M. Taylor, Samuel J. Potts, Samuel Walker, Joseph B. Moyer, I. Lett Freedley, George A. Lentze; musicians, Samuel C. Walker, Comly Wright.

Privates.—Theodore Adle, William H. Adle, John F. Ambler, Adam Aehenfelter, Thomas E. Ambler, Lewis H. Auchey, Francis C. Brendlinger, Charles H. Bossert, Barnet W. Beaver, Isaiah Bender, John B. Bickel, Charles G. Bare, James Buck, William P. Cuthbertson, Charles F. Corson, Jacob Derricks, Charles Day, Augustus F. Day, Harrison Evans, David W. Freas, William Fox, John Fitzgerald, Jr., Charles Fegeley, Robert C. Fries, Charles Fitzwalter, Joseph Greaves, David Groff, James M. Ganzer, Joshua Gilbert, Samuel Gottwalts, Washington Griffith, Jr., Ivin R. Hansell, Samuel Henshall, Milton H. Hauck, Isaac R. Hunsicker, Aaron Hendricks, Joseph Jones, David Krause, Henry Kinkener, Benjamin F. Kerper, Watson Kirkbride, Marcus Kipner, Charles Lewis, Malcolm Lindsay, J. Wood Lukens, Benton Maloney, John R. Major, William H. McCrea, Walter L. McClennan, Samuel L. McClennan, James Mc-

Micken, Daniel McClurey, George W. Neiman, Thomas O'Neil, James O'Neil, Irvin Poley, Walter E. Patton, John Potts, Jacob H. Richards, Sylvester N. Rich, Theodore F. Rodenbough, Levi Rush, Lewis Styer, William H. Stroud, Francis G. Stinson, Levi Shrauder, William H. Sheive, Daniel G. Sherman, William T. Shnell, Samuel C. Scheetz, Thomas B. Sutch, John Sande, Amos E. Styer, Samuel Thomas, William Thomas, John Thomas, Charles M. Tatem, Mark Thomson, William Vaughan, Theodore F. White, Abraham A. Yeakle.

COMPANY D.—Captains, Walter H. Cook (pro. to maj. Sept. 15, 1862); John C. Snyder (pro. from 1st lieutenant Sept. 16, 1862); first lieutenant, Henry Brown (pro. from private Sept. 16, 1862); second lieutenant, Henry G. Arnold; first sergeant, Charles McCally; sergeants, J. Evans Isett, Walter Scott, Benjamin F. Vancourt; corporals, Elias Flick, George Delp, John K. Balston, Benjamin F. Solly; musician, Howard Gordon.

Privates.—Ellwood Ambler, Jesse Ambler, Wilmer Atkinson, James M. Botton, John Dodey, Enos Buch, Charles Biswick, William H. Bodey, Lawrence A. E. Corson, John H. Dager, Peter Defenback, William Edler, Charles P. Harry, John H. Hope, Robert Iredell, Jr., Charles C. Isett, Howard M. Jenkins, Thomas A. Montgomery, Edward Murray, William Moore, John McDonald, Robert McDonald, William Eittenhouse, Samuel Roser, Isaac M. Templin, Eliah Thomas, Jonathan Thomas, Carroll S. Tyson (pro. to sergt.-maj. Sept. 20, 1862), Israel Wentz, John H. White, John C. Wieland, Arnold Williams, Wallace Williams, H. C. Zimmerman, John Zimmerman.

COMPANY G.—Captain, Daniel M. Yost (pro. to lieutenant-col. Sept. 15, 1862); first lieutenant, Jesse L. Geist; second lieutenant, Daniel K. Kepner; first sergeant, David S. Harpel; sergeants, John F. Subold, Samuel S. Bertolet, Aaron G. Krause, Adam Saylor; corporals, Benjamin H. Markley, Benjamin M. Yost, Valentine Hartensline, Daniel M. Stetler, Amos K. Kepner, Benjamin F. Harpel, Jacob G. Neiffer, Augustus Adams; musician, James Markley.

Privates.—Daniel Acker, Henry Bernhard, David Beary, Charles Beiser, Albert G. Bertolet, Ephraim A. P. Bertolet, Jacob Binder, Joshua H. Brendlinger, Franklin Brendlinger, John Bauman, Abraham B. Bertolet, John M. Decker, Abraham H. Dotterer, John H. Dotterer, Querine Eckenfels, Isaac L. Erb, Frederick S. Fagley, Peter Faust, Jr., Jacob Fryer, Nathaniel Feather, Milton Gilbert, Enos Gotshall, Henry S. Geist, Henry Groff, Jesse Hallman, John K. Hauck, George W. Hauck, Conrad Hauser, Thomas F. Hoffmaier, Daniel H. Heffner, David P. Herb, Joel Hartensline, William B. Hoffman, Levi D. Kalb, William K. Kepner, Jonas G. Krause, Aaron K. Kalb, John S. Kase, George Ladshaw, Charles Lachman, D. G. Leidheiser, David Levensgood, Augustus Mayberry, John V. Meckert, Sylvester Moser, Henry M. Moyer, Henry M. Miller, Jesse Nyce, Jesse Oxenford, Jeremiah Prutzman, Francis Rawn, Jonas F. Reinert, Albert H. Richards, George R. Ruchstuhl, Mahlon Ratz, Washington H. Smith, Levi Scheffey, William Saboki, Augustus Shaffer, Ephraim B. Scherrey, Henry Y. Schweinhart, George H. Shaner, Jonas K. Smith, Henry Stuffed, Henry Stetler, John Stetler, William Umsted, Henry W. Waand, Samuel Weiss, Josiah M. Verger, William Young, Philip Yahn, John Yahn, John M. Zoller.

COMPANY H.—Captain, Barclay Hall; first lieutenant, Edmund B. Nuss; second lieutenant, William W. Dalby; first sergeant, Edward S. Tomlinson; sergeants, Francis Vontheinan, William F. Donley, Edward Hoary, Peter F. Davis; corporals, Jesse Hall, James Davis, John S. Hipple, Bradford Lee, Conrad Burke, Charles J. Holloway, Francis H. Lube, Samuel Pugh; musician, John Murray.

Privates.—William Adams, John Bailey, Conrad Bungarten, Martin Bungarten, Edward Bailey, Cornelius Bradley, Daniel Collier, Morton Caffey, Roger Currey, Samuel Dunlap, Edward Downey, Booth Durnip, Richard Ewing, Samuel Elliott, Freeman Fleck, Daniel Ford, Matthias Glanzinger, George Hibbs, James Holland, Henry Hummel, Henry Jones, William Looney, Edward Mochler, Patrick Murphy, John Mahlon, Robert McCurdy, Andrew McFarland, William Pollock, Andrew Quinley, John Razor, William Ray, Henry Stemple, Charles Simpson, Davis Smith, Robert Smith, Benjamin Smith, David Stevens, Owen Scanlan, Jacob Ulrick, Hiram C. Wager, Levi Whiteman, Robert White, Thomas Wilfong, Joseph Wheeler, James Wood.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

Organized Sept. 17, 1862; discharged Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28, 1862.

FIELD AND STAFF.—Colonel, James Gilkyson; lieutenant-colonel, Charles S. Leader; major, Edward S. Shealer; adjutant, Franklin March;

quartermaster, John A. L. Tice; surgeon, Isaac Hughes; quartermaster-sergeant, Charles S. Atkinson.

COMPANY B.—Captain, Benjamin M. Boyer; first lieutenant, Charles Hunsicker; second lieutenant, William H. Snyder; first sergeant, William B. Matland; sergeants, Hiram Lysinger, Samuel Rodenbaugh, Edward P. Benter, Lewis H. Bowman; corporals, Adam H. Fetterolf, Julius Hood, Josiah Christman, George Emery, Charles Sutch, Jacob R. Hunsicker, James D. Ash, Franklin March (pro. to adjt. Sept. 17, 1862).

Privates.—James C. Allabaugh, Jacob S. Aaron, Richard Bate, John Butcher, Samuel Brooke, Isaiah Bradford, Isaac Barton, John Colehouser, Jacob R. Custer, Isaac Cooke, John Deem, Henry Edwards, Samuel Edwards, Thomas B. Fisher, Edward Fagan, William F. Force, William E. Fulmer, Lewis Garner, John Garber, James Gotwaltz, Jacob M. Hensell, Robert S. Hood, John Holland, John Hedgeson, David K. Humbert, John Hart, Elias C. Jones, Samuel Johnson, Jacob Kramer, Daniel C. Kepler, Henry W. Kratz, Henry Lehman, Preston Lewis, Laurence Larkins, Benjamin Lightfoot, Isaac C. Lysinger, Daniel Lysinger, Morris S. Longstreth, Henry C. Moser, Allen Martin, Edward Murray, Enos Major, Daniel Miller, James McGinty, John McCoy, Peel B. McCord, Jarret T. Preston, William W. Painter, Henry Quillman, George W. Rogers, Davis Ramage, Charles J. Royer, Joseph W. Royer, William R. Rittenhouse, Levi Rosenberger, Adam Rodebaugh, Samuel Rodebaugh, George Rodebaugh, George Seelah, John Shuttleworth, James Sloan, George W. Snyder, Peter H. Schaffer, Francis R. Shupe, Thomas Slutterer, Samuel Taylor, Reuben Taney, Samuel H. Treichler, Thomas White, Matthias P. Walker, Edward P. Zimmerman.

COMPANY G.—Captain, Harrison M. Lutz; first lieutenant, Henry C. Hughes; second lieutenant, Horatio Ogden; first sergeant, Charles S. Griffith; sergeants, Henry E. Newberry, James Hustler, William H. Shainline, Colbert Reiger; corporals, Isaac Ramsey, George W. Holstein, William H. Holstein, Charles D. Hess, Joseph Barrett, John Richards, David F. Skean, Frank Tomney.

Privates.—Henry Armstrong, John Broughton, Hugh Cassidy, Samuel Coats, Edward Delany, Jonas Eastwood, John Graham, Lewis Glenn, Charles R. Griffith, Frederick Goll, William H. Geiger, Joseph Harrison, Amos T. Holt, S. Hallman Hart, Hiram C. Hallman, John A. Keiger, James Keating, Robert Keller, Nathaniel Laver, Charles Lyle, Franklin Lyle, Henry Linley, William Millington, John A. Mitchell, John H. Mangle, William McCracken, Charles Pickup, Robert Patton, Joseph Russell, Walter B. Rambo, Morris Richardson, Christian F. Skean, Hiram Supplee, James Supplee, Benjamin Y. Shainline, Jonathan R. Supplee, Martin Stamp, Davis Sweeny, Elias Smith, Michael Sherry, William Swann, Jesse Updegrove, Squire Whitehead, Patrick Walters, Michael Wheeler.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

Organized Sept. 15, 1862; discharged Sept. 27, 1862.

FIELD AND STAFF.—Colonel, Robert Klotz; lieutenant-colonel, David Nagle; major, William H. Churchman; adjutant, Herman B. Graeff; quartermaster, Lewis W. Crawford; assistant surgeon, Daniel T. Batdorf; chaplain, Alfred A. Fisher; sergeant-major, D. Sylvester Stine; quartermaster-sergeant, William H. Bowyer; commissary sergeant, David H. McNair.

COMPANY E.—Captain, John H. Hobart; first lieutenant, George Rice; second lieutenant, Thomas C. Steele; first sergeant, William A. Dyer; sergeants, William S. Wells, Henry Potts, Jr., Franklin A. Yocum, Alexander Malsberger; corporals, William C. Beecher, Samuel R. Ellis, Charles Lessig, Miller D. Evans, George D. Meigs, Isaac Umstead, Daniel W. Davis, John Lord; musicians, George W. Morrow, Robert H. Hobart.

Privates.—Charles J. Adamson, Lyman Beecher, Robert Bice, Jerome B. Byar, Francis Bach, John S. Bachman, Mahlon R. Buchert, William J. Binder, Benjamin B. Brant, Harrison Bean, Horace A. Custer, John Corbitt, Marmaduke B. Casselberry, William Davis, Anthony Dunn, Samuel S. Daub, David D. Endy, Oliver Evans, Samuel Y. Eisenberger, Jonathan Fregh, Charles Frick, Henry F. Fogle, Jonas D. Fritch, Peter Good, Daniel F. Graham, Davis R. Hendricks, Nathaniel P. Hobart, Ephraim Hartranft, Josiah Huber, Luke Higgins, Nathaniel Harner, John W. Hollowbush, John Hause, John R. Hunsberger, John R. Irwin, Hiram C. Jones, William H. Johnston, Francis Jordan, Daniel H. Keim, James W. Keim, George T. Keim, Henry G. Kulp, Enos Keller, William H. Lachman, Michael Lessig, William H. Landis, Henry P. Leaf, Van Buren Missimer, Cornelius Mara, Cyrus W. O. Nyce, Lewis R. Neiman, Edmund E. Newlin,

Joseph Potts, Jr., Joseph McKean Potts, Ephraim Reifsnyder, Peter W. Reifsnyder, Peter S. Reifsnyder, Henry P. Rutter, William I. Rutter, Jerome Ruth, Peter Ruth, John D. Rothrock, Henry A. Richards, Mark H. Richards, Christopher Shaner, Enos H. Shaner, Englebert Shaner, Augustus W. Shick, Henry B. Smull, Henry K. Stout, Oliver A. Shelladay, William B. Stranford, John Wagner, Lewis Ward, Harrison R. M. Whitman, John Weldner, George Wanger, William L. Williamson, Samuel Y. Weaver, Henry Walt, Jr., Matthias G. Yergy, Jacob C. Yost.

INDEPENDENT CAVALRY COMPANIES.

Organized Sept. 18, 1862; discharged Sept. 28, 1862.

Captain, Samuel W. Comly; first lieutenant, Joseph Longstreth; second lieutenant, Austin L. Taggart; first sergeant, William R. Wister; sergeants, Charles C. Longstreth, Charles C. Walton, John S. Wise, Thomas Bitting; corporals, George G. McNeill, John Donat, George F. Robeson, Christian Stout, Alfred J. Snyder, Thomas Patton.

Privates.—Charles T. Aiman, Matthew Anson, William Bitting, William H. Boude, Benjamin E. Buzby, George W. Castner, Abraham H. Clayton, Enos Clayton, Hamilton Clayton, Charles Comley, Nathan Comley, Charles Culp, Jr., George W. Engleman, Isaac Fell, Manassah Fries, Andrew Gilling, Harrison Goodwin, Elwood Gourley, William T. Harvey, Daniel Jones, Evan Jones, George M. Jones, Francis A. Katz, Elwood Kirk, Joseph Kirkner, Andrew Lightcap, Jacob F. Lukens, Elwood Paul, Enoch T. Parvin, Hiram Potts, Elias H. Potts, James Quirk, Philip S. Reed, Peter Rittenhouse, Ezra S. Shermer, Edward S. Stahlnecker, Jacob Stahlnecker, Charles Stout, Jonathan Thomas, William Tobid, Jr., Joseph E. Van Meter, David Wood, Frank Yerkes.

Organized Sept. 13, 1862; discharged Sept. 27, 1862.

Captain, Daniel H. Mulvany; first lieutenant, J. Kurtz Zook; second lieutenant, A. Jackson Anderson; first sergeant, Frederick K. Haws, sergeants, E. Channing Potts, John S. Shearer, George Peckin, A. Brower Longaker; corporals, Thomas Humphreys, Solomon Gilbert, Archibald D. Thompson, Benjamin Custer, William W. Davis.

Privates.—Lewis K. Beerer, John Coats, Josiah Culp, Frank R. Deeds, Lewis H. Davis, Hugh Dehaven, Philip Daniels, John Grant, George Garrett, John Graham, Jacob Gaus, Leonard Hendricks, Nathan R.

¹The following correspondence between Captain Daniel H. Mulvany and Governor Curtin recalls the period of anxiety and apprehension felt throughout Eastern Pennsylvania in the summer of 1863. It also shows the promptness with which the patriotic citizens of Montgomery County responded to the call of the executive in an emergency that was rife with peril to the commonwealth:

"HARRISBURG, June 15. 1863.

"Received June 15, 1863, 10 o'clock, 30 minutes A.M.

"To D. Mulvany, Esq.—Lee is moving in force on Pennsylvania. He has defeated our forces at Winchester and Martinsburg, and part of his army is now at Hagerstown. The President has called on Pennsylvania for fifty thousand volunteers to check the Rebel movement, the men so raised to serve for six months if not sooner discharged, to be clothed and paid by the United States, and to be accredited on the draft. Unless our people respond promptly a large part of the State will be laid waste by the Rebel invasion.

(Signature),

"A. G. CURTIN,

"Gov. State Pennsylvania."

Also the following letter:

"NORRISTOWN, Sept. 16, 1862.

"His Excellency, A. G. Curtin, Gov. of Penna.—SIR: I have the honor to report the troop of cavalry raised in this borough and vicinity as in readiness to march. We propose to mount our horses for Harrisburg on Thursday morning next. Please have the goodness to let me know by telegraph whether we may go at that time. Very respectfully your obedient servant.

"D. H. MULVANY,

"Captain Norristown Troop.

"P. S.—Fifty-four members have positively agreed to march on Thursday, and some others would go to Harrisburg to join us in a few days."

The above is appended to a paper drawn up in the following terms:

"We, the undersigned citizens of Norristown and its vicinity, between 18 and 55 years of age, do hereby agree to form ourselves into a troop of cavalry, for such military service as the defense of our native State may in the present emergency require. The members will meet to organize at the office of D. H. Mulvany on Saturday next, at 7.30 o'clock P.M."

Hughes, Lewis Hagey, Alexander Hanna, Samuel F. Jarrett, David S. Kulp, George Keys, George Longaker, William B. Logan, John Leedon, Edwin Moore, David McClure, Davis Rondebush, John Rigley, Charles Razor, William Stillwagon, David M. Stacker, John S. Temple, Spencer Thompson, William N. Walker, John A. Woodhus.

Mustered in June 17, 1863; discharged July 30, 1863.

Captain, Samuel W. Comly, first lieutenant, Joseph C. Longstreth; second lieutenant, Austin L. Taggart; first sergeant, William B. Wieter; quartermaster-sergeant, Thomas Bitting; sergeants, Enos Clayton, William G. Bosler, Joseph Kirkner, Jr., John S. Wise, Harry B. Brown; corporals, Charles Conley, Charles Stout, Ellwood Gourley, Benjamin R. Meyers, Jacob H. Michener, George W. Bush, George B. Rayner, David S. Grafty.

Privates.—Josiah Ambler, Wilmer Atkinson, Dager Bush, Marshall E. Battin, Jacob Y. Bates, John E. Bartholomew, Andrew N. Brice, Michael Bushey, Charles A. Brinton, Charles Culp, John Cross, Thomas M. Clayton, Edwin Claxton, Henry Cook, Walter H. Cook, William Cahill, John J. Dager, Robert P. Dager, Franklin Dewees, Henry C. Deckart, Joshua L. Fields, John E. Faurice, Charles E. Faurice, Harrison C. Green, William B. Hart, Nathan E. Hughes, Samuel H. Hough, John Jacobs, William Jones, Howard H. Jenkins, Ellwood Kirk, Abraham S. Kulp, Rader K. Kraft, Morris P. Kirk, Henry Z. Kibler, Hicks Lukens, Charles Longstreth, Samuel D. Moser, Patrick Murray, Richard Moore, William R. Myers, Patrick McGillen, George K. McMiller, Charles Newman, John S. Perry, Charles W. Patterson, Elias H. Potts, Clayton Phippe, Henry Reita-bargh, Jesse Roberts, Jr., William F. Sadler, George W. Stackhouse, Walter Scott, Joseph Stahl-necker, John W. Taylor, Carroll S. Tyson, Stephen Walton, Mahlon S. Walton, Lewis S. Whitcomb, William Weimar, Joseph J. Yocum, John Yerkes.

INDEPENDENT CAVALRY BATTALION.

Mustered in July 2-10, 1863; discharged Aug. 21, 1863.

COMPANY B.—**Captain,** Frederick B. Haws; first lieutenant, George R. Pechin; second lieutenant, George P. Yocum; first sergeant, Harry O. Johnson; sergeants, George Pechin, Jr., Samuel F. Jarrett, David Schrack, John F. Anderson; corporals, Thomas W. Humphreys, Joseph H. Barrett, Archibald D. Thompson, John M.

¹ The following extract from a letter written by an emergency soldier of the summer of 1863 will call to mind the circumstances which at that period were deemed of unusual interest to the people of Montgomery County:

"At the time General Lee with his rebel hordes crossed the Potomac and was about to invade the soil of Pennsylvania the people of the Schuylkill Valley became very much alarmed. It was difficult to realize the fact that after the State had given over two hundred thousand of her brave young men to the public service that she should be the subject of an incursion, and her great harvest-fields devastated and whole regions laid waste. The farmers and business men of Montgomery County felt the emergency to be serious, and that more soldiers were necessary in order to resist the tide of invasion, and if possible to overwhelm Lee; we therefore, in a very few days, raised a company, known as the Norris Cavalry, and selected for our captain Frederick Haws, of Norriton township. The farmer had the hay about half made and the grain was nearly ready to harvest; but we thought better, if needs be, to lose our crops and march to the assistance of the brave men in the field. The sacrifice was felt to be very great, and the animating feeling of all was to do what we could for the country. On the 2d of July, 1863, a warm sultry morning, we left our homes and farms and assembled at Norritown, where we received our horses and equipments. At 10 o'clock A.M. we formed company and started for the seat of war. We marched over the Ridge pike, passing through village after village, and receiving the plaudits of men, women and children, all of whom seemed to feel the stern necessities of the time; we reached Pottstown, and there remained overnight, and were hospitably entertained by the good citizens of that place; many of the men felt jolted and sore, and keenly appreciated a short night's rest. By seven o'clock on the morning of the 3d we were on the march for Reading, reaching that place in good time; horses were groomed and the men turned in for a good night's sleep. On the morning of July 4th we were mustered into the State service for three months, unless sooner discharged; we then went into camp, and suffered all the discomforts of a rainy afternoon and night. The joyful news of the defeat of Lee came along in good time to rejoice our hearts, and in common with all, we felt a sense of relief and a desire to be where we could help to 'push things.' On the 5th we had our horses appraised and

Stacker, Alexander Gotwalt, Peter Crouse, Charles P. Egbert, William H. Stillwagon; musicians, Hophin V. Johnson, John Q. Hunsicker.

Privates.—James Q. Atkinson, George W. Berry, William M. Bainbridge, Jacob Buckwalter, John Coats, Charles A. Cox, Benjamin Custer, Edwin Conrad, A. W. Cooper, William B. Cox, John Deal, L. Y. Eisenberry, Samuel Edwards, Hiram M. Fuimer, John Fulmer, Jr., Seth Fulmer, Edward Freas, Edward Gorgas, Theodore Gillingier, George L. Garrigues, Leonard Hendricks, George Hagy, Jesse Hutz, Irvin Hansell, Charles Hansell, Charles L. Haws, Charles C. Johnson, Augustus Hubn, Stephen T. Kirk, George W. Kibblehouse, Abraham B. Moyer, Edwin Moore, Hugh Mason, John C. Morgan, William H. Meigs, George W. Mancill, Henry Mavaugh, Josiah Note, William B. Nungesser, Enoch H. Parvin, E. Channing Potts, Cornelius Rhoads, Andrew S. Rahn, Atkinson H. Bitch, Reuben Y. Ramsey, Louis Styer, Charles Smith, Jacob Shaffer, Morton C. Streep, Albert F. Shaw, John Spencer, Harry Sturgis, Thomas M. Snyder, Isaac M. Templin, Isaac W. Weirman, James C. Ward, John Wildsmith, Elwood M. Worrell, Nathan S. Woolf, James Wells.

The following company was recruited from Montgomery County, though it served in the First New Jersey Cavalry:

COMPANY A, FIRST NEW JERSEY CAVALRY.—Theodore Michenor, private, sergeant and second lieutenant; Joshua P. Kirk, corporal and sergeant; Samuel Waalon, private and sergeant; Algernon Waalon, sergeant; John P. Marple, corporal and sergeant; Cephas Ross, private, corporal and sergeant; Edwin Twining, sergeant; G. R. Roberts, corporal and sergeant; William M. Shaw, private and sergeant; William Hollowell, corporal and sergeant; Harrison Megargee, private, corporal and sergeant; James D. Walton, private, corporal and sergeant; John D. Williams, private, corporal and sergeant; Ephraim M. Croisdale, private and sergeant; John C. Hobensack, sergeant; Isaac Jannett, private, corporal and sergeant; Theodore Johnson, corporal; Charles E. Wilson, private and sergeant; John F. Buck, private and sergeant; Thomas J. Hel-lings, private and corporal; David J. Walton, corporal and sergeant; Washington M. Rainer, private and corporal; Theodore Radcliff, private and sergeant; Lawrence Rush, private and bugler; Charles J. Shelmore, private and corporal; Charles B. Perkinpine, corporal; Edmund Scott, corporal and sergeant; Charles Myers, blacksmith.

Privates.—John Barker, James Bloomer, Joshua Boyles, Henry Cash, Charles R. Coffman, John Black, James Conn, Elias P. Hall, John H. Craven, Thomas M. Croisdale, Rush Griffith, Henry Hagerman, Harrison Johnson, Jonathan Johnson, Elwood Knowles, Joseph

then took cars and proceeded to Harrisburg. The rain continued, and the conditions under which we marched to a piece of woodland beyond the town and went into camp were such as to induce 'camp growls' from the most patriotic. 'Camp Couch,' however, was established and Norris Cavalry pitched their tents, fed their horses, cooked their coffee, made their beds, began to realize what 'soldiering' really meant, 'turned in' for the night, dreamed of soft beds, new-made hay, and orange harvest-field and not the girls, but the kindly housewives we left behind us. We woke to the sound of neighing horses and the general racket of rain-soaked camp guards. At this camp we received our uniforms. As usual, they fit to a fault, and many of us, upon getting inside of them, felt almost as blue as we looked. The novelty of our woodland camp was wearing away and the situation was growing monotonous, when, on the 11th, we received orders to march. Our first duty was to take one hundred government horses to Chambersburg; this we did, and turned them over to officers there in command, and then moved on to Greencastle, where we encamped for the night. Next day we marched to a place called Clear Springs, in Washington County, Maryland, and encamped within about one and a half miles of the Potomac River. We were now in General Kelly's department, Camp Stahl. Here we were employed for some time in doing out-post and picket duty on the Potomac River. Lee having retired into Virginia, the danger to the State being over and our affairs at home pressing most of the men in the command, we returned to Harrisburg. On August 21st we were mustered out, and on the following day returned to our homes. Our experience was rife with incident, and although we were not engaged with the enemy, our presence on the line of operations was a guarantee of our willingness to do what the exigencies of the public service and those in charge of it might require of us at their hands.

"S. F. J."

Levis, William C. Lower, Alexander McAfee, Thomas Nice, Henry V. Slug, William Sterling, William Taggart, Alfred Walton, William Webb, Albert D. Young, Charles B. Chandler, William Montgomery, John Pease, William Tranger, Harvey Tomlinson, James M. Williams.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

Colonel William W. Jennings, commanding.

Mustered in June 19-22, 1863; discharged July 30, 1863.

COMPANY F.—Captain, George Rice; first lieutenant, Henry Potts, Jr.; second lieutenant, Mark H. Richards; first sergeant, William A. Dyer; sergeants, George Schetz, William S. Lessig, William G. Meigs, Englebert Lessig; corporals, Mahlon V. Smith, John S. Loyd, Miller D. Evans, John Corbert, Henry Richards, John Guest, D. W. Davis, Charles W. Macdonald.

Privates.—John Auchey, Jerome Byer, William P. Buckley, Christian G. Blair, Edwin R. Bechtel, Nathaniel Bickel, William J. Binder, John R. Caswell, Horace A. Custer, Mahlon Collar, Hiram Collar, Samuel S. Daub, Abram Derolf, Robert Ennis, Daniel E. Ellis, Jonas D. Fritch, John H. Fryer, Thomas W. Feger, Jonathan Fray, Benjamin Frock, Charles Frick, John B. Ford, John Fry, Michael Fryer, Daniel Graham, Henry C. Hitner, Samuel Hetzell, Jefferson F. Huber, Joseph L. Hays, Jr., Levi Herring, Paul Herring, Isaac Herring, John W. Hollowbush, Jonathan Hummel, Henry Huber, Henry J. Hobart, Nathaniel P. Hobart, Jr., Josiah Huber, Howard Jacobs, Cyrus Kramer, Henry Kemerling, George B. Lessig, George Liggett, David B. Landis, William Lachman, Michael Lessig, George Moyer, George Meigs, Van Buren Missimer, Merit Missimer, George Morrow, Patterson Marshall, Theodore McKane, Cyrus Nice, Henry A. Prutzman, Samuel W. Pennypacker, Henry G. Rahn, John Rhodes, Richard Renshaw, Joseph G. Renard, Benjamin S. Rowe, Thomas Reddy, Calvin B. Sponsler, Edwin F. Smith, George W. Shanner, Robert F. Small, Israel Spancack, Ephraim Schroppe, George Steele, Augustine W. Shick, William J. Thomas, Werner Thomas, Joseph K. Welles, William W. Wynn, Frank Wagoner.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA (EMERGENCY MEN.)

Mustered in June 3, 1863; discharged Aug. 24, 1863.

FIELD AND STAFF.—Colonel, Charles Albright; lieutenant-colonel, Edward Schall; major, Robert E. Taylor; adjutant, Abraham S. Schropp; quartermaster, Edmund Doster; surgeon, Lewis C. Cummins; assistant surgeon, Eugene M. Smyser; sergeant-major, Oliver Brenhiser; commissary sergeant, Frederick Lauderburn; quartermaster-sergeant, Jacob R. Wirt; hospital steward, David R. Beaver.

COMPANY B.—Captain, Benjamin F. Bean; first lieutenant, John B. Roberts; second lieutenant, Aaron Weikel; first sergeant, Henry Longstreth; sergeants, William Heebner, John Jarrett, William G. Harley, William H. Gristock; corporals, Cadwalader H. Brook, Joseph A. Henry, John P. Cox, Vosburgh N. Shaffer, William W. Wisler, Edwin L. Neiman, Joseph D. Watson, Charles C. Waltz.

Privates.—Shimeon Buzzard, Jr., George W. Bean, John H. Buckwalter, Charles Riger, Thomas Bivan, Lewis W. Bean, Adam Barrett, Abram Brower, Jr., John W. Bennett, Elliott Case, Warren Crater, John Crater, Jonas H. Crater, Henry Cook, Thompson Davis, John B. Deeds, James N. Davidson, John Francis, John H. W. Francis, William Gundy, Charles F. Grover, Thomas D. Grover, Elhannon H. Gotwaltz, John High, Henry Higley, Isaac Hallman, George W. Harpst, Benjamin Hoopes, Daniel G. Hendricks, Peter V. Hoy, Harris Harrington, George W. Jacobs, Thomas D. Jones, Arnold Hirkner, William G. Kungle, Charles Lukens, Charles A. Murray, Charles Markle, Anthony Mosteller, William A. Miller, Joseph L. Meigs, James S. Moses, Owen McCabe, Thomas W. Pennypacker, Thomas Peart, Leopold Polzol, David Reese, Sylvester Rapp, Joseph Roester, Thomas Rossiter, Jr., Thomas J. Rapp, Joseph P. Robinson, Mathew H. Roberts, Wallace A. Rambo, Samuel Ruth, Henry Ruth, Matthew Ross, Jacob Ross, John S. Rahn, Frank Rhoads, Jesse Roshong, Samuel Sower, Edwin F. Siter, Henry Snyder, Matthias P. Showalter, David B. Stout, William R. Smith, Abram W. Snyder, Isaac Sahler, John Smith, George Smith, Isaac Schwenk, John Spare, Samuel Star, Aaron H. Snyder, Joseph H. Tyson, David Truckess, Jr., Uriah C. Ullman, John R. Umstead, George L. Whitworth, Samuel S. Wait, neight, Henry Wissmer, John H. Weikel, John Young, Joseph Zimmerman.

COMPANY C.—Captain, Henry H. Fetterolf; first lieutenant, William H. Snyder; second lieutenant, Emanuel Longacre; first sergeant, Henry H. Hunsicker; sergeants, Henry H. Fretz, William Bean, Canning F. Peixoto, Morris R. Hunsicker; corporals, Abner S. Johnson, Wil-

liam Hallman, George Bergdol, Matthias T. Williams, William Studer, Jacob Garber, David Spare, Hezekiah B. Rahn; musicians, David F. Wack, Jerome Fox.

Privates.—Henry Arehart, Charles Barthe, John Bear, William Bergey, George Davis, Job Davis, Harrison Detwiler, Frank Essig, Samuel Fenstermacher, Adam H. Fetterolf, Orlando Fisher, Henry Fitzgerald, John M. Fox, Jonas Fox, John Frankenberger, Jesse Freas, John F. Gristock, David Gros, Jacob Hellman, John Heistand, Henry W. Howe, Horace W. Hunsicker, Isaac R. Hunsicker, Abner W. Johnson, Isaac Kriebel, Abram N. Kerper, Benjamin Kulp, Isaac Kook, Benjamin C. Kratz, William Keeler, John Landes, Daniel G. Landes, Morris Longstreth, William Mattia, Charles W. March, Ephraim Mills, Henry Prizer, John F. Patterson, John Rowe, William Reiff, John Richard, Abel Rahn, Thomas Ready, John Springer, Frank Showalter, Matthias Shaffer, Emanuel Shaffer, John Shaffer, John Shotts, William F. Swartley, John Stern, Frederick Shannon, Samuel H. Treichler, John Willaner, Isaac Walt, William Worrall, Henry Wesler, Jacob Zollers, Valentine Zollers.

COMPANY E.—Captains, Robert E. Taylor (pro. to major July 3, 1863), Florence Sullivan; first lieutenant, Enoch A. Banks; second lieutenant, George M. Coler; first sergeant, Daniel H. Stein; sergeants, Samuel Jamison, Valentine S. Schrack, Thomas J. Reiff, John A. Slemmer; corporals, Benny Figel, Charles Hoffman, George T. Carpenter, Franklin Moloney, Samuel Walker, Samuel Scheetz, George Neiman, Washington J. Griffith; musicians, Franklin Dubois, Clayton Weber.

Privates.—William Adle, Adam Ashenfelter, Jacob Alker, Charles R. Atkins, Elijah K. Bruner, Charles Bossert, William Body, Henry Belcher, Isaac Bolton, Josiah Bolton, Lewis K. Berer, Henry Baker, Lewis H. Bowman, Barnett W. Beaver, Richard Bate, James Bickel, James Baton, George D. Bolton, Benjamin E. Chain, William P. Cuthbertson, Josiah Christman, Jerome W. Cowden, Lewis H. Davis, William Davis, Henry A. Derr, Franklin Daddy, Henry Eschbach, Daniel S. Fillman, Charles E. Freas, David W. Freas, Amandes Garges, James M. Ganser, Christian Ganser, Samuel Henshell, J. Henry Hoover, Alexander Hoover, Henry C. Hill, David Heebner, George Harmatt, William Hallowell, Charles C. Isett, J. Evans Isett, Robert Iredell, Jr., Benjamin F. Kerper, William H. Lewis, George W. Lewis, Jacob G. Landis, Malcolm Linzey, Samuel Lightcap, Richard Markley, James Moyer, Theodore Munshower, Joseph B. Moyer, John Macombs, Preston D. Miles, Joseph G. McConnell, Samuel McCarter, Charles Orner, Thomas O'Neill, John Paulus, Thomas Petherick, Thomas Phillips, Theodore Rutty, Jacob H. Richards, John Rich, Isaac N. Roberts, John Shingluff, Charles H. Stinson, Francis G. Stinson, William W. Shieve, Christian Stahl, Mark Thompson, Samuel Thomas, Samuel Taylor, Ed. Taylor, Leonard M. Thomas, Chas. Wright, Wm. G. Wright, Abraham A. Yeakle.

COMPANY H.—Captains, Edward Schall (pro. to lieutenant-colonel July 3, 1863), John Deem; first lieutenant, Samuel B. Painter; second lieutenant, James H. Buck; first sergeant, Nathan McCall; sergeants, William T. Roberts, John Bond, David Markley, Allen Martin; corporals, Ivan Famous, Joshua Hollowell, Albin Bailey, Charles McGlathery, Charles Finley, John Guyder, David M. Finley, Jesse Keeler; musicians, Addison Cornog, Harmon Jordan.

Privates.—Israel Aker, William Allen, Edward Batchelder, Francis Baker, Charles Bard, William Bolton, Augustus Bell, Franklin Beaver, William Bale, John Boas, Alexander Calhoun, William Chantry, Jesse Conaway, Thomas Chillington, John L. Dotts, John Dimpsy, Philip Eisenberry, William Edler, Ashur Earp, William Fulmer, James Fury, James Gotwala, John W. Geiger, George W. Geyer, Edward Garner, James Hoff, John Hill, Alfred Helfenstein, Charles Hasting, Joseph P. Harper, Jacob Hasting, Wilson James, Daniel Jones, Thomas Jones, John Kane, Benjamin Keyser, Charles Lukens, Charles Lougherty, Joseph Linker, Charles Moore, Richard M. Mills, George McNickle, Frederick Nungesser, Thomas Norman, Joseph Nungesser, John O'Daniel, Edward Priest, William Rhoads, Peter C. Riggs, Charles Ramsey, John Rinby, James Rookstool, Joseph Roberts, William S. Ramsey, Jacob Robbins, Alfred Selah, Josiah Selah, William Selah, George Somers, Alexander Schall, Alfred Shetleworth, Francis Smedley, Franklin Smith, Franklin Teaney, George W. Taylor, James Uebele, William Vanfossen, Frederick Warner, Charles Wisner, Thomas G. Wright, John White, Randolph Williamson, John Y. Young, Albert R. Young, Jacob Zimmerman.

COMPANY I.—Captain, Henry M. Lutz; first lieutenant, Henry C. Hughes; second lieutenant, Henry E. Newberry; first sergeant, Colbert Keiger; sergeants, John A. Keiger, William Swann, Stanley L. Ogden, Lewis Glenn; corporals, John H. Mangle, John Richards,

David F. Skeen, Amos T. Holt, John Leedom, Ivans Rambo, Thomas Rodgers, Martin Stamp; musician, Samuel Coats.

Privates.—David Ashenfelter, Charles J. Adamson, John Barnes, Samuel G. Beckwith, Glendore Bare, John B. Buzby, William Cutler, Samuel P. Connor, Miles Doyle, Charles B. Evans, Frank Eastburn, John Eynon, James Eynon, Emanuel Force, Nathan Fornwalt, John Graham, John Gordon, William H. H. Glenn, Jacob Gelger, Lemuel G. Harris, Isaiah Hampton, John Hertzog, Frederick W. Horn, Robert Irwin, Henry P. Keiger, Robert Keller, Samuel Morris, Joseph Millington, William Mullington, John A. Mitchell, Robert Patton, John Patton, Charles Pickup, Hiram Rambo, Walter B. Rambo, Thomas Rafferty, John Rogan, Thomas F. Robinson, Morris Richardson, James S. Supplee, Adam R. Supplee, George W. Smith, Benjamin Y. Shainline, Davis Sweeny, John Smith, Cleaver R. Supplee, Christian F. Skeen, George W. Supplee, William Templeton, Jesse Updegrave, George White, David White, George Wagner, William Young.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA (EMERGENCY MEN).

Colonel Edward R. Mayer, commanding.

Mustered in July 1, 1863; discharged Aug. 3-4, 1863.

COMPANY B.—Captain, John McCasey; first lieutenant, William O'Neill; second lieutenant, Michael W. Hurley; first sergeant, Michael Regan; sergeants, Patrick Caveny, Anthony Haneham, James Lynch, Edward Blewitt; corporals, Martin Collins, Francis Beamish, Patrick Ratchford, Michael Cassidy, James Corbett, Thomas McGee, Patrick Mitchell, Patrick Houston; musicians, Edward Howells, Jonathan Costlette.

Privates.—James Bamerick, Andrew Burk, Thomas R. Barrett, Thomas Barrett, James Burns, Samuel Bryant, John W. Collins, William Cramer, George Cooper, John Churchill, William D. Coupls, Wm. Daniels, Thomas Farrell, George Finnell, James Farley, James Flynn, John Gleason, William Gaughin, John Gordon, William Gallagher, James Griffith, Michael Hurley, John Howell, Thomas Jones, David James, Patrick Kearney, Christopher Keenan, Charles Knapp, John Kline, Thomas Lang, John Larnard, Thomas Leonard, Warren L. Long, Michael Lee, Theodore Larnard, Peter Larkin, Patrick Murphy, James Mullaney, Charles Mathews, John Martyn, Simon Miller, Austin Malco, William Mathews, Charles McFarland, John McLane, Patrick McAndrew, Charles McLaughlin, Michael McCasey, Michael J. Nihill, George Nicholas, John O'Neill, James O'Neill, David Potts, John Ratchford, Patrick Riley, Michael Riley, William Sullivan, John Scott, Charles Somers, Stephen D. Soule (pro. to adjutant July 3, 1863), John Tierney, Tunis J. Thomas, Michael Tighe, William Wright, Eli Williams, Frank W. Watson (pro. to sergeant-major July 5, 1863).

COMPANY H.—Captain, B. Markley Boyer; first lieutenant, Charles Hunsicker; second lieutenant, John Henan; first sergeant, Charles G. Freed; sergeants, Edward P. Bonter, John Collins, David Longhery, Henry B. Dickinson; corporals, Patrick Diamond, Frank Maloy, Andrew Rhoads, John Shade, Daniel Stout, Joseph Doud, Patrick McDermott, Charles Hallman; musicians, Lewis Rapine, Henry S. Miller.

Privates.—Williams Ansley, Michael Bradley, Charles Bradley, James Bradley, Charles Baker, Edward Baker, George W. Boas, Joseph Bradley, John Cullen, Michael Cavanaugh, Owen Cahill, Edward Dugan, Timothy Furlong, Lewis Flume, Charles H. Garber, John Hagan, William Hullinger, John Hullinger, John Holland, John Lawler, Abraham B. Longaker, Franklin March, Simon Mathews, John Mitten, Henry McGlade, David McAfee, Dennis McKibben, Bernard McNickels, Edward McMunn, Thomas McKibben, Thomas McEwen, John Nungesser, Sr., Felix O'Neill, Phillip Powers, Robert Patton, James Rodman, Daniel Reilly, Thomas Rotch, Michael Sherry, Charles Selah, Jacob Stiner, Edward Stout, Joseph Sackett, Luke Shiners, Hamilton Torrey, John Thomas, Frank Tornney, John Welsh, Charles Young.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

Mustered in July 6, 1863; discharged Aug. 13, 1863.

FIELD AND STAFF.—Colonel, William W. Stott; lieutenant-colonel, George W. Arnold; major, Henry W. Petriken; adjutant, George E. Newlin; quartermaster, Edmund G. Harrison; surgeon, Joseph W. Houston; assistant surgeons, William T. Potts, John Ward; chaplain, William M. Scott; sergeant-major, Don Juan Wallings; quartermaster-sergeant, David A. Chandler; commissary-sergeants, Joseph L. Topham, James H. Naylor; hospital steward, Charles Cloud.

COMPANY F.—Captain, Charles A. Ulrich; first lieutenant, Edmund B. Nuss; second lieutenant, William W. Dalbey; first sergeant, William S. Evans; sergeants, John P. Armitage, John C. Donohoe, Reese Pass, James W. Harrison; corporals, Conrad Burke, Thomas Robinson, John S. Pipple, Isaac W. Coulston, John Flanigan, John F. Jones, Samuel Binns, Edmund Davis; musician, Abraham Harrison.

Privates.—William Adams, George Brown, John Binns, James Binns, James Begbie, Edward Bailey, William Carter, Joseph Colan, Booth Duanop, Peter F. Davis, Charles Dorsey, Samuel Elliott, John D. Earl, Jacob Fisher, David Francia, Mathias Glenzinger, William Hopkins, William Hardstaf, William Harrison, Henry J. Harrold, Henry Hummell, Robert Hannev, Henry Jones, Nathan Jones, James Kenworthy, Andrew Knox, William Luney, Thomas F. Murry, John Murry, Robert McCurdy, John M. McMullen, John McFeaters, William Nuss, William Pollock, Hiram Parvin, Thomas Pass, William Reed, James Robinson, Alfred Robinson, Andrew E. Rodgers, George M. Rodgers, William Reeves, Robert Reeves, John Rayzor, Benjamin Smith, Robert Shoar, Robert Smith, William T. Steele, John Stevenson, Joseph Shaw, Henry Stemple, Samuel Townsend, Henry Townsend, Benjamin Vaughn, Robert White, John Woodward, Michael Walt.

COMPANY I.—Captains, George W. Arnold (pro. to lieutenant-colonel July 6, 1863), Joseph L. Allabough; first lieutenant, John C. Snyder; second lieutenant, Allen M. Boorse; first sergeant, Charles McCauley; sergeants, George Y. Hansel, Thomas G. Arnold, Charles W. Evans, E. R. W. Sickie; corporals, George B. Reusa, Griffith W. Jones, William H. Martin, Lewis J. Ambler, Thomas Cary, Isaac Nyce, Daniel S. Young, Samuel Swartley; musicians, Edward Malone, Howard Gordon.

Privates.—Edward H. Ambler, Henry G. Arnold, John A. Arnold, Moses Auge, Edward H. Anderson, Abner S. Boorse, Peter Borse, Joseph Brian, William Butterworth, William Coe, Henry H. Derstine, John H. Dager, Charles Dotterer, Hiram C. Dutterer, Israel Eaton, Richard Eaton, William H. Eastwood, David Eisenberry, Jesse Frederick, Joseph Gilbert, Jacob M. Godshalk, John Hughes, Joseph Harrop, Joseph Kriebel, David Krause, Charles M. Kulp, John M. Kulp, Charles W. Kirk, Jefferson Kepler, Henry Kinkinger, Isaac Landis, William Landsdale, Lewis Lambert, Daniel Lloyd, Isaac Mayberry, Lewis Murr, Peter Myers, George W. Moore, Hugh McClellan, John McGlinchy, George A. Newbold, William Nottingheim, Henry Nungesser, Marshall Pugh, Andrew T. Roberts, Jacob Stahley, David Simons, Abijah Stephens, Joseph L. Scott, William M. Scott (pro. to chaplain July 10, 1863), Joseph Stong, John Schlegel, Thomas Tippin, Morgan R. Wills, Charles West, Josiah Wentz, Benedict D. Wood, George Werkiser, William H. Yetter, John Yetter.

One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Regiment (hundred days' men).—This regiment was recruited at Philadelphia and in neighboring counties by the assistance of the Coal Exchange Association of that city, to serve for a period of one hundred days, and was known as the Third Coal Exchange Regiment. It was organized at Camp Cadwalader on the 22d of July, 1864, with the following field officers: John R. Haslett, colonel; Charles D. Kenworthy, lieutenant-colonel; John Woodcock, major. Colonel Haslett had served as captain in the Sixty-sixth and subsequently in the Seventy-third, of which he had been for several months the acting major; Lieutenant-Colonel Kenworthy had served on the Peninsula, in the Third United States Infantry, where he was severely wounded; and Major Woodcock had just been mustered out of a nine months' regiment. A large proportion of officers and men were well-schooled soldiers. Soon after its organization it proceeded to Camp Bradford, at Mankin's Woods, near Baltimore, where it remained for two weeks. At the end of that time, and when well drilled and in full expectation of being led to the front, it was ordered to Rock Island, Ill.,

and upon its arrival there was charged with guarding a camp for prisoners of war. The guard provided was insufficient for the duty required, and the service bore heavily upon this regiment. At the close of its term it returned to Philadelphia, where, on the 11th of November, 1864, it was mustered out.

COMPANY F.

Harry H. Shantz, capt., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 E. M. Washburne, 1st lieut., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Fr'k W. Carpenter, 2d lieut., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 George Schetz, 1st sergt., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 William Meigs, sergt., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Owen Jones, sergt., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Albert Gulden, sergt., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Samuel Yerkes, sergt., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 John H. Hobert, corp., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Mahlon V. Smith, corp., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Maurice M. Kaighn, corp., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 William Lessig, corp., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Moses Wadsworth, corp., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Albert W. Shick, corp., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 William J. Binder, corp., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Ezra F. Clark, corp., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.

Privates.

Charles R. Aiken, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 John Bickel, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Lewis Brombach, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Bernard Burns, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Zedekiah Bachman, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 David Burns, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Theodore Birch, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Titus Burst, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Horace A. Custer, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Edw. G. Carpenter, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 William H. Croft, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Silas Crispin, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 John Crawford, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 John Chadwick, must. in July 18, 1864.
 John Dengans, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Lewis L. Detweiler, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 John Deifendicer, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 John Dikens, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.

John Days, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Henry Eckbert, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Montgomery Erp, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 John C. Ferris, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Sylvester G. Fritz, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 George W. Forman, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Samuel Faust, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Jacob Faber, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Albert H. Good, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 George Gross, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Albert Hazzard, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 John Hollabush, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 John S. High, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 George H. Harley, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Jacob Hanf, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 William Harper, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Chas. T. Hollowell, must. in July 18, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 186th Regt. P. V., Sept. 8, 1864.
 Isaac S. Harley, must. in July 18, 1864; died at Rock Island, Ill., Oct. 2, 1864.
 William Johnson, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Henry Johnson, must. in July 18, 1864.
 Newton S. Kinzer, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Chauncey Mitchell, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Merritt M. Missimer, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 John Moser, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Frederick McVaugh, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 James A. McCall, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Thomas Ott, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Peter D. Pertches, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Allen Pennypacker, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 John F. Patterson, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 William Phippe, must. in July 18, 1864; disch. by S. O. July 25, 1864.
 Joseph Peterson, must. in July 18, 1864; trans. Sept. 8, 1864, organization unknown.
 William Raybold, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Peter Robb, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 B. Frank Shantz, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Harvey Skein, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Frank H. Smith, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 David P. Seipel, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 W. Steer, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Frederick Speck, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.

Alexander Taylor, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Charles Torrence, must. in July 18, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 186th Regt. P. V., Sept. 8, 1864.
 Charles M. Thomas, must. in July 18, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 186th Regt. P. V., Sept. 8, 1864.
 Thomas Weller, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Milton S. Weand, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 William Winter, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 George R. Weiley, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Joseph K Wells, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 John Yard, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Thomas H. B. Zulick, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Addison Zeigler, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.

COMPANY G.

John C. Snyder, capt., must. in July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Charles S. Jones, 1st lieu., must. in July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Wilmer Atkinson, 2d lieu., must. in July 22, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 William F. Faust, 1st sergt., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 George W. Fischer, sergt., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 George W. H. Thomas, sergt., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1865.
 John A. Arnold, sergt., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Isaac Templin, sergt., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Owen S. Lowry, corp., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Edwin R. W. Seckel, corp., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 John V. Meckert, corp., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Jacob T. Conly, corp., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 James S. Cassel, corp., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Frederick W. Horn, corp., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Peter M. Boorse, corp., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Evan Ambler, corp., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.

Privates.

Thomas M. Arnold, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Albert Atwood, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Albert Atkinson, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Stephen H. Abbott, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Franklin Bertolet, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 John O. Boorse, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Richard Brown, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Thomas J. Birkbeck, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Nathaniel J. Burnham, must. in July 18, 1864; trans. to Co. E Aug. 1, 1864.
 George W. Carr, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.

William H. Clark, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 John Dingee, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Daniel Dooley, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Jos. H. Eisenbrey, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 James Eldridge, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 George C. Fithian, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Andrew Flammer, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 John Foreman, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 William Fulmer, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Nathaniel H. Gerhard, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 James Getty, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 William Griffith, must. in July 18, 1864; trans. Sept. 5, 1864, organization unknown.
 Henry Gallagher, must. in July 18, 1864.
 Frank Hoagland, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 William Hattel, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 John Houck, must. in July 18, 1864.
 Benjamin Jones, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 James H. Jones, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Dennis Keene, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Henry Keeler, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Edmund J. Lehr, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Hor. M. Marquart, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Samuel M. Moore, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Samuel Morris, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 William H. H. McCrea, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 John McDonald, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Camil's McKinstry, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 William Nortenheim, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 James O'Brien, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 John O'Shay, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Thomas E. Palmer, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Ellwood Paxson, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 James Peacock, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Judson Pugh, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Albert Reichman, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 I. Conly Rich, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 John Radly, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Charles F. Reets, Jr., must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Richard K. Roberts, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 William H. Rountree, must. in July 18, 1864; trans. to Co. E July 20, 1864.

William Science, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 William B. Seckel, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Benjamin Y. Shainline, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Isaac Shoemaker, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Frank Smith, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 William Stinson, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Washington Supplee, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 William Tracy, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Thomas Travis, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Henry Walker, must. in July 18, 1864; disch. by S. O. Dec. 21, 1864.
 John Weaver, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Charles Weber, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Enos Y. Wambold, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Henry W. Wentzel, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 James Wilfong, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 James Wood, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.
 Frank Young, must. in July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 11, 1864.

RECAPITULATION OF COMPANIES ORGANIZED AND ACCREDITED TO MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.

Fourth Regiment, Companies A, B, C, D, E, I, K, 90 days' term.
 Forty-fourth Regiment (First Pennsylvania Cavalry), Company B, 3 years' term.
 Fifty-first Regiment, Companies A, C, D, F and I, 3 years' term.
 Fifty-third Regiment, Companies A and B, 3 years' term.
 Sixty-eighth Regiment, Company H.
 Ninety-third Regiment, Company G, 3 years' term.
 Ninety-fifth Regiment, 3 years' term.
 One Hundred and Sixth Regiment, Company G, 3 years' term.
 One hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, Company I, 9 months' term.
 One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment, Companies A, C, I and K, 3 years' term.
 One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment (Anderson Troop), 3 years' term.
 One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment, Company L (Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry), 3 years' term.
 One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment, Companies A and H, 9 months' term.
 One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment, Companies A and G, 9 months' term.

INDEPENDENT CAVALRY COMPANIES.

Captain Samuel W. Comly's company, organized Sept. 15, 1862; discharged Sept. 26, 1862.
 Captain Daniel H. Mulvany's company, organized Sept. 13, 1862; discharged Sept. 27, 1862.
 Captain Samuel W. Comly's company, organized June 17, 1863; discharged July 30, 1863.

INDEPENDENT CAVALRY BATTALION.

Company B, Captain Frederick Haws, organized July 2, 1863; discharged August 21, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

Eleventh Regiment, Companies C, D, G and H.
 Seventeenth Regiment, Companies B and G.
 Nineteenth Regiment, Company E.
 Twenty-sixth Regiment, Company F.
 Thirty-fourth Regiment, Companies B, C, E, H, I.
 Forty-first Regiment, Company B.
 Forty-third Regiment, Company I.
 One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Regiment (one hundred days' men). Companies F and G.

SIXTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Headquarters located at Norristown.

John W. Schall, colonel; Perry M. Waahabaugh, lieutenant-colonel; Thomas C. Steele, major; Thomas J. Stewart, adjutant; Frank B. Rhoads, quartermaster; Jos. K. Weaver, M.D., surgeon; William J. Ashenfelter, M.D., John A. Fell, M.D., assistant surgeons; Clement Z. Weiser, D.D., chaplain; Horace F. Temple, sergeant-major; Jacob B. Stauffer, commissary-sergeant; St. Julien Ozier, quartermaster-sergeant; Huizinga C. Byers, hospital steward; L. D. Hyate, Charles H. Earl, principal musicians.
 Company A.—Located at Pottstown. H. A. Shenton, captain; Horace Evans, first lieutenant; William E. Schuyler, second lieutenant.
 Company C.—Located at Conahocken. William B. Nungeesser, captain; Franklin Morrison, first lieutenant; George W. Royer, second lieutenant.
 Company F.—Located at Norristown. Henry Jacobs, captain; Henry R. Souders, first lieutenant; Eugene R. Hartzell, second lieutenant.

NOTE.—There is a large number of deceased and surviving soldiers who enlisted from and were accredited to Montgomery County, but not attached to the company organizations of the county. The names, rank and services of these men are not so recorded in the official records of the war as to be obtained for historical purposes. We sincerely regret that they are omitted, and trust that some means will yet be taken to preserve their names and honorable service. The official records of the "Grand Army of the Republic" will furnish reference to a large number of the survivors of this meritorious class of soldiers, but it will not reach the cases of our dead comrades in arms who fell in battle or died in the prisons of the South during the conflict. Among the number who fall within this class was Captain John Kline, of Company H, Thirtieth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was killed at Haws' Shop, Va., May 28, 1864, and his remains repose at Barren Hill Church under a monument dedicated to his memory by his patriotic friends of Whitmarsh and vicinity. Henry Rosenburg, Company K, Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, died at Andersonville Prison, Ga., March 24, 1864. Captain Thomas A. Kelly, Company G, Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Captain John W. Moore, Company G, Sixty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

THIS society is believed to be the first organization of its kind effected in this country or elsewhere. It embraces within its membership all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who have served in the army and navy of the United States. Army societies, composed of surviving commissioned officers and their descendants, followed the Revolution, one of which still exists, the Society of the Cincinnati; army and corps organizations of the war of 1812 and the Mexican war have existed for social and convivial purposes; but none of these have been based on the principle of mutual aid in time of need, or comprehended purposes so exalted as those embraced in the declarations of the Grand Army of the Republic, viz.: "Charity, Fraternity and Loyalty."

Like many popular movements, the inception or original organization is involved in some obscurity. It is clear, however, that its origin was in the West. Adjutant-General N. P. Chipman, in his report to the National Encampment at Cincinnati, in May, 1869, says that the originator of the Grand Army of the

Republic was Colonel B. F. Stephenson, and the first post was organized at Dakota, Ill., in the spring of 1866. Posts increased rapidly among those who had then but recently returned to their homes, and with whom the associations of army life were fresh in mind. A State Department Encampment was organized in Illinois on the 12th of July, 1866. In the month of November, the same year, a National Encampment was organized at Indianapolis, with representatives present from Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Kentucky, Indiana and the District of Columbia.

The exact time of the formation of the first post in Pennsylvania is a matter of dispute, and will likely so remain, four posts having claimed the distinction of being No. 1,—Posts 1, 2 and 19, of Philadelphia, and No. 3, of Pittsburg. The organization of the Boys in Blue, in 1866, brought many of the rank and file of the army together, but, as this movement had a partisan significance, it was found to be too narrow for the muster of comrades who, differing in political convictions, had fought side by side through the long conflict and were now desirable companions in the fraternal union of all loyal soldiers. Quickened by the martial friendships formed during years of warfare, it was natural that the survivors should come together to recount their remarkable experiences and unite in kindly offices towards each other. The Boys in Blue of Pennsylvania early learned of the organization in the West as the Grand Army of the Republic of the United States, concerning which they made due inquiry, and found its provisions ample for effecting a permanent society. The first charter was obtained from the national headquarters for Post No. 1, and bears date October 17, 1866; that of Post No. 2, October 29, 1866, granted by the Department of Wisconsin. An Order No. 1 was issued from headquarters Grand Army of the Republic, Springfield, Ill., November 22, 1866, establishing a Provisional Department of Pennsylvania and designating General Louis Wagner commander. Upon assuming command General Wagner issued circulars and forms of organization for posts, and the work of "mustering in" recruits was zealously commenced. Posts multiplied rapidly, and a membership of many thousands was enrolled. The transition from the Boys in Blue to the Grand Army was so sudden that many soldiers of strong political faith and convictions were unwilling to believe it was not the same exclusive order of men, having the same partisan object in view. The organization was, therefore, for a time, the subject of severe criticism, which, in some instances, was seemingly warranted by the injudicious utterances of thoughtless members. That the organization should suffer under these adverse circumstances was but natural, and for a time it lost its hold on popular favor with the old soldiers. But time and the devotion of those interested in preserving the spirit of comradeship soon convinced all of its usefulness and absolute

freedom from partisanship in the public affairs of the country. Its purposes are declared to be

1st. The preservation of those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together with the strong cords of love and affection the comrades in arms of many battles, sieges and marches.

2d. To make these ties available in works and results of kindness, of favor and material aid to those in need of assistance.

3rd. To make provision, where it is not already done, for the support, care and education of soldiers' orphans and for the maintenance of the widows of deceased soldiers.

4th. For the protection and assistance of disabled soldiers, whether disabled by wounds, sickness, old age or misfortune.

5th. For the establishment and defense of the rights of the late soldiery of the United States, morally, socially and politically, with a view to inculcate a proper appreciation of their services to the country, and to a recognition of such services and claims by the American people.

The organization numbers upwards of three hundred thousand in the United States, between thirty and forty thousand in Pennsylvania, with posts numbering from one to four hundred.

There are five posts in Montgomery County, viz.: General Zook Post, No. 11, located at Norristown; George Smith, No. 79, located at Conshohocken; Graham Post, No. 106, located at Pottstown; Lieutenant John H. Fisher Post, No. 101, located at Hatboro'; Colonel Edwin Schall Post, No. 290, located at Lansdale.

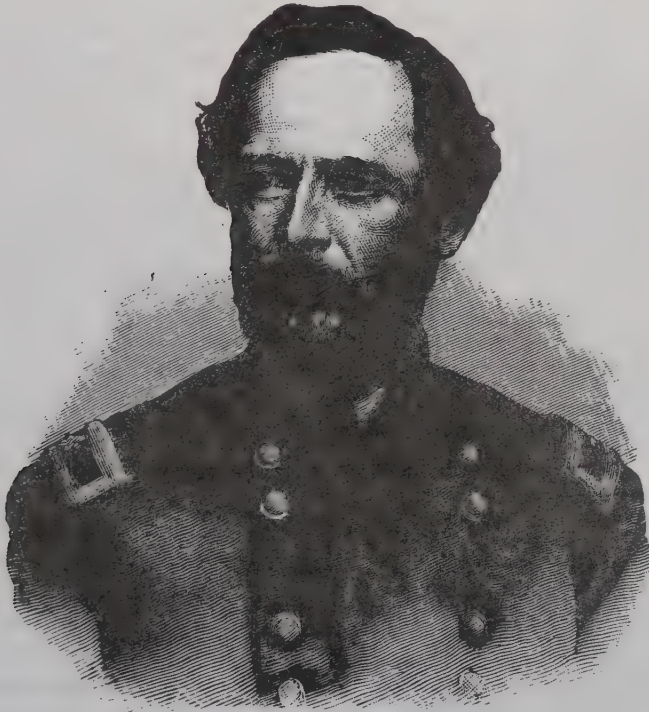
Posts never take the name of living comrades; this honor is paid the name and memory of those who fell during the war, or who have died since. Posts meet once a week or semi-monthly; their sessions are held with closed doors, guarded by sentinels, and their formula of business is conducted in accord with military usages. The officers of a post are commander, senior vice-commander, junior vice-commander, adjutant, quartermaster-sergeant, chaplain, officer of the day, officer of the guard and sentinels. The executive business of the post is referable to the council of administration, composed of three or five members. The State Department Encampment is composed of delegates from the several posts of the State, and the National Encampment is constituted by delegates elected by the several State Departments. The State Department Encampment assembles twice every year, and usually numbers about one thousand present. The semi-annual encampment is held under canvas, and usually assembles at Gettysburg, though sometimes at other places. This historic battle-field has many and enduring associations, and the surviving soldiery find pleasure and comfort in their visitations to it. The annual encampment convenes in the winter, and its sessions generally last for several days. Its proceedings are published in pamphlet form, and comprehend a summary of the history of the organization.

Decoration Day is universally observed by the organization. Previous to the ceremonial of decorating the graves of the dead each grave is marked with a miniature national flag, and subsequently each grave is visited on the day named, and the laurel wreaths or spring flowers are laid upon them. These occa-

sions have been popular since their institution, and posts are followed to cemeteries and places of burial by large concourses of people. The exercises are generally accompanied by vocal and instrumental music, prayers, poems and orations. While they recall many sorrows and revive recollections of family affections rudely sundered, they also evince a State and national gratitude towards those whose patriotism and loyalty were equal to the demands of their country in its hour of peril.

General Zook Post, No 11, Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R.—General Zook Post was instituted

The post takes its name after Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Samuel Kosciusko Zook, who fell mortally wounded in the second day's battle at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. This officer was born March 27, 1822, near Paoli, Chester Co., Pa. His father, Major David Zook, moved to Upper Merion township, Montgomery Co. near Port Kennedy a few years later, where the son grew to manhood on his father's farm. He received the advantages of a fair academical training. Among his early teachers were Allan Corson, Jonathan Roberts and Professor Maralettee. He concluded his studies in his twen-



S. K. Zook

December 12, 1866, under Special Order No. 1, Provisional Department of Pennsylvania. Comrade William M. Runkle, Third Pennsylvania Artillery, mustered James Dykes and George N. Corson. At a special meeting held on the evening of December 14, 1866, William J. Bolton, Joseph K. Bolton, William Allebough, L. W. Reed, Samuel T. Pretty, James B. Heebner and Thomas C. Simpson were mustered; subsequently R. T. Stewart, Thomas J. Owen, Joseph M. Cuffel, Samuel M. Markley, Freeman S. Davis and H. S. Smith were mustered, and together constitute those designated the charter members of the post. The charter is dated December 1, 1866.

tieth year, and was appointed adjutant of the One Hundredth Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, on the staff of Colonel James Mills, November 3, 1842. In 1844 he was appointed superintendent of the New York and Washington Telegraph Company, and conducted the construction of the first line established by that pioneer organization through the South and West. He took an active part in quelling the great riots in Philadelphia in 1844, and subsequently was transferred by the company referred to to New York City. In 1851 he was commissioned major in the Sixth New York Volunteers. In 1857 he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment. He served in

the same organization during the three months' campaign in 1861, and upon its return, after the battle of Bull Run, organized the Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, a three years' regiment. He was commissioned brigadier-general November 29, 1862, and assigned to the command of First Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, Army of Potomac. His brevet commission of major-general bears date of July 2, 1863, for "distinguished gallantry on the battle-field of Gettysburg." His remains are buried in the Montgomery Cemetery, and are marked by a suitable and enduring memorial shaft; a tablet is also erected near the spot where he fell on the battle-field at Gettysburg.¹

¹ We recall from the memory of almost twenty years ago the alarming scenes and depressing influences by which we were surrounded on the evening of July 1st. The long, hot and discouraging day closed in martial gloom and sorrow. The position deemed important was lost. The gallant Reynolds was among the slain. Thousands of our comrades were captured, thousands more of our wounded and dying were from necessity left in the hands of the enemy. The devoted people of the town around which the conflict had been raging from morn till night were battle-shocked by the din and noise and horrid sights and scenes in their midst. The scene from the crest of the hill east of the town on that eventful eve as the sun went down in his summer splendor will never be forgotten by those who beheld it. The number and disposition of the enemy's troops, exposed to view by the open character of the country, betokened the renewal of the battle with increasing fury on the morrow. Burning buildings met the eye in every direction; flying, panic-stricken families from the wide area of the field of battle were met on every road, and the poor cattle of the fields seemed to share the general sense of fear and terror of their owners, bellowing and bleating as they browsed in strange pastures driven by moving lines of battle from farm to farm.

Bitter as the reverse of the day was felt to be, inhuman as were the harrowing scenes and incidents of the hour to the gallant troops who reached the crest and turned upon the flushed and pursuing enemy, holding him at bay in the hope that marching troops would soon be with us, there was a deeper sorrow, a profounder solicitude possessing the heart of the patriot soldier suggested by the possibility that the field of Gettysburg, where the greatest battle of the war was now impending, and from necessity must be fought, and fought to the bitter end, might be lost, with results upon the public mind in our own country, upon the cause for which so much had been sacrificed, and with probable effects upon the political powers of the earth, appalling to contemplate. It was the hour which preceded the midnight gloom of the Rebellion. This was the field of mortal combat on which far-seeing, courageous and sagacious men believed would be fought and lost or won the Union of our fathers. This was the bloody field of national peril to which troops were hurrying, among them the heroic Zook, to lay down his life in the whirlwind of the morrow.

The fall of General Samuel Kociusko Zook on the 2d was among the most conspicuous events of the day's conflicts, occurring at a point on the line of battle where the struggle for the final advantage of the day and the field was most deadly. History furnished no example of more notable gallantry than that displayed by General Zook in leading his brigade into action on the day of his mortal hurt. The ground occupied by General Sickles' left was coveted by Lee, and he directed Longstreet to carry it. All who took part in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac know the character of Longstreet's attacks. He was a "square fighter," and delivered blows of the most destructive character. His attack upon Sickles' left was characteristic of the man. "Although," says Meade, in his official report, "the Third Corps sustained the shock most heroically," its depleted numbers were unable to resist the renewed and increasing fury of his successive assaults. The troops composing the left of the Third Corps were giving ground. The Fourth New York Battery, placed in position to check the enemy's advance at the critical moment, having suffered severe loss in men and horses, was in imminent danger of capture; the line across the wheatfield to Little Round Top was wavering; the last regiment of the Third Corps was thrown to the front, and yet it was painfully apparent that unless reinforcements were hastened to the imperiled line all that had been contended for at a fearful sacrifice of life would be irretrievably lost.

PAST POST COMMANDERS.

William M. Bunkle, December, 1866, to May, 1867.
William J. Bolton, May, 1867, to July, 1867.
William Allebaugh, July, 1867, to January, 1868.
James Dykes, January, 1868, to January, 1869.

TESTIMONY AS TO ZOOK'S HEROISM.

The following letter, placed in the hands of the writer on the 25th of July last (1882), while participating in the ceremonies incident to unveiling the shaft erected by the comrades of Zook on the spot where he fell, is historical in its details and conveys in pathetic terms the story of Zook's patriotic discrimination between sensibilities requiring obedience to orders and an enlightened comprehension of manly and heroic duty in the hour of supreme necessity. We quote the letter in the exact phraseology received, leaving the blanks to attest the modesty of the gallant author:

"New York, July 21, 1882.

"To the Commander of Zook Post, No. 11, G. A. R., Department of Pennsylvania.

"**SIR:** It having been brought to my attention by accident that your Post was about to unveil a shaft in commemoration of General Zook, who fell at Gettysburg, I am unable to resist the opportunity to record, for aught I know for the first time, that which, in the interest of history, justice and heroic patriotism, is due to a deceased comrade whose memory should be honored among men. I did not personally know General Zook, and never met him but once, and that was a few minutes before his death. The brigade he was then commanding comprised the middle of the column of a division (Caldwell's) of the Second Corps which was moving towards the support of the Third Corps on the afternoon of July 2, 1863, when the battle of that day had been purposely precipitated by the latter corps to save the army from being fatally flanked. As the Third Corps did not have a single regiment at that moment in reserve, the prompt disposition of this supporting column of reinforcements was of vital necessity.

"A CRITICAL INTERVIEW.

"While Major —, who was then attached to the Third Corps staff, was conveying an urgent message to Zook's division commander respecting the disposition to be made of this supporting column, he encountered the brigade which, on inquiry, proved to be Zook's. Seeking that officer at its head, the major asked General Zook where his division general could be found, explaining the urgency, which, indeed, was clear to every soldier in the column. It was apparent that before the major could ride to Zook's superior officer and have orders regularly conveyed back again to Zook, the latter's regiments would have passed beyond the point where fresh troops were instantly required. Zook was asked if under the circumstances, he would not immediately detach his troops from the column and move into action right where they were riding. He replied politely, but with soldierly mien, that his orders were to follow the column. Repeating the request, the major asked Zook to assume the responsibility of compliance, promising to protect him and to return to him, as soon as possible, with a formal order from the proper officer. Zook and the major were utter strangers to each other. It was a critical interview. There was no time to parley. The exhausted lines of Birney's division were stubbornly fighting a corps. It was obvious, too, that Zook, as well as the major, appreciated that neither the request nor compliance with it could be considered within the strict limits of regular military propriety. 'Sir,' said Zook, with a calm, firm look, full of significance, 'if you will give me the order of General Sickles, I will obey it.' 'Then,' was answered, 'General Sickles' order is, general, that you file your brigade to the right and move into action here.'

"ZOOK'S GALLANT RESPONSE.

"To the surprise and delight of Major —, Zook promptly wheeled his horse out of the column, gave the command 'File right,' and gallantly marched his brigade into the battle-line and himself to his death. Few men would have acted as Zook did. Yet had he acted otherwise it might have changed the fate of the day. It was such acts that won Gettysburg. Indeed, history will record that it was the spirit of just such acts in every rank that began, continued, conducted and concluded the battle of Gettysburg, regardless, if not in spite, of orders. Zook gave little heed to the promise to send him ratified orders, but silently acknowledging the thanks tendered him, busied himself with his work in hand, in which he so speedily fell. Thus it was that a soldier of disinterested devotion, patriotic instinct, thoughtful courage and sublime comradeship met his death at Gettysburg. This is my only apology for intruding now among his more immediate comrades and friends.

"Yours very respectfully,

"HENRY EDWIN TREMAIN..

"Formerly Brevet Brigadier-General and A.D.C. United States Volunteers."

J. J. Wright, January, 1869, to July, 1869.
 M. R. McClennan, July, 1869, to January, 1870.
 Charles R. McGlathery, January, 1870, to July, 1870.
 Charles Foreman, July, 1870, to January, 1871.
 Benjamin White, January, 1871, to January, 1872.
 George N. Corson, January, 1872, to July, 1872.
 John W. Schall, July, 1872, to January, 1874.
 Frank Ramsey, January, 1874, to July, 1878.
 Thomas J. Stewart, July, 1878, to January, 1879.
 H. S. Smith, January, 1879, to July, 1879.
 Henry Fulmer, July, 1879, to January, 1880.
 L. D. Shearer, January, 1880, to January, 1881.
 Charles Beswick, January, 1881, to January, 1882.
 Edward Schall, January, 1882, to January, 1883.
 E. L. Neinan, January, 1883, to January, 1884.

OFFICERS FOR 1884.

William J. Wells, commander, January, 1884.
 Hiram Hansel, senior vice-commander, January, 1884.
 William Ruddach, junior vice-commander, January, 1884.
 J. K. Weaver, surgeon, January, 1884.
 Henry Fulmer, quartermaster, January, 1884.
 D. B. Rothrock, adjutant, January, 1884.
 Charles Foreman, chaplain, January, 1884.
 G. W. Evans, officer of the day, January, 1884.
 George W. Holmes, officer of the guard, January, 1884.

DEATH OF GENERAL ZOOK.

A writer in the Philadelphia *Sunday Transcript* of March 12, 1864, in describing the scene at this particular time, says: "When they reached the ground the disordered troops impeded the advance of the brigade. 'If you can't get out of the way,' cried Zook, 'lie down and I'll march over you.'" The men were ordered to lie down, and the chivalric Zook and his splendid brigade did march over them and into the deadly breach. Here, among the granite rocks and boulders of the wheat-field, in command of invincible troops, who had followed him in battle from Fair Oaks to Gettysburg, whose courage and endurance were never questioned, marching under a national flag to fill a gap in an imperiled line of battle, his conduct and that of his men involving results affecting the entire field of operations, surrounded by a brave and efficient staff, he was for the time being the most conspicuous man on the field and fell in the flood-tide of his truly distinguished and manly career. At or about three o'clock P.M. the fatal bullet went crashing through his body. Leaning forward on his horse, he was caught in the arms of Captains Favill and Brown, of his staff, to whom he said: "It's all up with me, Favill." He was carried from the field an object of sympathy, and died on the afternoon of the following day. He was cool and composed to the last moment of his life. About fifteen minutes before his death he quietly inquired of his attending physician how long he had to live, having previously requested his adjutant-general to ascertain and advise him how the battle was going. Just at this moment Captain Favill reported "that the bands had been ordered to the front, flags were flying and the enemy were in retreat." "Then I am perfectly satisfied," said the general, "and ready to die." In the hour of victory for the cause he loved and served so well, "satisfied" and "ready to die," his great and fearless soul went out from his suffering body, amidst scenes and sounds, joys and triumphs, thundered forth by the victorious Army of the Potomac, from Culp's Hill on the right to Round Top on the left.

AN UNIQUE MEMORIAL SHAFT.

Among the many memorials placed upon the battle-field of Gettysburg none is more original in design, pleasing in taste, inexpensive and, withal, so enduring as Zook's. A huge granite boulder, near the spot where Zook fell, rises out of the earth, measuring about nine feet in diameter at the soil line or base, rounded in irregular form to a cone or apex, about five feet from the earth's surface. Into the top of this rock-mound a blue marble shaft is sunk and wedged with the most durable material known to the art of masonry. The shaft is eight feet high, sixteen inches at the base, tapering in pleasing proportion to a rounded top. The blue marble is conspicuous in contrast with the prevailing gray tint of the rock, while at some distance rock and shaft seem the most prominent object upon the famous wheat-field. Here, on the 25th of July 1882, assembled the comrades of the lamented Zook, mingling with them companions of his boyhood from the hills of Valley Forge, to do honor to his distinguished service to the country and memorialize his untimely death. Here, to the charming melody and anthems of praise, deepened by the impressive voice of prayer, the spot was solemnly dedicated and made historic for all time to come.—ED. HIST.

John Burnett, quartermaster-sergeant, January, 1884.
 Joseph Hamilton, orderly sergeant, January, 1884.
 Council of Administration,—Theodore W. Bean, William A. Ruddach, William A. Skean.
 William J. Wells, post commander, resigned May 12, 1884.
 Hiram Hansel, elected post commander May 19, 1884, *vice* Wells, resigned.
 William A. Ruddach, elected senior vice-commander, *vice* Hansel, elected post commander.
 William A. Skean, elected junior vice-commander, *vice* Ruddach, elected senior vice-commander May 19, 1884.
 George W. Doub, elected chaplain, *vice* Charles Foreman, died August 26, 1884.
 D. B. Rothrock, adjutant, resigned November 3, 1884.

COMRADES' NAMES.

Date of muster into the G. A. R.

William Allebaugh,² 51st Pa. Vols., must. in December 14, 1866.
 Adam Autenreith, 90th Pa. Vols., must. in June 24, 1867.
 Edwin S. Ahern,¹ 2d U. S. Inf., must. in May 1, 1871.
 Samuel Atkins, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in September 8, 1871.
 I. M. Akers, 95th Pa. Vols., must. in March 8, 1880.
 Joseph Anderson, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in May 1, 1882.
 William Allen, 3d Pa. Art., must. in May 15, 1882.
 George Arp, 175th Pa. Vols., must. in August 7, 1882.
 John A. Arnold, 197th Pa. Vols., must. in October 23, 1882.
 William J. Bolton, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in December 14, 1866.
 Joseph K. Bolton, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in December 14, 1866.
 Harrison Bickel, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in February 18, 1867.
 G. E. Blackburn,¹ 114th Pa. Vols., must. in February 18, 1867.
 James H. Buck, Ind. Pa. E., must. in March 25, 1867.
 Charles W. Bard, Ind. Pa. E., must. in April 1, 1867.
 J. R. Breitenbach,² 106th Pa. Vols., must. in April 27, 1867.
 John S. Bennett, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in June 10, 1867.
 William Bean, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in July 1, 1867.
 David D. Bath, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in July 22, 1867.
 Theodore W. Bean, 17th Pa. Cav., must. in July 22, 1867.
 William W. Bennett, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in July 22, 1867.
 Howard Bruce, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in September 23, 1867.
 William Barr, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in November 4, 1867.
 William Bate, 4th Pa. Vols., must. in December 16, 1867.
 Edwin A. Bean, 17th Pa. Cav., must. in November 2, 1868.
 J. W. H. Brookes,¹ 28th Pa. Vols., must. in April 6, 1869.
 David R. Beaver, 191st Pa. Vols., must. in July 4, 1869.
 William Booth, 93d Pa. Vols., must. in November 15, 1869.
 Charles A. Bodey, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in January 10, 1870.
 Edward D. Berstler, 2d N. J. Cav., must. in December 19, 1870.
 F. T. Beerer, 90th Pa. Vols., must. in May 29, 1878.
 George W. Berstler, 2d N. J. Cav., must. in Sept. 30, 1878.
 Edward Bonter, 1st Pa. P. C., must. in October 21, 1878.
 J. W. Bainbridge, 67th Pa. Vols., must. in October 21, 1878.
 Charles Beswick, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in November 11, 1878.
 H. C. Bobst, 19th U. S. Inf., must. in June 16, 1879.
 Joseph H. Bell, 8th Pa. Cav., must. in October 6, 1879.
 Albanus Bruner, 95th Pa. Vols., must. in October 27, 1879.
 John Burnett, 95th Pa. Vols., must. in February 16, 1880.
 John A. Blake, 198th Pa. Vols., must. in December 6, 1880.
 A. D. Bickings, 175th Pa. Vols., must. in February 21, 1881.
 Levi Bolton, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in March 28, 1881.
 James S. Baird, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in May 22, 1881.
 James Baldwin, 26th Pa. Vols., must. in June 20, 1881.
 Joseph Bry, 8th Pa. Cav., must. in September 26, 1881.
 William T. Benner, 24th V. R. C., must. in October 31, 1881.
 Thomas Bean, Ind. Pa. E., must. in November 14, 1881.
 Matt. R. Bunn, 97th Pa. Vols., must. in January 16, 1882.
 George W. Bush, 15th Pa. Cav., must. in March 6, 1882.
 S. T. Banghardt,¹ 48th Pa. Vols., must. in March 20, 1882.
 T. R. Bartleson, 2d Pa. P. C., must. in April 24, 1882.
 J. W. Butcher, 175th Pa. Vols., must. in June 19, 1882.
 John C. Baker, 11th Pa. Cav., must. in April 9, 1883.
 J. Benken, Jr., 71st Pa. Vols., must. in April 9, 1883.
 N. B. Bechtel, U. S. Mar., must. in June 4, 1883.
 Isaac Bennett, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in February 18, 1884.
 A. J. Baumgardner, 46th Pa. Vols., must. in June 2, 1884.
 George F. Bailey, 124th Pa. Vols., must. in June 30, 1884.
 George N. Corson, 4th Pa. Vols., must. in December 12, 1866.

¹ Transferred. ² Dead.

Joseph M. Cuffel,¹ H. S. P. A., must. in February 4, 1867.
 J. H. Coulston, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in March 4, 1867.
 James Crozier, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in March 11, 1867.
 Henry Cook,² 6th Pa. Cav., must. in April 8, 1867.
 Abraham Custer,² 51st Pa. Vols., must. in May 13, 1867.
 E. M. Corson, 69th Pa. Vols., must. in September 30, 1867.
 George M. Coler, 3d Pa. Art., must. in August 17, 1868.
 J. M. Campbell, U. S. Mar., must. in October 21, 1868.
 William L. Cresson, 4th Pa. Vols., must. in January 10, 1870.
 H. S. Carson,¹ 71st Pa. Vols., must. in April 25, 1870.
 R. R. Corson, staff officer, must. in May 23, 1870.
 John F. Craig, 24th N. Y. Vols., must. in July 11, 1870.
 William A. Charles, 5th Pa. Cav., must. in February 16, 1880.
 James Chase, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in March 29, 1880.
 Charles Carn, 6th Pa. Cav., must. in April 25, 1881.
 D. Carmathan, 119th Pa. Vols., must. in July 11, 1881.
 Pen. W. Clare, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in August 29, 1881.
 George Carney, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in October 3, 1881.
 Jacob Colter, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in November 14, 1881.
 John Cole, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in November 14, 1881.
 J. B. Chandler, 102d Pa. Vols., must. in December 12, 1881.
 John Cain, 7th Mich. Cav., must. in January 9, 1882.
 William Culp, 3d Pa. Art., must. in March 27, 1882.
 A. Commerford, 119th Pa. Vols., must. in June 26, 1882.
 Joseph Cameron, 68th Pa. Vols., must. in April 9, 1882.
 James Conrad, 2d Pa. Vols., must. in October 15, 1883.
 James Dykes,¹ 119th Pa. Vols., must. in December 12, 1886.
 Z. S. Davis, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in February 4, 1867.
 Samuel G. Daub, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in February 18, 1867.
 I. W. Davis, 6th Pa. Cav., must. in March 25, 1867.
 Eli Dyson, 17th Pa. Cav., must. in December 27, 1869.
 J. S. Dougherty,² 4th Pa. Vols., must. in February 13, 1871.
 T. S. Decker, 97th Pa. Vols., must. in January 6, 1879.
 Buel W. Dean, 1st U. S. Cav., must. in May 19, 1879.
 Marpole Davis, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in March 8, 1880.
 George W. Daub, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in December 6, 1880.
 Edmund Dolby, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in December 13, 1880.
 H. F. Dickinson, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in February 7, 1881.
 C. T. Durham, 4th Pa. Vols., must. in April 18, 1881.
 William Dutlinger, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in October 24, 1881.
 Benjamin Doud, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in December 12, 1881.
 Isaac De Haven, 1st U. S. Art., must. in May 22, 1882.
 Alexander M. Derr, 68th Pa. Vols., must. in February 26, 1883.
 W. H. Davis, 96th Pa. Vols., must. in October 15, 1883.
 Isaac Evans, 2d Pa. H. Art., must. in March 11, 1867.
 Frederick Ervine,¹ 51st Pa. Vols., must. in December 20, 1869.
 George W. Evans, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in January 10, 1870.
 William G. Evans, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in July 1, 1878.
 William Earl, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in November 25, 1878.
 Charles H. Earl, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in March 17, 1879.
 T. Eastwood, 8th Pa. Cav., must. in September 1, 1879.
 Samuel Engle, Ind. Pa. E., must. in June 6, 1881.
 Fred. Evans, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in July 18, 1881.
 Henry Edwards, 175th Pa. Vols., must. in August 22, 1881.
 Samuel Edwards, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in August 22, 1881.
 John M. Engle, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in September 26, 1881.
 Edward L. Evans, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in November 14, 1881.
 John S. Emery, 2d Pa. Vols., must. in November 21, 1881.
 D. Espenship, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in November 21, 1881.
 J. K. Espenship, 129th Pa. Vols., must. in January 30, 1882.
 J. W. Eckman, 15th Pa. Cav., must. in March 27, 1882.
 Joseph Everhart, 91st Pa. Vols., must. in May 7, 1883.
 W. J. Espenship, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in November 5, 1883.
 Charles Foreman, 93d Pa. Vols., must. in January 21, 1867.
 John W. Fair, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in January 28, 1867.
 O. A. Fillman, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in February 25, 1867.
 I. E. Fillman, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in March 4, 1867.
 Charles Y. Fisher,² 138th Pa. Vols., must. in March 4, 1867.
 John R. Fleck, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in March 11, 1867.
 J. I. Freedley,² 4th Pa. Vols., must. in June 24, 1867.
 Peter Frey, 139th Pa. Vols., must. in July 8, 1867.
 William Fulmer, 95th Pa. Vols., must. in January 1, 1872.
 Henry Fulmer, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in May 1, 1878.
 Ivan C. Famous, 8th Pa. Cav., must. in June 30, 1879.
 Charles R. Fox, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in July 28, 1879.

¹ Transferred. ² Dead.

Andrew Fair, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in April 26, 1880.
 W. H. R. Fox, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in December 27, 1880.
 A. G. Famous, 95th Pa. Vols., must. in December 19, 1891.
 I. S. Flint, Del. Bat., must. in April 3, 1892.
 Edwin Fisher, 114th Pa. Vols., must. in October 23, 1882.
 Charles Fore, 68th Pa. Vols., must. in May 5, 1883.
 James Grinrod, 97th Pa. Vols., must. in January 14, 1867.
 John Guyder, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in April 1, 1867.
 W. H. Griffiths,² 51st Pa. Vols., must. in April 8, 1867.
 Robert Grimes,² 4th Pa. Vols., must. in May 25, 1867.
 Geo. W. Guse,² 139th Pa. Vols., must. in June 3, 1867.
 Charles W. Gumbes, S. U. S. Vols., must. in June 10, 1867.
 George W. Grady, 3d Pa. Res., must. in September 23, 1867.
 Franklin Grubb, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in June 1, 1863.
 T. T. Gratz, 4th Pa. Vols., must. in January 17, 1879.
 Amandus Garges, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in January 6, 1879.
 Robert Griffiths, U. S. Mar., must. in March 3, 1879.
 Levi Godshall, 129th Pa. Vols., must. in April 21, 1879.
 James Y. Guyder, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in June 2, 1879.
 Charles Garber, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in June 2, 1879.
 John Gilligan, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in December 15, 1879.
 William R. Gilbert, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in March 22, 1890.
 John Graham, 175th Pa. Vols., must. in July 12, 1880.
 John J. Glisson, 124th Pa. Vols., must. in January 10, 1881.
 Charles Gleckner, 8th Pa. Cav., must. in September 26, 1881.
 James R. Griffiths, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in December 19, 1881.
 George W. Glisson, 1st U. S. Art., must. in January 2, 1882.
 Christian Ganser, 4th Pa. Vols., must. in January 30, 1882.
 James Gibbons, 105th Pa. Vols., must. in August 28, 1882.
 A. W. Geiger, 215th Pa. Vols., must. in November 27, 1882.
 B. F. Gilbert, 2d Art. Pa. Vols., must. in December 10, 1883.
 James Heebner,² 138th Pa. Vols., must. in December 14, 1866.
 William B. Hart,¹ A. A. Gen'l., must. in February 11, 1868.
 Charles M. Hennis, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in March 4, 1867.
 J. F. Hartranft, B. M. Gen'l., must. in March 4, 1867.
 Abraham Hartranft, 15th Pa. Cav., must. in March 11, 1867.
 Lane S. Hart,¹ 51st Pa. Vols., must. in April 15, 1867.
 Lewis Hallman,² 51st Pa. Vols., must. in April 22, 1867.
 John M. Hart, 68th Pa. Vols., must. in May 27, 1867.
 Joseph Holt, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in June 3, 1867.
 John Hallman, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in October 21, 1867.
 John L. Hoy, 82d Pa. Vols., must. in November 14, 1879.
 John H. Hartzell, 129th Pa. Vols., must. in November 4, 1878.
 John H. Hennis, 1st U. S. Art., must. in May 5, 1879.
 G. W. Holmes, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in June 9, 1879.
 G. W. Horner, 20th Pa. Vols., must. in June 23, 1879.
 Edward Hocker, 5th U. S. Art., must. in September 29, 1879.
 Jesse Herbster, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in November 24, 1879.
 William A. Hartley,¹ 15th Pa. Cav., must. in December 15, 1879.
 Joseph Hamilton, U. S. Mar., must. in June 6, 1881.
 W. Hartenstein, 67th Pa. Vols., must. in June 27, 1881.
 John Halso, 15th N. Y. Eng., must. in August 8, 1881.
 Hiram Hansell, 186th Pa. Vols., must. in September 5, 1881.
 William Haines, 50th Pa. Vols., must. in September 26, 1881.
 John Hurd, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in March 13, 1882.
 D. B. Hartranft, 15th Pa. Cav., must. in May, 22, 1882.
 E. L. Hiltner, 15th Pa. Cav., must. in May 29, 1882.
 George S. Heaney, 1st N. J. Vols., must. in June 17, 1882.
 Charles P. Hower,¹ 147th Pa. Vols., must. in July 17, 1882.
 Daniel Hurley, 39th N. J. Vols., must. in March 19, 1883.
 Charles R. Haines, 7th Pa. Res., must. in April 9, 1883.
 Charles Hansell, 4th Pa. Vols., must. in April 30, 1883.
 T. P. Hampton, 186th Pa. Vols., must. in June 25, 1883.
 W. J. Hesser, 50th Pa. Vols., must. in February 11, 1884.
 John Hughes, 3d Pa. Vols., must. in April 21, 1884.
 Henry C. Hughes, Lieut. 175th Pa. Vols., must. in July 12, 1884.
 John S. Hilsman, 83d Pa. Vols., must. in September 29, 1884.
 Henry Jacobs, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in March 4, 1867.
 David Jamison, 106th Pa. Vols., must. in March 18, 1867.
 Charles R. Jones, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in April 1, 1867.
 Thomas H. Jones, Ind. Pa. Eng., must. in April 8, 1867.
 J. P. H. Jones, 2d Pa. Cav., must. in April 8, 1867.
 Joseph S. Johnson, 96th Pa. Vols., must. in December 30, 1867.
 E. M. Johns, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in February 7, 1870.
 Joseph Jobbins, 58th Pa. Vols., must. in July 22, 1872.

¹ Transferred. ² Dead.

Randolph Jacobs, 8th Pa. Cav., must. in May 1, 1878.
 Theodore Jacobs, 187th Pa. Vols., must. in May 8, 1878.
 John S. Jones, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in December 15, 1879.
 Charles P. Jordan, Ind. Pa. Eng., must. in February 14, 1881.
 Ralph Jones, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in May 9, 1881.
 Isaac Jones, Ind. Pa. Eng., must. in May 23, 1881.
 William Jamison, 95th Pa. Vols., must. in September 5, 1881.
 Charles Jagers, Ind. Pa. Eng., must. in November 14, 1881.
 William D. Jenkins, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in December 19, 1881.
 H. H. Kain, Ind. Pa. Eng., must. in April 15, 1867.
 John W. Klair, 1st U. S. Art., must. in June 3, 1878.
 Silas Kingkiner, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in October 21, 1878.
 H. M. Keiffer, hosp. steward, must. in May 19, 1879.
 Charles Kramer, 8th N. Y. Vols., must. in February 2, 1880.
 Thomas A. Kelly, 99th Pa. Vols., must. in March 15, 1880.
 Oliver Keisen, 93d Pa. Vols., must. in June 14, 1880.
 Henry Keeler, 195th Pa. Vols., must. in February 21, 1881.
 M. V. B. Knox, 172d Pa. Vols., must. in June 13, 1881.
 D. R. Kreibel, 128th Pa. Vols., must. in October 17, 1881.
 Albanus Lare, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in February 11, 1867.
 Daniel Lare, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in February 18, 1867.
 Isaac Leedom, 15th Pa. Cav., must. in February 18, 1867.
 Albert List, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in June 3, 1867.
 Joseph M. Linker, 95th Pa. Vols., must. in February 10, 1879.
 Daniel Linker, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in May 5, 1879.
 Jeremiah Lynch, 4th U. S. Cav., must. in December 6, 1880.
 Charles Lysinger, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in December 13, 1880.
 S. M. Lewis, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in March 14, 1881.
 John Lindsay, 6th Pa. Cav., must. in June 13, 1881.
 George W. Lewis, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in July 4, 1881.
 William H. Lewis, 12th Pa. Res., must. in July 18, 1881.
 P. H. Levering, 1st Pa. Cav., must. in August 8, 1881.
 Eli Long, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in October 17, 1881.
 H. C. Lysinger, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in November 21, 1881.
 Ellwood Lukens, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in December 26, 1881.
 F. B. Lyle, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in January 2, 1882.
 John D. Linker, Ind. Pa. Eng., must. in March 20, 1882.
 H. S. Longaker, 119th Pa. Vols., must. in June 19, 1882.
 Willis Lare, 99th Pa. Vols., must. in June 26, 1882.
 W. R. Lyle, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in December 10, 1883.
 James S. Lyle, 121st Pa. Vols., must. in August 25, 1884.
 S. M. Markley, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in December 17, 1866.
 M. R. McClennan, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in March 4, 1867.
 Hugh McClain, 1st 51st Pa. Vols., must. in March 18, 1867.
 Allen Martin, Ind. Pa. Eng., must. in May 27, 1867.
 James Murphy, 15th Pa. Cav., must. in June 3, 1867.
 James S. Moore, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in June 24, 1867.
 Hugh McGill, must. in August 5, 1867.
 G. W. Megilligan, U. S. Mar., must. in September 23, 1867.
 C. S. McGlathery, 4th Pa. Vols., must. in September 30, 1867.
 Joseph R. Moyer, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in October 7, 1867.
 Thomas Morris, 119th Pa. Vols., must. in July 1, 1869.
 John Macombs, 34th Pa. Vols., must. in March 31, 1879.
 Samuel McCarter, 1st 51st Pa. Vols., must. in March 8, 1880.
 S. McClennan, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in March 8, 1880.
 Daniel McDade, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in April 19, 1880.
 William Morris, U. S. Vet. Res., must. in May 24, 1880.
 J. H. McGonigle, 1st N. J. Cav., must. in May 31, 1880.
 Samuel McCombs, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in November 22, 1880.
 Philip McManus, 26th Pa. Vols., must. in November 22, 1880.
 David McDonald, 2nd 52d Pa. Vols., must. in May 22, 1881.
 Jesse Macombs, 106th Pa. Vols., must. in August 29, 1881.
 Samuel Miller, 17th Pa. Cav., must. in September 12, 1881.
 William H. Miller, 26th Pa. Vols., must. in September 26, 1881.
 Washington Miller, 13th Pa. Cav., must. in September 26, 1881.
 Amos Mitchell, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in October 3, 1881.
 John Maxwell, 198th Pa. Vols., must. in October 3, 1881.
 William McManamy, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in October 17, 1881.
 John L. McCoy, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in December 26, 1881.
 Uriah McCoy, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in January 9, 1882.
 John Murphy, 9th Ill. Vols., must. in January 23, 1882.
 Nicholas Murphy, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in April 17, 1882.
 Patrick McGrath, 59th Ohio Vols., must. in June 5, 1882.
 James McCormick, 2nd U. S. Mar., must. in July 31, 1882.
 Philip Mack, 5th Pa. Cav., must. in September 11, 1882.

1 Transferred. 2 Dead.

Joseph Murphy, 116th Pa. Vols., must. in March 12, 1883.
 Marshall McCarter, 214th Pa. Vols., must. in June 29, 1883.
 Samuel McCarter, capt., 93d Pa. Vols., must. in September 24, 1883.
 Marshall J. McCarter, corp., 93d Pa. Vols., must. in September 29, 1884.
 Samuel E. Nyce, 5th Pa. Cav., must. in September 2, 1867.
 George W. Neiman, 138th Pa. Vols., mustered in September 23, 1867.
 William Neiman, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in July 15, 1869.
 E. L. Neiman, 129th Pa. Vols., must. in May 16, 1881.
 Thomas J. Owen, 17th Pa. Cav., must. in March 18, 1867.
 A. L. Ortlip, 2nd 51st Pa. Vols., must. in July 24, 1867.
 Osman Ortlip, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in October 7, 1867.
 William W. Owen, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in July 14, 1879.
 Hugh O'Farrel, 5th Pa. Cav., must. in December 12, 1881.
 Samuel T. Pretty, 45th Pa. Vols., must. in December 14, 1866.
 C. Pennypacker, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in May 20, 1867.
 S. B. Painter, 8th Pa. Cav., must. in May 27, 1867.
 William W. Potts, 124th Pa. Vols., must. in May 19, 1868.
 C. F. Pluemacher, 1st 20th N. Y. Vols., must. in May 22, 1878.
 L. W. Patterson, 2nd 51st Pa. Vols., must. in May 22, 1879.
 George R. Pechin, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in November 10, 1879.
 Jacob Pluck, 2d U. S. Cav., must. in December 15, 1879.
 R. W. Perry, 34th S. C. Vol. Cav., must. in February 28, 1881.
 Charles Powers, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in June 20, 1881.
 Michael Peters, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in August 22, 1881.
 John Pifer, 93d Pa. Vols., must. in September 5, 1881.
 John Powers, 116th Pa. Vols., must. in October 17, 1881.
 James Pierce, 4th Pa. Vols., must. in September 18, 1882.
 Reese Pugh, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in October 1, 1883.
 Alfred Platt, 119th Pa. Vols., must. in June 30, 1884.
 G. W. S. Pennell, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in September 22, 1884.
 Allen Quamby, 2nd 138th Pa. Vols., must. in January 14, 1867.
 Thomas Quinlan, U. S. Mar., must. in February 4, 1867.
 William M. Runkle, 1st 3d Pa. Art., must. in December 12, 1866.
 L. W. Read, S. U. S. Vols., must. in December 14, 1866.
 Daniel A. Reiff, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in January 7, 1867.
 W. A. Ruddach, 93d Pa. Vols., must. in January 21, 1867.
 Nathaniel R. Ramsay, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in February 11, 1867.
 J. R. Richardson, 82d Pa. Vols., must. in February 25, 1867.
 Thomas J. Reiff, 2nd 4th Pa. Vols., must. in July 27, 1867.
 Frank Ramsey, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in July 6, 1868.
 William Rumford, 187th Pa. Vols., must. in March 7, 1881.
 Thomas Rafferty, 4th N. J. Vols., must. in May 9, 1881.
 Patrick Rogan, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in August 8, 1881.
 Jacob Robbins, Ind. P. En., must. in November 14, 1881.
 John Rapine, Ind. P. En., must. in November 14, 1881.
 William Rennyson, 10th N. J. Vols., must. in November 14, 1881.
 D. Rodenbough, 3d P. P. Cav., must. in May 29, 1882.
 L. S. Rapine, 95th Pa. Vols., must. in June 19, 1882.
 William Reagens, 150th Pa. Vols., must. in July 10, 1882.
 Isaiah Reaver, 16th Pa. Cav., must. in September 11, 1882.
 D. B. Rothrock, 53d Pa. Vols., must. in October 16, 1882.
 John R. Ruhn, 20th Pa. Vols., must. in October 22, 1883.
 Andrew Ruhn, 88th Pa. Vols., must. in October 22, 1883.
 T. C. Simpson, 4th Pa. Vols., must. in Dec. 14, 1866.
 H. S. Smith, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in Dec. 17, 1866.
 R. T. Stewart, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in Dec. 31, 1866.
 William H. Snyder, must. in Feb. 18, 1867.
 S. B. Salisburg, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in March 11, 1867.
 John Swallow, 2nd 51st Pa. Vols., must. in March 11, 1867.
 L. D. Shearer, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in March 18, 1867.
 John W. Schall, 87th Pa. Vols., must. in April 22, 1867.
 Edward Schall, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in May 20, 1867.
 S. P. Stephens, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in May 27, 1867.
 R. R. Shinn, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in June 3, 1867.
 Charles Slinguff, 48th Pa. Vols., must. in June 17, 1867.
 Joseph Suplee, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in June 24, 1867.
 Samuel R. Snyder, 199th Pa. Vols., must. in June 24, 1867.
 David R. Spear, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in July 1, 1867.
 William Spence, 198th Pa. Vols., must. in Nov. 4, 1867.
 T. J. Stewart, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in May 8, 1878.
 J. P. Spooner, 4th Mass. Vols., must. in May 29, 1878.
 Simeon Sigfried, 1st 160th Ohio Vols., must. in July 15, 1878.
 S. W. Snyder, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in Nov. 4, 1878.
 A. W. Snyder, 5th Pa. Cav., must. in Nov. 4, 1878.
 Currin S. Smith, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in Feb. 10, 1879.

1 Transferred. 2 Dead.

H. R. Souders, 105th Pa. Vols., must. in June 9, 1879.
 William B. Sickle,¹ P. P. M. Inf., must. in July 7, 1879.
 Isaac Strumpf, 64th N. Y. Vols., must. in Aug. 11, 1879.
 J. B. Stauffer, 197th Pa. Vols., must. in Oct. 27, 1879.
 A. Shultzeiser, 7th Pa. Cav., must. in Dec. 29, 1879.
 A. L. Stetson, 18th Mass. Vols., must. in Feb. 16, 1880.
 Gibbons Sharp,¹ 38th Mass. Vols., must. in Feb. 16, 1880.
 Theodore Selah, 95th Pa. Vols., must. in March 1, 1880.
 J. Scattergood, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in March 29, 1880.
 John Shelle, 72d N. Y. Vols., must. in Dec. 13, 1880.
 G. W. Smith, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in April 4, 1881.
 W. R. Snyder, U. S. Mar., must. in June 13, 1881.
 Benjamin R. Sill, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in June 20, 1881.
 Aug. Solomon, 93d Pa. Vols., must. in Sept. 5, 1881.
 William A. Slean, 6th Pa. V. R. C., must. in Sept. 19, 1881.
 G. W. Shoffner, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in Oct. 17, 1881.
 Lindley Staley, 196th Pa. Vols., must. in Oct. 24, 1881.
 William Seaman, 203rd Pa. Vols., must. in Nov. 7, 1881.
 J. Y. Shafnline, 4th Pa. Vols., must. in Dec. 12, 1881.
 H. H. Shrifline, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in Dec. 26, 1881.
 George Schall, 41st Pa. Vols., must. in March 20, 1882.
 R. T. Schall, 4th Pa. Vols., must. in April 3, 1882.
 Samuel Schuler, 107th Pa. Vols., must. in April 24, 1882.
 James Silvey, 104th Pa. Vols., must. in May 8, 1882.
 John Stiver, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in June 5, 1882.
 B. E. Smith, 150th Pa. Vols., must. in May 7, 1883.
 J. R. Steinmetz, 15th Pa. Cav., must. in June 11, 1883.
 C. R. Supplee, 2nd Pa. P. Cav., must. in June 29, 1883.
 Jacob Sterner, 179th Pa. P. Cav., must. in Oct. 15, 1883.
 Jacob Springer, 179th Pa. P. Cav., must. in Oct. 15, 1883.
 Elias Springer, 4th Pa. P. Cav., must. in May 5, 1884.
 Adam H. Stout, 13th Pa. Cav., must. in May 12, 1884.
 W. F. Thomas, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in Feb. 18, 1867.
 G. W. H. Thomas, 197th Pa. Vols., must. in June 3, 1867.
 S. P. Taylor, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in Feb. 21, 1870.
 Thomas Timberly, 3d V. R. C., must. in Dec. 29, 1879.
 Morris Tyson, 6th Pa. Cav., must. in Dec. 27, 1880.
 James Tinney, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in April 11, 1881.
 Chris. Thudeum, 35th N. J. Vols., must. in May 2, 1881.
 H. B. Thomas, 97th Pa. Vols., must. in June 6, 1881.
 Mathias Tyson, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in Aug. 22, 1881.
 C. A. Thomson, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in May 22, 1882.
 W. E. Tucker, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in Sept. 22, 1884.
 J. C. Umstead, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in Sept. 4, 1871.
 H. Von Tagen, must. in Aug. 5, 1867.
 E. H. Vaughan, 3rd Pa. Cav., must. in June 3, 1878.
 H. Vanfossen, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in Nov. 15, 1880.
 Thos. Van Horn, Ind. Pa. E., must. in Jan. 23, 1882.
 E. G. Wright,² 161st Pa. Vols., must. in Jan. 21, 1867.
 William Werkeiser, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in Feb. 18, 1867.
 J. J. Wright, 68th Pa. Vols., must. in March 18, 1867.
 Benjamin White, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in March 18, 1867.
 H. K. Weaver, 15th Pa. Cav., must. in March 18, 1867.
 W. P. Walkinshaw, 3d Pa. Art., must. in April 15, 1867.
 J. Weingartner, 179th Pa. Vols., must. in May 24, 1867.
 F. L. Wagner, must. in Dec. 30, 1867.
 John A. Wills,² 138th Pa. Vols., must. in Nov. 15, 1869.
 William Wilson, 128th V. R. C., must. in June 13, 1870.
 J. K. Weaver, 135th Pa. Vols., must. in June 18, 1871.
 W. J. Wells, 43d Pa. Vols., must. in May 1, 1878.
 William Weeley, 6th Pa. Cav., must. in March 1, 1880.
 George Wilson, 59th V. R. C., must. in March 28, 1880.
 M. Williamson, 96th Pa. Vols., must. in May 17, 1880.
 J. Winterbottom, 2d Pa. Art., must. in Oct. 4, 1880.
 B. W. Wessel, 3d Pa. Art., must. in Oct. 11, 1880.
 Charles H. White, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in Dec. 20, 1880.
 Benjamin Wilkins, U. S. Mar., must. in Feb. 7, 1881.
 H. P. Wood, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in Aug. 22, 1881.
 Aaron Weikel, 129th Pa. Vols., must. in Sept. 12, 1881.
 Alfred Widmer, 15th Min. Vols., must. in March 13, 1882.
 W. S. Webster, 58th Pa. Vols., must. in April 3, 1882.
 W. D. Whiteside, 145th Pa. Vols., must. in Aug. 28, 1882.
 Plum. E. Walker, 124th Pa. Vols., must. in May 14, 1883.
 James R. Weikel, 112th Pa. Vols., must. in June 29, 1883.
 John H. Weikel, 112th Pa. Vols., must. in June 29, 1883.

¹ Transferred. ² Dead.

Robert H. Weeks, 90th Pa. Vols., must. in Oct. 15, 1883.
 B. F. Woodland, 1st Pa. Res. must. in Dec. 17, 1883.
 William H. Yerkes, 179th Pa. Vols., must. in April 15, 1867.
 H. C. Yerkes, 17th Pa. Cav., must. in July 29, 1869.
 Isaac C. Yost, 138th Pa. Vols., must. in Feb. 2, 1880.
 W. H. Yerger, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in Sept. 12, 1881.
 Daniel M. Yost, 179th Pa. Vols., must. in March 20, 1882.
 Daniel B. Yost, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in July 17, 1882.
 Adam Zinnel,² 121st Pa. Vols., must. in March 11, 1867.
 John Zinnel,² 121st Pa. Vols., must. in April 29, 1867.
 William Zeigler, 98th Pa. Vols., must. in June 19, 1882.
 Joseph H. Zearfoes, 51st Pa. Vols., must. in July 31, 1882.

George Smith Post, No. 79, Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R.—Organized June 29, 1878, with the following officers: P. C., Joseph K. Moore; S. V. C., Evan B. Williams; J. V. C., Robert Herron; Adj., S. S. Bemederfer; Q. M., J. E. Rogers; Chaplain, J. S. Moore; O. D., J. W. Fair; O. G., Samuel Bims.

Military record of the deceased comrade in whose honor the post was named: "George Smith, mustered into the United States service with Company E, Twenty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, April 23, 1861; mustered out August 7, 1861; re-enlisted August 23, 1861, in Company I, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three years; wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Gaines' Mills, June 7, 1862, and never afterward heard from."

Post Commanders, Joseph K. Moore, Evan B. Williams, Robert Herron, William B. Nungesser, William B. Harlan, Joseph R. Davis. James J. Wolfong, commander; S. S. Bemederfer, adjutant.

John S. Moore, private, Co. E, 6th Pa. Cav.
 Joseph K. Moore, corp., Co. A, 138th Pa. Vols.
 C. H. Rigg, corp., Co. A, 8th Md. Vols.
 William T. Clark, corp., Co. C, 2d Del. Vols.
 Franklin Beaver, corp., Co. D, 95th Pa. Vols.
 Robert Herron, 1st lieut., Co. C, 88th Pa. Vols.
 J. E. Rogers, 1st lieut., Co. C, 88th Pa. Vols.
 James W. Jones, private, Co. A, 138th Pa. Vols.
 Evan B. Williams, sergt., Co. H, 8th U. S. Cav.
 Chalkley Fox, sergt., Co. C, 88th Pa. Vols.
 John Knause, private, Co. C, 138th Pa. Vols.
 Samuel Binns, private, Co. C, 88th Pa. Vols.
 S. S. Bemederfer, private, Co. D, 93d Pa. Vols.; re-enlisted in 192d Pa. Vols.
 Washington Jones, private, Co. E, 99th Pa. Vols.
 John Shade, private, Co. A, 51st Pa. Vols.
 John Earl, private, Co. D, 51st Pa. Vols.
 William B. Nungesser, private, Co. B, 95th Pa. Vols.
 John W. Fair, 2d lieut., Co. C, 51st Pa. Vols.
 William F. Smith, private, Co. H, 97th Pa. Vols.
 John H. Griffith, private, Co. A, 138th Pa. Vols.
 David H. Luken, private, Co. A, 138th Pa. Vols.
 Benjamin G. Keyser, private, Co. J, 95th Pa. Vols.
 Vincent Bloomhall, 2d lieut., Co. B, 55th Pa. Vols.
 D. M. Gibeny, private, Co. A, 5th U. S. Art.; re-enl. Co. B, 192d Pa. Vols.
 W. O. Coplin, private, Co. C, 125th Pa. Vols.
 George E. Blackburn, private, Co. E, 114th Pa. Vols.
 Jackson Drummond, private, Co. E, 27th Vet. Res.
 Absalom Darkes, corp., Co. F, 4th Pa. Cav.
 A. B. Wood, musician, Co. D, 51st Pa. Vols.
 W. B. Harlan, sergt., Co. C, 8th Pa. Cav.
 Francis Davies, private, Co. G, 129th Pa. Vols.
 Washington A. Bell, corp., Co. K, 8th Pa. Cav.
 George B. Baker, private, Co. A, 51st Pa. Vols.
 Philip Bittner, private, Co. B, 2d Vet. Art.
 James O. Mulholland, private, Co. K, 20th Del. Vols.

¹ Transferred. ² Dead.

- Henry Bearer, musician, 95th Pa. Vols.
 George McCord, private, Co. L, 8th Pa. Cav.
 Thomas M. Sturgess, farrier, Co. I, 6th Pa. Cav.
 George Neff, sergt., Co. H, 21st Pa. Cav.; re-enl. Independent Engineers.
 Thomas H. Jones, sergt., Co. H, 4th Pa. Cav.
 Frank C. Smith, private, Co. F, 124th Pa. Vols.
 John I. Heck, corp., Co. H, 13th Pa. Cav.
 Samuel C. Lowman, drummer, Co. I, 5th Md. Vols.
 James J. Wilfong, corp., Co. G, 198th Pa. Vols.; re-enl. corp., 2d Conn.
 William Pope, sergt., Co. I, 51st Pa. Vols.
 John M. Williams, sergt., Co. I, 8th Pa. Cav.
 Bethel M. Yerkes, corp., Co. I, 129th Pa. Vols.; re-enl. private, Co. K, 28th Pa. Vols.
 Harrison Welsh, musician, Co. I, 37th Pa. Vols.
 James Bates, private, Co. A, 6th Pa. Cav.
 John R. Heard, private, Co. I, 51st Pa. Vols.
 James Chamberlain, private, Co. K, 4th N. J. Vols.
 Stephen Mitchell, 2d lieut., Co. C, 26th Pa. Vols.
 John MacFetters, private, Co. C, 88th Pa. Vols.
 Mathew Alexander, private, Co. G, 6th Md. Vols.
 George W. Chamberlain, private, Co. K, 4th N. J. Vols.; re-enl. private, Co. E, 20th U. S. Inf.
 Taylor Wanamaker, private, Co. D, 51st Pa. Vols.
 Daniel F. Freese, private, Co. F, 51st Pa. Vols.; re-enl. private, Co. F, 20th Pa. Cav.
 Levi Smith, 2d lieut. Co. E, 6th Pa. Vols.
 John Supplee, private, Co. E, 2d P. R. C.; re-enl. Co. P, 22d V. R. C.
 Joseph Whartenby, private, Co. I, 6th Pa. Cav.
 Benjamin H. Wild, private, Co. E, 24th Me.; re-enl. 7th Miss.
 Henry Dehaven, private, Co. I, 4th Pa. Vols.; re-enl. private Co. I, 2d Art.
 Thomas Reinhart, private, Co. I, 51st Pa. Vols.
 Richard Dalby, private, U. S. M. C.; re-enl. ship "Salem."
 William Morris, private, Co. G, 6th N. Y. Art.
 John Barr, landsman, U. S. ship "Sabine."
 A. P. Custer, private, Co. D, 4th Pa. Vols.
 Charles H. Baylitz, corp., Co. E, 9th Pa. Cav.
 Jonathan E. Cook, private, Co. K, 97th Pa. Vols.
 Samuel B. Mitchell, musician, Co. K, 188th Pa. Vols.; re-enl. blacksmith, Co. L, 20th Cav.
 Benjamin Rowland, musician, 51st Pa. Vols.
 J. Wesley Potter, private, Co. N, 192d Pa. Vols.
 B. H. Rossiter, private, Co. K, 4th P. R. C., re-enl. private, Co. K, 84th Pa. Vols.
 James S. Colon, private, Co. B, 105th Pa. Vols.
 William P. Walters, sergt., Co. I, 13th Pa. Cav.
 Lewis Preston, private, Co. H, 13th Pa. Cav.
 Joseph Garris, private, Co. D, 4th Pa. Vols.; re-enl. corp. U. S. M. C.
 John Murray, mus. 27th Pa. Vols.; re-enl. private, Co. B, 105th Pa. Vols.
 John Golden, private, Co. B, 2d U. S. I.
 Joseph R. Davis, corp., U. S. M. C.
 James W. Colon, corp., Co. C, 88th Pa. Vols.
 George W. Williams, private, Co. A, 138th Pa. Vols.
 John Miles, private, Co. M, 7th Pa. Cav.
 William N. Hinkle, private, Co. A, 95th Pa. Vols.
 Patrick Campbell, private, Co. A, 9th Conn. Vols.
 John Settle, private, Co. D, 3d Pa. Art.; re-enl. priv. Co. C, 3d N. J. Cav.
 William McDowell, private Co. B, 26th Pa. Vols.
 John Heffenfinger, private, Co. E, 196th Pa. Vols.
 Robert Miller, musician, Co. K, 119th Pa. Vols.
 James Eddleman, private, Co. K, 2d West. Va.
 Charles J. Steel, private, Co. D, 5th Pa. Cav.
 Preston Custer, private, Co. A, 138th Pa. Vols.
 George W. Pass, private, Co. A, 8th Md. Vols.
 Robert Smith, private, Co. B, 105th Pa. Vols.
 William Jolen, private, Co. F, 118th Pa. Vols.
 Simon Kingkinger, private, Independent Engineers.
 Jeremiah F. Kline, private, Co. I, 81st Pa. Vols.; re-enl. private, Co. B, 1st Pa. Vols.
 John F. Smallwood, private, Co. F, 88th Pa. Vols.
 Isaac Galloway, private, Co. H, 1st Del. Vols.
 Ephraim Chamberlain, private, Co. K, 2d N. J. Cav.
 Charles P. Fish, private, Co. F, 4th N. J. Vols.
 Elmore Rossiter, private, Co. H, 16th Pa. Cav.
 Charles Deal, private, Co. G, 3d Pa. Vols.; re-enl. priv. Co. A, 3d Pa. Cav.
 Isaac Burns, private, Co. E, 20th Pa. Vols.; re-enl. Co. F, 3d Pa. Cav.
 Benjamin Smith, private, Co. C, 88th Pa. Vols.
 Andrew Roe, private, Co. L, 2d Pa. Cav.
 James Quirk, private, Co. A, 175th Pa. Vols.
 E. J. Caine, private, Co. F, 19th Pa. Vols.
 John Halley, private, Co. M, 27th Pa. Cav.
 Abram Newbower, private, Co. I, 75th Pa. Vols.
 Albert Haley, private, Co. C, 109th Pa. Vols.
 George H. Logan, private, Co. A, 7th Del. Vols.
 William Lowery, private, Co. K, 11th Md. Vols.
 James Phillipps, private, Co. F, 1st Pa. Art.
 Nathan J. Orner, priv. Co. E, 95th Pa. Vols.; re-enl. corp., Co. D, 95th Pa. Vols.
 George M. Pearce, private, Co. I, 31st Pa. Vols.
 William Wray, corp., U. S. M. C.
 C. H. Brooks, private, Co. I, 129th Pa. Vols.; re-enl. sergt., Co. M, 192d Pa. Vols.
 Edw. Kellichuer, private, Co. A, 51st Pa. Vols.
 Joseph B. Wilkinson, private, Co. G, 213th Pa. Vols.
 John Dehaven, private, Co. D, 51st Pa. Vols.
 Thomas Ramsey, private, Co. A, 138th Pa. Vols.
 George Pearson, private, Co. C, 2d Del. Vols.
 Joseph Wilfong, private, 37th Vet. Res.
 Frank W. Hilt, private, Co. E, 106th Pa. Vols.
 John Bennett, private, Co. I, 9th N. J. Vols.
 Andrew Steel, private, Co. D, 2d D. C. Vols.
 Joseph Rinehart, private, Co. A, 138th Pa. Vols.
 Robert Noblit, private, Co. C, 188th Pa. Vols.
 Richard Jones, private, Co. A, 35th Pa. Vols.
 William D. Beck, private, Co. G, 1st Pa. Art.; re-enl. private, Co. G, 15th Pa. Vols.
 George Gardner, private, Co. D, 12th Pa. Vols.; re-enl. private, Co. G, 124th Pa. Vols.
 Peter B. Roberts, private, Co. A, 119th Pa. Vols.
 James W. Davis, private, Co. A, 135th Pa. Vols.
 Winfield S. Brooks, bugler, Co. I, 8th N. Y.
 William Kelley, private, Co. B, 2d U. S. Cav.
 Thomas Stillfield, private, Independent Engineers.
 William Noblit, private, Co. A, 138th Pa. Vols.
 Christian Wilkline, private, Co. I, 5th Pa. Cav.; re-enl. private, Co. B, 5th Pa. Cav.
 William H. Wilt, private, Co. E, 1st Pa. Cav.
 William H. Whartenby, private, Co. B, 2nd P. R. C.; re-enl. sergt., 2d P. R. C.
 George W. King, private, Co. K, 13th Pa. Cav.
 William Wilkinson, private, Co. A, 138th Pa. Vols.
 James Brachy, private, Co. B, 11th Mass.
 Samuel Nuss, private, Co. A, 138th Pa. Vols.
 Benjamin F. Hannam, private, Co. H, 183d Pa. Vols.
 George W. Williams, sergt., Co. A, 138th Pa. Vols.
 George W. Keys, 2d lieut., Co. A, 41st Pa. Cav.; re-enl. 1st lieut., Co. A, 41st U. S. Cav.
 Robert MacMillen, corp., Co. D, 1st Del. Cav.
 John Crawford, corp., Co. H, 13th Pa. Cav.
 Samuel Peneger, private, Co. F, 124th Pa. Vols.
 William H. Davis, private, Co. C, 121st Pa. Vols.
 William Stettler, private, Co. H, 47th Pa. Vols.
 James Gilmore, private, Co. K, 4th Pa. Vols.
 Phillipp Willard, private, Co. D, 7th Pa. Cav.
 John Woods, private, Co. B, 81st Pa. Vols.
 James Supplee, private, Co. F, 2d Pa. Cav.
 Thomas Cornog, private, Co. I, 51st Pa. Vols.
 William Williams, corp., Co. F, 124th Pa. Vols.
 John W. Wack, private, Co. F, 175th Pa. Vols.; re-enl. private Co. F, 3d Res.
 James P. Wack, private, Co. F, 3d Pa. Vols.
 Benjamin Wack, private, Co. F, 124th Pa. Vols.
 Wright Schofield, corp., Co. H, 40th Pa. Vols.
 John Roach, drummer, Co. C, 158th N. Y. Vols.; re-enl. private, Co. H, 19th U. S. Inf.
 William Weeks, sergt., Co. H, 7th Pa. Cav.
 Thomas J. Kenedy, private Co. A, 8th Pa. Cav.
 William Gamble, private, Co. D, 124th Pa. Vols.; re-enl. private, Co. H, 20th Pa. Cav.
 Alexander Gotwaltz, private, Co. B, 1st Pa. Cav.; re-enl. private, Co. B, 20th Pa. Cav.
 Enos Shelley, private, Co. D, 200th Pa. Vols.
 John Morrow, private, Co. K, Art.; re-enl. corp., Co. D, 2d Pa. Cav.
 Peter Scanlon, private, Co. C, 88th Pa. Vols.
 Clement J. Carr, sergt., Co. E, 11th Pa. Cav.

John D. Righter, private, Co. C, 88th Pa. Vols.
 John Murphy, corp., Co. G, 114th Pa. Vols.
 Jesse G. Cole, private, Co. C, 179th Pa. Vols.; re-enl. private, Co. C, 2d Pa. Art.
 George W. Frease, private, Co. D, 20th Pa. Cav.; re-enl. private, Co. F, 1st Pa. Cav.
 H. G. Kensie, private, U. S. Marine Corps.
 Michael Mangan, private, Co. F, 6th Vt. Vols.; re-enl. sergt., Co. E, 14th Vt. Vols.
 Edward English, musician, 71st Pa. Vols.
 Charles Warren, 1st lieut., Co. C, 97th Pa. Vols.
 Thomas R. Murray, corp., Co. B, 116th Pa. Vols.
 William Ruby, private, Co. H, 23d Pa. Vols.; re-enl. private, Co. E, d Art.
 John Wild, private, Co. F, 9th Pa. Vols.
 Thomas Clinton, private, Co. B, 4th N. J. Vols.
 Henry B. Wertz, sergt., Co. F, 88th Pa. Vols.
 John Rimby, private, Co. C, 116th Pa. Vols.
 James Parmer, private, Co. K, 45th Pa. Vols.
 Samuel McCarter, private, Co. F, 51st Pa. Vols.
 William E. Lewis, sergt., Co. I, 16th Pa. Cav.
 Rudolf Kirk, private, Co. G, 7th Pa. Cav.
 Charles Risley, private, Co. I, 23d N. J. Vols.
 Lewis Ross, private, U. S. Marine Corps.
 Jeremiah G. Hughes, private, Co. G, 28th Pa. Vols.
 John Murray, sergt., Co. I, 99th Pa. Vols.
 Edward F. Bates, private, Co. C, 8th Pa. Cav.
 Edward Cooper, private, Co. C, 107th Pa. Vols.
 George W. Berry, private, Co. B, 1st Batt. Independent Cav.
 John Robinson, private, Co. H, 99th Pa. Vols.
 Samuel Hallman, corp. Co. K, 138th Pa. Vols.
 Malon A. D. McNoley, private, Co. C, 7th Pa. Vols.
 Augustus Fie, private, Co. H, 4th Pa. Vols.; re-enl. private, Co. H, 13th Pa. Cav.
 George W. Dutter, private, Co. K, 138th Pa. Vols.

Graham Post, No. 106, Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R. (Pottstown, Pa.).—Graham Post was named in honor of two brothers,—Private Eli H. and Sergeant William H. Graham, who were members of Company A, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Regiment. The Graham brothers, who were from Warwick township, Chester Co., enlisted as privates in August, 1861, in Company A, and remained together, occupying the same tent, until that memorable Sunday morning, June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, when, while fighting side by side in their first battle with the rebels, Eli fell pierced by a rebel bullet. The contest on that portion of the field was a close one, and the soldier, a member of the Georgia regiment, who fired the fatal shot was seen, and a moment later a missile from the gun of William, the remaining brother, made him bite the dust. Eli's body was afterward interred at that place by his sorrow-stricken brother and comrades, he being the first soldier of Company A killed thus far during the war. His remains were afterward buried in the government cemetery on the battlefield, where they still rest. In writing to his parents about the sad affair William said: "Poor Eli is dead, and it is so lonesome without him, but it is God's will and we must submit." William was afterwards made corporal and then sergeant of the company. In December, 1862, at Fredericksburg, he received a serious wound in the head while fighting in the streets of that city, and was in consequence removed to a hospital, from whence he procured a thirty days' furlough to visit his parents. About the 1st of January, 1864, with his company, he re-enlisted, and came home on veteran furlough. He was with his company in all

the battles in which they participated, meeting with many narrow escapes, until June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, when, while in command of his company, he fell, being shot in the thigh by a minie-ball, dying in the field hospital a few hours after. The testimony of his comrades was that he was a brave and honorable soldier and never shirked a duty. A younger brother, Daniel F. Graham, served as a private in Company F, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment (emergency men), during the rebel invasion in 1863.

The first charter was granted to Graham Post, No. 106, G. A. R., on the 25th day of February, 1868, by A. L. Pearson, Grand Commander, W. B. Cook, Assistant Adjutant-General, dated at Pittsburg, Pa. Charter members, William M. Mintzer, Mark H. Richards, Horace A. Custer, George Scheetz, John Weand, John C. Root, Henry Potts, Jr., George Rice, Dr. M. A. Withers, Daniel Auchenbach, Abner Evans, Jr., William E. Schuyler, Newton S. Kinzer, Levi J. Fritz, M. E. Richards, William M. Hobert.

This organization was probably in existence for twelve years, when it was abandoned and the charter returned to headquarters. On April 10, 1880, application was made for another charter, which was granted with the following charter members: Samuel Yoder, John B. Boyer, Warren C. Missimer, S. E. Missimer, Jacob S. Charles, John Corbett, Henry E. Levengood, Isaac J. Decker, Samuel P. Bertolett, Mifflin A. Campbell, Wm. P. Bach, Jesse Deough, Daniel F. Graham, M. A. Withers, M.D., John Yerger, Jacob G. Endy, Wm. M. Mintzer, Rev. Geo. S. Broadbent, Henry Swoyer, William E. Schuyler, Elijah Dearolf, George L. Reifsnnyder, Levi Miller, Hiram Iback, Thomas Knowles, Howard Kunkle, Rev. Daniel K. Kepner, Harrison Rigg, Hiram Jones, John B. Guest, James Henry, Isaac Hoyer, George W. Harner, M. M. Missimer, Abraham Dearolf, Horace A. Custer, John C. Leichter, Henry P. Davis, Charles Lachman, Thos. C. Steel, Samuel S. Daub, Samuel Fronheiser, John O. Burdan, Lewis R. Bland, Augustus B. Shirey.

This charter was granted by Department Commander Chill O. Hazzard, J. M. Vanderslice, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The post was active for a year, then weakened until its present Post Commander, D. S. B. Swavely, infused new life into the organization. In 1882 he rented a hall on his own account and collected the G. A. R. boys together. The room is well furnished and the post is prospering. The present membership is one hundred and fourteen comrades.

Under the original charter the post was influential, and its members were active in procuring the erection of a monument in honor of their deceased comrades, dedicated July 4, 1879, and in securing a burial-lot in the cemetery near the town.

Present officers, 1884: P. C., J. B. Swavely, M.D.; S. V. C., John B. Guest; J. V. C., Benj. F. Delcamp; Adj., John A. Elliot; Q. M., Jacob G. Endy; Surg., S. B. Swavely, M.D.; Chap., John Corbett; O. D.,

Thos. C. Steel; O. G., Levi Miller; S. M., Adam Lessig; Q. M. S., John Yergy.

Lieutenant John H. Fisher Post, No. 101, Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R. (Hatboro', Pa.), was organized April 28, 1884, by Thomas J. Stewart, assistant adjutant-general.

The post was named in honor of Lieutenant John H. Fisher, Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, while gallantly leading his men in a charge against a rebel battery.

He was a son of the Rev. P. S. Fisher, an esteemed clergyman of the German Reformed denomination of Sellersville, Bucks Co. Lieutenant Fisher was a bright, cultured, heroic patriot and military genius, and about twenty-one years of age when he was killed.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Jonathan T. Rorer, commander, 31 months' service; bvt. maj. U. S. V.; capt. Co. I, 138th Pa. Vols.
 Jonathan P. Iredell, senior vice-commander, 34 months' service; capt. Co. K, 138th Pa. Vols.
 James Clark, junior vice-commander, 26 months' service; 2d lieut. Co. K, 13th Pa. Cav.
 Edward Sprogel, quartermaster, 34 months' service; corp. Co. I, 138th Pa. Vols.
 H. C. McIntosh, adjutant, 18 months' service; private Co. I, 213th Pa. Vols.
 George R. Todd, chaplain, 9 months' service; corp. Co. L, 27th N. J. Vols.
 Arthur D. Markley, M.D., surg., 12 months' service; asst. surg. bvt. "Release," U. S. N.
 Charles Craven, officer of the day, 35 months' service; private Co. I, 68th Pa. Vols.
 Jesse O. Fitzgerald, officer of the guard, 34 months' service; private Co. C, 138th Pa. Vols.
 Rush Griffith, 35 months' service; private Co. A, 1st N. J. Cav.
 Joseph M. Krewson, 10 months' service; private Co. B, 15th N. J. Vols.
 William H. Mower, 50 months' service; corp. Co. C, 53d Pa. Vols.
 George W. Emery, 39 months' service; private Co. G, 5th Pa. Cav.
 William Miller, 39 months' service; private Co. L, 5th Pa. Cav.
 William H. Watson, 34 months' service; private Co. I, 138th Pa. Vols.
 George R. Palmer, 34 months' service; sergt. Co. K, 138th Pa. Vols.
 Hiram M. Puff, 34 months' service; private Co. K, 138th Pa. Vols.
 Jesse Wagner, 34 months' service; wagoner Co. C, 138th Pa. Vols.
 Edwin Twining, 35 months' service; sergt. Co. A, 1st N. J. Cav.
 William Raab, 9 months' service; private Co. H, 104th Pa. Vols.
 Jacob Webb, 24 months' service; private Co. M, 2d Pa. H. Art.
 David Firman, 12 months' service; 1st lieut. Co. K, 174th Pa. Vols.
 Pierson Jones, 34 months' service; private Co. A, 82d Pa. Vols.
 Joseph W. Lewis, 37 months' service; private Co. A, 1st N. J. Cav.
 Benjamin Probert, 34 months' service; private Co. I, 114th Pa. Vols.
 Warren W. Corson, 35 months' service; 2d lieut. Co. K, 13th Pa. Cav.
 Lewis Peze, 15 months' service; private Co. K, 186th Pa. Vols.
 Isaac K. Mann, 32 months' service; private Co. K, 104th Pa. Vols.
 Isaacchar Morgan, 9 months' service; private Co. G, 91st Pa. Vols.
 Charles H. Fitzgerald, 34 months' service; sergt. Co. C, 138th Pa. Vols.

Post meets the second and fourth Monday evenings of the month at Fluck's Hall, York Street, Hatboro'.

Colonel Edwin Schall Post, No. 290, Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R. (Lansdale, Pa.).—This post was organized November 10, 1882, in honor of Colonel Schall, who fell at the battle of Cold Harbor on the 3rd day of June, 1864, while gallantly leading the Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers into action. It was mustered with

eighteen charter members, from whom its first officers were elected, as follows:

William Ensley, post commander, Co. I, 138th Pa. Vols.
 Reese E. Lewis, senior vice-commander, Co. G, 82d Pa. Vols.
 Charles T. Miller, junior vice-commander, Co. F, 196th Pa. Vols.
 H. L. Gerhart, adjutant, Co. F, 51st Pa. Vols.
 George Hause, quartermaster, Co. H, 53d Pa. Vols.
 Charles Johnson, surgeon, 6th Pa. Cav.
 Charles Foy, chaplain, Co. A, 51st Pa. Vols.
 George M. Lukens, officer of the day.
 Abraham News, officer of the guard, 198th Pa. Vols.
 Jacob Reed, sergeant-major, Co. F, 51st Pa. Vols.
 John Ford, quartermaster-sergeant, Co. A, 3d Pa. Cav.
 Charles Bouvette, Co. C, 9th Pa. Vols.
 Joseph Bowker, Co. E, 88th Pa. Vols.
 John Wagner, Co. A, Indiana Battery.
 John Diehl, Co. G, 3d Pa. Art.
 William Wolschuh, Co. F, 28th Ohio Vols.
 Frank Strasser, Co. F, 29th N. Y. Vols.
 Samuel White,¹ Co. G, 119th Pa. Vols.
 Jordan Cooper, Co. C, 104th Pa. Vols.
 Andrew Grodwohl, Co. G, 91st Pa. Vols.
 Howard Scarlette, Co. C, 2d Pa. Res. Corps.
 Henry Cash, Co. H, 1st N. J. Cav.
 William Ortner, Co. H, 96th Pa. Vols.
 J. M. Boorse, Co. C, 179th Mil.
 William Grosscup, Co. H, 28th Pa. Vols.
 William B. Woodward, Co. B, 57th Wisconsin Inf.
 Conrad Schaffer, trans. to Co. D, 53d Pa. Vols.
 Ellison Stackhouse, Co. I, 1st U. S. Vol. Eng.
 Garrett Mattes, Co. F, 105th Pa. Vols.
 Christopher Ernst, Co. E, 27th Pa. Vols.
 Christian L. Cook, Co. F, 104th Pa. Vols.
 William H. Lukes, Co. C, 129th Pa. Vols.
 John H. Carver, Co. C, 215th Pa. Vols.
 David Scott, Co. H, 54th Pa. Vols.
 Seth C. Smith, Co. I, 138th Pa. Vols.
 Martin W. Wireman, Co. G, 179th Pa. Vols.

Present officers, 1884: P. C., Reese E. Lewis; S. V. C., Chas. T. Miller; J. V. C., Henry Cash; Adjt., H. L. Gerhart; Q. M., Geo. Hause; Surg., Chas. Johnson; Chap., Chas. Foy; O. D., Abm. News; O. G., Wm. Grosscup; S. M., Jacob Reed; Q. M. S., Ellison Stackhouse.

Lady Attendants Upon Hospitals.—Immediately upon receipt of the news of the battle of Antietam a call was made in behalf of the wounded who needed nurses and supplies of food and raiment. Among the first to respond from Montgomery County to the call were Mrs. Rachel P. Evans, of Bridgeport; Mrs. Alice H. Holstein, Mrs. Anna Carver and Miss Sallie L. Roberts, of Upper Merion; Miss Sarah Priest, of Bridgeport; and Miss Lizzie J. Brower, of Norristown. These patriotic and humane ladies freely gave their services to the sick and wounded men who fell in battle or were stricken with disease resulting from exhaustion and exposure. Many of the men of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers received attention from the ladies named, who remained on the field of battle and near Sharpsburg for some two weeks. A number of the men of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers were also cared for by them at or near the village named.

Mrs. Anna M. Holstein, who followed the example of these six pioneer and heroic women to fields of human horror, and who, with her husband, Major

¹ The first eighteen were the charter members.

William H. Holstein, remained in this sacrificial service until the close of the war, in 1865, thus refers to her sister co-workers in her "Three Years in Field Hospital:" "From our midst six women felt called upon to offer their services for a few weeks to nurse the wounded. Though strongly urged to make one of their number, I declined. The idea of seeing and waiting upon wounded men was one from which I shrank instinctively. But when my husband returned from the battle-field of Antietam, whither the six women had gone, with the sad story that men were dying for food, home comforts and home care, lying by the road-side, in barns, sheds and out-houses, I hesitated no longer." Although not among the first to enter this truly good service to the country and its defenders, once engaged in it, a conviction of duty detained both herself and husband in field and hospital duty until the conflict ended. Mr. and Mrs. Holstein followed the Army of the Potomac in its deadly and discouraging campaigns in Virginia, at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, at Gettysburg, accompanying it in its battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, South Anna, Cold Harbor, south of the James River, Petersburg, Five Forks, and at the base of supplies, with acre upon acre of field hospitals, when the glad news of the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox was flashed over the wires to City Point, and from thence to a loyal and rejoicing North.

Among the first six who are above mentioned, Mrs. Evans became very ill from over-work and exposure, and suffered long and dangerous illness. Her place was promptly taken by her sister, Miss Lizzie Brower, who remained with Mr. and Mrs. Holstein for the greater part of the three following years.

We may here say that among all the hundreds of self-sacrificing women who gave their time and services to the government during the long years of that cruel war, none have received the slightest practical recognition from the government they upheld and contributed so materially to save in its day of great peril.

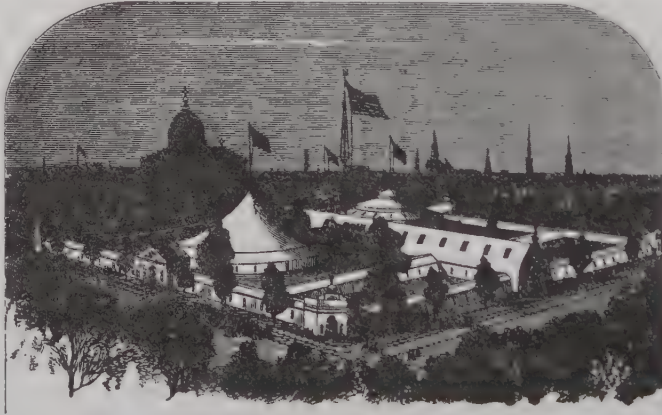
The Women's Loyal League of Montgomery County.—The invasion of Pennsylvania in the summer of 1863 aroused the loyal blood of the women as well as the men of the State. The great battle of

Gettysburg had been fought; the terrible loss of life, the waste and desolation and human anguish which resulted quickened the sense of patriotism felt by all those in sympathy with the Union army and the success of the national administration in its efforts to crush out the Rebellion.

From the commencement of hostilities to the close of the conflict the loyal women of Montgomery County were devoted to those who volunteered in defense of the country.

The world will possibly never know of all the friendly acts toward the men in the field and their families at home bestowed by the Christian and benevolent women of the country; to them is eminently due the liberal contributions to the Sanitary Commission from this vicinity, and from which the sick and wounded on the field and in hospitals received needed supplies of food and raiment through all the long and weary years of the struggle.

Many of these good women felt that this was not enough, but that their feelings should find public expression, and that their influence also should be unitedly exerted in sustaining a strong public sentiment in support of the government. To this end, in July, 1863, they formed a branch in the Loyal League, and published a declaration of purposes, viz.:



GREAT SANITARY FAIR BUILDINGS, PHILA., 1864.

"DECLARATION OF PURPOSES IN ORGANIZING THE WOMEN'S LOYAL LEAGUE OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

"Believing that the women have it in their power to exert a very great influence in the destiny of this Nation, and being satisfied that more can be accomplished by united action than individual effort, we deem it expedient to form a Society to be called the Loyal League of the Women of Montgomery County.

"Resolved, That we will use every means in our power to aid in supporting the Government in its struggles for existence, by the developments of love for the Union and respect for the constituted authorities, and to this end we will constantly labor for the uprooting of all treasonable sentiments and the discouragement of those who are endeavoring to foster them.

"Resolved, That our efforts for the comfort and benefit of the soldiers in the field and in the hospital shall be unceasing, and that while endeavoring to soften the hardships they must endure, we will turn to them only the cheerful and hopeful side of everything, and we will strive to have brave hearts at home, in order that their hands may be strengthened, remembering we may yield up a few superfluities for the sake of those who have preserved to us our homes and other comforts.

"Resolved, That we will pledge ourselves to unite our best influence, not only toward the brave in the field, but to exert every kindly feeling toward the families at home; to build up their faith in the Government, and to give them every encouragement which woman only can give.

"Resolved, We will, while redoubling every effort, rely first upon our

only strength, and be earnest and untiring in prayer to God for the success of our cause, and the triumph of Truth, Justice and Liberty. We ask all to unite with us by signing their names, and contributing a small sum to maintain and carry out the objects of the League.

"MRS. JONATHAN ROBERTS,
President.
"MRS. ROBERT JREDELL,
Vice-President.
"MISS ANNA C. YERKES,
Secretary.
"MRS. L. H. JONES,
Treasurer.
"MRS. C. EVANS, Bridgeport.
"MRS. B. B. HUGHES, Bridgeport.
"MRS. C. P. HARRY, Norristown.
"Executive Committee."

The members held their stated meetings in the rooms on the second floor of the old Washington Inn. They were rented by the gentlemen belonging to the "Loyal League" (not, however, the one organized by the ladies), and usually under the care of a janitor, and open at all times, especially during active campaign periods. It was general headquarters for all information touching army affairs. Files of newspapers were here kept, and general and special correspondence centred in the "League Rooms." It was a place of great public interest immediately after battles fought, as the people from all parts of the county would visit there to have the news from the front and obtain tidings from their personal friends in the different armies. In those days "war correspondents" flashed along the wires the long list of "killed, wounded and captured" always sure to follow a movement of the "Army of the Potomac," Sherman in the Southwest, or Sheridan in the Valley. Bright faces were often saddened, and trembling hearts here first heard news of victory or defeat, and with it the loss of those near and dear to them. The organization exercised a healthful influence during its existence, and dissolved by mutual consent upon the termination of the war.

CHAPTER XVIII.

REDEMPTIONERS—SLAVERY—THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

Redemptioners.¹—From the early settlement of Pennsylvania a considerable business was carried on, chiefly by ship-owners and captains of vessels, in importing from Europe persons who were desirous of emigrating to this country, and were too poor to pay for their passage or have a competency for an outfit in so long a journey. With this class, who generally came from England, Ireland and Germany, arrangements would be made, through agents, to contract and bring them over, furnish them with food during the voyage and perhaps some other necessities, on condition that on

their arrival in an American port they have the right to sell their time for a certain number of years, to repay the cost thus necessarily incurred, and be of some profit to those engaged in such ventures. With the growth and settlement of the country this business greatly increased, through the demand for laborers, and, perhaps, just before the Revolution attained its greatest height. However, on the return of peace it did not slacken much, even to the commencement of this century. Such a matter, of course, would also receive some attention from the government, and the special legislation thereon, upon which as yet but little has been written, will demand a brief consideration.

In the Charter of Laws agreed upon in England, and confirmed the 25th of April, 1682, by Penn., we find this mention in the twenty-third article: "That there shall be a register for all servants, where their name, time, wages and days of payment shall be registered." In the laws prepared on the 5th of the following month the proprietary wisely remarks: "That all children within this Province of the age of twelve years shall be taught some useful trade or skill, to the end that none may be idle, but the Poor may work to live, and the Rich, if they have become poor, may not want. That servants be not kept longer than their time, and such as are careful be both justly and kindly used in their service, and put in fitting equipage at the expiration thereof, according to custom." Penn. for the justice here displayed, certainly deserves credit. "The Great Law," passed at Chester, December 7th, contains this clause: "That no master or mistress or freeman of this Province, or territories thereunto belonging, shall presume to sell or dispose of any servant or servants into any other province, that is or are bound to serve his or her time in the Province of Pennsylvania or territories thereof, under the penalty that every person so offending shall for every such servant so sold forfeit ten pounds, to be levied by way of distress and sale of their goods." Strange to say, the aforesaid excellent enactments, on William and Mary reaching the throne, were abrogated in 1693. In the beginning of 1683 "A bill to hinder the selling of servants into other Provinces, and to prevent runaways," was passed by the Council. On the 29th of August the Governor, William Penn, "put ye question whether a proclamation were not convenient to be put forth to impower Masters to chastise their servants, and to punish any that shall inveigle any servant to goe from his master. They unanimously agreed and ordered it accordingly."²

The Assembly passed an "Act for the better Regulation of Servants in this Province and Territories" in 1700, which provided

"That no servant shall be sold or disposed of to any Person residing in

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

² Colonial Records, i. p. 79.

any other Province or Government, without the consent of the said Servant and two Justices of the Peace of the County wherein he lives or is sold, under the penalty of Ten Pounds, to be forfeited by the seller. That no Servant shall be assigned over to another person by any in this Province or Territories, but in the Presence of one Justice of the Peace of the county, under penalty of Ten Pounds. And whoever shall apprehend or take up any runaway servant, and shall bring him or her to the Sheriff of the County, such person shall, for every such servant, if taken up within ten miles of the Servant's abode, receive Ten Shillings, and if ten miles or upwards, Twenty Shillings reward of the said Sheriff, who is hereby required to pay the same, and forthwith to send notice to the Master or owner, of whom he shall receive Five Shillings, Prison fees, upon delivery of the said Servant, together with all disbursements and reasonable charges for and upon the same. Whosoever shall conceal any Servant of this Province or Territories, or entertain him or her twenty-four hours without his or her Master's or Owner's knowledge and consent, and shall not within the said time give an account to some Justice of the Peace of the County, every such person shall forfeit Twenty Shillings for every Day's concealment. That every Servant who shall faithfully serve four years or more shall, at the expiration of their servitude, have a discharge, and shall be duly clothed with two complete suits of apparel, whereof one shall be new, and shall also be furnished with one new axe, one grubbing-hoe and one weeding-hoe, at the charge of their Master or Mistress."

This latter clause was abolished in 1771. The object of this undoubtedly was to encourage the removal of timber, that the land might sooner come into cultivation. An act was passed May 10, 1729, "laying a duty on foreigners and Irish servants imported into this province."

Masters of servants were regarded for the time being as holding property subject to taxation. The rate in 1776 was fixed at one and a half pounds each, which was increased in 1786 to ten pounds. The State passed an act March 12, 1778, making compensation to those masters whose servants or apprentices had enlisted in the army. Among those that were taxed in the county for holding servants in 1776, we find the names of John Bull, Esq., of Norriton, two servants; Robert Shannon, one; Henry Pawling, Jr., two; Jacob Miller, Cheltenham, three; Jacob Leach, two. In 1785 there were eighty servants taxed within the present limits of the county. The highest number was in Abington, 13; Providence, 10; Cheltenham, 7; Upper Merion, 7; Douglas, 5; Horsham, 5; Whitmarsh, 5; Moreland, 4; Montgomery, 4; and Lower Merion, 3. None were returned as being in the remaining townships. That they were diminishing at this time, like negro slaves, can be observed in comparing earlier lists. "The labor of the plantations," says the "Historical Review" (attributed to Franklin, 1759), "is performed chiefly by indented servants, brought from Great Britain, Ireland and Germany; because of the high price it bears, can it be performed any other way. These servants are purchased of the captains who bring them; the purchaser, by a positive law, has a legal property in them, and, like other chattels, they are liable to be seized for debts."

Servants from the Palatinate were disposed of in 1722 at ten pounds each for five years' servitude. Prior to 1727 most of the Germans who immigrated were persons of means. In the years 1728, 1729, 1737, 1741, 1750 and 1751 great numbers were brought hither. A

shipper advertises in 1728, "Lately imported, and to be sold cheap, a parcel of likely men and women servants." On the other hand, it happened sometimes that those that had been well-to-do in the Fatherland, in their desire to immigrate, were taken advantage of in various ways by unprincipled men, their chests rifled or their property taken or put on board the wrong vessels, and in such cases, from their destitute condition on arriving in America, would be compelled to sell themselves as redemptioners to meet their expenses. It was also the practice for over half a century that those that had the means should be responsible, and pay the passage of their poorer companions, and thus reduce them to a common level of dependency or beggary.

They brought but little property with them, says Dr. Rush, in his account of the "Manners of the German Inhabitants in Pennsylvania," written in 1789. A few pieces of silver coin, a chest with clothes, a Bible, a prayer or hymn-book, constituted the chief property of most of them. Many bound themselves, or one or more of their children, to masters after their arrival for four, five or seven years to pay for their passages across the ocean. The usual terms of sale depended somewhat on the age, strength, health and ability of the persons sold. Boys and girls had to serve from five to ten years, or until they attained the age of twenty-one. Many parents were necessitated, as they had been wont to do at home with their cattle, to sell their own children. To be released from the ship the children had in some cases to assume the passage-money with their parents. Children under five years could not be sold. They were disposed of gratuitously to such persons as agreed to raise them, to be free on attaining the age of twenty-one. It was an humble position that redemptioners occupied. "Yet from this class," says Gordon, in his "History of Pennsylvania," "have sprung some of the most respectable and wealthy inhabitants of the State."

Robert Sutcliff, an English Friend, in his "Travels in America," thus speaks of the redemptioners in a visit he paid, in the summer of 1804, to his relative, William Bakewell, who was at the time residing on a farm of three hundred acres in Lower Providence township, opposite Valley Forge,—

"I noticed that the two female servants employed in the family had, both of them, been lately hired from on board a vessel lying in the Delaware, and which had recently arrived from Amsterdam with several hundred Germans, men, women and children, of that description of people called in America redemptioners. They are the people in low circumstances, who, being desirous of settling in America, and not having money to pay their passage, agree with the American captains of vessels to be taken over on condition of hiring for a term of years, on their arrival in America, to masters who are willing to advance ten or twelve guineas to be deducted out of their wages; and it not unfrequently happens that they agree to serve two or three or four years for meat and clothes only, on condition of their passage being paid. Yet, as wages in the general are rather high in America, it will easily be supposed that an active and clever person conversant in some business will make much better terms on landing than the old or the infirm, or those who come over ignorant of any business. I noticed many families, particularly in Pennsylvania, of great respectability both in our Society and amongst

others, who had themselves come over to this country as redemptioners, or were children of such. And it is remarkable that the German residents in this country have a character for greater industry and stability than those of any other nation."

We have here the admission that even among Quakers some had come over as redemptioners to near the beginning of this century.

Redemptioners frequently ran away from their masters, and advertisements appeared in the newspapers of this period of rewards being offered for their arrest and recovery. A sample is here given of three who were residents of the county. Mathias Holstein, of Upper Merion, gives notice, in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of January 29, 1750-51, that "an English servant man, named Christopher Major, about thirty years of age, tall and slender and pock-marked, run away on Saturday, the 20th instant. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have forty shillings reward and reasonable charges paid. He had a pass from his master to go to Philadelphia on the 19th instant, to return the 26th, which it is supposed he altered." Jacob Paul, of Abington township, offers, in the *Evening Post* of February 15th, 1776,—

"Three dollars reward.—Ran away on the 28th of January, 1776, from the subscriber, an apprentice lad, bound, by the name of Robert Mans, of a slender make, about nineteen years of age, near five feet six inches high, and whitish hair. He had on, and took with him, one home-made light-colored country coat lined with striped linsey, an upper jacket, a pair of buckskin breeches, two home-made shirts, two good pairs of yarn hose, of a dark mixed color, one pair of strong shoes and a small-rimmed hat, made at Germantown. Whoever takes up the said apprentice and secures him in jail, so that his master gets him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges."

William Stroud, keeper of the prison at Norristown, has this advertisement in the *Pennsylvania Packet*, under date of October 7, 1789,—

"Was committed to the goal of Montgomery County, a certain George Sharpe, who says he is a servant to Patrick Story, in Sussex County, State of New Jersey. His master is desired to take him away in three weeks from this date, or he will be sold for his fees."

The aforesaid advertisements, from the varied information furnished, are admirably calculated to give us an insight into the system of servitude as it formerly prevailed here, fully confirming the harshness of the act passed in 1700, and was still practically enforced, though almost a century had passed away since its adoption. Respecting Jacob Paul, we know from the assessor's list of said year that he was the owner of a farm of two hundred and eighty-eight acres, kept at least two grown negro slaves, seven horses, seven cattle, and a riding-chair. It may therefore be possible from the system that prevailed, that the said lad of nineteen years of age was forced to live and be treated on a level with those slaves. As passes were required to go abroad, we see here how easy it was to arrest such on mere suspicion, and if no owner came, to sell them for charges. Through brutal treatment the round might be kept up, and thus end at least his best days in a degrading state of bondage. We find that though the system was

diminishing, German redemptioners are mentioned in our statutes in 1817 and 1818. A law was only passed February 8, 1819, "that no female shall be arrested or imprisoned for or by reason of any debt contracted after the passage of this act." With the final abolition for the imprisonment of debts the institution had necessarily to die out without any special enactment or repeal, so slow has ever been the advancement and regard for popular rights, even in this great commonwealth and enlightened age.

In connection with this subject, interesting stories have been told that border on romance. For the following narrative we are indebted to a descendant, the family ranking now among the most respectable in Lower Salford. George Heckler was a native of Lower Alsace, on the Rhine, where he was born in 1736. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to learn the tailoring trade, and at eighteen became free from his master, when he was compelled to go on his "wanderscraft" for three years as a journeyman ere he could be permitted to set up for himself. This determined him to flee to America, and he arrived in Philadelphia, September 30, 1754, in the ship "Neptune" from Rotterdam. Such was his poverty that he was unable to meet his expenses, and in consequence was sold by the captain to serve three years as a redemptioner. His purchaser was John Steiner, a German farmer, residing in Coventry township, Chester Co., opposite the present borough of Pottstown. The sum paid was equivalent to forty-eight dollars of our currency. After the expiration of his service he obtained employment in Lower Salford, where he married Christiana, daughter of Peter Freed, a substantial yeoman. Such was his industry and frugality that in 1785 he purchased his father-in-law's farm of two hundred and forty-three acres for two thousand pounds. His surplus products he generally conveyed to the Philadelphia market on horseback. He survived until August 28, 1816, at his death being eighty years of age, leaving an estate valued between thirty and forty thousand dollars.

The late Joseph J. Lewis, of West Chester, in 1828, wrote an amusing account of the "soul-drivers," a name given to those men that drove redemptioners through the country with a view of disposing of them to farmers. They generally purchased them, in lots of fifty or more, from captains of ships, to whom the redemptioners were bound for three or more years of service in payment of their passage. For awhile the trade was brisk, but at last was relinquished by reason of the numbers that ran away from those dealers or drivers. These ignominious gangs disappeared about the year 1785. A story is told how one of these was tricked by one of his men. The fellow, by a little management, contrived to be the last of the flock that remained unsold, and traveled about with his master. One night they lodged at a tavern, and in the morning the young fellow, who was an Irishman, rose early, sold his master to the landlord, pocketed the money,

and hastened off. Previously, however, to his going, he took the precaution to tell the purchaser that though tolerably clever in other respects, he was rather saucy and a little given to lying; that he had even been presumptuous enough at times to endeavor to pass for master, and that he might possibly represent himself as such to him.

Though the system of servitude possessed its advantages, especially to a people residing in a new and unsettled country, it had its attending drawbacks. It was a relic that originated in the long past of Europe, and, like slavery, was continued and enforced on the colonies. That it was also the means of bringing here numbers of vagrants, paupers and convicts there is no doubt. The evils of this system Dr. Franklin, in his paper, the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, of May 9, 1751, sarcastically attacked, where he says, that in return, as a proper exchange, we should furnish rattlesnakes, to be distributed through the parks and haunts of the British courtiers and office-holders, especially for the ministers, nobility and members of Parliament. With servitude has now gone its kindred evil, the indentured apprentice system. The laws, as well as the sentiment that upheld these, show, from the power conferred, that in the hands of the cruel, arbitrary, oppressive and avaricious they must have been often abused, to the deterioration of the morals of both parties.

Slavery.¹—The early history of slavery as it existed within the limits of Montgomery County has perhaps not heretofore been treated. It is a subject now so at variance with existing ideas that like servitude, it becomes only the more interesting from the diversity it presents in denoting the changes going on in our social and domestic life. There is no question, but as established in Pennsylvania, it was of a rather milder character than that of the other colonies. It was a forced institution, continued and upheld by the British government as long as they possessed the authority, which an eight years' war and independence only checked. The blood shed at Brandywine, at Germantown, and the suffering at Valley Forge was also for the benefit of the African, and for which he should also be grateful, for even before the return of peace Pennsylvania had made provisions for his emancipation.

Judging from the legislation here on slavery, the importation of negroes must have commenced soon after the arrival of Penn. In the famous protest from the Germans at Germantown, the 18th of Second Month, 1688, to their fellow-members of the Society of Friends, they say,—

"Here is liberty of conscience, which is right and reasonable, here ought to be likewise liberty of the body, except of evil-doers, which is another case. But to bring men hither, or to rob or sell them against their will, we stand against. In Europe there are many oppressed for conscience sake; and here are those oppressed which are of a black color. Ah! do consider well this thing, who do it, if you would be done in this

manner? and if done according to Christianity. This makes an ill report in those countries of Europe that the Quakers do here handle men as they there handle the cattle, and for that reason have no inclination to come hither. And who shall maintain this your cause, or plead for it? Truly we cannot do so, except you shall inform us better hereof, that Christians have liberty to practice these things. We who profess that it is not lawful to steal, must likewise avoid to purchase such things as are stolen, but rather stop this robbing and stealing, if possible. Have not those negroes as much right to fight for their freedom as you may have to keep them slaves? We desire and require you hereby lovingly that you may inform us herein that Christians have such a liberty to do, and satisfy likewise our good friends and acquaintances in our native country, to whom it is a terror or fearful thing that men should be treated so in Pennsylvania."

From the importance of this document and the proceedings connected therewith, we regret from its length in not giving the whole. Suffice it to say that it was duly signed and transmitted to the Monthly Meeting, from thence assigned to the Quarterly Meeting at Philadelphia, and lastly to the Yearly Meeting held at Burlington, the 7th of Fifth Month, 1688, with this result on their minutes:

"A Paper being here presented by some German Friends, concerning the lawfulness and unlawfulness of buying and keeping Negroes, It was adjudged not to be so proper for this Meeting to give a Positive Judgment in the Case, it having so General a Relation to many other Parts, and therefore at present they forbear it."

We see here in this evasive reply the prevailing sentiment of the English element in its favor. The moral right to uphold and countenance the institution by Friends was the question, and to whom for this purpose it was alone directed. This effort at early abolition was made but little over five years after Penn's landing, and shows that slavery must have been already pretty well established to have thus claimed attention, as it existed among a body that at this time constituted a majority of the population. The Germans, however, to their credit, put their theory into practice, and forbore in any manner to countenance slavery, and this result alone saved us from possessing a large negro population like in all of the neighboring colonies.

Reference has been made to early legislation on this subject, a matter that has hitherto been too much overlooked. We thus find, from the proceedings of Council held July 11, 1693, that

"Upon the request of some of the members, that an order made by the Court of Quarter Sessions for the Countie of Philadelphia, the 4th instant, proceeding upon a presentment of the Grand Jury against the tumultuous gatherings of the negroes of the towne of Philadelphia, on the first days of the weeke, ordering the Constables of Philadelphia, or anie other person whatsoever, to have power to take up negroes, male or female, whom they should find gadding abroad on the first dayes of the weeke, without a tickett from their Master or Mistress, or not in their company, or to carry them to goale, there to remain that night, and that without meat or drink, and to cause them to be publicly whipt next morning with thirty-nine lashes, well laid on, on their bare backs, for which their said Master or Mistress should pay fifteen pence to the whipper att his deliverie of y^e to y^r Master or Mistress, and that the said order should be Confirmed by the Lient.-Governor [Markham] and Councill. The Lient.-Governor and Councill, looking upon the said presentment to proceed upon good grounds, and the order of Court to be reasonable and for the benefit of the towne of Philadelphia, and that it will be a means to prevent further mischiefs that might ensue upon such disorders of negroes, doe ratifie and confirme the same and all persons are required to putt the said order in execution."

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

An act was passed in 1705 "for the trial and punishment of Negroes." It inflicted lashes for petty offences and death for crimes of magnitude. They were not allowed to carry a gun without license, or to be whipped, if they did, twenty-one lashes, nor to meet above four together, lest they might form cabals and riots. A petition was sent to the assembly 4th of Twelfth Month, 1706-7, "from several freeman inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, complaining of the want of employment and lowness of wages, occasioned by the number of Negroes belonging to some of the inhabitants of the said city and others, who, being hired out to work by the day, take away the work of the Petitioners, to their great discouragement, and praying that provisions for restraint of so many Negroes as are at present employed be made by the House, was read, and ordered to be read again."

A spirit was now being aroused from the laboring or common people that the further importation of negroes be checked by increased duties and some other restrictions. The first act was passed in 1705, another in 1710, and again in 1715, all of which the British government disallowed. In 1708 a committee of the House of Commons reported that the trade was "important and ought to be free," and again in 1711, "that the plantations ought to be supplied with negroes at reasonable rates." Good Queen Anne, who abrogated the act of 1710 prohibiting the importation of slaves into the province, three years later congratulated Parliament in having secured for the nation a new market for slaves in the Spanish dominions. So great, in fact, was the importance attached by the home government to this sinful commerce that an English merchant, in 1745, published a political treatise, entitled "The African Slave Trade the Great Pillar and Support of the British Plantation Trade in America."

Unfortunately, to the great encouragement of the traffic, the British colonists here would purchase them, and we cannot find that any particular or active efforts were made here to discontinue this by any religious denomination down almost to the Revolution, and was then only brought about from the excitement attending the passage of the Stamp Act, when the questions of political liberty and the rights of man arose and were being violently agitated and foreboded revolution. The Society of Friends, encouraged by this feeling, no doubt, now forbade its members any further purchasing or holding of slaves, under penalty of disownment. We introduce the subject here in this connection from the powerful influence that the Society had so long here maintained, down at least to the opening of the French and Indian war, in 1755, when the home government forced their retirement from political positions, and were consequently hereafter not so accountable for subsequent proceedings. Peter Kalm, in his "Travels" in 1748-49, thus expresses himself on the subject:

"Formerly the Negroes were brought over from Africa, and bought

by almost every one who could afford it. The Quakers alone scrupled to have slaves; but they are no longer so nice, and they have as many Negroes as the other people. However, many cannot conquer the idea of its being contrary to the laws of Christianity to keep slaves. There are likewise several free Negroes in town, who have been lucky enough to get a very zealous Quaker for their master, who gave them their liberty after they had faithfully served him for some time."

Among those early advocates for the abolition of slavery residing in our county can be mentioned the eccentric Benjamin Lay, of Abington, who wrote a book against its evils, printed by Franklin in 1737, being a 32mo. of 280 pages, wherein he calls "all slave-keepers that keep the innocent in bondage, apostates. A practice so gross and hurtful to religion, and destructive to government, beyond what words can set forth, and yet lived in by ministers and magistrates in America. Written for a general service, by him that sincerely desires the present and eternal welfare and happiness of all mankind." He reflects on the Society for holding slaves, and says, "The best and only way for Friends or others that now have slaves is to discharge themselves of them." He uses rather coarse language, and complains of his forcible ejections for speaking on the subject in their meetings. He also introduces personal allusions concerning its leading and influential slave-holding members.

In the *Friends' Miscellany* (vol ix.), edited by John and Isaac Comly, we find this extract respecting Abington Meeting:

"The concern of Friends on the subject of slavery, frequently referred to in the minutes; committees were appointed to visit such members as held slaves, or were concerned in buying or selling them. In 1760 report was made that all such had been visited, and there appeared a disposition prevailing in divers to set their slaves free at a suitable time. In 1776 it is noted that the labors of Friends appeared to be well treated in most instances. The next year two slaves are reported to have been manumitted by Jonathan Clayton. Several other cases of manumission are afterwards noted. Selling slaves at this time was considered a disownable offense, and against the holding them Friends earnestly remonstrated, with great patience and perseverance, and at length those members who continued obstinate in refusing to set their slaves free were disowned. It is much to the credit of Abington Monthly Meeting that but few cases of this character occurred within its limits."

We give these statements to remove an erroneous opinion, that the Friends as a body had from an early period resisted the introduction of slaves, and had even disowned members therefor. As to the latter, it was not done until a few years previous to the passage of the emancipation law.

Among the evils attending slavery, it was not the African alone that was the sufferer. The Briton, worse than the Spaniard, enslaved the native Indians centuries later, and the long existing period of enlightenment did not avail. In the records of the past it is no unusual thing to find mention even here in Pennsylvania of Indian slaves. In the bill of sale, still existing, of the personal effects of Sir William Keith on his Horsham estate, to Dr. Thomas Græme and Thomas Sober, May 21, 1726, seventeen slaves are mentioned,—ten males and seven females,—of which ten were adults. One of the number is stated to be an Indian called Jane, with a son, wife of one of those negroes. However, an act had been passed in 1712 to

prevent the importing and selling of negroes or Indians within the province, which the home government also annulled. Thomas Mayberry, a Friend, shortly after 1730 erected a forge on the Perkiomen Creek, at the present borough of Green Lane, which was chiefly carried on by the labor of negro slaves down to about the Revolution.

With the increased sentiment of popular rights, Friends took more advanced grounds. Through instructions received from the Yearly Meeting a committee was appointed to ascertain the exact number of slaves belonging to the members of Plymouth Meeting, who reported to Gwynedd Monthly Meeting, 25th of Seventh Month, 1775, that the number was eight, who possessed seventeen slaves. This effort, made with a view to their liberation, though coming at a late hour, entitles them to some credit and shows that they were not so indifferent to the subject as formerly. But still, with the powerful hold of the British government and from the conditions imposed, it was no easy matter to carry this into execution. We will take, for instance, the case of Thos. Lancaster, Sr., a member of Plymouth Meeting and the owner of a farm of two hundred acres in Whitemarsh, and after whom Lancasterville was called. Having been prevailed upon by the Society, after several years' entreaty, he at length consented and we now here present for the first time in print the conditions imposed upon him to carry out this measure legally according to the royal requirements.

"At a general Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held for the City and County of Philadelphia, 6th of June, A. D., 1774, Thomas Lancaster of Whitemarsh township, in this county, Yeoman, acknowledges himself to be held and firmly bound unto our sovereign Lord the King in the sum of Thirty Pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania to be levied on his Goods, Chattels, Lands and Tenements to the use of our said Lord the King *sub conditions*. That, Whereas the said Thomas Lancaster hath manumitted and set free from Slavery a certain Negro Man named Cato, aged about forty-six years, and if the said Thomas Lancaster, his Executors and Administrators, shall and do well and truly hold and keep harmless and indemnified the Overseers of the Poor of the City and County of Philadelphia, respectively from all costs, charges and incumbrances whatsoever which shall or may happen or accrue in case the said Negro Man shall be sick or otherwise rendered incapable of supporting himself Then the above obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue agreeable to an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided."

While the institution prevailed here we find from records that slaves generally possessed but one name, as Pompey, Cæsar, Scipio, Cato, Prince, Jamaica, Guinea, Cuff, Tom, Jupiter and Cupid. Females were commonly called Silvia, Jude, Flora, Venus, Sall, Sook and Phill. On their death they were frequently buried in their masters' orchards or on the edge of their woodlands. Friends, on this matter, also exercised a care that they be not placed in too close proximity. From Middletown records, Bucks County, we learn that on 6th of Third Month, 1703, "Friends are not satisfied with having negroes buried in Friends' burying-ground; therefore Robert Heaton and Thomas Stackhouse are appointed to fence off a portion for such uses." Again, from the same, 1st of Second

Month, 1738, "deceased negroes forbidden to be buried within the bounds of the graveyard belonging to this Meeting." Although the Legislature of Pennsylvania had passed a law making it a penalty to marry a white and negro a short time before the late great Rebellion, yet had they examined the early laws they would have found such an enactment, which there is reason to believe has not been repealed. It was passed in 1725, and provided that "any Minister, Pastor or Magistrate or other, whatever, joining in marriage any negro and white person" should incur a penalty of one hundred pounds.

Taking a twenty-dollar note of our national currency and turning to its back, we observe thereon a scene that has been suggestive for this article. We see a comely maiden on her knees before the altar in a church, with a clergyman in his robes administering the rite of baptism in the early history of this country. That young woman was the favorite daughter of one of the most powerful Indian chiefs throughout all that section, at a time, too, when the colonists were but few. She was free-born, and if historians of that day state truth, her liberty had not been restrained. We shall now change the place, but not the subject. On October, 1745, the venerable stone church still standing at the Trappe, having just been finished, was solemnly dedicated in the presence of many hundreds from the surrounding country. Three negroes, the property of a Mr. Pawling in the vicinity, were on this occasion publicly examined as to their faith, which proving satisfactory, they were baptized by the names of John, Jacob and Thomas by the Rev. Henry M. Muhlenberg, the pastors, Brunnholtz, Wagner and Newberg being the sponsors and bearing testimony as to their profession. True, these were lowly African slaves, but who will not hail this occurrence as illustrative of the universal brotherhood of man and the practical elevating tendencies exhibited herein of Christianity in its broadest spirit? The former was the baptism of Pocahontas, and has been celebrated in a national painting, while for our information of the latter we are indebted to the early church records as entered by Mr. Muhlenberg's own hand.

From a list of taxables, prepared in 1776, of the several townships in the present limits of the county, we propose to give a partial list of those holding slaves. In Cheltenham: Joseph Linn, 1. Lower Salford: Jacob Reiff, Jr., 1. Providence: Henry Pawling, Esq., 2; John Pawling, 1; Samuël Halford, 1. Horsham: John Barnes, 1; Hugh Henry Ferguson, 1; Thomas Davis, 1. Montgomery: Dr. Peter Evans, 2; George Smith, 2; Theophilus Shannon, 2; Edward Bartholomew, 2. Norriton: William Bull, 2; John Bull, Esq., 2; Dr. Robert Shannon, 2. Perkiomen: Joseph Pawling, 2; Abraham Saler, 2; John Pawling, 4. Moreland: Samuel Erwin, Esq., 1; Isaac Boileau, 1; Richard Corson, 1; David Perry, 1; Samuel Boutcher, 2; Casper Fetters, 1 and Daniel Thomas, 1. In Abington for 1780: Thomas Beans, 2;

Jacob Paul, 2. Whitmarsh: William West, 2; Walter McCool, 1; Jonathan Robinson, 3. Lower Merion: Philip Pritner, 2; David Briggs, 2; Robert Elliot, 1; Hugh Jones, 1; Frederick Bicking, 1; and Benjamin Scheetz, 1.

Slavery here probably attained its greatest height about 1765, or when the Stamp Act was passed, and attention began to be directed to the evils attending the colonial system of government. In the convention held at Philadelphia from January 23, to 28, 1775, it was resolved

"That it be and is hereby recommended to the several members of this Convention to promote and encourage instructions or advice from their several counties, to their representatives in general Assembly, to procure a law prohibiting the future importation of slaves into this province."

We here see renewed evidence that the feeling that had so early exhibited itself against the importation of negroes had not died out, in spite of long and continued enforcement by the royal government, but instead the people were becoming more and more sensible of the evils of the slave traffic. As the Revolution progressed, and independence became more and more assured, the act of March 1, 1787, was passed,—

"That all persons, as well Negroes and Mulattoes as others, who shall be born within this State, from and after the passing of this act, shall not be deemed and considered as servants for life, or slaves, and that all servitude for life, or slavery of children, in consequence of the slavery of their mothers, in the case of all children born within this State, from and after the passing of this act aforesaid, shall be, and hereby is, utterly taken away, extinguished and forever abolished."

To strike more fully at the root of the system an act was passed March 29, 1788, which declared that all vessels employed in the slave trade should be liable to forfeiture, and a penalty of one thousand pounds be imposed for building and equipping them for the traffic. Congress took no action on this important matter until March 2, 1807, when an act was passed against the importation of Africans into the country and declaring the slave trade unlawful.

On the organization of Montgomery County, in 1785, an enumeration was taken of those still remaining in slavery, the total number reported being 108. Providence township had the highest number, 20; Moreland, 19; Norriton, 14; Perkiomen, 7; Lower Merion, 7; Upper Merion, 6; Worcester, 5; Frederick, 5; Abington, 4; Montgomery, 4; Upper Salford, 3; Franconia, 2; Lower Salford, 2; Springfield, 2; Whitmarsh, 2; Douglas, 1; Horsham, 1; Limerick, 1; Marlborough, 1; New Hanover, 1; and Upper Dublin, 1. Upper Hanover, Hatfield, Towamensing, Whithpain, Gwynedd and Plymouth contained none. Slaves were taxed in 1776, £4, and in 1786, £40. The census of 1790 returned 440 free colored persons and 114 slaves in the county; in 1800 the number was reduced to 33 slaves, of which 9 were in Providence, 3 in Lower Merion and 3 in Moreland. In 1810 there were three and by 1830 only a single one left. Concerning this last subject, a further account in this connection would be of interest. The colored popu-

lation in the county, in 1850 was 857; 1860, 904; 1870, 1237; and in 1880, 1763.

We shall now present a variety of advertisements once circulated in this county and additionally illustrative of the subject, showing the great changes that time has wrought here in less than a century and a half. Richard Bevan gives notice, in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of July 24, 1751, that he has for sale, "near the Gulf Mill, a likely negro man about thirty years of age, fit for town or country business. Also a negro girl about fifteen years of age." John Jones, of the "Manor of Moreland, near the Crooked Billet," announces in the same paper of October 12, 1752, that he has for sale "a likely negro woman, about twenty-nine years of age, had the small-pox, and understands country business well. Also a negro child, a boy, one year old." In the same issue Dr. Thomas Graeme states that "a mulatto slave, named Will, about twenty-nine years of age, being of a -Negro father and an Indian mother," ran away from his plantation in Horsham township. "Whoever secures him in any goal shall have five pounds reward and reasonable charges paid." "Peter Custer, in Providence township, near the Trap," advertises in the *Norristown Herald* of February 14, 1806, that he has "for sale a black woman about thirty-five years of age and slave for life, with two children, the one about nine and the other three years. The children are entered in the office."

In the advertisement of John Jones we see one of the sad features of slavery,—for gain to sell a child one year old from its mother. That of Peter Custer possesses an interest, as possibly one of the last that appeared on this subject in the county. That Pennsylvania would have become a considerable slave colony if it had not been for its strong German element can admit of no doubt. In evidence, the census of 1790 returned 21,324 slaves in New York, 11,423 in New Jersey, and only 3737 in Pennsylvania. It was almost solely owing to the British element, that had also settled so numerously in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, that made those adjoining colonies so slave-holding. The protest of 1688, though it made no impression on the denomination for whom it was designed, yet on its originators, their countrymen and posterity it was not lost, to the enduring honor and benefit of this great commonwealth.

"The Underground Railroad."—The branch of the Underground Railroad that passed through Montgomery County is known in history as the "Northern Route." It was a section of the road which extended from Columbia,¹ Pa., to Canada. The southern

¹ In the early days of this concerted management slaves were hunted and tracked as far as Columbia. There the pursuers lost all trace of them. The most scrutinizing inquiries, the most vigorous search failed to elude any knowledge of them. Their pursuers seemed to have reached an abyss beyond which they could not see, the depths of which they could not fathom, and then bewildered and discomfited, they de-

terminus of this route was at Columbia, on the Susquehanna River, from whence arrivals were noted and consigned to the friendly agents along the line of operations. The founder of the southern depot, nearest the supply of passengers, was William Wright, of Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa. As early as 1787, Samuel Wright laid out the town of Columbia. The lots were disposed of by lottery and all sold, and many substantial persons from Bucks, Montgomery, and Chester Counties and Philadelphia settled there. A majority of these people were Quakers, or descendants of Quakers, and carried with them to the new settlement convictions hostile to the institution of slavery. The Wrights gave many small lots to the colored people in the northeastern part of the town and encouraged their settlement at the place. This brought into one community a large number of colored people, who became a source of refuge to those who were constantly fleeing northward. William Wright was uncompromising in his hatred of slavery; an active man, he enjoyed a presence of mind equal to all emergencies. He assisted all fugitives who applied to him, and when he heard of any fugitives being recaptured, he lost no time or opportunity, either by process of law, device or artifice, in securing their escape. On several occasions, when fugitives came to his place pursued, he hastily dressed them in women's clothing, and sent them by night-time to Daniel Gibbons, near Lancaster City. The free colored population of the town were industrious as a class, and thoroughly enjoyed the sympathy of the whites, who aided them in hastening the flight northward of those who reached them. The place soon became known to slave-owners, but early experience taught them to give it a wide berth. On one occasion a "slave-catcher," by the name of Isaac Brooks, made his appearance in search of a "runaway nigger," as he was pleased to call him. He was soon surrounded by a score of stalwart colored men and hustled out of the town, stripped of his clothing and unmercifully whipped with hickory withes. He was never seen in Columbia afterwards. Brooks was a providence in carrying the news southward. His misadventure was told to many households, repeated by masters and servants, until, through Maryland and parts of Virginia it was well-known to all escaping or runaway slaves that once at Columbia they were comparatively safe.

The number of arrivals made it necessary to provide a means of transit to northern cities and Canada. Agencies were sought out among earnest sympathizing Abolitionists in Lancaster, Chester, Montgomery and Bucks counties. Phoenixville, Norristown and Quakertown were stations on the line. Prominent among the agents in charge of this northern route

were Daniel Gibbons, Thomas Peart, Thomas Whitson, Lindley Coates, Dr. Eshleemann, James Moore, Caleb C. Hood, of Lancaster County; James Fulton, Gideon Pierce, Joseph Hains, Thomas Bonsall, Graver Marsh, Zebulon Thomas, Thomas Vicars, John Vicars, Micajah and William A. Speakman, Esther Lewis, Dr. Edwin Fussell, William Fussell, Norris Maris, Emmor Kimber and Elijah F. Pennypacker, of Chester County; Rev. Samuel Aaron, Isaac Roberts, Dr. William Corson, Jacob L. Paxon, George Wright, Jacob Bodey, Lawrence E. Corson, Thomas Hopkins, William W. Taylor, Charles Corson, Edwin Coates, C. Todd Jenkins, Seth Lukeus, Thomas Read, John and Benjamin Jacobs, Elias H. Corson, George Corson, George Lukeus, Daniel Ross and John Augusta (colored) and others, of Montgomery County; William Jackson and Richard Moore, Quakertown, Jonathan McGill, Solebury, and William H. Johnson, Buckingham, with others, of Bucks County. These were the pioneers of this remarkable line of travel from the Susquehanna to the Delaware, with well-known coadjutors on the Hudson and St. Lawrence. All roads led to Canada in those days. The route through Montgomery County was deemed extremely perilous, because it lay near a great city, to which news of escaped slaves was promptly reported, especially after the advent of the telegraph, and by reason of a large circulation of daily papers, carried through the country by railroad every day. The danger was further increased by the strong public opinion in favor of sustaining the law, especially after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, in 1850. Rewards were constantly offered for the apprehension of slaves, and the officers of a vigilant secret service in Philadelphia were ever on the alert. The Abolitionists, or "Wooly Heads," as they were frequently called, were persecuted and ostracized by Whig and Democratic parties, while presiding judges and ministers of the gospel, with but few exceptions, looked upon them as among the most dangerous agitators of the age. They were, however, men and women who lived up to their conviction of duty, and time has fully vindicated their exalted humanity and patriotism. If the cause they pursued hastened the madness of the fatal hour when the South flew to arms and sought to dismember the country, then they may rightly claim to have been benefactors of mankind.

Among those who were most active, zealous and influential in arousing the spirit of revolt against the sin of slavery and the horrid catalogue of crimes committed in its name was the Rev. Samuel Aaron. He was a gifted orator, with a flow and force of language which never failed to hold his audiences, whether they assented to his views or not. He was at times the impersonation of eloquence enraged, as his keen invective flowed in torrents; and when he called his followers around him in the old Baptist meeting-house, or, perhaps, in front of the old court-house, to review some act of "Northern submission to the

clared "there must be an underground railroad somewhere." This saying gave origin to the term by which the secret passage from bondage to freedom was designated ever after.—Dr. R. C. Smedley's "Underground Railroad."

slave-power of the South, the occasion was esteemed of more than usual public interest. Such a leader inspired an enthusiastic following, and nowhere on the long line of transit were worn and weary passengers received with greater solicitude, cared for more tenderly and dispatched with greater promptness and prudence than at Norristown.

The gentlemen composing this "railroad staff" were not of the mutual admiration school. They were agitators, antipathetic, many of them valuable, all of them independent thinkers. They represented the activities of life in all its callings, from the plowman to the philosopher. When the news of the Fugitive Slave Law reached the North these men came together at the peril of their lives and firmly resolved to resist it at all hazards. While defiant, they were not wanting in that prudence and caution necessary to their usefulness, and by day and by night their vigilance extended from the Plymouth Valley to the hills of Providence. The counsels of the cool and philosophic Allan Corson, of Plymouth, were matched by the promptness of Thomas Hopkins, William W. Taylor and Charles Corson, of Providence, in forwarding passengers through to Bucks County. In Norristown, Dr. William Corson was among the first to report arrivals. In active practice, a consistent friend to the colored people, slave or free, and by reason of his intercourse in his daily visits to all localities in the town and many miles in all directions around it, if arrivals occurred he was sure to be apprised of it. With coadjutors such as Lawrence E. Corson, James Paxon, Jacob Bodey, Daniel Ross, John Williams and John Augusta, the business in hand was quickly and efficiently dispatched. If a collection of money was necessary to forward passengers, John Augusta and John Williams were always ready to go to the right ones to get it. Paxon was always ready to give asylum to passengers, and the giant Bodey could always be relied upon for transportation. There was not a member of this staff who had not his special office of usefulness, and among them the quiet, unobtrusive, but persistent George Wright was always found responsive to duty. An enthusiastic follower of his cherished friend Aaron, he never tired in kindly offices to relieve the suffering and hungry as they tarried in or fled through the town. There was a direct connection between Norristown and the anti-slavery office in Philadelphia, *via* night-trains on the Norristown Railroad. Rev. Samuel Aaron, Dr. William Corson, Isaac and John Roberts and Mary R. Roberts were in charge of this line of transportation. Daniel Ross would house or conceal the passengers until a late hour, when they would be ticketed through to waiting friends at or near Ninth and Green Streets, thence, *via* the Philadelphia line, to Canada. Contributions were liberal in support of this line.

Incidents of Life and Travel on the Line through Montgomery County.—In 1841, Thomas Read lived

in a retired place along the Schuylkill, four miles west of Norristown. The fugitives he received were chiefly men, who, following directions given them, came in the night. Some were brought. He sent many to Miller McKim, at the anti-slavery office in Philadelphia, William Still, being generally the receiving agent. Others were sent in various directions. Some remained and worked for him when required. At one time four came, three of whom were large, intelligent young men; the other was an old man who was making his second effort at escape. His first attempt was successful, and he had enjoyed his freedom for some years, when he was betrayed by a colored man and reclaimed by his master.

These four men were, therefore, very suspicious of persons of their own color in the North. They remained for some time and worked for Thomas Read; but one day a colored man appeared who said he was a fugitive, and showed numerous scars, but from his actions was suspected of being a spy. The four men threatened him with instant death if they discovered his story was not true. He left the next night, but so frightened were the real fugitives that they were anxious to leave the place. They were at once forwarded farther north. A mulatto came and remained during the winter. Toward spring he became frightened at rumors that slave-hunters were on his track, and he was anxious to make his way to Canada. He was taken by Thomas Read to Philadelphia. The day was very cold, and he wore his coachman's overcoat of a peculiar light color. When nearing the city he grew apprehensive that the color of his coat might identify him too easily, and he insisted upon removing it and riding in his shirt-sleeves, which he did, bearing the cold without a murmur, believing that his ruse made the chances of detection less. He reached Philadelphia safely, and was forwarded to more northern agents. In 1848, Thomas Read moved to Norristown, and the fugitives received there were mostly women and children.

After the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law the determined members of the organization still persevered in their efforts to aid the fugitives to escape. Others faltered and knew not what to do. At an evening company where several of these faltering ones were in attendance, two young school-girls were present and listened to the conversation. The thought occurred to them to test by actual experience the standing of those present. Leaving the room upon some pretext, they shortly after knocked at the kitchen door, and, closely disguised and muffled, said they were fugitives and asked for help. This brought the question home to the men present, "Would they give aid?" A long parley ensued, the girls being left in the kitchen. It was finally decided to take them to a neighboring house, and, as soon as a wagon could be procured, two of the men volunteered to drive them to Quakertown. By this time the girls were so full of laughter at the success of their plan that when

passing close to a light their emotions were discovered to be other than those of grief and fright, and the disguise was detected. But the joke was so serious to some of the men that they could not laugh at it. The girls were severely reprimanded; yet all concerned were glad at heart that they had discovered how those present stood in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law. At a convention held in the old court-house in Norristown shortly after the enactment of that law, a committee of prominent anti-slavery advocates was appointed to circulate petitions for signatures asking for a repeal of the law.

Thomas Read's daughter Mary was appointed one of the committee. Being young at the time, she thought she had but to present the petition, and names would be willingly put thereto. But she was astonished at the almost universal reception she met with. Doors were shut in her face as soon as she made known her desire. People insulted her, snubbed her and would not talk with her on the subject. One minister, however, thought it his duty to talk with her, and pointed out the wrong she was doing: "Nay, she was committing a crime, for laws were made to be upheld and not to be opposed." His morality took the law without question, and he wanted her to do the same. Needless to say she did not.

While this describes the general public opinion, there were many benevolent individuals who had not courage to express their secret convictions, yet were willing to aid the Abolitionists by pecuniary contributions. John Augusta, an old colored resident of that place, and an important *attaché* of the Underground Railroad, said that many citizens came to him and remarked: "John, I know you must be needing considerable money to forward passengers on your road. When you need contributions come to me, but do not let my name be mentioned as one contributing." Norristown first became a station of the Underground Railroad about 1839, the year of the first meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society at that place. The number of fugitives who passed through there, assisted by their friends, increased from year to year, as many as fifteen or twenty being occasionally concealed within the town at one time. A very strong and bitter animosity existed there against the Abolitionists, especially in the early days of the anti-slavery agitation; and for individuals to make any active efforts in behalf of fugitives was to incur general denunciation and social ostracism. Malignant threats were made, but never carried into effect. The furthest extent of a mob demonstration was the stoning of the Baptist meeting-house and the breaking up of an anti-slavery meeting which was being held there. This was the only building in which these meetings were held in the early part of the work in that town. In later times, when public sentiment was growing strong in favor of emancipation, very many, even among public officials, were hearty sympathizers and

silent helpers. The positions which they held, depending upon public suffrage or popular favor, made it politic for them to enjoin secrecy when bestowing aid and to make their sentiments known to but few, even of the well-known and trusted Abolitionists.

As public sentiment in Norristown was inimical to the anti-slavery cause until the exigencies of the times and the acknowledged justness of universal liberty throughout the country made it popular, the harboring of fugitives in that place was particularly hazardous. Yet among those who dared to do it, who was openly known to do it, and who built a secret apartment in his house for that especial purpose which it was almost impossible to discover, was Dr. Jacob L. Paxson. Independent and fearless, he did his own thinking, kept his own council, took his own course, and concealed, fed, and forwarded hundreds that even the anti-slavery people knew nothing of. He kept a horse and wagon, and took them himself to William Jackson, Quakertown; Jonathan McGill, Seabury; and to William H. Johnson, Buckingham, all in Bucks County. He entertained abolition speakers after the passage of the penal slave law, when they were refused admittance to the hotels. One evening when Garrison, Burleigh and several others were at his place, Samuel Jamison, who owned a large manufacturing establishment adjoining, came in and informed him of a conversation he had just overheard in a small assemblage of men concerning a plot which was being laid to burn his house if he did not dismiss his guests. "Tell them to burn it," said Paxson, "and scatter the ashes to the four winds; I'm a free man."

A few days after the Christiana riot Parker, Pinkney and Johnson, an account of whom is given in the description of the tragedy and the narrative of Isaac and Dinah Mendenhall, came on foot in the night to Norristown, accompanied by another person whose name is not known. Dr. William Corson announced their arrival to John Augusta. The four men were concealed in a lot of shavings under a carpenter-shop, which stood three feet above ground on Church Street, near Airy. There they remained four days, and were fed with food passed to them upon an oven-peel across a four-foot alley from a frame house in which Samuel Lewis, a colored man, lived. During this time the United States marshal's detectives were watching every part of the town. On the fourth day a meeting was held by a few trusted friends in the office of Lawrence E. Corson, Esq., to devise means for their escape. Dr. Paxson proposed engaging five wagons for that evening, four to be sent in different directions as decoys to lead off the vigilant detectives. The plan was adopted, and the wagons and teams were engaged of Jacob Bodey, whose sympathies were known to be in favor of fugitives. But he would accept no pay, saying he would do so much as his share. The first was sent up the turnpike road, and shortly after the second was sent down that road; another was sent

across the bridge toward West Chester, and the fourth out the State road toward Downingtown. The attention of the alert officers being now attracted in these directions, the men, after having shaved and otherwise changed their personal appearance, walked from the carpenter-shop to Chestnut Street and down Chestnut to the house of William Lewis, colored, where the fifth wagon, which was to go directly through the town and up the Mill Creek road, was waiting for them. Dr. Paxson was there also, and saw the men, with William Lewis, colored, as their driver, start safely for Quakertown. Lewis was a little tremulous with fear at the perilous undertaking, which, with the haste, somewhat confused him at the start. On the road he became bewildered, and went several miles out of the way, which gave Parker the impression that he was partly intoxicated, a condition in which Lewis never was known to be. From Quakertown they journeyed to Canada, traveling part of the way on foot and part by public conveyance. On the following day the United States marshal was informed that they had left Norristown and were out of his reach. Officers were at once dispatched to Quakertown, but the Underground Railroad there disappeared from their view and its passengers could be tracked no further.

At the close of the war Judge Smyser, of Norristown, was returning on a train from Philadelphia, and seeing Dr. Paxson in the same car, called out to him: "Paxson, is that you? I was at an entertainment last night, and some of the party said I was as great a radical as you are. I replied: 'I thank God that I am!' But," he continued, "there was a time when, had you been convicted under the Fugitive Slave Law, I would have given you the extent of the penalty, for I looked upon you as one of the most dangerous men in the community on account of your utter disregard for that law." On Dr. Paxson's return home one afternoon in 1846 he saw on his back porch a very black, gray-haired woman, about sixty years of age; also a mulatto woman, about thirty, and a small, very fair child, with flaxen hair, of about six or seven summers.

The old woman was conversing with Parker Pillsbury. Her cultivated thought and remarkable gift of language excited their interest and attention. On questioning her, they found that she, her daughter and grand-daughter were all slaves. Paxson interrogated her relative to their escape. She stated that they had traveled through Maryland on foot, by night, and that during the day they crawled under corn-shucks or hid under leaves in the woods, their principal food being roots or corn for many days. He said to her, "Did you not know that you were running a great risk of being caught and taken back, tortured with the lash, and sold upon the auction-block, and separated from your child and grandchild?" She answered, "Yes," and the tears rolled down her cheeks; "but I believed that God would help those who tried to help themselves, and with confidence in that Power, I started out,

and it has brought me here. And may God be praised!" "Now, tell me," said Paxson, "what induced you to make this effort?" Rising to her feet, and turning deliberately toward her child, with utterance choked by emotion, she said, "See you not, marked upon her features, my own pollution that the white man has stamped there! See you not upon this grandchild, with its flaxen hair and florid face, the pollution of a fiendish nature over her! It was to save that grandchild from the terrible pollution which slavery sways over all whom it dare call a slave; it was to save that fair and beautiful creature from a life of shame that I dared and have accomplished what I did; and there shall ever go forth from my innermost nature a feeling of gratitude that I have her thus spared."

The following incidents are from notes furnished the author by the late William W. Taylor, who was a well-known agent of the line for many years in Upper Providence township. Mr. Taylor was pronounced in his hatred of the "peculiar institution," and ever ready to give refuge, food and transportation to those who were dispatched to his care. He was the near neighbor of Charles Corson and Thomas Hopkins, who frequently acted in concert in frustrating the designs of slave-hunters in the county. Mr. Taylor was a fearless agitator, sometimes incurring the displeasure of neighbors and acquaintances in his uncompromising denunciation of those in authority for maintaining or assenting in any way to the continuance of slavery. He was an "Abolitionist" without qualification, an eye-witness in his boyhood days to the brutal recapture of a fugitive slave and his sale to a Southern trader at New Castle, Del. The scene made such an impression upon his mind that, to use his own words, he "resolved that upon reaching manhood he would keep a station for runaway slaves, and he did so until the proclamation of President Lincoln bankrupted the business."

HENRY BOX BROWN.¹—Henry Brown, better known as "Henry Box Brown," was a slave in Richmond, Va. He conceived the plan of getting away from slavery by having himself boxed up and shipped as

¹Two similar cases are reported in Still's "Underground Railroad," those of William Box Peel Jones and Lear Green. Jones was boxed up in Baltimore City, and shipped by the Ericson line of steamers in the month of April, 1859, reaching Philadelphia in seventeen hours after shipment, and was safely delivered to his friends, who cautiously awaited his arrival in the City of Brotherly Love.

Lear Green was an interesting girl and the slave of James Noble, of Baltimore. William Adams had proposed marriage to her. She concluded to accept the offer only when she was free, believing the duties of wife and mother incompatible with a condition of servitude wherein she might be sold and separated from all ties of human affection. She finally concluded to escape. Her trusted friends placed her in a well-worn box, such as was in commerce between Baltimore and Northern cities. A quilt, a bottle of water and some hard bread were carefully stowed away with the girl, and she was shipped as freight on the Edison Line. Her intended mother-in-law, a free colored woman, took passage on the same line. The box was carefully watched, and upon arrival in Philadelphia was promptly forwarded to the consignee. Lear Green was happy. She subsequently married the man of her choice and was a free woman. She settled in Elmira, N. Y., and died in the third year of her married life.

merchandise to Philadelphia, and went to work accordingly to effect his object. With the help of some friends, whom he had made acquainted with his plans, he arranged with a firm in Philadelphia to receive him as merchandise, and then got reliable men in Richmond to help him there. A man made the box, and he got in it, taking with him a sack (sic) of water, some crackers, a cup, a gimlet and a sponge. The lid was nailed fast, and the box marked "This side up with care." A reliable person was secured to take the box, pay the freight, and start it on its way to Philadelphia. After all his arrangements had been made he received word from his Philadelphia friends not to attempt to send the goods, as there was too much risk; but, determined not to be baffled, he replied that the goods were shipped and would be in Philadelphia at a certain time.

A trusty man was on hand at the time appointed, but the train arrived without the goods. It was explained that an accident had occurred which would cause a delay of four hours. The excitement and anxiety increased, but the box finally arrived. It was taken charge of, and the proper parties notified of the arrival of their goods. This was twelve o'clock at night, and all assembled at the place appointed to receive him.

By this time the excitement was great. Some were sure he would be dead, and much concerned as to what disposition they should make of the remains. When the box was carried in it was received almost with the silence of death. All seemed afraid to hear their own voices. It was put down, and one tapped it on the top with the question: "Is all right?" An answer came from out the box: "All right, sir." The lid was quickly pried off, and Henry Box Brown stood erect and sang a hymn he had learned for the occasion. Then there was rejoicing. Their anxiety was over and their pent-up spirits set free.

Where the delay occurred the goods had to be reloaded. The box was turned with the marked side down, so that he stood on his head till the veins on his forehead and face were as thick as his finger. Two men sat on the box, and one tapped it and wondered what it contained. The gimlet was to bore holes to let in more air, if necessary, and the water was to drink. Instead of drinking it, he put it on the sponge and bathed his face and head. Scientific men, who saw the box, said this was the only thing that saved his life, and that bathing with the water restored carbon to the exhausted air.

A few days after his arrival in Philadelphia there was an anti-slavery meeting held in the Baptist meeting-house at Norristown, and Henry and his box and all his outfit were exhibited there. From here he took the Underground Railroad to the land of freedom.

GEORGE BENSON.—"George Benson, the subject of this narrative, was a man of remarkable ability. He was twenty-two years of age, six feet two inches in

height, very muscular, quick and active. He was intelligent, and resolute to execute whatever he undertook. He was the property of a man in Western Virginia, who had sold his other slaves, and expected to remove to Richmond and keep George for a body-servant. After having made his arrangements he went to Baltimore to attend a ball, taking George with him. George had heard his master offered twelve hundred dollars for him, and, knowing his master's habits, was afraid he would soon have to be sold. He therefore resolved to escape, and started that night at twelve o'clock for Canada. By morning he had reached York County, Pa., and from there came by way of Columbia to Lancaster. While sitting at the window at Warner Mifflin's, Lancaster, he saw his master with two officers drive by. He notified the family, and they, feeling no longer safe to keep him, put him on his way to Downingtown. He left Zebulon Thomas' in Downingtown, and walked to my place in Montgomery County, a distance of twenty miles, in four and a half hours. He was very much excited, and said he had resolved when he started to die rather than go back into slavery. After he had rested and had something to eat I went with him some distance and put him on his way to Richard Moore's, at Quakertown. George surpassed all the men I ever knew who had escaped from slavery."

RACHEL.—"Rachel, or 'Rache,' as she was familiarly called, was the slave of a man near Baltimore. She came to West Chester, and there married, and was living comfortably. Her husband owned a house and Rache did washing and house-cleaning, and as a woman of all work was very much sought after. She had been living there for several years. Many people knew her and she knew every place in town. Finally some one found out where she came from and betrayed her. One day, as she was sitting in her house, she saw old Constable Patterson approaching in company with a man whom she recognized as her old master. They took her captive and brought her before Judge Bell, in order that the master might prove his property. There Rache feigned sickness and asked to go into the back yard. Mrs. Bell invited her to go up stairs, but she replied, 'Missus, I must go out; I am so very sick.' They decided to let her go into the yard on condition that the constable should accompany her, to which she freely consented. The yard was enclosed by a high board fence, so that no one could enter from the outside. The walk down the yard to the alley was about one hundred feet. As soon as Rache got out of the house she made a run for the fence, with the constable close after her. With one bound she went over the fence, leaving the constable behind. The fence was too high for him to jump, and by the time he returned to the house and told what had happened and they had got around to the alley several moments elapsed, of which Rache made good use. Being acquainted with almost every alley and back yard in the town

and very swift on foot, she was soon several squares away. In her flight she passed through the shop of Samuel Auge, a hatter, and the boys called to know what the matter was. She answered, 'Do, for God's sake, hush! Don't say nothin'.' She kept on her flight up the alleys to the back yard of John Worthington, with whom she was acquainted. Mrs. Worthington saw her coming and called, 'Why, Rache, what is the matter?' 'O, for the Lord's sake, don't tell anybody!' was the answer. And Rache ran up stairs and hid herself in the attic.

"By this time word had gotten out that the kidnappers were after her, and then there was none to give her pursuers any information. Her master went to 'Squire Meredith and got a search warrant, but failed to find her. He applied for another, but was refused and told to keep quiet or he would be arrested. That night a party of gentlemen met at Mr. Worthington's, and had a good time apparently until ten or eleven o'clock (several members of the Chester County bar being among them), when they broke up and went away by twos and threes. Rache, dressed in men's clothing, left the house between two lawyers. They walked along the street to a point beyond the Friends' Meeting-House, where a carriage overtook them and Rache was taken into it. She was driven to John Vickar's, at Lionville, and thence to Dr. Fussell's. On the way to the latter place she inquired where they were going and was told to Bartholomew Fussell's. She said she knew a Dr. Fussell near Baltimore, where she came from, who was a great friend to the colored people, but she was not told that he was the same man, and, when she entered the house, the doctor noticed that she watched him very closely. Finally she arose, walked toward him, looked at him and said very excitedly, 'I do believe this is Dr. Fussell! I declare this is Dr. Fussell! I swear to God this is Dr. Fussell!' The doctor then told her he was the Dr. Fussell that had lived near Baltimore. She fell on her knees and clasped him around the legs, crying and shouting as though frantic with joy at the thought that she had reached a place of safety.

"The next night the doctor, with Rache and three others, called on me (I then lived at Phoenixville) to go with them. I arose and mounted my horse to pilot them. We crossed the Schuylkill at Phoenixville. There was no bridge there at that time (forty-four years ago) and the night was very dark. I took him to Charles Corson's. A large part of the road was through woods, and so dark that I had to feel the way and lead the doctor's horse. We crossed the Perkiomen at Tyson's mill, and got to Corson's about twelve o'clock. There I questioned Rache as to how she got away from the old constable. On asking her what became of him she said, 'Lord, massa, de las I saw ob him he was jist fallen back on de fence.'

"I left the doctor at Corson's and returned home about three o'clock in the morning. No one but my wife knew that I had been away. Charles Corson the

next day geared to his market wagon and took her to William H. Johnson's, in Bucks County. She remained there. William H. Johnson wrote to a friend in West Chester to let her husband know where she was. He executed a power of attorney to some one in West Chester to sell his property and forward the proceeds to him in Waterloo, Canada.

"Much of this information I received from persons living in West Chester, they not knowing but that she was still living privately somewhere about the neighborhood. One man told me he did not think there was a man in West Chester who could jump the fence which she jumped. She was about thirty-five years old, rather tall and rather active, and could run as fast as ordinary men."

JOHN AND JANE FRENCH.—"John and Jane French, with their little boy two years old, were slaves in Maryland. Like many others they had heard of a place in the north where they might be free if they could get there, and they resolved to make the effort. They had been told there were people in Pennsylvania who would help them. They came to Oxford and then by the underground railroad through Downingtown, Lionville and Kimberton, from William Fussell's to my place. I saw at once that it was a very important case and one that required prompt action. We put them in a room, no one but my wife knowing they were in the house. I went to see Edwin H. Coates, told him what I had in charge, and asked him to accompany me that night on our journey, which he readily agreed to. I directed my hired man to have the horses so they might be used if needed, and when Edwin arrived after all had gone to bed we started for George Lukens', Kulpville. We arrived just at dawn and were very kindly received. We returned about noon, our absence having excited some remark. None suspected where we had been except a fugitive slave who was living with me at the time. As soon as we left George Lukens took his charge to William H. Johnson's, Bucks County. They arrived in the evening, when Jane told them she could go no further. They fixed up a room for her and made her as comfortable as possible. The next morning she had a fine baby boy, which she named William Taylor. To part with these people and receive their simple expressions of thanks is more precious than silver or gold."

PERRY AND LUCY SIMONS.—"Perry and Lucy Simons were slaves in Virginia, where they remained until they were about fifty years old. When the last of their seven children had been sold to traders to go South they resolved to leave their old master and seek freedom. By the aid of friends, after many weeks of travel, they reached my place. I locked them in a room, charged them not to look out of the window and informed my wife that I had a charge. We took care of them through the day and that night I took them across the Perkiomen, at Tyson's mill, and left them at daylight with directions for Richard

Moore's at Quakertown. This was just after the Fugitive Slave law was passed, making every Northern man who assisted them a kidnapper, and we knew that we were watched. I told them as I had been true to them I hoped they would not betray me. They answered: 'No, Massa; God bless you. We will never betray you.'

JOHN AND SUE BURNS.—"John and Sue Burns were slaves in Newcastle County, Delaware. They were a young couple, who had one boy about two years old, and they resolved that they would not raise children for the slave market. John took one of his master's horses, put his wife and child on the horse, and traveling himself on foot, started for freedom. They took the horse as far as they thought safe and then turned him loose to return home so that he might arrive before morning, and they kept on their course to Thomas Garret's, Wilmington, a distance of fourteen miles, getting there before daylight. Thence by way of Kennet Square, Downingtown, Kimberton, and Phoenixville, they came to our place in Montgomery County. They remained for a short time in the neighborhood, and then became very uneasy for fear of being captured and taken back into slavery. They were put on the road for Canada as the only place of safety. Like all other slaves they had been told that there was a place under the north star where they could be free, but how far it was they had but a faint idea. I never saw one, however, that thought it too far or too much of a hardship to go there. These were a very interesting couple and a very bright little boy."

ELIZA.—"Eliza and her son were slaves to a man named Gibbs living near Havre de Grace, Maryland. They ran off, came by way of Oxford through Chester county to F. F. Pennypacker's and on to my place. There she wished to stay and in a short time we found we were in trouble, but we concluded to meet it. I went to Norristown, called on Thomas and Amy Bruff, stated the situation and offered to pay them to take care of her. I told them that I would find a home for her as soon as she was able to be moved, and instructed them to call on Dr. William Corson if needed and tell him I would pay all expenses. The Dr. was called on, but, as I expected, he would take nothing for his services. Her child was deformed. We took her to our place and had her there for several months. Finally the child died and was buried at the Friends' meeting-house in Providence. In the meantime her son lived with Jacob L. Paxson. After the child died she and her son started for Canada. So it would appear to those who stood aloof that the road of those engaged in the underground railroad was not always strewn with roses; but there was a consolation that outsiders did not understand."

WILLIAM AND PERRY LEWIS.—"William and Perry Lewis, brothers, and Henson Clemens were slaves in West Virginia, all very stout young men

and very determined in asserting their right to themselves. They made their way through Maryland into York county, Pennsylvania, and by way of Columbia and Lancaster to James Fulton's, in Chester county. There they stayed a short time until kidnappers made their appearance in the neighborhood. Then they came to E. F. Pennypacker's and my place. They were all good farm hands, found ready employment, and stayed about the neighborhood for several years. Perry Lewis lived with me three years. He was a very good farm hand and efficient in assisting me in helping his own people on their road to liberty. Finally he got married and moved to Norristown where he died, as did also his brother William. Their comrade Henson, after remaining for about two years, became uneasy, fearing he might be captured and taken back into slavery, and concluded to go to Canada. We gave him instructions and put him on the road. After a tiresome journey he arrived in safety. After he got there he got a friend to write to me giving an account of his journey and the reception he had met on his arrival; how much he was pleased with the place, and expressing many thanks to me and his friends in Montgomery county for the acts of kindness he had received at their hands."

JERRY.—"Jerry was a slave of a man named Ball, who lived in Mill Creek Hundred, Newcastle Co., Del. His master had given him his freedom by telling him he might go and earn a living, that he was to be a free man, but without taking a legal course to secure it. Jerry had married, and lived in the same township within five miles of his master, in a log cabin, or hut, on a common near Red Clay Creek, and within three miles of the Pennsylvania line. His master's home was not more than five miles from the latter state. Jerry was living peaceably and quietly in the neighborhood, and supported himself by working for farmers when he could, employment being scarce and wages low. Twenty-five cents per day was the price for a common day's work and forty and fifty cents for harvesting. When not thus engaged he lived by fishing and trapping. At that time, sixty years ago, thousands of acres of land lay waste in that region, with here and there a log cabin, or hut, occupied by a poor man, or a slave not claimed by his master. Such tenants paid from seven to fifteen dollars rent for their cabins and as much land as they saw proper to make use of. Such was the case with Jerry. Finally his old master died and trouble began.

"Ball's heirs laid claim to Jerry as part of their father's estate, but Jerry insisted that his master had set him free and that he would not serve them. Finally one of his master's sons, in company with six or eight others, went to Jerry's cabin to capture him. He had received word of their coming, and prepared to defend himself as well as he could by fortifying his cabin. They surrounded the house and broke in

the door. As one attempted to enter Jerry struck at him with an ax, missed the man, struck the door, and broke it to pieces; then took his gun and shot, but missed his man. The load took effect on a man named Robinson, who was sitting on his horse forty or fifty yards off, and destroyed one of his eyes. (I often saw him carrying his mark for trying to capture poor Jerry.) He then fought his way out and ran for the woods. They followed and, after a race of a mile, overpowered him and took him captive to Newcastle. He was put in jail and sold to a slave trader to be taken South. This occurred within one mile of where I was living and took such a hold on me, although I was then only ten or twelve years old, that when I arrived at manhood I set up a station on the Underground Railroad and kept it open until slavery was abolished by the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, trying to obey the injunction that 'Whatsoever ye would that others should do to you do ye even so unto them.'"

FRED DOUGLAS.—"Fred Douglas, now the Hon. Frederick Douglas, ex-Marshall of the District of Columbia, was a passenger on the Underground Railroad from slavery to his present position. He was a slave in Talbot Co., Md., and I think his master's name was Aull. He passed through Philadelphia. Robert Purvis, E. M. Davis, and J. Miller McKim, of Philadelphia; Horace Greeley and Gerritt Smith, of New York, and Charles Sumner and others, of Boston, arranged to send him to London, and while there his freedom was bought by penny contributions."

THE DORSEY BROTHERS.—The following incident is from the pen of Robert Purvis, one of the most active agitators in the anti-slavery cause, and occurring in Bucks County had a peculiar interest to their friends in Montgomery with whom they were co-operating.

"Among the hundreds of cases which came under my notice, none excited my interest more deeply than that of four brothers, who came from Frederick County, Maryland, and arrived in Philadelphia in the summer of 1836. They were finely developed and handsome young men, reputed to be the children of their master, and after his death, finding themselves slaves when they had been promised their freedom, they took 'French Leave' and arrived safely in Philadelphia, under the assumed Christian names of Basil, Thomas, Charles and William, and retaining the surname of Dorsey. I took three of the brothers to my farm in Bucks County—Thomas preferring to live in the city. I succeeded in securing places with some of the neighboring farmers for Charles and William, Basil remaining in my employ. The latter was a married man, having a wife and two children whom he left in Maryland. She was a free woman and by a previous arrangement with her brother-in-law likewise free, they were brought to Philadelphia, where I met them and took them to my house. This man proved afterwards to be a false and treacherous

villain. He opened a correspondence with the son of their old master, who bought these men at the settlement of his father's estate and had become their owner. By a well-arranged plan, with the assistance of a notorious slave-catcher, they were enabled to surprise and capture Thomas, who was hurried before one of the judges of the court and sent back to slavery. He was carried to Baltimore and imprisoned with the view of shipping him thence to the New Orleans market. By the timely efforts of his friends in Philadelphia money was raised, and the sum of one thousand dollars paid for his freedom. He afterwards became the popular caterer of Philadelphia, and died a few years ago, leaving a handsome competence to his family. Immediately following the capture of Thomas, by the direction of the brother-in-law, they went to Bristol and secured the services of a constable by the name of Brown, who repaired with the claimant and his friends to Doylestown and obtained warrants from Judge Fox for the arrest of the three brothers. Basil, while ploughing at some distance from the house, was overpowered after a severe struggle by the slave-holder and his friends, placed in a carriage and taken to Bristol, three miles distant, where he was thrown into a cell used for criminals. I had just returned from the city and was in the act of eating my supper, when a neighbor's son came in great excitement to tell me that Basil had been carried off. I sprang from the table and hastening in the direction where I knew the man had been working, learned from the farmers assembled there the particulars of this outrage with the added information that he had been taken to Bristol. Burning with indignation, hatless as I was, I hurried thither, where I found the captors and the captive.

"An excited crowd of people was gathered about the market house, whom I addressed, and succeeded in enlisting their sympathies in behalf of the poor victim. After a parley with the slave-holder, it was agreed that we should meet there at seven o'clock in the morning and start thence for the purpose of appearing before Judge Fox, at Doylestown. Availing myself of the kind offer of a friend, I was driven rapidly home for the purpose of securing the safety of Basil's brothers. I was rejoiced to find them already there. They had heard of Basil's capture and were pursued by a part of those men led by Brown, who had taken him. These men had halted in a field near my residence, evidently deliberating how to proceed. By my advice, Charles, in whose hands I placed a double-barreled gun heavily charged, walked out in front of the house and defied them. The slave-catchers, thinking doubtless discretion the better part of valor, instantly departed. Under the cover of the darkness I was enabled to convey the two men to my brother Joseph's farm, about two miles distant, and that night he drove forty miles and left them in New Jersey at the house of a friend. There they remained safely until an opportunity

offered to send them to Canada. The next morning about six o'clock I was on my way to Bristol. Before reaching there I met a woman who informed me that at five o'clock a wagon passed her house and she heard Basil cry out, 'Go tell Mr. Purvis they are taking me off.' The object of the movement was to deceive me in regard to time and enable them to appear before Judge Fox, and by *ex-parte* testimony have the case closed and the victim delivered into their custody. Upon receiving this information I hastened home and quickly harnessing a fleet trotting horse pursued them. I left instructions that Basil's wife and children should follow in another carriage. By good fortune I came upon the *fugitive* kidnappers about four miles from Doylestown, where they had stopped for breakfast. I immediately drove to the residence of William H. Johnson, the noted abolitionist, who instantly took hold of the matter, and went out to spread the news far and wide among the anti-slavery people. I arrived in Doylestown fully an hour before Basil was brought by his captors who were of course amazingly surprised to see me. I at once secured the services of the ablest lawyer in the town, Mr. Ross, the father of the late Judge Ross, who urged the postponement of the case upon Basil's oath of having free papers left in the hands of a friend living in Columbia, Pennsylvania.

Doubtless the judge was deeply impressed by the appearance in the court-room of the delicate and beautiful wife and the young children clinging to the husband and father, who, looking the picture of despair sat with the evidence in his torn and soiled garments of the terrible conflict through which he had passed. The claimant obtained legal services in the person of a Mr. Griffith, a young lawyer. Notwithstanding the urgency of their council to have the case immediately decided, the judge postponed it for two weeks.

"This was all I expected to obtain. My duty lay clearly before me, and I resolved that no effort should be spared to secure Basil's freedom. With this view, I strove to arouse the colored people to rescue him in the event of his being remanded to his captors. The plan adopted was to assemble in squads about the three leading roads of the town and use means adequate for the purpose of liberating him. Most fortunately, however, by an unexpected turn of events, a resort to these desperate measures was rendered unnecessary. Desiring to make use of every available means to secure the liberty of this worthy man, I called upon that eminent lawyer and philanthropist, David Paul Brown, and asked him if he would not appear in behalf of the defense. He promptly responded to my request, saying, 'I am always ready to defend the liberty of any human being.' I then tendered him a fee of fifty dollars, which he at once refused. "I shall not now," he said, "nor have I ever accepted fee or reward, other than the approval of my conscience, and I respectfully decline receiving you

money, I shall be there;" and turning to his barber he asked: 'Will you get me up so that I can go in the stage coach which leaves at four o'clock in the morning?'

"The day of trial came and the slave-holder was there, bringing with him additional proof in the persons of his neighbors to swear as to the identity of the man. Armed with the bill of sale, the victory seemed an easy one. The claimant at one time was willing to take five hundred dollars for his slave, which we agreed to give, yielding to the earnest entreaty of Basil, although it was in violation of our principles, as we have always denied the right of property in man. He advanced his price to eight hundred dollars at Doylestown, and when that was agreed to declined taking less than one thousand dollars. Basil then said, 'No more offers if the decision goes against me. I will cut my throat in the court-house; I will not go back to slavery.' I applauded his resolution; horrible as it might be, it seemed better than his return to a living death. There for the first time I unfolded our plans for his liberation. The case was called promptly at the hour agreed upon, and Mr. Griffith spreading out his bill of sale and pointing to his witnesses the friends of the claimant who had come for the purpose of identifying this man as his property, opened his case with an air of the utmost confidence in the result. Mr. Brown in his turn quickly rose and the magnetism of his presence was felt by the crowded court-room, nine-tenths of whom were doubtless in sympathy with the poor slave. He commenced by saying, 'I desire to test this case by raising every objection, and may it please your honor these gentlemen, who hail from *Liberty*, *Frederic County*, *Md.*, are here according to law to secure their "pound of flesh," and it is my duty to see that they shall not get "one drop of blood." As a preliminary question I demand authority to show that Maryland is a slave state.'

"Mr. Griffith, with a self-satisfied air, remarked: "Why, Mr. Brown, everybody knows Maryland is a slave State."

"'Sir, everybody is nobody,' was the quick retort of his opponent.

"The judge entertained the objection, and Mr. Griffith went out and soon returned with a book containing a compilation of the laws of Maryland. The book was not considered authority, and poor Mr. Griffith, confused and disconcerted, requested Mr. Brown to have the case postponed until afternoon.

"'Do you make that request,' inquired his adversary, 'on the ground of ignorance of the law?'

"Mr. Griffith in an appealing tone said: 'Mr. Brown, I am a young man and this is my first case; I pray you do not press your objections; give me some time, for should I fail in this case, it would be ruinous to my future prospects.'

"Laying his hand on the young lawyer's shoulder, Mr. Brown replied, 'Then, my dear sir, you will

have the consolation of having done a good deed, though you did not intend it.' The judge was prompt in dismissing the case, saying that he would not furnish another warrant, but they might secure his rearrest by obtaining one from a magistrate. Profiting by this suggestion, Griffith and his clients hastily left the court-room. I was equally prompt; having previously ordered my horse and buggy to be brought in front of the court-house, I took hold of Basil and hurried him towards the door. In the excitement which prevailed, a colored man, who was outside, seeing me hustling Basil before me, and thinking he had been remanded to slavery and I was his master, raised a heavy stick and was about to strike me, when a friendly hand interposed, and saved me from the blow. We were no sooner seated in the vehicle than the slave-catchers, armed with a magistrate's warrant, came rushing upon us. As they were about to seize the horse, a stroke of the whip on the young and excited animal, caused him to rear and dash ahead. A round of hearty applause from the sympathizing crowd served as an additional impetus to urge us onward. After running the horse about two miles, I came upon a party of colored men who were to assist in rescuing the slave. Resting a short time, I pursued my journey to Philadelphia, a distance of twenty-six miles, and drove directly to my mother's house, where Basil was safely lodged. I afterwards accompanied him to New York, and placed him in the hands of Joshua Leavitt, the editor of *The Emancipator*, who sent him to Connecticut to find employment on his father's farm. He remained there some time and then removed with his family to Northampton, where he worked for Mr. Benson, a brother-in-law of William Lloyd Garrison. Mr. Dorsey died a few years ago, a highly esteemed and respectable citizen, leaving a widow and a number of children."

CHAPTER XIX.

GRADUATES OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY AND NAVAL ACADEMIES.

THE following is the record of the graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., who were appointed from the congressional district of which Montgomery County is a part:

FRANCIS LEE, born in Pennsylvania.—*Military History*: Cadet at the United States Military Academy from September 2, 1818, to July 1, 1822, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry, July 1, 1822. Served on frontier duty at Fort Jessup, La., 1823–26; on quartermaster duty (first lieutenant, Seventh Infantry, September 24, 1824) at Fort Jessup, La., 1826–28, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 1828–30 and Fort Jessup, La., assistant-quartermaster, May 22, 1826, to May

31, 1834, 1831–34; on frontier duty at Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter., 1834–36; Camp Desire (captain Seventh Infantry, May 31, 1834), near Fort Towson, Ind. Ter., 1836; Camp Nacogdoches, Tex., 1836, and Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter., 1836–38; on recruiting service, 1838–40; in the Florida War, 1840–42; in garrison at Fort Pike, La., 1842–45; in military occupation of Texas, 1845–46; in the war with Mexico, 1846–47, being engaged in the defence of Fort Brown, May 3–9, 1846 (major, Fourth Infantry, February 16, 1847); on recruiting service, 1847; in the war with Mexico, 1847–48, being engaged in the capture of San Antonio, August 20, 1847; battle of Cherubusco, August 20, 1847; battle of Molino del Rey (brevet lieutenant-colonel, September 8, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, Mexico), September 8, 1847, where he was wounded; and assault and capture of the City of Mexico, September 13–14, 1847 (brevet colonel, September 8, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Molino del Rey, Mexico); on frontier duty at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 1849; Fort Howard, Wis., 1849–51; Fort Snelling, Minn., 1851–53, 1853–54, and Fort Ridgely, Minn., 1854 (lieutenant-colonel, Sixth Infantry, March 9, 1851); in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1854–55; on frontier duty on Sioux Expedition, 1855–56; Fort Pierre, Dak., 1856, and Fort Randall, Dak., 1856–57 (colonel, Second Infantry, October 18, 1855); in command of the Department of the West, May 24 to October 2, 1858 (headquarters at St. Louis, Mo.), and on sick leave of absence, 1858–59. Died January 19, 1859, at St. Louis, Mo., aged 55.

JOSEPH H. PAWLING, born in Pennsylvania.—*Military History*: Cadet at the United States Military Academy from July 1, 1825, to July 1, 1829, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to brevet second lieutenant, First Infantry, July 1, 1829. Served on frontier duty at Fort Crawford, Wis., 1829–30; resigned November 30, 1830. *Civil History*: Counsellor-at-law, Doylestown, Pa., 1842–43; clerk in the War Department, Washington, D. C., 1843–47. Died July 9, 1847, at Doylestown, Pa., aged 39.

JOHN H. HILL, born in Pennsylvania.—*Military History*: Cadet at the United States Military Academy from July 1, 1835, to July 1, 1839, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to second lieutenant, Second Dragoons, July 1, 1833; served on recruiting service, 1839; in the Florida War, 1840–41; on frontier duty at Fort Washita, Ind. Ter., 1842–45 (first lieutenant, Second Dragoons, October 8, 1841); in military occupation of Texas, 1845–46; in the war with Mexico, 1846–47, being engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9–29, and skirmish of Puente del Medio, March 24, 1847. Died July 29, 1847, at Puebla, Mexico, aged 28.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, born Pennsylvania;—*Military History*: cadet at the United States Military

Academy from July 1, 1840, to July 1, 1844, where he was graduated and promoted in the army to brevet second lieutenant, 6th infantry. July 1, 1844, served on frontier duty at Fort Towson, Ind. Ter., 1844-45, and at Fort Washita, Ind. Ter., 1845-47; on recruiting service, 1847; in the War with Mexico (second lieutenant, 6th infantry, June 17, 1846). 1847-48, being engaged in the defence of Convoy at the National Bridge, August 12, 1847,—Skirmish at Plan del Rio, August 15, 1847; capture of San Antonio, August 12, 1847; battle of Cherubusco, August 20, 1847, (brevet first lieutenant, August 20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, Mexico); battle of Molino del Rey, September 8, 1847, and assault and capture of the City of Mexico, September 13-14, 1847; in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1848; as quartermaster 6th infantry, June 30, 1848 to October 1, 1849, and adjutant, October 1, 1849 to November 7, 1855, at regimental headquarters at Fort Crawford, Iowa, 1848-49; St. Louis, Mo., 1849-51, and Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1851-52, 1852-55 (first lieutenant 6th infantry, January 27, 1853, to June 5, 1860); as assistant adjutant-general of the department of the west, headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., June 19 to November 27, 1855 (captain staff, assistant quartermaster, November 7, 1855); on quartermaster duty at Fort Myers, Fla., 1856-57; during hostilities against the Seminole Indians; Fort Leavenworth, Kan., with troops quelling Kansas disturbances, August 1, to December 31, 1857, and at Depot, January 1, to March 31, 1858; at headquarters of Utah reinforcements, May 15, to July 15, 1858; on march with 6th infantry from Fort Bridger, Utah, to California, August 13, to November 15, 1858; and chief quartermaster of southern district of California at Los Angeles, May 5, 1859 to August 3, 1861. Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-66; in the defenses of Washington, D. C., September 1861 to March 1862; (brigadier-general United States volunteers, September 23, 1861). In the Virginia Peninsula campaign (Army of the Potomac), March,—August, 1862, being engaged in the siege of Yorktown, April 5,—May 4, 1862; battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862; battle of the Chickahominy, June 27, 1862; action of Golding's Farm, June 28, 1862; battle of Savage Station, June 29, 1862; battle of White Oak Swamp, June 30, 1862, and retreat to Harrison's Landing, July 1-4, 1862; on the movement to Centreville, Va., August-September, 1862; in the Maryland campaign; (Army of the Potomac) September-November, 1862, being engaged in the battle of Crampton's Pass, South Mountain, September 14, 1862; battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862; reconnoissance from Harper's Ferry to Charlestown, Va., October 10-11, 1862; march to Falmouth, Va., October-November, 1862 (major-general United States volunteers, November 29, 1862, to July 26, 1866); in the Rappahannock campaign (Army of the Potomac), December, 1862.

June 1863 being engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and battle of Chancellorsville, May 2-4, 1863; in the Pennsylvania campaign, June-July, 1863; in command of 2d corps of the Army of the Potomac, being engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, where he was severely wounded in the repulse of Longstreet's attack upon our left centre, which he at the time commanded; on sick leave of absence, disabled by wound, July 4-December 27, 1863; (major, staff-quartermaster, United States army, November 30, 1863), in command of, and recruiting 2d army corps, January-March, 1864; in the Richmond campaign, commanding 2d corps of Army of the Potomac, being engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5-6, 1864; battles of Spottsylvania, May 9-20, 1864; battle of North Anna, May 23-24, 1864; battle of Tolopotomy, May 29-31, 1864; battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, and operations in its vicinity, June 3-12, 1864; march to James River, June 12-15, 1864; battle before Petersburg, June 16-18, 1864; on sick leave of absence, on account of breaking out of Gettysburg wound, June 19-27, 1864; in operations about Petersburg, in command of 2d corps, Army of the Potomac, being engaged in the battles of Deep Bottom (in command), July 27-29, and August 15-20, 1864, (brigadier-general United States army, August 12, 1864); battle of Reams' Station (in command), August 25, 1864, battle of Boydton Plank-Road (in command), October 27, 1864; siege of Petersburg, June 15-November 26, 1864; at Washington, D. C., organizing First Army Corps of veterans, November 27, 1864 to February 27, 1875; in command of Department of West Virginia and temporarily of the Middle Military Division and Army of the Shenandoah, February 27 to July 18, 1865, (brevet major-general United States army, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at battle of Spottsylvania, Va.); of the Middle Department July 18, 1865, to August 10, 1866; of Department of the Missouri (major-general United States army, July 26, 1866), August 20, 1866, to —, being engaged on expedition against the Indians of the plains, March, 1867, to —; on board for retiring disabled officers at Philadelphia, Pa., November 27, 1865, to August 30, 1866, and on board to make recommendations in regard to ordnance, January 30-June 4, 1866; in command of the Department of the Missouri, August 20, 1866, to September 12, 1867; of the Fifth Military District November 29, 1867, to March 16, 1868; of the Division of the Atlantic, March 31, 1868, to March 5, 1869; of the Department of Dakota May 17, 1869, to December 3, 1872; of the Division of the Atlantic, headquarters New York City, December 16, 1872, to —; and of the Department of the East, December 16, 1872 to October 29, 1873, and November 8, 1877, to —; and as member of the court of inquiry in the case of General Dyer, November 9, 1868, to May 15, 1869, and of board to examine officers unfit for the proper



Major General Hancock

discharge of their duties, etc., October 17, 1870, to June 3, 1871.

ADAM J. SLEMMER, born in Pennsylvania.—*Military History*: Cadet at the United States Military Academy from September 1, 1846, to July 1, 1850, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to brevet second lieutenant of artillery, July 1, 1850; served in Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians, 1850–51 (second lieutenant First Artillery, February 22, 1851); on frontier duty at San Diego, Cal., 1851–52; San Louis Rey, Cal., 1852; San Diego, Cal., 1853–54; and Fort Yuma, Cal., 1854 (first lieutenant First Artillery, April 30, 1854); in garrison at Fort Moultrie, S. C., 1855; at the Military Academy 1855–59, as assistant professor of geography, history and ethics September 13, 1869 to September 6, 1856, and assistant professor of mathematics September 9, 1856 to August 31, 1859; in garrison at Fort Moultrie, S. C., 1859–60, and Barrancas Barracks, Fla., 1856–61; served during the Rebellion of the seceding states, 1861–66; in command of Fort Barrancas and barracks till January 10, 1861, when he transferred his forces to Fort Pickens, in defense of which he remained till May 9, 1861, being in command till April 14, 1861; in garrison at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., May 18 to July 3, 1861 (major Sixteenth Infantry May 14, 1861); in organizing and recruiting his regiment at Chicago, Ill., July 3 to August 20, 1861; as acting inspector-general of the Department of the Ohio, August 20 to November 5, 1861, being engaged on an expedition from Parkesburg to Roane C. H., Va., September, 1861; on sick leave of absence December 12, 1861, to May 12, 1862; in Major-General Buell's operations in Mississippi, North Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, May–November 1862, being engaged in the siege of Corinth, May 13–30, 1862, movement to Louisville, Ky., June–September, 1862, and advance into Kentucky by Bowling Green to relieve Nashville, September–November, 1862; in the Tennessee campaign (Army of the Cumberland), November 7, to December 31, 1862, (brigadier-general United States Volunteers, November 29, 1862), being engaged in the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, where he was severely wounded (brevet lieutenant-colonel December 31, 1862, for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Murfreesboro', Tenn.); on sick leave of absence, disabled by wound, March 10 to July 3, 1863; as president of board of examiners of sick and wounded officers at Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio, July 3, 1863 to September 14, 1865 (lieutenant-colonel Fourth Infantry February 8, 1864); in garrison at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., September 30 to November 24, 1865, and Madison Barracks, brevet colonel March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the Rebellion (brevet brigadier-general, United States Army March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the Rebellion); Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., November 28, 1865 to October 1, 1866 (mustered out of volunteer service

August 24, 1865); on board for the examination of candidates for promotion in the army, October 1, 1866 to October 1867; on frontier duty at Fort Laramie, Dak., November 17, 1867 to October 7, 1868; died October 7, 1868, at Fort Laramie, Dak. aged forty.

HENRY W. FREEDLEY, born in Pennsylvania.—*Military History*: Cadet at the United States Military Academy from July 1, 1852, to July 1, 1855, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to brevet second lieutenant of infantry July 1, 1855; served in garrison at Fortress Monroe, Va., 1855, and on frontier duty at Fort Fillmore, N. M., 1856 (second lieutenant Third Infantry September 30, 1855); Tucson, Arizona., 1856–57; Fort Fillmore, N. M., 1857–58; Los Lunas, N. M., 1858–59; Fort Defiance, N. M., 1859; Los Lunas, N. M., 1859–60; march to Texas, 1860; Fort Clark, Tex., 1860–61, and on quartermaster duty at San Antonio, Tex., 1861, where he was captured and paroled (captain Third Infantry May 14, 1861); served during the Rebellion of the seceding states, 1862–66; as assistant to the commissary-general of prisoners at Washington, D. C., June 14, 1862, to April 10, 1863; in the Rappahannock campaign (Army of the Potomac) April to June, 1863, being engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville May 2–4, 1863; in the Pennsylvania campaign, in command of the Third Infantry (Army of the Potomac), June to July, 1863; being engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863, where he was wounded; on sick leave of absence, disabled by wound, July 4, 1863 to November 23, 1864 (brevet lieutenant-colonel July 2, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa.); in command of draft depot at Carlisle, Pa., November 23, 1864 to May 30, 1865; as mustering officer at Providence, R. I., May 30, 1865 to February 1, 1866; on quartermaster and commissary duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., February 1 to March 28, 1866; on recruiting service March 28, 1866 to February 21, 1868 (major Thirty-ninth Infantry July 28, 1866); on duty at headquarters Department of California, June to September 25, 1868 (major Fourteenth Infantry December 31, 1867); as deputy governor of "Soldiers' Home," near Washington, D. C., September 11, 1869, to February 21, 1870 (retired from active service, as colonel, September 25, 1868 (changed to major March 3, 1875), for disability from wounds received in battle).

CHARLES H. BRIGHTLY, born in Pennsylvania.—*Military History*: Cadet at the United States Military Academy from September 1, 1857, to June 24, 1861, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to brevet second lieutenant Fourth Infantry June 24, 1861; second lieutenant Fourth Infantry June 24, 1861; first lieutenant Fourth Infantry June 24, 1861; served during the Rebellion of the seceding states, 1861–64; in drilling volunteers at Washington, D. C., June to July, 1861; as mustering officer at Trenton, N. J., August 30, 1861 to April 21, 1862; as aid-de-camp to Brigadier-General Whipple in the defenses

of Washington, D. C., May 6 to October 10, 1862 (major of staff, additional aid-de-camp, June 17, 1862 to February 7, 1863), and on the Rappahannock River, October to November, 1862; on leave of absence November 28, 1862 to March 17, 1863 (captain Fourth Infantry September 16, 1862); in command of company at Falmouth, Va., March 17 to April 20, 1863; on sick leave of absence April 20 to August 21, 1863 (brevet major May 3, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va.); as instructor of heavy artillery drill at Fort Richmond, N. Y., September 17, 1863 to January 19, 1864; in command of regiment at Fort Wood, N. Y., January 19 to April 23, 1864; in the Richmond campaign, commanding Fourth Infantry (Army of the Potomac), April to May, 1864, being engaged in the battle of the Wilderness May 6, 1864 (brevet lieutenant-colonel May 5, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va.), when he was mortally wounded; and on sick leave of absence, disabled by wound, May 7 to June 9, 1864; died June 9, 1864, at Philadelphia, Pa., of wounds received at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., aged twenty-five.

WILLIAM H. CHASE, born in Pennsylvania.—*Military History*: Cadet at the United States Military Academy from July 1, 1861 to June 23, 1865, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to second lieutenant First Artillery June 23, 1865; served in garrison at Fort Totten, D. C., October 1 to 17, 1865; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., October 18, 1865 to May 7, 1866; at Fort Trumbull, Conn., May 7 to June 22 (first lieutenant First Artillery February 1st), 1866, being detached to the Canadian frontier to prevent Fenian raids, June 2, 1866; with Engineer Battalion at Willett's Point, N. Y., June 27, 1866; transferred June 2, 1866, to rank as first lieutenant of Corps of Engineers from February 1, 1866 to —, being battalion quartermaster from November 6, 1866 to —; on engineer recruiting service from November 8 to December 14, 1866.

JAMES FORNACE, born in Pennsylvania.—*Military History*: Cadet at the United States Military Academy from September 1, 1867 to June 12, 1871, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to second lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry, June 12, 1871; served on frontier duty at Camp Douglas, Utah, September 30, 1871 to December, 1872; Camp Stambaugh, Wyoming, April 27 to November 11, 1872; first lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry June 29, 1872; Fort Fred. Steele, Wyoming, December 16, 1872 to February 15, 1874; Sioux expedition to March, 1874, and Camp Robinson, Nebraska, to October 11, 1874; in garrison at New Orleans, La., October 23, 1874 to June 1, 1875; Baton Rouge, La., June 2, 1875 to February 29, 1876; Bayou Sara, La., March 1 to November 11, 1876; leave of absence from April 9 to October 8, 1876; New Orleans, La., November 13, 1876 to May 25, 1877; Baton Rouge, La., May 26 to July 28, 1877; Louisville, Ky., Wilkesbarre and Scranton,

Pa., suppressing railroad disturbances, July 28 to October 31, 1877; Baton Rouge, La., October 31, 1877.

GEORGE R. BURNETT, cadet at the United States Military Academy from 1876 to 1880; second lieutenant Ninth Cavalry U.S.A.

Record of the graduates of the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., who were from the Congressional district to which Montgomery County belonged:

Midshipmen.—**FREDRICK V. MCNAIR**, born in Pennsylvania; Appointed from Pennsylvania September 21, 1853; Naval Academy, 1853-57; steam frigate "Minnesota," East India squadron, 1857-59; steam sloop "Iroquois," West Gulf squadron, 1861-62; bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and Chalmette batteries; engagement at Grand Gulf; passage both ways of Vicksburg batteries and destruction of rebel ram "Arkansas"; commissioned as lieutenant April 18, 1861; steam sloop "Juniata," 1862-3; steam sloop "Seminole," Western Gulf blockading squadron, 1863-64; steam sloop "Juniata," South Atlantic blockading squadron, 1864-65; at both attacks on Fort Fisher; commissioned as lieutenant commander April 20, 1864; steam sloop "Juniata," Brazil squadron, 1865-66; steamer "Brooklyn," flag-ship South Atlantic squadron, 1866-67; Naval Academy, 1868; frigate "Franklin," flag-ship European squadron, 1868-69; commissioned commander January 29, 1872.

FREDERICK J. NAILE, born in Pennsylvania.—Appointed October 27, 1859; Naval Academy, 1859-61; attached to frigate "St. Lawrence," Atlantic coast, 1861; sinking of privateer "Petrel," 1861; steam sloop "Oneida," Western Gulf blockading squadron, 1862; attack on and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and Chalmette batteries; capture of New Orleans; bombardment and passage of Vicksburg batteries twice; promoted to ensign, 1862; Mississippi squadron, 1863-65; signal-officer of "Black Hawk," 1863-4; commanded flag-ships "Black Hawk" and "Tempest," 1864-65; Red River expedition, 1864; co-operation of the Mississippi squadron, on the Cumberland and Tennessee, with the army under General Thomas, in the defeat of the rebel General Hood; commissioned as lieutenant February 22, 1864; steamer "Lenapee," Atlantic squadron, 1866-7; commissioned as lieutenant-commander July 25, 1866; steamer "Penobscot," North Atlantic squadron, 1868-69; signal duty, 1869-70, at Washington, D. C.; retired, 1871, from disability, caused by sickness and exposure on duty.

T. F. MOSER, 1864 to 1870.

J. L. HUNSICKER, 1867 to 1873.

W. G. HANNUM, 1872 to 1878.

THOMAS H. MATHEWS, 1876 to 1882.

Cadet Engineers.—**CHARLES C. LUBBE**, 1874-78. Drowned at Cape May, 1878.

EDWARD O. C. ACKER, 1874-78. In service.

WILLIAM H. GARTLEY, 1877-81. Resigned.

CHARLES W. DYSON, 1879-83. In service.

GEORGE F. ZINNEL, 1879-83. Resigned.

CHAPTER XX.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY ESTABLISHED—MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT—THE "COUNTRY SQUIRE."

MONTGOMERY COUNTY was established September 10, 1784,¹ by act of the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The act was approved by the Supreme Executive Council. The following gentlemen composed the Council at that period: His Excellency John Dickinson, Esq. (president), the Honorable James Irvine, Stephen Balliot, George Wall, Jr., Barnard Dougherty, John McDowel, John Byers, Sebastian Levan, John Neville, Samuel J. Atlee, Isaac Mason.

As public convenience² in the administration of justice was a moving consideration in the formation of new counties, the following message from His Excellency John Dickinson, President of the Council, to the Assembly, delivered January 19, 1784, is of interest, as showing the responsibility devolving upon those who were charged with the execution of the laws:

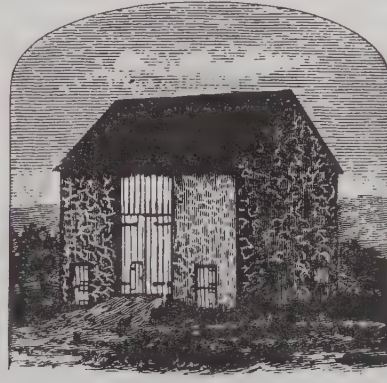
"GENTLEMEN,—It is much to be desired that the system of our jurisprudence may receive every improvement we can give it as soon as such a work can be accomplished. Constancy in the laws, the preservation of domestic concord, order, and tranquillity, and a strength sufficiently prepared for defense against injuries are essential to the happiness of a State. They are also the foundations of a reputation that invites an accession of ingenious and industrious people from other parts of the world to share in the blessings of which such a character offers them an assurance. Every citizen, therefore, who respects his own interests, the welfare of his family, or the prosperity of his country, will desire and endeavor that the vast importance of these subjects may be perfectly understood and religiously regarded."

The first judges of the several courts of the county were appointed by the Supreme Executive Council, as follows: Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Esq., James Morris, Esq., John Richards, Esq., Henry Scheetz, Esq., William Dean, Esq.

¹ *Ante p. 1.*

² We believe the name *Montgomery* to have been given to the county in honor of the Montgomeryshire, in Wales. This name was given to a township prior to the fall of General Montgomery, and before the county was created. The lumber and influential character of the Welsh settlers and land-owners residing here at the time the county was formed, is a reason to induce this belief, while there can be but little doubt that the name and public services of General Montgomery conspired to make the selection a popular one. L. H. Davis, Esq., of Pottstown, a gentleman who has given the subject attention, has another possible derivation of the name,—i. e., that there were two members of the Legislature named Montgomery, in the session of 1784, Joseph Montgomery, of Lancaster, and William Montgomery, of Northumberland, both of whom Mr. Davis alleges, took an active part in supporting the bill creating the county. The original petition of the citizens, is it said, was blank as to the name; this circumstance would seem to favor Mr. Davis' view, while it is possible that the "Montgomerys" of the Assembly anticipated the natural wishes of the Welsh, and utilized the name of General Montgomery with that of their own.

The first court³ was held December 28, 1784, in the barn on the premises owned by John Shannon, then known and licensed as the Barley Sheaf Hotel, situated in Norriton township, on what is now the Germantown turnpike, a short distance northwest of Hartranft Station, on the Stony Creek Railroad.



BARLEY SHEAF BARN.

Zebulon Potts, the first sheriff of the county, was elected October 14, 1784, and commissioned by the Executive Council. Thomas Craig was appointed the first prothonotary September 10, 1784, and commissioned by John Dickinson, president of the Executive Council on the following day, September 11,

³ MINUTES OF FIRST COURT HELD IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

"MONTGOMERY COUNTY, } ss.

"Minutes of a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Montgomery, held at the house of John Shannon, on Tuesday, the 20th day of December, 1784.

"Present, Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, James Norris, John Richards, Henry Scheetz, William Dean, Esquires.

"The Court opened at 12 o'clock. M. Proclamation being made enjoining all manner of persons to keep silence. Commissions from the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania were read appointing the following Gentlemen Justices of the Peace, viz.: William Dean, Esquire, bearing date July 14, 1783; Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Esq., March 19, 1784; John Richards and Henry Scheetz, June 23, 1784; and James Morris, Esq., September 20, 1784; and a commission to Thomas Craig, Esq., appointing him Clerk of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

"Proclamation for the Sheriff of Montgomery County to return the Precept to him directed being made; the said Sheriff to wit, Zebulon Potts, Esquire, returns a Grand Jury, to wit: Thomas Rees, Henry Cunnard, James Wotmough, Linzey Coats, Robert Shannon, John Rutter, James Stroud, Lewelling Young, Henry Powling, Samuel Wheeler, Peter Muhlenberg, Archibald St. Clair, Samuel Holstein, William Lain, James Veaux, Robert Curry, John Edwards, Benjamin Markley, Jacob Auld, Anthony Carothers, Frederick Weise, Nathan Pawling, Abe Morgan, Francis Swain, who were all except Archibald St. Clair and Frederick Weise, severally sworn or affirmed.

"Proclamation being made for silence, the President, Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, delivered the charge to the Grand Jury.

"This proceeding was followed by a return of the Constables of the Several Townships.

"The only cases adjudicated at this Court were the Overseers of the Poor of New Hanover Township, vs. The Overseers of the Poor of Providence Township, and the Overseers of the Poor of Whitemarsh Township vs. the Overseers of the Poor of Springfield Township."—*Quarter Sessions Docket*, No. 1. p. 1.

⁴The premises are now owned and occupied by Benjamin Baker, who rebuilt the barn some years since; the court-house barn was built in 1735.

1784, the same Thomas Craig was appointed clerk of courts, and duly commissioned by the same authority. The first recorder of deeds was Augustus Muhlenberg. He was appointed on the 21st of September, 1784, by the Executive Council, and on the same day was appointed register of wills. The office of county commissioner appears to have been organized in 1790. No records can be found of an earlier date. The following-named persons constituted the board at that date: Christian Scheid, Nathan Potts, John Mann. The earliest county treasurer of which we find record was Isaac Markley. Directors of the poor were not county officers at the date Montgomery County was organized.

At this period the State had no Governor, no State Senate. The several States were acting under the Articles of Confederation, adopted November 15, 1777. The Constitution of the United States had not then been adopted, and the first Congress did not assemble until 1789.

The only representation the county had was in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. The first members elected to represent Montgomery County in the General Assembly were Peter Richards, Robert Loller, George Smith, and Benjamin Rittenhouse. The first Senator elected under the revised Constitution of 1789 was Linsay Coates.

CIVIL LIST OF LEGISLATIVE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Peter Muhlenberg.
Jonathan Roberts, 1815-21.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, REPRESENTING MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

First United States Congress, 1789-91 (Pennsylvania elected eight members at large).—Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg.

Chester and Montgomery Counties.

Second United States Congress, 1791-93.—Frederick A. Muhlenberg.
Third United States Congress, 1793-95.—Frederick A. Muhlenberg.
Fourth United States Congress, 1795-97.—Frederick A. Muhlenberg.
Fifth United States Congress, 1797-99.

Bucks, Montgomery, Northampton, Wayne and Luzerne Counties.

Sixth United States Congress, 1799-1801 (elect three members).—Peter Muhlenberg.
Seventh United States Congress, 1801-3.—Peter Muhlenberg.
Eighth United States Congress, 1803-5.—Frederick Conrad.
Ninth United States Congress, 1805-7.—Frederick Conrad.
Tenth United States Congress, 1807-9.
Eleventh United States Congress, 1809-11.

Chester and Montgomery Counties.

Twelfth United States Congress, 1811-13 (elect two members).
Thirteenth United States Congress, 1813-15.
Fourteenth United States Congress, 1815-17.—John Hahn.
Fifteenth United States Congress, 1817-19.—John Hahn.
Sixteenth United States Congress, 1819-21.—Samuel Gross.

Montgomery County, District 5.

Seventeenth United States Congress, 1821-23.—Samuel Gross.
Eighteenth United States Congress, 1823-25.—Philip S. Markley.
Nineteenth United States Congress, 1825-27.—Philip S. Markley.
Twentieth United States Congress, 1827-29.—John B. Sterigere.
Twenty-first United States Congress, 1829-31.—John B. Sterigere.
Twenty-second United States Congress, 1831-33.—Joel K. Mann.
Twenty-third United States Congress, 1833-35.—Joel K. Mann.
Twenty-fourth United States Congress, 1835-37.—Jacob Fry, Jr.
Twenty-fifth United States Congress, 1837-39.—Jacob Fry, Jr.
Twenty-sixth United States Congress, 1839-41.—Joseph Fornance.
Twenty-seventh United States Congress, 1841-43.—Joseph Fornance.

Delaware and Montgomery Counties, District 5.

Twenty-eighth United States Congress, 1843-45.—Jacob S. Yost.
Twenty-ninth United States Congress, 1845-47.—Jacob S. Yost.
Thirtieth United States Congress, 1847-49.—John Freedley.
Thirty-first United States Congress, 1849-51.—John Freedley.
Thirty-second United States Congress, 1851-53.—John McNair.

Montgomery and Part of Philadelphia County, District 5.

Thirty-third United States Congress, 1853-55.—John McNair.
Thirty-fourth United States Congress, 1855-57.—John Cadwalader.
Thirty-fifth United States Congress, 1857-59.—Owen Jones.
Thirty-sixth United States Congress, 1859-61.—John Wood.
Thirty-seventh United States Congress, 1861-63.—Wm. Morris Davis.

Montgomery and Lehigh Counties, District 6.

Thirty-eighth United States Congress, 1863-65.—John D. Stiles.
Thirty-ninth United States Congress, 1865-67.—B. Markley Boyer.
Fortieth United States Congress, 1867-69.—B. Markley Boyer.
Forty-first United States Congress, 1869-71.—John D. Stiles.
Forty-second United States Congress, 1871-73.—Ephraim L. Acker.
Forty-third United States Congress, 1873-75.—James S. Biery.

Montgomery and Bucks Counties, District 7.

Forty-fourth United States Congress, 1875-77.—Allan Wood, Jr.
Forty-fifth United States Congress, 1877-79.—I. Newton Evans.
Forty-sixth United States Congress, 1879-81.—William Godehalk.
Forty-seventh United States Congress, 1881-83.—William Godehalk.
Forty-eighth United States Congress, 1883-85.—I. Newton Evans.

STATE SENATORS.

1796.—Zebulon Potts.
1796-97.—Montgomery, Chester and Bucks comprised a Senatorial District, and was represented by William Chapman, of Bucks.
1797-98.—Joseph McClellan.
1798-99.—Dennis Wheeler.
1799-1801.—Zebulon Potts.
1801-7.—John Richards.
1807-11.—Jonathan Roberts, Jr.
1811-15.—Samuel Gross.
1815-19.—George Weaver.
1819-24.—Philip S. Markley.
1824-29.—Joel K. Mann.
1829-31.—Benjamin Reiff, Esq.
1832-35.—John Matthews. According to the provisions of the Apportionment Bill of June 16, 1836, the Third Senatorial District was composed of the counties of Montgomery, Chester and Delaware.
1836-40.—Henry Myers, of Chester.
1840-41.—John B. Sterigere.
1841-43.—Abraham Brower. According to the provisions of the Apportionment Bill of April 14, 1843, the Third Senatorial District was composed of and represented by Montgomery alone.
1843-46.—John B. Sterigere.
1846-49.—George Richards.
1849-52.—Joshua Y. Jones.
1852-55.—Benjamin Frick.
1855-58.—Thomas P. Knox.
1858-61.—John Thompson.
1861-64.—John C. Smith. According to the provisions of the Apportionment Bill of May 5, 1864, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware were called the Fifth Senatorial District, and represented by Horace Royer, of Montgomery, and Wilmer Worthington, of Delaware, from 1864 to 1867.
1868-70.—Charles Stinson.
1871-73.—Henry S. Evans, of Chester. According to the provisions of the Constitution of 1873, Montgomery County is styled the Twelfth Senatorial District, and represented by William A. Yeakle from 1873 to 1876.
1876-78.—Jones Detwiler.
1879-81.—Lewis Royer.
1882 to present.—William Henry Sutton.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.¹

1784.—Peter Richards, Robert Loller, George Smith, Benjamin Rittenhouse.

¹ Prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1790 the Legislature of Pennsylvania consisted of one House, known as the General Assembly.

1785.—Benjamin Rittenhouse, Robert Loller, Peter Richards, Thomas Rees.¹
 1786.—Charles Moore, Samuel Wheeler, James Hockley, Jacob Reiff.
 1787.—Jacob Reiff, Robert Loller, Benjamin Rittenhouse, Peter Richards.
 1788.—Robert Loller, Jacob Reiff, Peter Richards, John Roberts.
 1789.—Jacob Reiff, John Roberts, Benjamin Markley, James Vaux.
 1790.—Benjamin Markley, John Roberts, James Vaux, Cadwalader Evans.
 1791.—Cadwalader Evans, Joseph Tyson, James Vaux, Isaiah Davis.
 1792.—Isaiah Davis, Joseph Tyson, Cadwalader Evans, John Shoemaker.
 1793-95.—Cadwalader Evans, Joseph Tyson, John Shoemaker, Isaiah Davis.
 1796.—Cadwalader Evans, Abm. Schultz, Joseph Tyson, John Shoemaker.
 1797.—Cadwalader Evans, Benjamin Brooke, Peter Muhlenberg, Nathaniel Boileau.²
 1798.—Benjamin Brooke, Nathaniel Boileau, Frederick Conrad, Cadwalader Evans.
 1799.—Frederick Conrad, Nathaniel Boileau, Jonathan Roberts, Isaiah Davis.
 1800-1.—Nathaniel Boileau, Isaiah Davis, Frederick Conrad, Jonathan Roberts, Jr.
 1802.—Samuel Henderson, William Hagy, Cadwalader Evans, Isaiah Davis.
 1803-4.—Nathaniel Boileau, Henry Scheetz, Samuel Gross, John Mann.
 1805.—Cadwalader Evans, Samuel Miles, Samuel Rees, William Hallman.
 1807-8.—Nathaniel Boileau, Samuel Groff, Isaiah Davis, John Weber.
 1809-10.—Richard Leech, John Weber, Matthew Brooke, George Weaver.
 1811.—Jesse Bean, Benjamin Reiff, George Weaver, Matthew Brooke.
 1812.—Jesse Bean, Benjamin Reiff, George Weaver, Philip Reed.
 1813.—Jesse Bean, Benjamin Reiff, Philip Reed, William Powell.
 1814.—William Powell, Benjamin Reiff, Samuel Baird, John Hughes.
 1815-16.—William Powell, William M. White, Dr. Tobias Sellers, Dr. James Anderson.
 1817.—Joel K. Mann, William M. White, Jacob Drinkhouse, Tobias Sellers.
 1818.—Joel K. Mann, William M. White, Jacob Drinkhouse, Isaiah Wells.
 1819-20.—Joel K. Mann, Peter Miller, Jacob Drinkhouse, Isaiah Wells.
 1821.—Joseph Royer, Peter Miller, John B. Sterigere, William Powell.
 1824.—Jonathan Roberts, Robert Hobart, John B. Sterigere, Michael Cope.
 1825.—Jonathan Roberts, Michael Cope, Robert Hobart, John Stevens.
 1826.—John Matheys, Michael Cope, James Evans, John Stevens.
 1827-28.—John Matheys, James Evans, Adam Slemmer, John Stevens.
 1829.—John Matheys, James Evans, Adam Slemmer.
 1830.—John Shearer, Philip Hoover, Adam Slemmer.
 1831-32.—John Shearer, Philip Hoover, John E. Gross.
 1833-34.—Joseph Fornance, John M. Jones, Henry Schnelder.
 1835.—William Schall, Wright A. Bringham, Robert Stinson.

¹ The judges who have signed the return for Montgomery County inform the House, by a *Nota Bona* written opposite to their signatures, that Thomas Rees and Samuel Wheeler had each a co-equal number of votes, and they transmit the request of Samuel Wheeler that his name may be not mentioned in the return.

² During the session of the House in 1797, Cadwalader Evans attended 122 days, at \$3 per day \$366 00
 20 miles mileage, at 20 cts. 4 00
 —————\$370 00
 Benjamin Brooke attended 122 days, at \$3 per day . . \$366 00
 14 miles mileage, at 20 cts. 2 80
 —————\$368 80
 Peter Muhlenberg attended 122 days, at \$3 per day . . \$366 00
 26 miles mileage, at 20 cts. 5 20
 —————\$371 20
 Nathaniel B. Boileau attended 116 days, at \$3 per day . \$348 00
 16 miles mileage, at 20 cts. 3 20
 —————\$351 20

1836-38.—Jacob S. Yost, Henry Longaker, Samuel E. Leech.
 1839.—Jacob S. Yost, Henry Longaker, Charles D. Jones.
 1840.—Charles D. Jones, Enos Benner, George Snyder.
 1841.—Ephraim Fenton, William B. Hahn, William Bean.
 1842-43.—Charles Kugler, William B. Hahn, William Bean.
 1844.—Charles Kugler, Henry Dotts, Jesse Weber.
 1845-46.—Henry Dotts, Benjamin Hill, Benjamin F. Hallowell.
 1847.—John S. Weiler, George Wertner, John Thompson.
 1848.—Benjamin Hill, Benjamin Hallowell, David Evans.
 1849-50.—David Evans, William T. Morrison, William Henry.
 1851.—William Henry, Curtis W. Gabe, Oliver P. Fretz.
 1852-53.—Curtis W. Gabe, Oliver P. Fretz, Henry Beyer.
 1854.—Henry Beyer, Charles H. Palmer, Jacob Fry, Jr.
 1855.—Jacob Fry, Jr., Henry N. Wickersham, James Rittenhouse.
 1856-58.—Josiah Hillegas, George Hamel, A. Brower Longaker.
 1859-61.—David Stoneback, John Dismant, Charles H. Hill.
 1862-64.—Joseph Rex, Hiram C. Hoover, George W. Winley.
 1865-67.—A. D. Markley, Edwin Satterthwait.
 1868-69.—James Esbach, Henry McMiller.
 1870.—John J. C. Harvey, James Esbach.
 1871-72.—Oliver G. Morris, John J. C. Harvey.
 1873.—Oliver G. Morris, Samuel Nyce.
 1874.—Thomas G. Rutter, Joseph B. Yerkes.
 1875-76.—Thomas G. Rutter, Joseph B. Yerkes, Francis M. Knipe, John C. Richardson, James B. Law.
 1877-78.—John C. Richardson, James B. Law, Francis M. Knipe, Edwin Hallowell, Montgomery Longaker.
 1879.—Edwin Hallowell, John C. Dannehower, Mahlon Sellers, William B. Roberts, Isaac Hoyer.
 1881.—William B. Roberts, Isaac Hoyer, Josiah S. Pearce, D. H. Gehman, Harry R. Brown.
 1883.—Theodore Harrar, Lewis H. Davis, John Lunderman, John C. Dannehower, Stephen Yerkes.
 1885.—John M. Cunningham, Samuel Faust, William D. Heebner, William A. Redding, Thomas J. Stewart.

Prothonotaries.—The prothonotary is clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. He issues all writs for the commencement of actions or suits of law, as well as writs of execution for the sale of property, either personal or real. He must keep dockets in which is entered a complete history of every step taken by either party in any suit or execution. He also keeps a judgment docket, in which all judgments are entered in their regular order. All these dockets are open to the inspection of the public. The prothonotary is elected for three years. This office was appointive till 1839.

Thomas Craig, appointed under Executive Council, September 10, 1784, by J. Dickinson; reappointed July 11, 1791, by Thomas Mifflin.

William R. Atlee, appointed March 5, 1799, by Thomas Mifflin, Governor under Constitution of 1790.

Francis Swain, appointed January 6, 1800, by Thomas McKean.

Philip Hahn, appointed January 21, 1809, by Simon Snyder.

William Powell, appointed March 25, 1818, by William Findlay.

Frederick Conrad, appointed February 7, 1821, by Joseph Heister; reappointed January 8, 1824, by J. A. Schultz.

Thomas Lowry, appointed December 21, 1826, by J. A. Shultz.

Jacob Fry, appointed February 12, 1830, by George Wolf.

Adam Slemmer, appointed April 1, 1833, by George Wolf.

John Bean, appointed January 28, 1836, by Joseph Ritner.

Josiah W. Evans, appointed February 7, 1839, by David R. Porter.

Josiah W. Evans, elected in 1839 under the amended Constitution of 1838; commissioned by David R. Porter, November 14th.

Jones Davis, elected 1842.

Mehelm McGlathery, elected 1845.

J. B. Evans, elected 1848.

N. Jacoby, elected 1851.

Bowyer Brooke, elected 1854.

Florence Sullivan, elected 1857.

Jared Evans, elected 1860.

John R. Grigg, elected 1863.

Jesse H. Gery, elected 1866.

John B. Yerkes, elected 1869.
 William F. Reed, elected 1872.
 Philip Quillman, elected 1875.
 A. Franklin Hart, elected 1878.
 John McLean, elected 1881.
 William B. Woodward, elected 1884.

DOCKETS IN PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE.

No. 1. Continuance Docket.
 No. 2. Judgment Docket.
 No. 3. Execution Docket.
 No. 4. Sheriff's Deed Docket.
 No. 5. Mechanics' Lien Docket.
 No. 6. Equity Docket.
 No. 7. Partition Common Pleas Docket.
 No. 8. Assignees' Docket.
 No. 9. Treasurer's Deed Docket.
 No. 10. Medical Register Docket.
 No. 11. Naturalization Docket.
 No. 12. Insolvent Debtors' Docket.
 No. 13. Common Pleas Miscellaneous Docket.
 No. 14. Ejectment Docket.
 No. 15. Attorneys' Docket.
 No. 16. Minute-Book.

Clerk of Courts.—This officer is clerk of the Orphans' Court and Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace. Each of these courts has separate dockets, in which the proceedings of each are kept. The clerk of courts also keeps a record of the jury men drawn, and certifies the time of attendance of each to the county commissioners. All matters relating to the opening, widening or vacating of roads are recorded and kept by him. He enters a record of the accounts of guardians of orphans, executors of wills and administrators of estates in the Orphans' Court docket after they are confirmed by the court. The clerk of courts is elected for three years. This office was filled by appointment till 1839.

Thomas Craig, appointed under Executive Council, September 11, 1784, by James Ewing; reappointed July 11, 1791, by Thomas Mifflin; and a third time March 14, 1792, by the same.

Wm. R. Atlee, appointed March 5, 1799, by Thos. Mifflin, Governor under Constitution of 1790.

Francis Swain, appointed January 6, 1800, by Thos. McKean.

Philip Hahn, appointed January 21, 1809, by Simon Snyder.

Wm. Powell, appointed March 25, 1818, by William Findlay.

Frederick Conrad, appointed February 7, 1821, by Joseph Heister.

Thos. Lowry, appointed January 8, 1824, by J. A. Shultz; reappointed December 21st by the same.

Jacob Fry, appointed February 12, 1830, by George Wolf.

John H. Scheetz, appointed February 23, 1830, by George Wolf.

Benj. Johnson, appointed February 17, 1839, by D. R. Porter.

Geo. H. Pawling was elected 1839, and commissioned by D. R. Porter, November 14th of the same year.

William Rossiter, elected 1842.

John McNair, elected 1845.

Andrew H. Tippin, elected 1848.

Washington Richards, elected 1851.

Jesse B. Davis, elected 1854.

E. B. Moore, elected 1857.

James Burnsides, elected 1860.

Daniel Fisher, elected 1863.

Jacob F. Quillman, elected 1866.

Samuel B. Helffenstein, elected 1869.

Merrit M. Missimer, elected 1872.

Franklin T. Beerer, elected 1875.

Henry S. Smith, elected 1878.

O. N. Urner, appointed *vice* Henry Smith.

Edward Schall, elected 1881.

Edward Schall, elected 1884.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS AND ORPHANS' COURT DOCKETS.

No. 1. Quarter Sessions Docket.
 No. 2. Orphans' Court Docket.
 No. 3. Public Roads Docket.
 No. 4. Decedents' Estates Docket.
 No. 5. County Bridge Docket.
 No. 6. Widows' Appraisements Docket.
 No. 7. License Docket.
 No. 8. Spring Elections—Township Officers Docket.
 No. 9. Triennial Guardians' Accounts Docket.
 No. 10. Register for Dogs Docket.
 No. 11. Township and Independent School Districts Dockets.
 No. 12. Bond-Book Docket.
 No. 13. Recognizance Orphans' Court Docket.
 No. 14. Trustee Bond Docket.
 No. 15. Administrators' Bond Docket.
 No. 16. Minute-Book.

Recorder of Deeds.—The recorder of deeds is elected for three years. Vacancies are filled by appointment by the Governor. It is the recorder's duty to record all deeds, mortgages and conveyances which shall be brought to him for that purpose. He must enter every deed or writing in the order of time it was made. Mortgages should be recorded as soon as delivered, as they take precedence over each other in the order of time in which they are placed upon record. The recorder also certifies to any one ordering the same a complete search of all unsettled mortgages resting upon any particular property. This office was filled by appointment till 1839.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, appointed September 21, 1784, by Supreme Executive Council.

Robert Loller, appointed September 10, 1789, by Thomas Mifflin, Governor.

Robert Loller, appointed September 14, 1790, by Thomas Mifflin.

James Morris, appointed June 24, 1791, by Thomas Mifflin.

Thomas Craig, appointed August 8, 1795, by Thomas Mifflin.

William R. Atlee, appointed March 5, 1799, by Thomas Mifflin.

Thomas Potts, appointed January 6, 1800, by Thomas McKean.

Archibald Darrach, appointed January 21, 1809, by Simon Snyder.

George Wack, appointed January 25, 1818, by William Findlay.

Jesse Roberts, appointed January 7, 1821, by Joseph Heister.

Jacob Hubley, appointed November 21, 1822, by Joseph Heister.

John Markley, appointed January 8, 1824, by J. A. Shultz.

John Markley, appointed December 21, 1826, by J. A. Shultz.

William Powell, appointed February 12, 1830, by George Wolf.

S. D. Patterson, appointed February 23, 1833, by George Wolf.

James Wells, appointed June 11, 1834, by George Wolf.

Robert Iredell, appointed January 28, 1836, by Joseph Ritner.

Tobias Sellers, appointed February 17, 1839, by D. R. Porter.

Elected by the People and commissioned by the Governor.

Tobias Sellers, elected 1839.

Daniel Fry, elected 1842.

Henry Drake, elected 1845.

H. G. Hart, elected 1848.

R. B. Longaker, elected 1851.

George Lower, elected 1854.

William H. Hill, elected 1857.

Thomas G. Rutter, elected 1860.

Henry Unger, elected 1863.

Christopher Wycoff, elected 1866.

Henry Bernard Nuse, elected 1869.

George W. Neiman, elected 1872.

John W. Schall, appointed March 28, 1875, *vice* George W. Neiman, died.

John W. Schall, elected 1875.

John W. Schall, elected 1878.

Henry W. Kratz, elected 1881.

Aaron Weikel, elected 1884.

DOCKETS IN OFFICE OF RECORDER OF DEEDS.

- No. 1. Deed Docket.
- No. 2. Mortgage Docket.
- No. 3. Commission Docket.
- No. 4. Miscellaneous Docket.

Register of Wills.—The register of wills holds his office for a term of three years. He grants letters testamentary to executors and letters of administration to administrators. He examines and files the accounts of executors, guardians and trustees of life estates. Wills are admitted to probate, recorded and filed by him. This office was filled by appointment till 1839.

Thomas Ewing, appointed by Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, September 21, 1784.

Robert Loller, appointed September 10, 1789, by Thomas Mifflin; was reappointed September 4, 1790, by the same.

Appointed by the Governor.

James Morris, appointed June 4, 1791, by Thomas Mifflin.
 William Richardson Atlee, appointed March 5, 1799, by Thomas Mifflin.
 Thomas Potts, appointed January 6, 1800, by Thomas McKean.
 Archibald Darrach, appointed January 21, 1809, by Simon Snyder.
 George Wack, appointed March 25, 1818, by William Findlay.
 Jesse Roberts, appointed February 7, 1821, by Thomas Heister.
 Jacob Hubley, appointed November 1, 1822, by John Heister.
 John Markley, appointed January 8, 1824, by J. H. Shultz; was reappointed September 24, 1826, by the same.
 William Powell, appointed February 12, 1830, by George Wolf; was reappointed February 23, 1833, by the same.
 Nathaniel B. Boileau, appointed January 28, 1836, by Joseph Ritner.

Elected by the People and commissioned by the Governor.

John Shearer, elected 1839.
 William Earnest, elected 1842.
 B. F. Yost, elected 1845.
 William Fronefield, elected 1848.
 John M. Jones, elected 1851.
 Isaac Schneider, elected 1854.
 Philip S. Gerhard, elected 1857.
 Charles Hurst, elected 1860.
 Isaiah B. Houpt, elected 1863.
 Christopher Lower, elected 1866.
 John J. Nocton, elected 1869.
 Septimus Roberts, elected 1872.
 Solomon Snyder, elected 1875.
 Warren B. Barnes, elected 1878.
 J. Roberts Rambo, elected 1881.
 J. Roberts Rambo, elected 1884.

DOCKETS IN THE OFFICE OF REGISTER OF WILLS.

Index to Administrators.	Miscellaneous Docket.
Index to Wills.	Collateral Inheritance Docket.

Sheriff.—The sheriff is elected for three years. When a vacancy occurs in the office of the sheriff the coroner fills it until the expiration of the term. The sheriff is the executive officer of the court. All writs directed to him by the court must be executed by him and a return thereof made to the court. He, with the jury commissioners, draws the names of the jurors and the sheriff summons them to attend court. He gives notice of the time and place of general elections and the qualifications of voters. By the revised Constitution of 1874, art. xiv., sec. i., this officer was made ineligible for the next succeeding term.

Elected by the people and commissioned by Executive Council.

Zebulon Potts, elected October 14, 1784; re-elected October 15, 1785; commissioned by John Dickinson; elected a third time October 17, 1786; commissioned by Charles Eiddle.

Francis Swain, elected October, 1787; commissioned by Benjamin Franklin, October 12th; re-elected October, 1788; commissioned by David Reidick, October 16th; elected a third time, October, 1789; commissioned by George Ross, October 17th.

Henry Kooker, elected October, 1790; commissioned by Thomas Mifflin, October 15th.

Under the amended Constitution of 1790, the sheriff's term of office having been extended to three years, the following have been elected:

Nathan Pawling, 1793; commissioned by Thomas Mifflin, October 19th. Mr. Pawling dying whilst in office, Isaiah Wells was appointed by Governor Mifflin, April 8, 1795, to fill the residue of the term.

John Pugh, elected 1795.

John Markley, elected 1798.

Isaiah Wells, elected 1801.

William Henderson, elected 1804.

David Dewees, elected 1807.

Isaiah Wells, elected 1810.

Thomas Lowry, elected 1813.

Justice Scheetz, elected 1816.

Philip Sellers, elected 1819.

Philip Boyer, elected 1822.

Christian Snyder, elected 1825.

Jones Davis, elected 1828.

Henry Longaker, elected 1831.

John Todd, elected 1834.

Ardemus Stewart, elected 1837.

Jacob Spong, elected 1840.

James Wells, elected 1843.

John Boyer, elected 1846.

Philip Hahn, elected 1849.

M. C. Boyer, elected 1852.

Samuel D. Rudy, elected 1855.

John M. Stauffer, elected 1858.

Francis Kile, elected 1861.

E. N. Beysher, elected 1864.

Philip Gerhart, elected 1867.

William J. Bolton, appointed October, 1868, *vice* Philip Gerhart, died.

John W. Hunsicker, elected October, 1868.

Jeremiah B. Lazelere, elected October, 1871.

John Linderman, elected October, 1874.

Jacob Tyson, elected October, 1877.

Joseph Frankenfield, elected October, 1880.

Edwin S. Stahlnecker, elected October, 1883.

DOCKETS IN SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

- No. 1. Judicial Docket.
- No. 2. Primary Docket.
- No. 3. Miscellaneous Docket.

County Treasurer.—The county treasurer is elected for a term of three years.¹ Vacancies are filled by the Governor. The treasurer receives and holds all the money belonging to the county and pays the same on warrants drawn by the commissioners. He also receives taxes due the commonwealth, such as hotel and mercantile licenses, and pays the same to the State treasurer. It is also a part of his duty to collect the county and State taxes, and for that purpose sits in each district at a certain time and place designated by himself.

¹ From 1790 to 1841 this office was filled by appointment by the county commissioners, it being the rule to appoint the retiring commissioner for the period of one year. From 1841 to 1874 the office was elective for the term of one year, and by a party rule the incumbent was re-elected for a second term. By the revised Constitution of 1874, article xiv., section 1, the term was extended to three years and the incumbent was made ineligible for the next succeeding term.

Isaac Markley, appointed 1813.
 George Helst, appointed 1814.
 Samuel Mann, appointed 1815.
 Owen Evans, appointed 1816.
 John McFarland, appointed 1817.
 Casper Schlater, appointed 1818.
 Michael Cope, appointed 1819.
 Samuel Wentz, appointed 1820.
 Samuel Wentz, appointed 1821.
 Henry Kerr, appointed 1822.
 Chris. Mattis, appointed 1823.
 William Ayres, appointed 1824.
 George Kline, appointed 1825.
 Wm. McGlathery, appointed 1826.
 Henry Doub, appointed 1827.
 Henry Doub, appointed 1828.
 David C. Kulp, appointed 1829.
 George Piper, appointed 1830.
 Henry Schneider, appointed 1831.
 John Todd, appointed 1832.
 Christian Kelsel, appointed 1833.
 John Geiger, appointed 1834.
 Ardemus Stewart, appointed 1835.
 Jacob Heighley, appointed 1836.
 Fred. Dallecker, appointed 1837.
 William Hamill, appointed 1838.
 Samuel E. Leach, appointed 1839.
 Benjamin B. Yost, appointed 1840.
 F. C. Burnside, appointed 1841.
 Jones Smith, elected 1841.
 Jones Smith, elected 1842.
 David Beard, elected 1843.
 David Beard, elected 1844.

Moore Stevens, elected 1845.
 Moore Stevens, elected 1846.
 J. H. Steiner, elected 1847.
 J. H. Steiner, elected 1848.
 John Hines, elected 1849.
 John Hines, elected 1850.
 Jesse Gable, elected 1851.
 Jesse Gable, elected 1852.
 P. M. Hunter, elected 1853.
 P. M. Hunter, elected 1854.
 John M. Fenton, elected 1855.
 John M. Fenton, elected 1856.
 Fred. Brendlinger, elected 1857.
 Fred. Brendlinger, elected 1858.
 Aaron Drake, elected 1859.
 Aaron Drake, elected 1860.
 George Sechler, elected 1861.
 George Sechler, elected 1862.
 R. B. Longaker, elected 1863.
 R. B. Longaker, elected 1864.
 Joseph Beerer, elected 1865.
 Joseph Beerer, elected 1866.
 G. W. Jacoby, elected 1867.
 G. W. Jacoby, elected 1868.
 Nath. Wagonhurst, elected 1869.
 Nath. Wagonhurst, elected 1870.
 George C. Reiff, elected 1871.
 Samuel F. Jarrett, elected 1872.
 Samuel F. Jarrett, elected 1873.
 Samuel F. Jarrett, elected 1874.
 Evan G. Jones, elected 1877.
 J. E. Yost, elected 1880.
 Henry A. Cole, elected 1883.

James Bean, elected 1798.
 Henry Sheetz, elected 1799.
 Philip Boyer, elected 1800.
 Christian Weber, elected 1801.
 Richard T. Leach, elected 1802.
 Philip Hahn, Jr., elected 1803.
 Thomas Humphries, elected 1804.
 John Markley, elected 1805.
 George Bucher, elected 1806.
 John Lowery, elected 1807.
 Mahlon V. Booskirk, elected 1808.
 Isaac Markley, elected 1809.
 George Helst, elected 1810.
 Samuel Mann, elected 1811.
 Owen Evans, elected 1812.
 Samuel Patterson, appointed by
 court and commissioners.
 Jacob Yost, elected 1813.
 Samuel Patterson and Schlater,
 elected 1814.
 J. McFarland and Cope, elected
 1815.
 Dr. Hough, elected 1816.
 Andrew Gilkeson, elected 1817.
 Henry Kerr, elected 1818.
 Christian Mattis, elected 1819.
 William Ayres, elected 1820.
 George Kline, elected 1821.
 Wm. McGlathery, elected 1822.
 Henry Doub, elected 1823.
 Peter Bastras, Jr., elected 1824.
 David C. Kulp, elected 1825.
 George Piper, elected 1826.
 Henry Schneider, elected 1827.
 John Todd, elected 1828.
 Christian Kelsel, elected 1829.
 John Geyer, elected 1830.
 William Hamill, elected 1831.
 Amos Addis, elected 1832.
 Samuel E. Leach and Benjamin
 B. Yost, elected 1833.
 F. C. Burnside (for three years),
 elected 1834.
 Jacob Fritz, elected 1835.
 John Scheffer, elected 1836.
 Abel Thomas, elected 1837.
 William Stevens, elected 1838.
 John Bechtel, elected 1839.
 Silas Yerkes, elected 1839.

Mehelm McGlathery, elected 1840.
 Joseph Nettles, elected 1841.
 Isaac Burk, elected 1842.
 Daniel Yost, elected 1843.
 Samuel Shoemaker, elected 1844.
 Samuel H. Graft, elected 1845.
 John Smith, elected 1845.
 Charles Greger, elected 1846.
 John Katz, elected 1847.
 Daniel Quillman, elected 1848.
 Daniel Harp Major, elected 1849.
 William W. Dunn, elected 1850.
 Michael Hartzel, elected 1851.
 Archibald Bains, elected 1852.
 John Cowden, elected 1853.
 Isaac F. Yost, elected 1854.
 John Hoffman, elected 1855.
 Benjamin Fleck, elected 1856.
 Jacob Brant, elected 1857.
 John B. Adams, elected 1858.
 Daniel Carr, elected 1859.
 Isaac Huber, elected 1860.
 George Pennick, elected 1861.
 Jacob Slifer, elected 1862.
 Abraham C. Cole, elected 1863.
 Tobias G. Hauge, elected 1864.
 William G. Smith, elected 1865.
 Henry H. Hartman, elected 1866.
 Benjamin Tyson, elected 1867.
 Francis Kebr, elected 1868.
 John Y. Fritz, elected 1869.
 Dennis Dunne, elected 1870.
 John Stever, elected 1871.
 John T. Comly, elected 1872.
 Edward Johnson, elected 1873.
 Charles M. Soliday, elected 1874.
 George Erb, elected 1875.
 Amos D. Moser, elected 1875.
 Charles M. Soliday, elected 1876.
 Jesse B. Davis, elected 1878.
 Noah D. Frank, elected 1878.
 Amos D. Moser, elected 1878.
 James Burnett, elected 1881.
 Hiram Burdan, elected 1881.
 William L. Rittenhouse, elected
 1881.
 James Burnett, elected 1884.
 Hiram Burdan, elected 1884.
 Thomas McCully, elected 1884.

DOCKETS IN OFFICE OF COUNTY TREASURER

Tax Ledger Docket.
 License Docket.

Order-Book.
 Cash-Book and Ledger.

County Commissioners.—There are three commissioners elected in each county for a term of three years.¹ Each elector votes for two persons, but the three having the highest vote are elected, thus always giving the minority party a representative. Vacancies are filled by appointment by the remaining members. It is the duty of the county commissioners to determine the tax-rate from statements of the assessors, and levy the county taxes. They must keep in repair the court-house and prison, and build new ones when authorized to do so. They must also build county bridges and keep them in repair. Road damages assessed to property-holders for land taken for new roads or streets within the county are paid by the county on warrants of the commissioners. All bills against the county must be proved by them before they are paid by the county treasurer. At the close of each fiscal year they publish a statement of the receipts and expenditures.

Christian Scheid, elected 1790.
 Nathan Potts, elected 1790.
 John Mann, elected 1790.
 Conrad Boyer, elected 1791.
 John Wentz, elected 1792.

John Jarrett, elected 1793.
 Morris Hobson, elected 1794.
 Fred. Conrad, elected 1795.
 Samuel Maulsby, elected 1796.
 Conrad Boyer, elected 1797.

¹ Three commissioners were elected in 1790; their terms of office expired in one, two and three years, respectively, and thereafter one commissioner was elected each year until the adoption of the revised Constitution of 1874, when three commissioners were elected for the period of three years, under the rule of minority representation. (See Constitution of 1874, article xiv., sect. 7).

PUBLIC DOCKETS IN THE OFFICE OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1. County Commissioners' Tax Lien Docket.
2. Commissioners' Cash-Book Docket.
3. Contract Docket.
4. Bond Book Docket.
5. Register of Expenditures of County Docket.
6. Assessors' Valuation of Taxable Property Docket.
7. Tax Duplicate Docket.
8. Assessors' Return of Voters' Docket.
9. Registry of Jurors' Docket.
10. Militia Enrollment Docket.
11. Registry of Variations of Surveyors' Compasses Docket.
12. Minute-Book.

Directors of the Poor.—There are three directors of the poor in Montgomery County, elected for three years, one each year. Vacancies are filled by the remaining directors. They have the general supervision of the almshouse and of the poor of the county. They elect the steward and other officers, in whom is vested the management of the almshouse. The expenses are paid by the county treasurer by orders drawn by the directors. They also make a report of the receipts and expenditures at the close of

each year. The directors of the poor of Montgomery County act under a special law; other counties have different laws.

Reinhard Keelor, elected 1839.
Isaac Schnider, elected 1840.
Reinhard Keelor, elected 1841.
No return, 1842.
Peter Hoxworth, elected 1843.
Adam Lutz, elected 1844.
Aaron Linderman, elected 1845.
Peter Hoxworth, elected 1846.
Adam Lutz, elected 1847.
Henry Schuler, elected 1848.
Samuel Miller, elected 1849.
John B. Holland, elected 1850.
Henry Schuler, elected 1851.
Samuel Miller, elected 1852.
John B. Holland, elected 1853.
Christian Markley, elected 1854.
William Macknet, elected 1855.
Adam Kneedler, elected 1856.
William Macknet, elected 1857.
Christian Markley, elected 1858.
Adam Kneedler, elected 1859.
William Specht, elected 1860.
Samuel Hendricks, elected 1861.
Uriah B. Shade, elected 1862.
William Specht, elected 1863.

Samuel Hendricks, elected 1864.
Uriah B. Shade, elected 1865.
Jacob Kolb, elected 1866.
Henry Kneedler, elected 1867.
Daniel Haas, elected 1868.
Joseph Kolb, elected 1869.
Henry Kneedler, elected 1870.
William R. Dettra, elected 1871.
George Graber, elected 1872.
Martin Ruth, elected 1873.
William R. Dettra, elected 1874.
Henry D. Wile, elected 1875.
Martin Ruth, elected 1876.
John Field, elected 1877.
John O. Clemens, elected 1878.
Daniel Shuler, elected 1879.
John A. Righter, elected 1880.
John O. Clemens, elected 1881.
Daniel Shuler, elected 1882.
Harry S. Lowery, elected 1883.
Benjamin C. Kraus, elected 1884,
died December 30, 1884.
John U. Clemens, appointed to
serve one year.

has power to cause arrest and to commit to prison; in other cases neither the coroner nor the jury have defined responsibility, and may only recommend. This office was filled by appointment till 1839.

John Major, appointed by the Governor, 1816.
William Bean, appointed by the Governor, 1820.
George W. Coulston, appointed by the Governor, 1820.
Jacob Ramsey, appointed by the Governor, 1823.
John Brant, appointed by the Governor, 1829.
Andrew Hess, elected 1840.
George Sensenderfer, elected 1843.
John Keesey, elected 1846.
Samuel Hoffman, elected 1849.
Samuel Hoffman, elected 1852.
Daniel Jacobus, elected 1855.
John C. Snyder, elected 1858.
Daniel Jacobus, elected 1861.
Jacob F. Weber, elected 1864.
Joseph C. Beyer, elected 1865.
Wm. H. McEwen, elected 18
Jacob Strahley, elected 1871.
Isaac Fry, elected 1874.
Harry B. Long, elected 1877.
Samuel Akins, elected 1880.
Samuel Akins, elected 1883.

County Surveyor.—The county surveyor is elected for three years. He surveys all unclaimed land and adjusts the boundaries of townships. In this county his duties are little more than nominal. This office was made elective by act of Assembly, 1850.

Elijah Beans, elected 1853.	John Eidemiller, elected 1871.
Abel Rambo, elected 1859.	Charles K. Aiman, elected 1875.
William Sibley, elected 1862.	Charles K. Aiman, elected 1878.
John Eidemiller, elected 1865.	Joseph W. Hunter, elected 1881.
John Eidemiller, elected 1868.	

Jury Commissioners.—There are two jury commissioners elected for a term of one year. Each elector votes for one person, but the two having the highest number of votes are elected. They, with the judge of the courts and sheriff, fill the jury-wheel with names of citizens of the county to be drawn as jurors of the different courts. These names are drawn from time to time by the sheriff in the presence of the jury commissioners, as jurymen are needed for the different sessions of the courts.

William Earnest, Edward D. Johnson, elected 1867.
John L. Ogden, Isaac L. Shoemaker, elected 1870.
Joseph Beerer, Henry S. Smith, elected 1873.
Jonathan M. Hart, Linford S. Preston, elected 1876.
William H. H. McCrea, Davis S. Sill, elected 1879.
Francis Baxter, Charles L. Preston, 1882.

ROSTER OF PRISON OFFICERS, 1851 TO 1884.

1851.—Warden, Mehelm McGlathery; Matron, Henrietta McGlathery; Physician, Dr. William Corson.
1852-54.—Same.
1855.—Warden, John Boyer; Matron, Anna Boyer; Physician, Dr. William Corson.
1856-57.—Same.
1858.—Same warden and matron; Physician, Dr. J. B. Dunlap.
1859-60.—Same.
1861.—Warden, Mehelm McGlathery; Matron, Henrietta McGlathery; Physician, Dr. J. B. Dunlap.
1862-63.—Same.
1864.—Warden, Harry G. Hart; Matron, Elizabeth D. Hart; Physician, Dr. J. B. Dunlap.
1865-66.—Same.
1867.—Warden, John M. Hart; Matron, Elizabeth D. Hart; Physician, Dr. J. B. Dunlap.

Auditors.—There are three auditors in each county, elected for a term of three years.¹ They are elected in the same manner as the county commissioners. They meet at the county seat on the first Monday in January of each year, and audit, adjust and settle the accounts of the commissioners, treasurer, directors of the poor and prison inspectors.

George S. Williams, elected 1839.
David Evans, elected 1840.
Thomas Bitting, elected 1841.
No record, 1842.
John Eidemiller, elected 1843.
W. Richards, elected 1844.
Francis Kehr, elected 1845.
E. A. Schwenk, elected 1846.
Jacob Prunner, Jr., elected 1847.
George Lower, elected 1848.
Jacob F. Yost, elected 1849.
Jacob Prunner, elected 1850.
Abraham Carn, elected 1851.
Reuben Shively, elected 1852.
Jacob M. Hurst, elected 1853.
Abraham H. Carn, elected 1854.
Reuben Shively, elected 1855.
Jacob M. Hurst, elected 1856.
William J. Buck, elected 1857.
George Bulger, elected 1858.
Jones Detwiler, elected 1859.
William J. Buck, elected 1860.
George Bulger, elected 1861.
Jones Detwiler, elected 1862.

Richard Young, elected 1863.
Solomon K. Grimly, elected 1864.
E. H. Shearer, elected 1865.
Richard Young, elected 1866.
Solomon K. Grimly, elected 1867.
E. H. Shearer, elected 1868.
George W. Shriver, elected 1869.
William Gilbert, elected 1870.
John S. Holloway, elected 1871.
George W. Shriver, elected 1872.
Allen W. Corson, elected 1873.
John S. Holloway, elected 1874.
William Gilbert, elected 1875.
Frederick Wagner, elected 1875.
E. S. Stahlnecker, elected 1875.
Chas. Slingluff, elected 1878.
William Davis, elected 1878.
E. S. Stahlnecker, elected 1878.
John H. Bergey, elected 1881.
Isaac R. Cassel, elected 1881.
Charles Slingluff, elected 1881.
Isaac R. Cassel, elected 1884.
Abraham M. Bergey, elected 1884.

Coroner.—The coroner is elected every three years. Vacancies are filled by the Governor.

The duties of the coroner are almost exclusively confined to holding inquests upon persons who have died by violence or accident, or in a sudden or mysterious manner. He impanels a jury of six men who inquire into the cause of death, after which a verdict is rendered. In cases of crime the coroner

¹ Prior to the amended Constitution of 1874 one was elected each year.

1868.—Warden, John Cowden; Matron, Charlotte Cowden; Physician, Dr. J. B. Dunlap.
 1869.—Same warden and matron; Physician, Dr. William H. McEwen.
 1870.—Warden, John Getty; Matron, Ann E. Getty; Physician, Dr. William H. McEwen.
 1871.—Same.
 1872.—Same warden and matron; Physician, Dr. C. N. Houpt.
 1873.—Same.
 1874.—Warden, Joseph C. Byer; Matron, Mary Byer; Physician, Dr. C. N. Houpt.
 1875-77.—Same.
 1878.—Warden, George Schall; Matron, Mary H. Schall; Physician, Dr. C. N. Houpt.
 1879-80.—Same.
 1881.—Same warden and matron; Physician, Dr. H. H. Drake.
 1882-84.—Same.
 1883.—Same.
 1884.—Same.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY PRISON, MADE TO THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, MARCH TERM, 1884.

Board of Inspectors.—John Slingluff (president), James Tracy, B. F. Solly, Edward A. Kite, Samuel Rittenhouse, David Schall.

Officers of the Prison.—George Schall, warden; Mrs. Mary H. Schall, matron; Bernard Fox, first assistant keeper; Hugh O'Farrell, second assistant keeper; John Bennett, watchman; Dr. H. H. Drake, physician.

Secretary of the Board of Inspectors.—Nathaniel Jacoby.

Treasurer.—Jacob R. Yost.

"To the Honorable B. Markley Boyer, President Judge of the several Courts of Montgomery County, Pa.

"In compliance with the Act of Assembly approved April 8, 1851, for the regulation and government of the Montgomery County Prison, the Inspectors thereof

"Respectfully submit their 32d Annual Report for the approval of said Court:

"Since their last Annual Report was presented to the Court, Mr. James Tracy was reappointed by said Court, and the Commissioners of the County appointed Mr. David Schall, the term of service of Abraham Schwenk having expired.

"At their stated meeting in January, 1884, the Board of Inspectors re-elected Mr. George Schall, Warden; Mrs. Mary H. Schall, Matron, and Dr. H. H. Drake, Prison Physician, each for one year.

"By the Act of Assembly it is made the duty of the Board of Inspectors to present with their Annual Report their views and observations in regard to the efficiency of the Penna. system of separate and solitary confinement at labor. The Board reiterates what they have so often reported to the Court, that that system has been more successful in preventing the commission of crime, and exerts a more humane influence on the reformation of prisoners and convicts than any other system of punishment of which the Board has any knowledge.

"The Board repeats their opinion expressed, in many of their former Reports, that the Prison is too small, and recommend an early enlargement of the same. When two or more prisoners must be confined in one cell, our system can not be faithfully and successfully carried out. The Board again recommend an early enlargement of the Prison.

"The Annual Report of the Prison Physician is hereto annexed. It shows the sanitary condition of the Prison is in a good condition.

"From the statistical tables it appears that the whole number of commitments during the year 1883 was 1444; in the year 1882 there were 850, showing an increase of 594.

"The contract for the manufacture of stockings with Messrs. D. M. Yost & Co. was renewed for another year, and upon the same conditions. The statement showing the receipts and expenditures for the year 1883 exhibit a profit in the stocking department amounting to \$1294.16.

"The average cost of keeping prisoners for the year has been 30 cents per day for each prisoner, which sum includes all the expenses of the Prison, and the actual cost of maintenance is 10 cents per day for each prisoner.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"JOHN SLINGLUFF,

"JAMES TRACY,

"B. F. SOLLY,

"SAMUEL RITTENHOUSE,

"DAVID SCHALL,

"EDMUND A. KITE,

"Prison Inspectors."

PHYSICIANS' REPORT.

"To the President and Members of the Board of Prison Inspectors, Montgomery County Prison.

"GENTLEMEN,—I respectfully submit the following as my official report for the year 1883:

"The number of cases treated was forty-one; of this number one requires special mention, as the majority were, with few exceptions, acute affections which soon yielded to treatment. During the month of Nov. I vaccinated all prisoners except those who bore marks of recent occurrence.

"Two deaths occurred,—one suicide by hanging, the other from paralysis. This patient, while intoxicated, sustained an injury to the spine by accidentally falling from a bridge. He was sent here rather for treatment, but died the day following his commitment. I annex a table showing the number and cases treated,—

Bronchitis	3	Aural catarrh.	1
Chronic ulcer	1	Scrofula	1
Dyspepsia	2	Cephalalgia.	1
Diarrhoea	3	Rheumatism	1
Tonsillitis	2	Neuralgia	2
Gonorrhoea	2	Alcoholism	3
Acne	1	Intermittent fever	3
Cardiac dropsy	1	Eczema	1
General debility	2	Pleurisy	2
Ringworm	1	Lumbago	1
Contused wounds	2	Conjunctivitis	1
Gleet	1	Paralysis	1
Sunshot wound	1	Syphilis	1

"Respectfully submitted,

"H. H. DRAKE, M.D.

"NORRISTOWN, Pa., January 7, 1884."

STATEMENT

Showing the Receipts and Expenditures in the Manufacture of Stockings for the year 1883:

Cash received for knitting 14,945½ dozen pairs of stockings .	\$1525.49
" " for toeing 5,122 dozen pairs stockings	358.54
" " for spooling 606 pounds yarn	60.50
	\$1944.53
Cash paid prisoners for over-work	650.37
Profit	\$1294.16

The total number of prisoners committed to Montgomery County Prison for the year 1883 was 1444. Of these 1428 were males and 16 females.

The following table shows the number of commitments to the prison each year, from the beginning of the present system.

1852	194	1868	300
1853	129	1869	277
1854	177	1870	263
1855	169	1871	492
1856	169	1872	1126
1857	238	1873	1334
1858	218	1874	1851
1859	276	1875	1838
1860	269	1876	1293
1861	224	1877	1379
1862	180	1878	1207
1863	207	1879	802
1864	205	1880	756
1865	182	1881	666
1866	237	1882	850
1867	258	1883	1444

The receipts from all sources, including \$7700 appropriated by County Commissioners, were \$9821.07; disbursements, \$9665.54; and the actual net cost of maintaining institution, \$7697.89.

The "Country Squire."—The ancient and honorable office of justice of the peace has long been conspicuously associated with the forms of law necessary to preserve the quiet and good order of the people and the protection of property. The office was originally by appointment of royal authority, and the early commissioners¹ emphasized with particularity the duties and

¹ "George the third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, and so forth. To A, B, C, D, &c., greeting.

responsibilities enjoined upon the incumbent, and illustrates the confidence reposed in the favored appointee. They were originally selected from "those most sufficient knights, esquires and gentlemen of law." They were "first given power to hear and determine" by statute the 18th Edward, 3d chap., sec. 2. Subsequently their powers were extended, and

"Know ye that we have assigned you, jointly and severally and every one of you, our justices to keep our peace in our county of —, and to keep and cause to be kept all ordinances and statutes, for the good of the peace, and for the preservation of the same, and for the quiet rule and government of our people, made, in all and singular their articles in our said county (as well within liberties as without) according to the force, form and effect of the same: and to chastise and punish all persons that offend against the form of those ordinances or statutes, or any one of them in the aforesaid county, as it ought to be done according to the form of those ordinances and statutes, and to cause to come before you, or any of you, all those who to any or more of our people concerning their bodies or the firing of their Houses have used threats, to find sufficient security for the peace, or their good behaviour toward us and our people; and if they shall refuse to find such security, then them in our prisons until they shall find such security to cause to be safely kept. We have also assigned you, and every two or more of you (of whom any one of you the aforesaid A, B, C, D, &c., we will shall be one, our justices to enquire the truth more fully, by the oath of good and lawful men of the aforesaid county, by whom the truth of the matter shall be the better known, of all and all manner of felonies, poisonings, enchantments, sorceries, art magick, trespasses, forestallings, regratings, ingrossings and extortions whatsoever; and of all and singular other crimes and offences, of which the justices of our peace may or ought lawfully to inquire, by whomsoever and after what manner soever in the said county done or perpetrated, or which shall happen to be there done or attempted. And also of all those who, in the aforesaid county, in companies against our peace, in disturbance of our people, with armed force have gone or rode, or hereafter shall presume to go or ride; and also of all those who have there lain in wait, or hereafter shall presume to lay in wait, to maim or cut or kill our people; and also of all victuallers, and all and singular other persons, who, in the abuse of weights or measures, or in selling victuals against the form of the ordinances and statutes, or any one of them therefore made for the common benefit of England and our people thereof, have offended or attempted, or hereafter shall presume in the said county to offend or attempt, and also of all other sheriffs, bailiffs, stewards, constables, keeper of gaols and other officers who in the execution of their offices about the premises, or any of them have unduly behaved themselves or hereafter shall presume to behave themselves unduly, or have been, or shall happen hereafter to be careless, remiss, or negligent in our aforesaid county; and of all and singular articles and circumstances, and all other things whatsoever that concern the premises or any of them, by whomsoever, and after what manner soever in our aforesaid county done or perpetrated, or which hereafter shall there happen to be done or attempted, in what manner soever. And to inspect all indictments whatsoever so before you or any of you taken or to be taken, or before others, late our justices of the peace, in the aforesaid county, made or taken, and not yet determined; and to make and continue processes thereupon, against all and singular the persons so indicted, or who before you hereafter shall happen to be indicted, until they can be taken, surrender themselves, or be outlawed; and to hear and determine all and singular the felonies, poisonings, enchantments, sorceries, arts magick, trespasses, forestallings, regratings, ingrossings, extortions, unlawful assemblies, indictments aforesaid, and all and singular other the premises, according to the laws and statutes of England, as in the like case it has been accustomed, or ought to be done. And the same offenders, and every of them, for their offences, by fines, ransoms, amerciaments, forfeitures and other means as according to the law and custom of England, or form of the ordinances and statutes aforesaid, it has been accustomed, or ought to be done, to chastise and punish. Provided always that if a case of difficulty, upon the determination of any of the premises before you, or any two or more of you, shall happen to arise; then let judgment in no wise be given thereon, before you or any two or more of you unless in the presence of one of our justices of the one or other bench or of one of our justices appointed to hold the office in the aforesaid county. And therefore we command you and every of you, that to keeping the peace, ordinances, statutes, and all and

they had jurisdiction over many cases now triable by juries. It has not been a hundred years ago since justices of the peace unlearned in the law as a profession were frequently designated to hold courts for jury trials and perform all the functions of the judicial office.¹

Justices of the peace, under the old common law of England, were judges of record, appointed by the King, to be justices within certain limits for the conservation of the peace and for the execution of divers things comprehended by their commission and within divers statutes committed to their charge. A record or memorial made by a justice of things done before him judicially in the execution of his office was of such verity that it could not be gainsaid. One man could affirm a thing, and another may deny it; but if the record once said the word no man should be received to aver or speak against it; for if men should be admitted to deny the same, there would never be any end to controversies. And, therefore, to avoid all contention while one said one thing, and another said another thing, the law reposed itself wholly and solely in the report of the justice. Lord Coke says, "The whole Christian world hath not the like if it be duly executed." Justices of the peace in the reign of Henry the Eighth were of three kinds,—first, by act of Parliament, as the bishops of Ely and York; by charter under the great seal as mayor of a town or city; and by commission. During our colonial existence, justices of the peace were appointed by the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and during the period between 1779 and 1788 they were appointed by the Supreme Executive Council of the State. Upon the election of the Governor under the Constitution of 1790 that officer commissioned this officer, when his election was duly certified, to the office of the secretary of the commonwealth.

singular other the premises you diligently apply yourselves; and that at certain days and places which you or any such two or more of you as is aforesaid, shall appoint for these purposes, into the premises ye make inquiries, and all and singular the premises hear and determine, and perform and fulfil them in the aforesaid form, doing therein what to justice appertains, according to the law and custom of England, saving to us the amerciaments and other things to us therefrom belonging. And we command, by the tenor of these presents, our sheriff of — that at certain days and places which you, or any such two or more of you, as is aforesaid, shall make known unto him, he cause to come before you or such two or more of you as aforesaid, so many and such good and lawful men of his balliwick (as well within liberties as without) by whom the truth of the matter in the premises shall be the better known and inquired into.

"Lastly, we have assigned you, the aforesaid A, B, keeper of the rolls of our peace in our said county. And therefore you shall cause to be brought before you and your said fellows, at the days and places aforesaid, the writs, precepts, processes, and indictments aforesaid, that they may be inspected, and by a due course determined as aforesaid.

"In witness whereof we have caused these, our letters, to be made patent. Witness our self at Westminster, &c."

¹ That the courts consist of justices of the peace, whereof three to make a quorum and to have the power of a Court of Sessions and decide all matters under twenty pounds without appeal, in which court the oldest justice to preside, unless otherwise agreed amongst themselves, and for crime extending to life, limbs or banishment, to admit appeal to the Court of Assizes.—*Duke of York's Laws*, p. 435.



MONTGOMERY COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, NORRISTOWN, PA.

The old-time "country squire" was a conspicuous character in the early days of Montgomery County. His influence was second only to the "country parson," and often the two dignitaries were hand and glove in their communities. The statute law imposed upon them some extraordinary duties, and gave them the exercise of very arbitrary power.¹ The "country squire" was esteemed an oracle of the law, and his rules of practice were often suggestive of results greatly at variance with the pretensions of "members of the bar," who in former years frequently rode long distances to conduct important cases before them. It was no unusual experience for a country squire to be in commission for a quarter of a century, sometimes for life. Experience taught them wisdom, and they often adjudicated cases intent only upon doing even-handed justice, without reference to the well understood forms of law and with a seeming contempt for superior courts of review. These senior

justices enjoyed the confidence and respect of a wide circle of acquaintances, and in many instances transacted the business of large communities. Many of them were, and still are, practical conveyancers, excellent penmen, correct orthographists, and from long experience were capable of drawing wills and instruments of writing that compare favorably with those of the legal profession.

Time has greatly modified their official duties. As late as 1819 they were required to examine all trappers of wolves and panthers, and certify their returns to the treasurer of the county in order that the reward of twelve dollars for each head could be collected. Prior to the revised Constitution of 1838 justices of the peace were appointed by the executive of the State, and for the term of good behavior. At that period they were commissioned for a certain district, embracing several townships.²

Seal.

"PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

"In the name and by the authority of Pennsylvania, George Wolf, Governor of the said commonwealth, to John D. Apple, of the county of Montgomery, sends greeting. Know you that reposing especial trust and confidence in your integrity, judgment and abilities, I, the said George Wolf, have appointed and commissioned you, the said John D. Apple, to be a Justice of the Peace in and for the district numbered five, composed of Upper Hannover, Marlborough and Upper Salford in the county of Montgomery, hereby giving and granting with you full right and title

¹ "Whereas, it has been the practice of tavern-keepers, ale-house keepers, and inn-holders to exact excessive rates for their beer, cyder, and other liquors, and also provender for horses without regard to the plenty or cheapness thereof; Be it therefore enacted that the Justices of the Peace of the respective counties of this Province shall have full power four times in the year, to wit: at the general sessions of the peace, held for the said counties respectively, to set such reasonable prices in all liquors retailed in public-houses, and provender for horses in public stables from time to time as they shall see fit; which prices shall be proclaimed by the cryer at the conclusion of their said respective sessions and fixed upon the Court-House doors for public view."—*Smith's Laws*, vol. i. p. 104.

² George Wolf.



MONTGOMERY COUNTY PRISON.

to have and execute all and singular the powers, jurisdictions, and authorities, and to receive and enjoy all and singular the lawful emoluments of a Justice of the Peace aforesaid, agreeable to the constitution and laws of the Commonwealth. To have and to hold this commission and the office hereby granted unto you, the said John D. Apple, so long as you shall behave yourself well. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the eleventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and the Commonwealth the fifty-eighth. By the Governor.

"JAMES FINDLAY,

"Secretary of the Commonwealth.

"Recorded June 23, 1834."

Montgomery County was divided into ten districts, for which justices of the peace were appointed, viz:

- No. 1. Norriton, Norristown, Worcester, Whitpain.
- No. 2. Upper Providence, Lower Providence, Skippack, Perkiomen.
- No. 3. Montgomery, Gwynedd, Hatfield.
- No. 4. Towamensing, Lower Salford.
- No. 5. Upper Hanover, Marlborough, Upper Salford.
- No. 6. Douglas, New Hanover, Frederick.
- No. 7. Upper Merion, Lower Merion.
- No. 8. Springfield, Whitemarsh, Plymouth.
- No. 9. Moreland, Horsham, Upper Dublin.
- No. 10. Abington, Cheltenham.

The following gentlemen were duly commissioned prior to 1838:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| John D. Apple. | William Moor. |
| Philip Boyer. | George K. Pawling. |
| John Boyer. | George Piper. |
| David Beard. | Samuel D. Patterson. |
| John R. Conrad. | Samuel D. Rittenhouse. |
| Frederick W. Conrad. | Philip Reed. |
| Jacob Dewees. | Benjamin Reiff. |
| Jacob Drinkhouse. | George Richards. |
| Frederick Dallacher. | George Rex. |
| John Elliot. | John Shellenberger. |
| Robert Evans. | John B. Sterigere. |
| David N. Egbert. | Dillman Stauffer. |
| Josiah W. Evans. | Joseph Sands. |
| Jacob Fitzwater. | Christian Snyder. |
| Jacob Fryer. | John Shearer. |
| Bernard Gilbert. | Jonathan Shoemaker. |
| Jacob Gerhard. | John Steiner. |
| John Geyer. | John Supplee. |
| William Henderson. | Robert Stinson. |
| Philip Hahn. | Adam Stemmer. |
| Thomas Humphreys. | John Shaffer. |
| John Heist. | Tobias Sellers. |
| Jacob Highley. | Benjamin Tyson. |
| Christian Keisel. | Joshua Taylor. |
| Isaac Linderman. | David Thomas. |
| Henry Longaker. | John Todd. |
| Henry Loucks. | John Thompson. |
| John S. Missiner. | Jesse Umpstead. |
| Isaac Morris. | Peter Wagonseller. |
| Alexander Moor, Jr. | John G. Watmough. |
| Morgan Morgan. | Thomas J. Weber. |
| Peter Miller. | Benjamin Yost. |
| John Munshower. | Samuel Young. |

Jacob Yost.

The following is a list of the first justices of the peace elected in Montgomery County in conformity with the revised Constitution of 1838, art. vi., sec. vii.:

- Abington.—Isaac Schofield, William Morris.
- Cheltenham.—Samuel E. Leech, John McMullen.
- Douglas.—Frederick Dallacher, Amos Schultz.
- Franconia.—Samuel Wanbald, Jacob Schlop.
- Frederick.—John H. Steiner, Samuel H. Bertolet.
- Gwynedd.—John Griffen, Eli Griffith.
- Hatfield.—Martin Hocker, Peter Hoxworth.

- Horsham.—Charles Palmer, Amos L. Lukens.
- Limerick.—Isaac Linderman, Robert Evans.
- Lower Merion.—Samuel Young, Edward Harvey.
- Lower Providence.—Jacob Highley, Isaac S. Christman.
- Lower Salford.—Benjamin Reiff, Jacob Willowier.
- Marlborough.—Philip Reed, John D. Apple.
- Montgomery.—Morgan Morgan, George Soliday.
- Moorland.—Jacob Fretz, Samuel Shoemaker.
- New Hanover.—Jacob Fryer, William H. Schneider.
- Norriton.—Christian Miller, William Z. Keesey.
- Norristown.—B. F. Hancock, Benjamin Powel.
- Plymouth.—Daniel Davis, William Moore.
- Pottstown.—Jacob Drinkhouse, John Thompson.
- Portsgrove.—Benjamin B. Yost, Samuel Geiger.
- Perkiomen.—Frederick Koons, William Fox.
- Springfield.—Jacob Day, Samuel V. Rex.
- Towamensing.—David C. Kulp, Isaac W. Wampole.
- Upper Hanover.—Jacob Gerhart, Philip Super.
- Upper Dublin.—Christian Keisel, Jacob Fitzwater.
- Upper Merion.—Thomas Lowery, Jason Waters.
- Upper Providence.—John Dismant, Mathias Haldeman.
- Upper Salford.—Abraham Heanes, Frederick K. Smith.
- Whitemarsh.—George S. Williams, Daniel H. Dager.
- Whitpain.—John Shonenberger, John Styer.
- Worcester.—Michael Zilling, George Roberts.

The following honorable record justly illustrates the office of the "country squire" in Montgomery County. The fact that the officer referred to resides at Pennsburg, in Upper Hanover township, distant some twenty-five miles from the county seat, has doubtless contributed in some measure to the results stated.

PHILIP SUPER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Commissioned 3d day of August, 1835, by George Wolf, as major of the First Battalion, One Hundred and Ninth Regiment of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the Second Brigade, Second Division, composed of Bucks and Montgomery Counties, until the 3d day of August, A.D. 1842.

Commissioned April 14, 1840, by David R. Porter, as justice of the peace, five years from date.

Commissioned April 15, 1845, by Francis R. Shunk, as justice of the peace, five years from date.

Commissioned April 9, 1850, by William F. Johnston, as justice of the peace, five years from date.

Commissioned April 10, 1855, by James Pollock, as justice of the peace five years from date.

Commissioned April 10, 1860, by William F. Packer, as justice of the peace, five years from date.

Commissioned April 24, 1865, by Andrew G. Curtin, as justice of the peace, five years from the 11th day of April, 1865.

Commissioned April 2, 1870, by John W. Geary, as justice of the peace, five years from the 11th day of April, 1870.

Commissioned May 13, 1879, by Henry M. Hoyt, as notary public, to reside in the town of Pennsburg for three years of date.

Commissioned May 13, 1882, by Henry M. Hoyt, as notary public, to reside in the town of Pennsburg from date till the end of the next session of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Commissioned February 3, 1883, by Robert E. Pattison, as notary public, to reside in the village of Pennsburg three years, to compute from May 13th, A.D. 1882.

Number of civil suits entered in docket	1680
Number of criminal suits entered in docket	150
Number of commitments to court	44
Number of marriage ceremonies performed	20
Number of estates settled	175
Approximate aggregate value of estates settled	\$125,000

Squire Super, in furnishing the author with the above data, adds,—

"You will see that I served 35 years as a Justice of the Peace, and during that time I never had a case in which counsel appeared to represent parties. I suppose that can be accounted for by our being more than 25 miles from the county-seat, and until of late years having no railroad communication; besides, our people being rather primitive, were

accustomed to take the 'Squire's' word or decision as law. During all the time I served I believe there were not twenty appeals. You will also see that we had but little criminal business, and that generally of a character that did not require the intervention of a Court.

"You will also see that our people, a contented and happy people, are not very rich, as their estates do not average high."

Not only historians gladly chronicle events associated with this ancient and honorable office, but poets pay their moralizing tributes as well,—

"The old 'squire said, as he stood by his gate,
And his neighbor, the deacon, went by,
'In spite of my bank stock and real estate,
You are better off, deacon, than I.

"We're both growing old, and the end's drawing near;
You have less of this world to resign.
But in Heaven's appraisal your assets, I fear,
Will reckon up greater than mine.

"They say I am rich, but I'm feeling so poor,
I wish I could swap with you even;
The pounds I have lived for and laid up in store
For the shillings and pence you have given."

"Well, 'squire,' said the deacon, with shrewd common sense,
While his eye had a twinkle of fun,
'Let your pounds take the way of my shillings and pence,
And the thing can be easily done!'"

—Whittier.

As an illustration of the present magnitude of Montgomery County and as showing the great progress made in the first century of its existence, we append the following statistics which are taken from the annual reports of the County Treasurer for the years 1883 and 1884:

TABULAR STATEMENT OF COUNTY AND STATE TAXES CHARGED TO J. R. YOST, COUNTY TREASURER, FOR THE YEAR 1883.

TOWNSHIPS, WARDS AND BOROUGH.	COUNTY TAX, 1883.					STATE TAX, 1883.			
	Charged to Co. Treasurer.	Received by Co. Treasurer.	Charged to Collectors.	Received from Collectors.	Balance Out- standing.	Charged to Co. Treasurer.	Received by Co. Treasurer.	Charged to Collectors.	Balance Out- standing.
Abington, ...	\$ 5,314 02	\$ 3,327 16	\$ 1,986 86	\$1,450 00	\$ 536 86	\$ 7,72 50	\$ 582 40	\$ 190 10	\$ 190 10
Bridgeport, ...	1,513 15	807 73	705 42	705 42	705 42	7 95	6 45	1 50	1 50
Conshohocken, 1st Ward, ...	1,403 22	251 95	1,051 27	200 00	851 27	10 80	2 60	8 20	8 20
Conshohocken, 2d Ward, ...	2,806 87	1,211 30	1,594 57	467 46	1,127 11	131 45	95 85	35 60	35 60
East Greenville, ...	363 57	235 46	108 11	108 11	255 46	210 00	175 85	34 15	34 15
Green Lane, *	169 84	108 29	61 55	60 95	60 95	29 45	24 95	4 50	4 50
Hatboro, ...	835 59	415 98	419 61	419 61	419 61	110 00	77 05	32 95	32 95
Jenkintown, ...	1,218 96	607 69	611 27	611 27	611 27	133 92	71 10	62 82	62 82
Lansdale, ...	867 26	582 45	284 81	284 81	582 45	83 35	76 00	7 35	7 35
Norristown, 1st Ward, ...	3,201 74	2,002 16	1,199 58	100 00	1,099 58	380 10	323 25	56 85	56 85
Norristown, 2d Ward, ...	2,052 06	1,441 30	610 76	100 00	510 76	253 32	227 47	25 85	25 85
Norristown, 3d Ward, ...	2,944 84	2,326 76	618 08	100 00	518 08	761 37	670 42	91 15	91 15
Norristown, 4th Ward, ...	2,680 78	1,982 10	698 68	100 00	598 68	299 65	271 80	27 85	27 85
Norristown, 5th Ward, ...	2,149 47	1,421 56	727 91	100 00	627 91	89 70	81 80	7 90	7 90
Norristown, 6th Ward, ...	629 40	341 62	287 78	287 78	341 62	90 77	77 60	12 97	12 97
North Wales, ...	674 50	513 41	161 09	139 00	22 09	46 60	37 75	8 85	8 85
Pottstown, E. W., ...	1,443 87	869 21	574 66	574 66	869 21	81 55	62 90	18 65	18 65
Pottstown, M. W., ...	2,255 38	1,620 51	634 87	634 87	634 87	357 64	311 44	46 20	46 20
Pottstown, W. W., ...	1,287 64	914 76	372 85	372 85	914 76	273 70	244 60	29 10	29 10
Royersford, *	707 37	463 21	244 16	239 96	46 41	104 98	94 45	10 53	10 53
West Conshohocken, ...	1,332 44	901 09	431 35	116 54	314 81	186 33	168 03	17 30	17 30
Cheltenham, ...	5,510 75	3,728 99	1,781 76	315 69	1,466 07	466 72	389 57	79 15	79 15
Douglas, ...	1,892 45	363 72	1,528 73	1,528 73	363 72	288 35	84 90	203 45	203 45
Franconia, ...	2,897 95	1,193 04	1,704 91	1,704 91	1,193 04	939 16	701 96	237 20	237 20
Frederick, ...	1,648 65	612 38	1,036 07	130 00	906 07	299 20	175 10	124 10	124 10
Gwynedd, ...	3,512 67	1,534 27	1,963 36	300 30	1,663 06	533 70	353 40	180 30	180 30
Hatfield, ...	2,203 61	993 69	1,209 92	1,209 92	993 69	509 15	436 45	72 60	72 60
Horsham, ...	2,892 43	1,373 58	1,518 85	150 74	1,368 11	882 50	739 35	143 15	143 15
Limerick, ...	2,991 00	905 40	2,085 60	126 75	1,958 85	423 76	225 76	198 00	198 00
Lower Merion, ...	9,974 35	2,814 61	7,159 74	7,159 74	2,814 61	1,326 10	847 60	478 50	478 50
Lower Providence, ...	2,613 02	1,367 56	1,245 46	300 00	945 46	435 51	350 10	85 41	85 41
Lower Salford, ...	2,451 26	1,080 59	1,370 69	515 00	855 69	917 06	691 41	225 65	225 65
Marlborough, ...	793 36	212 30	581 06	317 55	263 51	152 40	71 40	81 00	81 00
Mooreland, ...	3,589 91	1,273 60	2,316 31	2,316 31	1,273 60	376 00	222 35	153 65	153 65
Montgomery, ...	1,543 44	740 18	803 26	116 00	687 26	98 15	81 25	16 90	16 90
Norriton, ...	2,417 08	1,729 00	687 99	687 99	687 99	552 93	425 84	127 11	127 11
New Hanover, ...	1,958 50	503 12	1,455 38	1,455 38	503 12	171 72	98 57	73 15	73 15
Perkiomen, ...	3,812 90	2,017 77	1,795 13	1,795 13	2,017 77	901 15	788 05	113 10	113 10
Plymouth, ...	2,456 54	1,329 10	1,127 44	1,127 44	1,329 10	119 55	98 50	21 05	21 05
Pottsgrove, ...	3,762 62	1,784 91	1,977 71	450 00	1,527 71	325 22	228 27	96 95	96 95
Springfield, ...	3,134 12	1,072 13	2,061 99	100 00	1,961 99	227 95	147 85	80 10	80 10
Towamencin, ...	1,861 52	981 50	880 02	880 02	981 50	576 56	460 96	115 60	115 60
Upper Dublin, ...	3,638 06	1,408 77	2,229 29	1,107 25	1,122 04	533 80	377 30	156 50	156 50
Upper Hanover, ...	3,002 18	1,428 29	1,573 89	26 75	1,547 14	650 30	429 27	221 03	221 03
Upper Merion, ...	3,881 57	1,759 33	2,122 04	500 00	1,622 04	71 80	48 15	23 65	23 65
Upper Providence, ...	4,840 52	2,933 61	1,906 91	298 87	1,608 04	717 30	593 25	124 05	124 05
Upper Salford, ...	1,904 45	581 43	1,383 02	1,383 02	521 43	384 25	203 45	180 80	180 80
Whitemarsh, ...	4,931 72	2,253 55	2,678 17	219 04	2,459 13	441 70	269 75	180 95	180 95
Whitpain, ...	2,767 30	1,634 11	1,133 19	1,133 19	1,634 11	404 90	363 95	40 95	40 95
Worcester, ...	2,966 76	2,182 68	784 08	130 00	654 08	762 08	673 65	88 43	88 43
TOTALS, ...	\$127,761 66	\$64,279 14	\$63,487 21	\$8,277 85	\$55,209 56	\$18,904 92	\$14,250 97	\$4,653 55	\$4,638 52

\$52.76 received pursuant to election laws November election.

Allowance to Collector of Greenlane, 60c. Collector of Royersford, \$4.20.

Received the State tax for 1883, in full from Collector of Greenlane \$4.50, and of Royersford \$10.53.

* Settled.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1884.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Dr. (Receipts).

To balance of County tax on hand at last statement	\$25,139 96
County tax for 1879 received from collectors	77 78
State tax for 1879 received from collectors	9 05
County tax for 1880 received from collectors	907 68
State tax for 1880 received from collectors	302 76
County tax for 1881 received from collectors	4,403 97
State tax for 1881 received from collectors	379 47
County tax for 1882 received from collectors	45,916 06
State tax for 1882 received from collectors	3,068 37
County tax for 1883 received by county treasurer	64,279 41
State tax for 1883 received by county treasurer	14,250 97
County tax for 1883 received from collectors	8,227 85
State tax for 1883 received from collectors	15 03
Amount received as per commissioner's cash-book	4,343 92
Amount received as per director's cash-book	2,255 07
Amount received pursuant to November election	52 76
Amount received from sale of strays	20 80

\$173,700 91

EXPENDITURES.

Cr. (Disbursements).

By amount of county orders paid :	
Norristown Insane Asylum	\$13,309 19
Elections	3,477 94
Assessors	7,692 99
Printing and binding	3,367 62
Cost of inquisition	1,194 86
Prison and penitentiary	9,041 44
Books and stationery	486 62
Coroner's officers	3,900 04
Bridges	11,032 86
Road damages	8,566 66
Court-house and yard	1,894 81
Court charges	23,235 50
Miscellaneous	13,150 96
	\$100,371 49
By amount of directors' orders paid	30,414 41
By amount of common school orders paid	200 00
By amount of interest on coupons	4,080 00
By amount of State tax paid State treasurer as per receipts	15,157 44
By amount of commission credited by State	153 11
By amount of county treasurer's salary	4,500 00
By amount of county tax on hand, including State	18,827 45

\$173,700 91

Resources of the county	147,489 82
Liabilities	79,200 00

Balance 68,289 82

It is necessary to take into consideration the probable amount of allowances that will be deducted from the above amount of outstanding tax now due the county, which will amount to about \$1,600. Deducting this sum from the resources in excess over the liabilities will give as correct an estimate as can be obtained of the financial condition of the county, which is \$66,689.82.

PRISON STATEMENT.

Receipts	\$9,821 07
Disbursements	9,665 54
Cost of keeping institution	7,697 89

ALMSHOUSE.

Disbursements	\$30,411 41
Receipts	11,613 35

Net cost of keeping institution \$18,798 06

CHAPTER XXI.

RAILROADS.

On the 22d day of October, 1834, there appeared the first time-table and railroad advertisement published in the newspapers of Montgomery County. The *Norristown Register* of the above date contains the following announcement :

"PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.¹

"The managers have the pleasure to announce the opening of the

¹ The first locomotive made by Matthias W. Baldwin, was run on the

road to Manayunk on Monday, October 20, 1834. The cars will leave the Depot, corner of Ninth and Green streets, as follows :

From Philadelphia.	From Manayunk.
At 7, 9 and 11 A.M.	At 8, 10 and 12 M.
And 1, 3 and 5 P.M.	And 2, 4 and 5 P.M.

"Fare, 12½ cents.

"The line to Germantown will be arranged on Monday, October 20th, as follows :

From Philadelphia.	From Germantown.
At 7, 10 and 12 M.	At 8 and 11 A.M.
And 2 and 4 P.M.	And 1, 3 and 5 P.M.

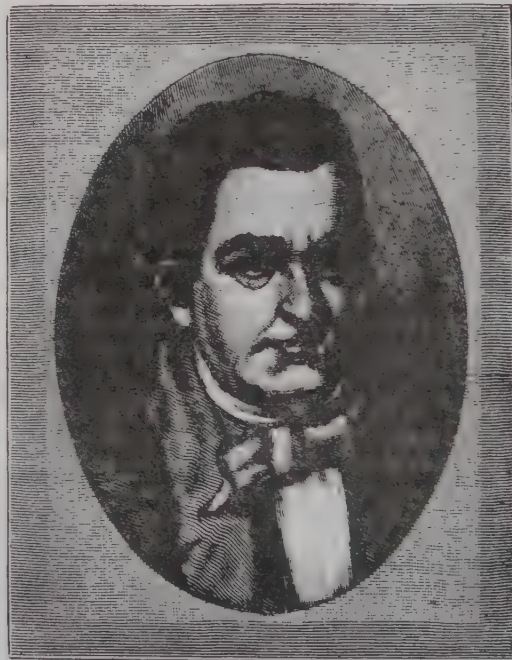
"Fare, 12½ cents.

"Arrangements are made for the Omnibus 'Benjamin Franklin' to leave the Exchange at half-past every hour during the day, up Third street to Market, up Market to Ninth, up Ninth to Green in time for the cars. By order of the Board.

"Phila., Oct. 17, 1834.

"J. M. WRIGHT, Secretary.

NOTE.—One of the greatest mechanical improvements in the first years of the nineteenth century was that of Oliver Evans, whose efforts were directed to the manufacture of steam-engines. In September, 1804, Evans had proposed to construct a road-carriage for freight. He thought the engine would cost one thousand five hundred dollars, the carriage five hundred dollars, and allowed five hundred dollars for unforeseen expenses.



OLIVER EVANS.

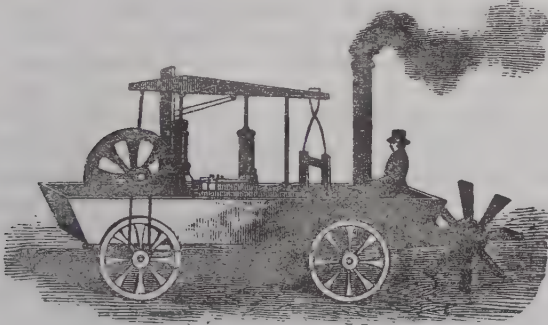
He thought his carriage, when built, would carry one hundred barrels of flour at an average speed of two miles per hour, thus doing in two days (on the trip from Philadelphia to Columbia) the work that required the work of twenty-five horses and five wagons for three days at a cost of three thousand three hundred and four dollars. The turnpike company refused to enter into a contract with him. Evans then wagered three thousand dollars that he "could make a carriage go by steam on a level road faster than any horse," but found no takers; he also announced that he could build carriages to "run on a railway" at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. To show how well this shrewd genius, who fairly divides the honor of successful steam experiments with Fitch and Fulton, understood the entire subject, we have only to quote from a letter of his some years later in the *New York Commercial Advertiser*. Parts of the passage have become almost classic because of their long-ago fulfilled prophecy. Said Mr. Evans : "The time will come when people will travel in stages

Germantown branch of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railway, November 23, 1832, and was called "Old Ironsides."

moved by steam-engines at fifteen to twenty miles an hour. A carriage will leave Washington in the morning, breakfast at Baltimore, dine at Philadelphia, and sup at New York on the same day. Railways will be laid of wood or iron, or on smooth paths of broken stone or gravel, to travel as well by night as by day. A steam-engine will drive a carriage one hundred and eighty miles in twelve hours, or engines will drive boats ten or twelve miles an hour, and hundreds of boats will so run on the Mississippi and other waters as was prophesied thirty years ago by Fitch; but the velocity of boats can never be made equal to that of carriages upon rails, because the resistance in water is eight hundred times more than in air. Posterity will not be able to discover why the Legislature or Congress did not grant the inventor such protection as might have enabled him to put in operation those great improvements sooner, he having neither asked money nor a monopoly of any existing thing."—*Scharf and Westcott, "Phila. History."*

It was not until August 14, 1835, that the road was completed to Norristown; meantime it was considered quite a business advantage to have a depot for freight and passengers as near as Manayunk. The following report of the events of the day on which the first engine and car came through to Norristown is thought worthy of record.

"On Friday last (August 14, 1835) our citizens were gratified with the arrival of 'pioneer' Locomotive from Philadelphia, accompanied by the 'Victory' a splendid car, in which came a number of Gentlemen connected with the improvement to ascertain the state of the work and prepare for the formal opening of the road on the following day (Saturday, August 15, 1835.)



OLIVER EVANS' STEAM CARRIAGE.

"All having been found satisfactory, even exceeding the anticipation of its most anxious friends, the Locomotive returned to Philadelphia, taking in her train an additional car, the 'Norristown,' built at this place by the Messrs. Davis, which for beauty of workmanship is not excelled by any we have seen, except the 'Victory,' a car well worthy the name it bears."

To relate all the proceedings of the opening day would require more time and space than we have at our command.

"Between twelve and one o'clock P.M. the locomotive with its train was discovered about two and one-half miles distant; the signal was immediately given, the bells throughout the town commenced a general peal and our citizens sallied forth to view the interesting scene. In a few minutes the train came gliding along and as they approached the town were greeted by the heartfelt cheers of our citizens. Every place from the lower end of the borough to the extreme end of the road was filled with anxious spectators whose laughing eyes and smiling faces fully depicted the gratification each enjoyed. Having reached the place designated as the depot, where extensive preparations were made for their accommodation and enjoyment, the company descended from the cars and received the individual congratulations of their friends and acquaintances.

"About two o'clock P.M. the managers, stockholders and their invited guests from the city and this place, amounting in all to about three hundred, sat down to a sumptuous repast provided by our fellow-citizens,

Messrs. Webb and Paxson. Two tables of about one hundred and thirty feet each, closing in circle at one end, were erected for the special purpose, the whole covered with canvas. The tables were filled to overflowing, and the enjoyment of the company was such as to fully satisfy our friends, Webb and Paxson, that their efforts to please were not unavailing. After the cloths were removed several appropriate speeches were made and sentiments given, which elicited hearty applause from the company. Among the speakers were noticed Colonel McKinney, Mr. Chandler, editor of the *United States Gazette*, Mr. Lewis and several others, of Philadelphia, and Colonel Thomas M. Jolly and General John H. Scheetz, of this borough. The festivities of the day passed off with that degree of pleasure commensurate with the importance of the occasion. About five o'clock the company arose from the table, and the train of cars being put in requisition, our friends departed, accompanied by many of our citizens, amid the plaudits of the congregated multitude."

The following is the first time-table as advertised (August 26, 1835), between Norristown and Philadelphia:

"The managers have directed that two trains between Norristown and Philadelphia shall run each day, for the present, leaving Norristown at 11½ A.M. and 5½ P.M., and from Philadelphia at 9 A.M. and 3 P.M. Stopping for passengers at Conshohocken, Spring Mill and Manayunk only. The fare is fixed as follows:

From Norristown to Conshohocken or Spring Mill	12½ cts.
" " " Manayunk	25 "
" " " Philadelphia	37½ "
" Philadelphia " Manayunk	12½ "
" " " Conshohocken	25 "
" " " Norristown	37½ "

"Due notice will be given of any change of hours."

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was formally opened in the winter of 1842. Parts of the road had been operated, however, as early as 1839.

But few of the younger portion of our people are aware that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was not built from Philadelphia up the valley, but from Reading down; that the road was opened to travel and traffic between Pottstown and Reading for some time before it was opened farther down; and that portion between Bridgeport and Philadelphia was built last of all. For a time passengers from the city for Reading would come in the cars to Norristown on the Norristown road, then stage it to Pottstown, where they would take the cars again to Reading; or a little later, when the road was completed to Bridgeport, passengers would be carried in omnibuses from the Norristown depot to Bridgeport, and there take the cars for Reading or intermediate points.

The first engine that ever run on this road was the "Neversink," which was brought to Pottstown on wagons and unloaded there, and then put together on the track. Her first trip was to Reading for a load of iron to lay the tracks between Pottstown and Sanatoga. Before this time, however, the "Delaware" engine was landed at Reading in a canal-boat, and it was proposed to make a grand excursion to Pottstown with her; but it was found that her cylinder heads were too low to pass the coping on the bridges, and she could not be used until the bridges were changed. However, as the excursion had been determined upon, and it had to come off, a number of plain, flat-bottomed, four-wheeled trucks, such as we use now for iron cars, were fitted up with seats, and a horse or

two hitched to each car. These brought the party, consisting of the railroad officials and prominent citizens of Reading, bankers, lawyers and merchants of that place, to Pottstown. As the horses could not get over the trestle bridges on the way, they were at such places detached from the cars, led around the obstruction, and the excursionists would get off and push their car over, adding much to the merriment and "enjoyment" of the trip. They reached Pottstown in safety a little before noon, and after partaking of the hospitalities of the place, and being reinforced by several car-loads of railroad men and prominent citizens of Pottstown, the excursion party returned to Reading, where the evening was spent in drinking toasts, making speeches and general merry-making until a late hour of the night. Among the teams from Pottstown was that of Mr. Charles F. Rapp, whom many of the citizens will remember as the German coal dealer at the west end of High Street. He insisted on driving himself. In going around the sharp curve at Neversink the rails spread too much, and the car-wheels dropped between the tracks. The whole party was stopped until, with any amount of hallooing and a little lifting, the car was again put on the track. The Pottstown excursionists returned home next morning.

The "Delaware" engine, the one that was to have been the first on the road, was built at Baltimore, and shipped in a steamboat from there to Philadelphia, where it was to be transferred to a canal-boat for transportation to Reading. Unfortunately, in making the transfer from one vessel to the other, the engine being too heavy, the boat careened and dropped its cargo into the Delaware, giving it a regular orthodox baptism by immersion, whence its name, the "Delaware." It was raised from there and safely landed at its destination in time for the grand excursion, but could not be used for the reason before assigned. Among the early engines used on the road, many will be recalled by their peculiar names as indicative of great speed as the "Comet," the "Rocket," the "Planet," or of danger, as the "Spitfire," the "Dragon," the "Firefly." Some of these are still in use, though rebuilt, and given new names or numbers.

The road as opened from Philadelphia to Pottsville is ninety-eight miles, and cost, when completed, \$19,262,720. Its opening was celebrated by a grand military and civic display and an immense procession of seventy-five passenger-cars, twelve hundred and fifty feet in length, containing over two thousand passengers, with three bands of music. A train of coal-cars was laden with coal mined on the day of the celebration, and grim-visaged miners paraded with the product of their labor. The occasion was deemed of great interest to the citizens of the entire Schuylkill Valley.

The Chester Valley Railroad connects with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Bridgeport. It is twenty-one miles in length, connecting with the

Pennsylvania Railroad at Downingtown, in Chester County. The first train of cars passed over this road on the 12th day of September, 1853.

The North Pennsylvania Railroad.—This railroad was chartered October 2, 1852, and extends from Philadelphia to Bethlehem. The line was opened July 7, 1857, and was leased by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, May, 1879, for the period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years. The road passes through the northeast townships of the county, entering Bucks County at a short distance north of Souderton village. It connects with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad system of tracks and forms an important part of the net-work of railroads in Montgomery County, passing through Jenkintown, Fort Washington, Ambler, North Wales, Lansdale, Telford and Souderton.

Colebrookdale Railroad chartered March 23, 1865. The road was completed in 1869, and opened for purposes of transportation and public travel September 12th, of that year. The line runs from Pottstown to Barto Station, in Berks County. It is operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

The North East Pennsylvania Railroad extends from Abington Station, in Montgomery County, to Hartsville, in Bucks County. It was opened December 18, 1872.

Stony Creek Railroad.—This road was chartered April 14, 1868, and was opened for traffic and travel January 1, 1874. The line of the road commences at Main Street, Norristown, and extends to the borough of Lansdale, where it connects with the North Pennsylvania Railroad and also with a branch road to Doylestown. This road connects at Norristown with the Philadelphia and Norristown Railroad.

The Perkiomen Railroad.—This road was completed and put in operation in the year 1868. It extends from the Perkiomen Junction to Palm Station, a distance of twenty-six miles through Montgomery County, and thence north to Emaus Station, a distance of twelve miles, and there connects with the East Pennsylvania Railroad in Lehigh County, the whole length of the railroad being thirty-eight miles. It follows the Perkiomen Valley, and passes through Collegeville, Schwenksville, Green Lane, Pennsburg, and East Greenville, and enjoys a patronage in local freights and travel of an encouraging character. Its present board of officers and directors are A. H. Seipt, president; James Boyd, assistant president and solicitor; Philip Super, secretary; Howard Boyd, treasurer; George B. Boggs, chief engineer; D. B. Clark, superintendent; Directors, James Boyd, John Slingluff, Charles T. Waage, George Grater, Jonathan Hilligas, Charles Schaerley, Noah D. Frank, John S. Rohn, Jesse Zeigler, D. Morgan Casselberry, W. H. Seipt.

Plymouth Railroad.—This road extends from the borough of Conshohocken to Oreland, connecting with

the North-Pennsylvania Railroad. The length of line is nine and one-quarter miles, and is important to the industrial interests of Plymouth Valley.

The Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad.

—This important line of railroad crosses the boundary line of the county on the eastern shore of the Schuylkill River, near the town of Manayunk, running parallel to the Philadelphia and Norristown Railroad. Passing through Conshohocken and Norristown, and following the line of the Schuylkill River, it reaches to the western shore at Phoenixville, and from thence to Pottstown, having its projected terminus in Schuylkill County, at some point tapping the anthracite coal regions. The road went into operation in the summer of 1884. It is a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's system, being constructed and operated under the management of that company. It is a double-track road, constructed in the best manner, and fully equipped for the transportation travel and of freight.

The Schuylkill Canal.—Prior to the age of steam and railroad travel and transportation, commercial enterprise and the erection and operation of manufacturing establishments were closely allied with the large rivers that fortunately find their way through our valleys. They were nature's highways, and, to the pioneers who pushed their way back from the seaport city, were of great importance in furnishing motive-power and floating supplies to and from tide-water. To render these streams navigable at all seasons of the year, and connect them by canals, was deemed a matter of public interest, and it appears from our public records that the foremost men of the State were diligent in their efforts to promote canal improvements.¹

William Penn, in his proposals for a second settlement in the province of Pennsylvania, published in 1690, alludes to the practicability of effecting a communication by water between a branch of the Schuylkill and the Susquehanna. This was at a period when canals were unknown, even in Great Britain. However, nothing was done towards improving its navigation for a considerable length of time, though the matter was occasionally agitated. To promote the same an act was passed by the Assembly the 14th of March, 1761, and from which we give the following extract:

"Whereas, the river Schuylkill is navigable for rafts, boats, and other small craft in times of high freshets only, occasioned by the obstruction of rocks and bars of sand and gravel in divers parts of the same: And whereas, the improving the navigation of the said river, so as to make it passable at all times, will be very advantageous to the poor, greatly conducive to the promotion of industry, and beneficial to the inhabitants residing on or near said river, by enabling them to bring the produce of the country to the market of the city of Philadelphia, and thereby in-

crease the trade and commerce of the province: And whereas, divers of the inhabitants of this province, desirous to promote the welfare of the public, have subscribed large sums of money for the purpose aforesaid, and, by petition to the Assembly, have requested that commissioners may be appointed by law to take, receive and collect the said subscriptions, and such others as shall hereafter be given or subscribed, and to apply and appropriate the same for and towards the clearing, scouring and rendering the said river navigable, as aforesaid."

To carry out the measure, Joseph Fox, John Hughes, Samuel Rhoades, John Potts, William Palmer, David Davis, Mordecai Moore, Henry Pawling, James Coultas, Jonathan Coates, Joseph Millard, William Bird, Francis Parvin, Benjamin Lightfoot and Isaac Levan were appointed commissioners. This act had also for its object the preservation of fish, especially the shad, herring and rock-fish, which ascended this stream annually in great shoals from the sea. For this purpose the commissioners were empowered not only to destroy, but to prevent the erection of all weirs, racks, fish-dams and baskets within the same. At this time it also appears that at the several ferries established along the Schuylkill for the transportation of passengers and freight there were ropes stretched across the same for the purpose of drawing the boats. These were frequently cut by some evil-minded persons who were either going up or down the stream, in consequence of which the ferrymen petitioned to the Assembly for protection from these outrages, when an act was passed the 8th of February, 1766, making such offenses finable ten pounds each.

Several of the commissioners mentioned having died, a new board was appointed by the Assembly in 1773 to carry out the measures contained in the act of 1761. For this purpose David Rittenhouse, Anthony Levering, John Roberts, William Dewees, Jr., David Thomas, James Hockley, Thomas Potts, Mark Bird, James Star, Jacob Kern and John Pawling, Jr., were selected. In 1781 a change was made, when the board consisted of David Rittenhouse, Owen Biddle, Mark Bird, Baltzer Gehr, Thomas Potts, David Thomas, Patrick Anderson, John Mear, Isaac Hughes, Nathan Levering, George Douglass, John Heister and Christian Steer. An act was passed the 29th of September, 1791, to incorporate a company to connect the Schuylkill with the Susquehanna by a canal and slack-water navigation, and also to improve the navigable waters of the Schuylkill from the lower falls, a few miles above Philadelphia, to Reading, for which purpose the Assembly appropriated two thousand five hundred pounds as an encouragement to the enterprise. By an act of the 10th of April, 1792, a company was incorporated to make a canal from Norristown to the river Delaware, at Philadelphia, a distance of seventeen miles. From the former place the Schuylkill was to be temporarily improved, and thus form, with the works of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Company, an uninterrupted water communication with the interior of the State, and which it was expected would be eventually extended to connect with the waters of the Ohio and Lake Erie.

¹ As late as 1834 we find the public-spirited citizens of Norristown urging through the columns of the local papers, *Herald* and *Register*, the propriety of opening a canal from Norristown to Doylestown, thence to the Delaware River. Civil engineers must have been bold in those days, for it would certainly take long and deep cuts to find a water-level between the two towns named.

One of the objects, also, in constructing the canal from Norristown was by this means to furnish Philadelphia with water. The undertaking was commenced by the two companies, and at the close of 1794 they had expended four hundred and forty thousand dollars, and had nearly completed fifteen miles of the most difficult part of the two works. Some of the principal stockholders having become involved at the time in commercial difficulties, the consequence was the two companies were compelled to suspend operations. As an additional inducement to revive the companies, the State passed an act, the 17th of April, 1795, to empower them to raise, by way of lottery, the additional sum of four hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of completing their works, as mentioned in the acts of incorporation. But naught availed, though this offer induced several abortive attempts, which only tended to continue in these companies a languishing existence. Below Norristown, beginning at the Swedes' Ford bridge by the banks of the Schuylkill, may be seen the excavation made for this canal for some distance down the river. It remains there a monument of an undertaking commenced in 1792, but never finished.

In the year 1811 the two companies were united as the Union Canal Company, and in 1819 and 1821 the State granted further aid by a guarantee of interest and a monopoly of the lottery privilege. In consequence of this legislative encouragement there were additional subscriptions obtained to the stock of the company to resume operations in 1821. The line was relocated, the dimensions of the canal changed, and the whole work finished in about six years from this period,—after thirty-seven years had elapsed from the commencement of the work and sixty-five from the date of the first survey by David Rittenhouse and Rev. William Smith.

This canal is eighty miles in length, extending from the Schuylkill four miles below Reading, where it connects with the works of the Schuylkill Navigation Company; thence up the Tulpehocken Creek to the Swatara, and thence down the same to Middletown, on the Susquehanna, thus connecting the two rivers, which idea William Penn conceived in 1690 but which required an interval of one hundred and thirty-seven years to put into practical operation.

The Schuylkill Canal, as constructed and operated, extends from Fairmount, Philadelphia, to Port Carbon, in Schuylkill County. The projectors regarded the enterprise as unfinished until it tapped the anthracite coal regions, although coal at that day was but an inconsiderable article of commercial value. Public travel and transportation on the "packet line" of store goods, lumber, grain, fruits and all the general marketable product of the farm and the forge, furnished the bulk of revenue and tonnage when the improvement was first opened to the public use and for many years afterwards. It consists of a series of canals, sixty-three miles in length,

and slack-water pools for forty-seven miles, produced by thirty-four dams, which feed the canals. This work in its whole length was made three and a half feet deep, with a width of no less than thirty-six feet at the top. There are one hundred and nine locks of six hundred and twenty feet ascent, each eighty feet long and seventeen feet broad, and one tunnel three hundred and eighty feet in length,—the first, it is said, attempted in the United States. The whole cost of the line was \$2,966,180. It was commenced immediately after its incorporation, and finished in 1826. In 1818 it was sufficiently completed to allow the descent of a few boats, on which tolls were collected to the amount of \$230, which comprised the total of its first year's receipts. Chiefly in consequence of the great increase of the coal trade, it was determined to enlarge the capacity of the canal for a greater amount of business, which was accordingly done in 1846. Hitherto it had only admitted the passage of boats of sixty-six tons, but, by the enlargement, boats of one hundred and eighty-six tons are enabled to pass through its whole length of one hundred and ten miles, being one of the grandest works of the kind in the Union. A great improvement was made. The locks were reduced in number from one hundred and nine to seventy-one, and enlarged to one hundred and ten by eighteen feet; the width of its canals to not less than sixty feet, with a depth of at least five and a half feet. To guard against the danger of a deficiency of water, to which the navigation is exposed in dry seasons, the company has erected several large dams upon tributary streams at the head of navigation, from which to draw supplies in cases of deficiency. The dam at Silver Creek covers nearly sixty acres, and is estimated to hold sufficient water of itself to float about one hundred and twenty thousand tons of coal, annually, to market. As may be expected, the business of this great work has increased wonderfully. In 1825 this line brought about 5000 tons of coal to market; in, 1827 31,360 tons; and in 1857 it was 1,275,988 tons.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company leased the canal in 1871, and have operated since that date. The tonnage for the year 1883 was: Coal, 866,440 tons; merchandise, 104,075 tons,—total, 970,475 tons.

The Telegraph.—The telegraph was first introduced into Norristown by private enterprise. A company was formed by William E. Phillips, Esq., the present superintendent of telegraphing in Philadelphia City. Associated with Mr. Phillips was G. R. Fox, Esq., who was secretary and treasurer, Henry Freedley, Esq., the late Rev. J. Grier Ralston and others of Norristown and vicinity. Samuel Brown was the operator.

By act of the General Assembly, approved March 9, 1855, a charter was granted incorporating the Philadelphia and Norristown Telegraph Company. The incorporators from Montgomery County named

are Henry Freedley, Thomas Saurman, John McDermott, John Wood, Patrick Flynn, Daniel R. Brower, Robert Iredell, G. R. Fox, John McKay, David Krause, B. E. Chain, George Shannon, Henry C. Hill and J. G. Ralston. The company was granted power to purchase the House Line of printing telegraph, then lately constructed from Philadelphia, through Manayunk and Conshohocken, to Norristown. The capital stock of the company was six thousand dollars, divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each. The charter authorized the company to extend the line, then terminating at Norristown, to Reading and Pottsville. Subsequently the Philadelphia, Reading and Pottsville Company was formed and was operated in the interest and for the use of the Philadelphia Railroad Company. It was established about 1871. The Western Union joined interests with it as a commercial line in 1879, and the principal office was established at No. 77 East Main Street, Norristown. This line operates through fifty-five stations in Montgomery County. Telegraphic communication has become necessary to the successful transaction of commercial and manufacturing business, while no railroad is thoughtfully equipped without its line or private wires for its exclusive use.

THE BANKERS' AND MERCHANTS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—This company's lines extend through Montgomery County, having eighteen stations within its limits. It connects with Philadelphia, Reading, Allentown and other places. President, J. B. Erdman; Superintendent, J. T. Maxwell.

The Telephone.¹—The Norristown Telephone Exchange was established in Norristown, August, 1883, at No. 52 East Main Street. The number of stations in Montgomery County connected with this exchange at the close of 1884 was one hundred and seventy-two. The president of the company is James Merrihew; General Superintendent, W. B. Gell; Assistant Superintendent, W. F. Westbrook.

CHAPTER XXII.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS—SPORTS AND PASTIMES—LOCAL SUPERSTITIONS—INNS.

Manners and Customs.²—According to a list of landholders and tenants residing in the several townships in 1734, and now constituting Montgomery County, the German element, judging by the surnames, exceeded half of the total number, the balance being chiefly Welsh and English, the former slightly outnumbering the latter, the Swedes and the Scotch-Irish being few. Necessity compelled the Germans,

the Welsh and the English to form settlements by themselves, owing to a general ignorance of each other's language, which tended to prevent general intercourse. These communities were, therefore, calculated to preserve and foster the peculiar manners and customs of their native countries, which after a residence of nearly two centuries here, are still to some extent discernible in their descendants. The Swedes and the Welsh have long since relinquished their language and customs, and it is now no easy matter to find in this county, outside of a few local names, a trace of either existing. The Indian, in this respect, has surpassed them; we have not only hills and streams that bear his names, but he has left us words of common use.³ German books and newspapers continue to be printed in this county, and when it becomes a dead language the English scholar should not forget its legacy,—that fully half his words have been derived from it through the Anglo-Saxon medium. The Germans, being numerous spread over three-fourths the territory of the county, it must necessarily follow that their manners and customs have exerted here a considerable influence on society, judging from the increasing observance of Christmas, New Year's, Good Friday, Easter, birthday, silver and golden festivals and other circumstances.

The Germans, though belonging to several religious denominations, have never interdicted Christmas, which day, in consequence, has been more or less observed among them, after the manner of the Fatherland, unto this day. Our intention here is only to mention briefly such customs as were associated with it the night before, upon the outside of the church. It was at this time that children would be induced to set plates on the tables or windows with the expectation that, if they would be good, the "Christkindlein" would bring them something nice, and, if naughty or disobedient, then the "Belznickel" whom they greatly feared, would come to correct them. They were made to believe that these could enter through fastened windows, locked doors or down the chimneys. The presents would generally consist of candy, toys, and cakes expressly baked for this occasion. The Belznickel was some disguised person who generally carried a rod, and the children that would promise him to reform from certain habits mentioned he would not chastise, but give presents; but if they did not make their promise good in mending their ways by the next Christmas, they would then receive the merited punishment. Instances have been known of the children banding together when Belznickel attempted to correct them, and ejecting him from the house, or of his being worsted by them. Sometimes he would go from house to house with a protecting com-

¹ By the census of 1880 there are 148 telephone companies operated in the United States, with 35,305 miles of wire, 54,319 receiving telephones and 3338 employes.

² By Wm. J. Buck.

³ In corroboration a few may be mentioned: Calabash, cantico, hammock, hickory, hominy, moccasin, moose, raccoon, opossum, persimmon, pone, potato, maize, squash, tobacco, tomato and Yankee.

pany, who would enter the house first and report. Of course, on all such occasions he would be so disguised that it would be impossible to recognize him unless divested of some of his habiliments. If he happened to get into any tussle, this would be the great object. Where all would pass off well, on leaving the door he would sometimes remove his mask or a portion of his raiment, to leave room for conjecture as to whom he might be. When this custom was practiced among young grown-up people its object became perverted. A correspondent, residing near Schwenksville, writes that the practice was discontinued in that vicinity, about 1842 to 1857, from an abuse made of it, but that since it had been revived and was still in vogue, but not with its former popularity. A descendant of an old German family in Whitemarsh states that the Christmas custom mentioned was common in his neighborhood and Springfield about forty-five years ago and, to a small extent, was still maintained. The hanging up of the stocking and the Christmas tree are of recent introduction. In connection with the time and season, Christmas had some other associations which we cannot here give space.

Unlike Christmas, which was observed as a holy day, New Year's was given to social visits and hospitality, particularly among neighbors, by going from house to house, sometimes in parties of a dozen or more. Arriving at a house some time after midnight, the leader of the company would proceed to a chamber window and call out the names of the several members of the family, to which generally some answer would be made from the inside through expectation of this visit. The address, or *spruch* as it was called in German, would now be repeated so as to be distinctly heard, when the company would form a circle, and as each reached a certain point he would discharge his gun, loading as they walked, giving generally three rounds apiece. After diligent inquiry we have been enabled to secure several of these addresses. We present the beginning of one that was copied from a manuscript delivered nearly a century ago in creditable verse.

"NEUJAHR'S-WUNSCH."

"Freudevoll erscheinen wir
Ein neues Jahr zu feiern hier,
Lieber Nachbar euch zu Ehren,
Kommen wir mit den Gewehren
Vor das Hause hoffnungsvoll,
Das es euch gefallen soll.
Sollts euch aber nicht gefallen,
Sagt's so Soll Keim Schuss hier fallen,
Doch ehe wer von hier umkehren,
Sollt ihr unsern Wunnen anhören.
O möcht doch auch dies neue Jahr,
Sie führen zu der Christen Schaar,
Und alle die sich Christen nennen,
Lehren Christum recht erkennen,
So wars das seligste neue Jahr,
Das seit der Erden Schöpfung war.
Im alten Jahr, das nun verflossen,
Haben wir viel Glück genossen.
Wir danken Gottes Gnad und Huld,
Die uns geführet mit Geduld,

Durch unsre ganze Lebenszeit,
Zu diesem neuen Jahr auch heut
Wir bitten auf das neue Jahr."

A correspondent informs us that in Towamencin it was the custom half a century ago for the young men who had guns to go in companies around the neighborhood and stop at every respectable house where they supposed it was likely that they would be welcomed. Singing first an enlivening song sufficiently loud to waken the family, they then fired the salute, upon which they would be invited in and hospitably entertained with refreshments. After the compliments of the season had been passed the address would be delivered, and then they would proceed to another house in a similar manner, and thus keep it up until daylight. Hospitality was always extended to the parties, and to be thus visited was regarded by the household as an honor. This custom existed in Whitemarsh and Springfield as late as forty years ago, and is still maintained to a slight extent in some of the townships bordering on the Perkiomen.

The approach of Easter would be hailed with delight by the children, who would be induced to prepare snug nests, either in the house or some of the out buildings, for the coming of the *haas* or rabbit, and who would find therein next morning colored eggs said to have been deposited there by the aforesaid animal, who was widely known as the *Oster haas*. These eggs would be dyed of a reddish tinge with onion husks or logwood, and sometimes elaborately ornamented with a penknife and cherished as memorials of Easter. These would be preserved by extracting the contents from a hole punctured with a pin, which would then be closed with wax. A correspondent of Lower Salford, states that the eggs would sometimes be neatly inclosed in fancifully colored calico and thus boiled, the designs being neatly transferred by the aid of chemicals. The Schwenkfelders were particularly careful to preserve such keepsakes, some of which have been supposed to be a century old. The custom of giving Easter eggs mentioned has by no means died out, and from information received, is some sections decidedly on the increase. Half a century ago, in Philadelphia, it would have been impossible to have secured any kind of an Easter egg at the toy or variety stores and it might as well have been asked for in Boston. So widespread has the custom now become that we are amazed at their variety and abundance, for which there must be a demand.

On Fastnacht or Shrove Tuesday the custom prevailed of baking a peculiar kind of cake now termed doughnuts. They were composed of flour, yeast and eggs, leaving the dough to raise the same as in bread. They were then cut into squares and afterwards fried in a dish of boiling lard sprinkled with salt. This custom is still particularly retained, but the cakes have been widely introduced, and are frequently seen for sale in Philadelphia. Our correspondents mention several superstitions associated

with Fastnacht. To neglect the making of those cakes on this day would cause failure in the flax crop. In some cases, to help secure good long flax, an abundance would be baked and freely dealt out among friends and neighbors. The lard in which the cakes was fried would be preserved as possessing extraordinary virtues in healing sores. Wagons also were greased with it for hauling home the harvest, it being considered efficacious in checking the ravages of rats, mice, and insects. The child that came late to school this day would prove a laggard the whole year. A descendant of an old German family residing in Lower Salford thus writes on the subject. "There is no difference to what denomination the people around here belong, they nearly all observe the holidays,—New Year's, two days for Christmas, the 26th of December being called 'Second Christmas,' Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ascension Day and Whitsun Monday."

Nearly three-quarters of a century ago Washington Irving wrote an article in his "Sketch-Book" on rural funerals in England. Had he taken up this subject in his own country, and pursued it with the same diligence, he would have entered into an original field which in interest might have even surpassed that effort. On this subject our inquiries have resulted in more information than we had thought the matter could have possibly admitted. Planting thyme and rosemary on graves, was early practiced by the Germans, as well as leaving thereon offerings of flowers. Occasionally the rose or the lily would be planted as emblematic of the frail tenure of life. Living remotely apart, as they formerly did, on the occasion of a funeral, messengers would be sent around the neighborhood, even to some distance, and notices and invitations given of the same. This led to great preparations in the way of entertainment, and increased to such an extent at last that every one was expected to partake. In families of well-to-do people sometimes a calf would be killed and actually consumed. Where no regular meals were provided men and women with large waiters containing eatables and drink would stand at the main entrances or passages to afford an opportunity to every one present to partake. On such occasions, to avail themselves of additional quantities unobserved, some would change their positions to the rear or front of the house, as circumstances admitted. This custom, perhaps, attained its greatest height about 1830, and was also extensively practiced by the English element in the lower townships, after which a decline commenced. Wakes, or staying up with the dead were to some extent practiced as late as 1860, being usually performed by two or three invited neighbors. The face of the corpse would be uncovered every few hours to see that all was right. An apprehension prevailed that it might be disfigured by rats or mice, which would prove a scandal to the funeral and family. Such instances may have happened, but certainly very rarely. Before 1835 very few hearses were used

and light wagons little introduced. On these occasions large Conestoga wagons with four horses would be provided, particularly for the family, who would sit around the coffin on chairs, and thus proceed to the place of interment. It became a custom to have well-to-do farmers and teamsters conveyed to their graves by their own teams. In illustration on the burial of George Nice, December 26, 1844, in Marlborough township, his large Conestoga wagon, to which four splendid horses were hitched, driven by a teamster on a saddle horse, in red flannel shirt, with check line and a long cart-whip in hand, each horse having the usual bells on the hames, conveyed his remains for interment, with the members of the family. There is no question that such a sight under the circumstances was affecting,—to behold the noble animals proceeding with their master to the grave, unconscious that he would never more drive or care for them. A friend states that he was present at two similar funerals between the years 1844 and 1850 in Upper Hanover. "The person in one case being a near relative, and the funeral from its novelty at the time, produced on me a profound impression." Funerals as formerly conducted, were not nearly as expensive as at present, the coffin in many cases being composed of poplar or pine wood, stained and varnished, and costing only five dollars. A shroud was universally provided, prepared of linen or muslin, but no articles of wear. What was left was retained for the benefit of the living.

The custom of levying marriage toll, we believe, is exclusively of German origin, as, on inquiry as to the matter, we cannot find that it is practiced by those of any other descent. A friend thus writes on the subject:

"When asked, on the occasion of my marriage, in February, 1856, I gave them the time, which they would not believe; a young lady, however, in the neighborhood informed them that she did not question the sincerity of my statement. When the day arrived there was fine sleighing, but at places where the snow was drifted it was shoveled out only of sufficient width to get through. The return trip was safely made until I got within a quarter of a mile of my wife's parents, when I observed at one of the greatest drifts three or four young men and as many young women standing with a rope stretched across the place, and it may be well imagined on my approach how they laughed at my being thus caught. They were all respectable persons, whom I knew, and I asked them what they meant by this. One of the party replied that it was an established custom when a gentleman of one township got his wife in another that he should pay a ransom, and as I had secured a bride in Frederick, it was proper that I should do the same. I asked them how much they wanted, when they said only a trifle. As it was terribly cold, I invited them to come along to the house, where I would give a quarter, to which they readily assented. When we got there I proceeded to pay them, which several declined to receive, stating that they had done it in fun and to let me know that no condition of weather or roads should exempt me from the custom."

In the beginning of this century the practice became so common that newly-married couples, to escape numerous tolls, would have the clergyman sent for and the ceremony performed at their houses. This method of demanding toll was sometimes performed by only one person, the rope being secured to trees or fences. It is still in vogue in

some of the upper townships, but the custom is disappearing. In this connection we may relate an odd way of securing wedding presents. At a marriage performed by a Lutheran clergyman about 1834, in the presence of numerous relatives, he unexpectedly drew off the bride's slipper and with it approached several of the company, exclaiming, "I want you rich bachelors now to throw into this liberally." Finishing his collecting, he handed the slipper and its contents to the surprised bride, stating that it was to be regarded as constituting a part of her outset.

No one can read Irving's "Life of Goldsmith" without being impressed by the amount of tantalizing or teasing that must have been practiced in England about a century and a quarter ago, and which, we are pleased to say, is becoming less and less prevalent. The Germans had a general custom of tantalizing boys, on their first visit to Philadelphia, with the troubles that would beset them before they could reach its interior, saying that the city would be surrounded by a huge iron chain, which it would be necessary to first gnaw through, when the freedom of the place would be accorded. Fancy a country lad, after hearing so much said about the city, on his first trip there with his father, in a heavy market-wagon, with a load of produce. Whoever the parent would speak with, he would introduce the subject of this being the son's first trip to town, when immediately the person addressed would mention the subject of the iron chain, particularly at the various places where they stopped on the journey. Thus many a poor boy has been worried on the subject, and, instead of entering the city with ardent expectations, approached it in dismay. It is singular how this story could have attained its origin or received such a widespread notoriety. Very few of the aged farmers but can well remember this tradition about the marvelous chain.

About the close of the last century harvesting was made a jolly time. Nearly all went into the field with the sickle to cut the waving grain. A young man would take his place beside a young woman, and, like a gallant knight, assist her in the labor. They generally took such positions as made it most convenient. To cut the grain successfully with the sickle was a matter of practice, and the number of hands employed depended somewhat on the quantity of grain to be cut. Ample provision was made as to food and drink. Breakfast was furnished about sunrise, lunch at nine o'clock, dinner at twelve, lunch again at four and supper about sunset. Occasionally a challenge would be given by a champion of the sickle for the best man in the field. When accepted a race would ensue, and at the end three cheers would be given for the winner. This was before the general introduction of the cradle, which has been only recently superseded by the reaping-machine.

About the beginning of this century nearly every farmer kept and reared sheep, sheep husbandry being regarded as one of the almost indispensable features of the farm. Dogs would occasionally destroy or injure them, for which many a canine was dispatched and out of which a quarrel would occasionally ensue. Sheep-washings and sheep-shearings would be occasions of hilarity. For the former purpose they would be driven to some stream, where their fleeces would be thoroughly washed. To every flock there would be one to whom a bell was attached, for the convenience of finding them should they get too far in the woods. In a record of 1746 mention is made of "ye sheep's washing-place" in the Tacony Creek, near the present Shoemakertown. The scenes to be witnessed on such occasions have been well described by Thomson in his "Seasons."

We know that on this subject there yet remains much unsaid, for it is comprehensive. Our chief design herein has been to treat on such manners and customs as once prevailed and, have now, from the changes going on, either passed away or may soon follow. Such matters, when collected, can, in the hands of historians or poets, furnish some of the choicest materials to local literature. Dr. Smith, in his "History of Wrightstown," remarks:

"The habits and customs of the people became greatly changed about 1760. The intercourse with Philadelphia had become every year more frequent, and the fashion of the city gradually spread into the country, and many of its luxuries were introduced. To obtain these, people strove more after money and became more attached to their own particular interests than heretofore, each one endeavoring to excel, or at least to equal his neighbor in those things which their ancestors deemed unperfluous. Hence arose envyings and rivalry among the people, which materially alienated their minds one from another, and which will ever be the case under the same circumstances."

Sports and Pastimes.¹—From the force of circumstances the early settlers were generally compelled to lead what would now be considered a rugged and laborious life. To clear the land and bring it under tillage, and to provide comfortable buildings against the inclemencies of the seasons, must have required considerable effort. Roads had to be opened, streams bridged or made passable, so as to allow of communication with the mill, the market or the metropolis. Toil alone could accomplish this, but continued toil would not content man with his condition. A change would bring recreation, which leads to amusement or diversion. The latter, when properly pursued and directed, must lead to enjoyment. Our ancestors had their sports and pastimes to vary the monotony of existence. Though they may have been few and rude, yet they were adapted to their condition, and unquestionably gave them pleasure.

Among the sports of the past the fox-hunt figured prominently. This animal, it appears, was tolerably abundant, and often destructive to lambs, and poultry in general. From the minutes of the county

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

commissioners we ascertain, under date of July 27, 1719, that it is "Ordered that the treasurer reserve and keep in his hands, out of the present tax, the sum of Fifty pounds, to be applied as the law directs for wolves and foxes' heads." An act was passed in 1724 offering an increased bounty for the destruction of foxes. For an old or full-grown fox two shillings was to be paid, and for a whelp half that sum. To secure the reward the possessor had to go before a justice of the peace, to be examined under oath or affirmation as to the capture of the same. It was the duty of the justice to cut off the tongue and ears of all the heads brought him, and issue orders therefor on the county treasurer. Bucks County paid, even as late as 1805, for fox and crow head orders \$19.47. The rewards encouraged men to the sport, for which purpose numbers kept hounds, with which they pursued them, particularly during the winter months, when snow lay on the ground, and hunger would bring them from out their fastnesses or rocky retreats. Peter Matson, who resided at Matson's Ford (now West Conshohocken) during the Revolution, was an inveterate fox-hunter, who kept a number of hounds for this purpose, and gave considerable time in their pursuit. Dr. Archibald McClean, of Horsham, also kept his hounds, and was addicted to this sport. Even into the beginning of this century foxes were still common in Upper and Lower Merion, the wooded hills there affording them refuge. As they got scarcer they were caught for the chase, which became quite a common diversion over the county during the winter, the newspapers of the time containing a number of advertisements of this kind. One was thus held at the public-house of John Hughes, near the present Kulpville, February 4, 1804; at the Spring House, March 14, 1807; at the "Sign of the Trooper," March 10, 1808; and the following December 7th at Plymouth. In all these notices the chase was to commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon. To help popularize the sport there was about this time an inn established at Springtown, Norriton township, kept by Isaac Pritner, that had for its sign the "Fox-Chase." It was probably maintained in this county down to about 1835, when the animal was becoming less frequent, and the chase, in consequence, began to cease.

About the beginning of this century horse-racing became quite a rage, the highways at some places being used for this purpose, to the danger sometimes of life and property. For several years considerable racing was done on Barbadoes Island, opposite Norristown. An advertisement of 1804 states that the "Barbadoes Island Races will commence on the 8th of May, when a Purse of 400 dollars will be run for, four-mile heats; the day following three-mile heats for a purse of 200 dollars, and the third day 100 dollars for two-mile heats." About the same period, what is now Swede Street, in Norristown, (then known as the Jail Lane), with a worm fence on each

side, became a place for general racing. At length it degenerated so much into betting or gambling that public opinion began to change, and it finally became unpopular in the county, and was abandoned for many years. It has again been revived within the past quarter of a century and encouraged by agricultural societies, with the idea of improving the speed of horses.

From accounts, fighting and wrestling must have prevailed to some extent in the last century and down to about 1825. William Homer, of Upper Dublin, who died in 1860, at the age of nearly ninety-three years, stated that the elections held at Whitemarsh from 1784 to 1797 for thirteen townships, where he was witness to many pugilistic encounters, that fighting throughout the adjacent section would be postponed for this day and place, numbers attending there on purpose to behold this novel mode of settling disputes. On one occasion the fighters had given their coats and vests in charge of the same party, who, when the struggle became the most exciting, disappeared, leaving the men under the necessity of returning home without these garments. Subsequently regimental and battalion trainings also became the scene of such contests. Owing to the frequency of the fights that ensued among the lime-burners and quarrymen of the vicinity, a village in Whitemarsh received the name of Wrangletown, which it still bears, though its former glory and prosperity have departed. Wrestling was also considerably practiced by the young men at public resorts.

The Jail Lane mentioned in Norristown, in the beginning of this century and for many years thereafter was a favorite place for playing long bullets. This game consisted in throwing with the hand an iron ball of several pounds weight in such a manner as to roll the greatest possible distance. One method was for the players to take the ball and commence at a common starting-point, and at the cessation of the ball's rolling to throw it again, until it was thus five times repeated. The second player would now return on the same line, and by his throwing the ball an equal number of times it could be readily seen whether he could surpass his companion in distance. Any reasonable number of players could be engaged in it, taking successively their chances, and thus be going and returning over the same ground. Of course, considerable would depend on the power of the arm combined with practice to insure skill. The writer remembers once seeing this game performed in an adjoining county in 1880, his recollections thereon being revived by an answer lately given in the magazine of the Pennsylvania Historical Society to an inquiry on the subject.

Shuffle-board was well known in Norristown, and was practiced down to about 1830. In making inquiries on the subject, we find our informants to disagree so in their accounts of it that we deem ourselves not qualified to make a description. Rafflings and hustlings, as they were called, were common about

Christmas and New Year's, for which the parties paid a certain amount for their chances. These were somewhat akin in their management to shooting matches, which came into vogue before the Revolution and have been continued well into this century. These consisted in a trial of skill at a mark with the rifle or gun, in which the most successful would be sometimes rewarded with a deer, a bear, or later with turkeys and poultry. If elections and military trainings or vendues had their fights and wrestlings, the more harmless performances of corner-ball and quoits would also be practiced. At this period lotteries were common; funds were thus raised even for the building of school-houses, academies and churches, and legalized by acts of Assembly. Dancing was indulged in, and has by no means yet become obsolete. At the close of the Revolution these were called minuets, hoe-downs, Virginia reels and jigs, later cotillions, Jersey reels and hornpipes. Dancing prevailed the most during winter and in times of sleighing. William McCalla, an inn-keeper at Jenkintown, advertised in 1807, as having a ball-room forty by sixteen feet in dimension for this purpose.

Their mode of life was calculated to promote not only much more sociability than now prevails, but hospitality. Nearly all kinds of labor would be frequently performed and lightened through "frolics," in which nearly the whole neighborhood would be invited to join. Thus they had their grubblings, house-raising, log-rollings, wood-choppings, flax-pullings, corn-huskings, apple-cuttings, apple-butter boilings, quiltings and other gatherings which tended to encourage and enliven intercourse. Shad and herring-fishing in the Schuylkill and Perkiomen gave them both food and sport; the pursuit of the deer, the wolf, the bear, the turkey and pheasant gave them also diversion. Raccoon and possum-hunting by moonlight were not neglected; and at times in the spring and fall wild pigeons were captured in nets of great numbers. All these tended to divert, and were looked upon as sport and pastime from the general labors of the farm or work-shop. Even in the gloomy hours of the Revolution, when contending armies would occasionally meet in conflict within the territory of our present county, recreation was not entirely forgotten from the numerous incidents that tradition has preserved. Dr. Benjamin Rush, in his biographical sketch of Mrs. Ferguson, of Graeme Park, mentions that she was fond of spinning flax and thread for linen, as was the common custom. For one of those occasions of rustic simplicity and merry-making—a neighboring spinning frolic—she was requested to compose a song, which was duly furnished and became popular. This was copied by the writer many years ago from her manuscripts, and probably has not been heretofore published. She mentions that it was the custom of the owner of the flax to distribute a hank or a dozen of cuts apiece among the young women of the neighborhood, which they would spin and reel

at their homes, and on an appointed day return to his house. Here they would be provided with refreshments and a supper, when in the evening the young men would join them.

"THE PENNSYLVANIA SPINNER'S SONG.

"Since Fate has ordain'd us these rural abodes,
Far distant from honor and fortune's high roads,
Let us cheerfully pass thro' life's innocent vale,
Nor look up to the mountain since fixed in the dale;
When storms rage the forest, and mighty trees fall,
The low shrub is sheltered that clings to the wall.
So let our wheels and reels go merrily round,
While health, peace and virtue among us are found.

"Tho' the great deem us little, and do us despise,
Let them know it is wise to make little suffice,
In this we will teach them, altho' they are great,
It is always true wisdom to bend to our fate;
For tho' King or Congress should carry the day,
We farmers and spinners at least must obey.
Then let our wheels and reels go merrily round,
While health, peace and virtue among us are found.

"Our flax has its beauties, an elegant green,
When it shoots from the earth enamels the scene;
When broken and moisten'd in filaments fine,
Our maidens they draw the flexible line:
Some fine as a cobweb while others more coarse,
To wear but of week days, of substance and force.
Then let the wheels and reels go merrily round,
While health, peace and virtue among us are found.

"Since all here assembl'd to card and to spin,
Then, girls, be nimble and quickly begin
To help neighbor Friendly, and when we have done
The boys they shall join us at set of the sun;
Perhaps as brisk partners, shall lead us thro' life,
And the dance of the night end in husband and wife.
So let our wheels and reels go merrily round
While health, peace and virtue among us are found."

Among the Germans, in the beginning of this century, a peculiar recreation prevailed, called by them a *strouss*, concerning which we have seen no written account. A party of young folks would be formed, and a sum raised which would be generally invested in some article of feminine apparel, as a shawl or in materials for a silk dress. For this purpose every young man was required to have a lady partner, whom he would meet at some designated place in the evening about Christmas or New Year's. A fair-sized room would be required, in which the party would be placed in a circle, ladies and gentlemen being placed alternately. From the centre on the floor a line would be drawn with chalk. Those in the circle would now commence to go round in an ordinary walk to the accompaniment of a song. At a signal the light would be extinguished, but the party must still continue on their round for several minutes, when a halt would be ordered and all to remain at their places. A light was now brought in from an adjoining room, and the lady who stood on or nearest the line was awarded the prize. To win the *strouss* was not only considered lucky, but regarded as betokening to the person future success and happiness. An aged acquaintance is still living in Upper Salford who was a participant in several of those gatherings.

Many of the sports and pastimes of the past

abounded in humor and partook of the nature of jokes. Among them was a game, or practical joke, called "*elbedritch*." The party at whose expense this joke was to be perpetrated, after being told that an animal called *elbedritch* abounded on the hill-tops and was only to be caught in the coldest weather, would be taken by their companions to the bleak top of a high hill, and there stationed holding an extended blanket in their hands to catch the *elbedritch*. It is not necessary to state that the stormier and colder the night the greater was the enjoyment of their tormentors. After having stationed their victims upon the most exposed point, and warning them to "watch carefully for the '*elbedritch*,'" the participants in the joke would proceed by different routes to their homes instead of starting up the supposed creature, and there await the discovery of their plot. When the victims had suffered from the wind and cold long enough to appreciate the fact that they had been fooled, they would naturally return home, and there find their tormentors enjoying the warmth of the fireside and a laugh at their expense. Among old German families there are still traditions current respecting this pursuit, giving to some hill-tops a notoriety.

An unusual excitement was gotten up in sport near Hatboro' about 1770. Bears had disappeared from the forests in that section for several years, and of course to capture one would create quite an interest. It was reported that a large one had been seen in the vicinity of the present Fulmor's mill, which, in consequence, created a stir among the sporting fraternity. The news spread rapidly, and for weeks an eager search was kept up for such noble game. The sensation had about subsided, when it was announced that the bear had been again near the aforesaid place early in the evening. A large party turned out, bringing into requisition nearly every dog and gun in the neighborhood. As it was a moonlight night in autumn, a pack of dogs, by their loud yelping and cries, announced that something unusual had turned up. The excited huntsmen started for the spot, where they found some thirty dogs assembled in a circle looking up at a tall white oak standing by itself. At the height of about sixty feet, where the branches were the thickest, a large black object was discovered and a bear distinctly recognized as looking down at the dogs. Now commenced at the devoted object such a shooting as probably never happened in that vicinity before, and it was kept up for several minutes. At last the bear moved, and down he came to the ground. Now there was a scampering of men and dogs to insure their safety, some stopping but little short of their homes. One or two of the nearest dogs not seeing him stir, approached and ventured to seize on him, when the whole pack pitched in to assist. The hunters now became amazed at the quantity of litter that filled the air and was scattered around. One bolder than the rest, with the muzzle of his extremely long gun,

turned the bear over to be sure whether he was indeed lifeless, when it proved to be only the skin of one ingeniously stuffed. It turned out afterwards that a wag in the neighborhood had been to all the trouble, and it was thus brought about: After the stuffed animal had been placed up the tree, a fish from the stream had been fastened to a string and dragged over the ground from various directions to the foot of the tree, the scent of which had brought the dogs together and caused the alarm. The novelty of this performance even yet lingers in the early traditions of that neighborhood.

Sports on the 1st of April were greatly enjoyed, and carried to such an extent that the day was termed the fools' holiday. Fancy a relative fifty years ago visiting an aged brother, and his nephews early in the morning and shouting out in apparent earnestness at the great flocks of wild pigeons abroad, the former calling out from his chamber-window that it was unfortunate that he had not brought his double-barreled gun with him. This reply brought out a hearty burst of laughter, because of his unconsciousness of its being the 1st of April. In a village in Moreland township, about forty years ago, a blacksmith-shop stood on a much-traveled turnpike to Philadelphia. The apprentices, unknown, early on a 1st of April morning nailed a horse-shoe to the plank of a small bridge to induce the passers-by to pick it up. As it was a market morning, many were the attempts from farmers and others to secure it, causing some disappointment. It was ingeniously gotten up to impress the beholder that it had been lost, and the finding of such was believed to bring good luck.

A historical work of this kind is, like a newspaper, intended for the instruction and information of readers generally; hence it is proper that we should take enlarged or comprehensive views on subjects adapted to several tastes. Respecting sports and pastimes different ideas prevail. They need only a proper direction and they may afford a great deal of harmless recreation or pleasure. When William Penn prepared a set of laws in England for his colony, in May, 1682, in the thirty-seventh section thereof he states that "All prizes, stage-plays, cards, dice, May games, masques, revels, bull-baitings, cock-fightings, bear-baitings and the like, which incite the people to rudeness, cruelty, looseness and irreligion, shall be respectively discouraged and severely punished." He very well knew that all the aforesaid then existed and were practiced in Great Britain, and have even yet not been entirely repressed there. The Germans; like the Swedes, were entirely exempt from such brutal sports as bull-baitings, cock-fightings, bear-baitings, dog-fightings and kindred amusements, and their descendants in this respect have adhered to their principles.

Local Superstitions.¹—"There is an indescribable charm about the illusions with which chimerical

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

ignorance once clothed every subject. Even now I cannot look back upon those fanciful creations of ignorance and credulity without a lurking regret that they have all passed away. The experience of my early life tells me they were sources of exquisite delight."—*Washington Irving*.

Such a change has taken place in the customs and institutions of society since the formation of Montgomery County that it can hardly be credited at the present day. As the country was but sparsely settled, every neighborhood, for the want of good roads, good accommodations and traveling facilities, formed, as it were, a community within itself. The hamlet and village, even when but a few miles apart by reason of the communication between them, which was generally afoot or on horseback, caused such a separation as to give to each its peculiar habits, opinions, and we might add superstitions. This want of intercourse caused them to be fonder of their homes and to care less for wandering, which was doubtless owing to the general practice of subdividing their then unsettled possessions among their children and the absence of such incentives as stage-coaches, post-offices, newspapers and railroads. Need we wonder, in an age of little education, of simple habits, and where people lived the isolated lives of our ancestors, that they should now and then be deceived by external objects. No people are entirely free from superstition, for no mortal man possesses the power or even the knowledge necessary to draw a line as to where it begins or ends. We have alluded to a century ago, but we know not in that time hence, from the changes going on, what judgment posterity will pass on us respecting our present prevailing ideas.

When we come to consider the disadvantages our forefathers labored under, and compare them with the facilities we now enjoy, we need not wonder at their humble superstitions which were peculiar to the time and circumstances in which they lived. To their great credit as Pennsylvanians, their posterity can say with pride that they accorded with their character, as both were simple and inoffensive, while abroad, it not only too often bore a repulsive, but an intolerant and persecuting spirit. The early settlers doubtless retained their faith more or less in the superstitions of their Fatherland, and their descendants we may claim as the originators of those of a local character. These, from their imperfect education and simple credulity, as will be observed, were generally occasioned by the circumstances around them. Nature, from the newness of the country, then wore a far wilder and more romantic appearance, calculated the more to engender and foster such feelings. Their isolated manner of living occasioned more sociability within their own neighborhood and from their situations were thus rendered more dependent on each other. Probably no one thing had a greater tendency to spread and cherish a love for the marvelous and supernatural than their fireside conversations, which so often

enlivened the long evenings of winter, and took the place of newspapers, books and other aids to knowledge, now so generally diffused.

But faint traces of some of the superstitions can now be found, and those mostly in some of the long-rooted families, in neighborhoods where progress has made but little innovation. As the march of improvement is onward and intercommunication is made easier even those in this matter-of-fact age must soon disappear, while their collection may probably serve in the future as materials for some other Shakespeare, Goethe, Irving or Whittier. With the changes wrought by progress, the causes, too, for many superstitions are disappearing, probably never to recur, and as our distinguished countrymen, already quoted, remarks: "It is curious how the most beautiful fictions have their origin among the rude and ignorant." As it is the duty of history to preserve information of the past, we hope to rescue a portion of those fanciful creations from being altogether lost.

William Penn as chief magistrate presided in two trials for witchcraft, the first in 1683, when the party was adjudged guilty "of having the common fame of a witch, but not guilty in name and form as she stands indicted;" the other in 1701, when on inquiry the case was dismissed as too trifling. However, it may not be generally known that the law of Pennsylvania actually recognized the existence of witchcraft. From an "Act for the Advancement of Justice," passed May 31, 1718, we take the following extract:

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that another Statute, made in the first year of the Reign of King James the First, Chapter 12, instituted An Act against Conjurat[i]on, Witchcraft and dealing with evil and wicked spirits, shall be duly put in Execution in this Province, and of like Force and Effect as if the same were here repeated and enacted."

Of all our superstitions, undoubtedly ~~witchcraft~~ was the most odious, but it never, as we are aware of, at any time became so abused as to lead to any actual evil beyond mere imputation. If old women bewitched children, horses and cattle, who suffered from malignant disorders, their owners had the consolation of having a remedy at hand, by calling to their aid the witch doctor, who, by his conjurations, would expel their influences. As a further preventive, talismans would be worn, red strings tied to the cattle's horns and a horse-shoe nailed to the door. Watson, in his "Annals," mentions the visits to Flourtown and vicinity of "Old Shronk," a resident of the Falls of Schuylkill, who was frequently sent for to dispel and ward off evil influences. About the same period, or a century ago, a witch doctor resided in Upper Dublin, and no doubt there were others over the county who pursued the same calling.

There were also persons who devoted themselves to finding lasting water for wells and mineral treasure with the divining rod. Some became noted for their success, and were called upon errands of this kind twenty and thirty miles distant. The instrument used for this

purpose and called the divining rod, was no other than a forked twig of a sweet-apple tree, cut in the form of the letter Y, though sometimes other wood was used, as witch-hazel. A prong of the fork was held in each hand, and its mystic influence was supposed to be such as to point out the exact locality of whatever the search was for, when the operator came within proper distance. Those who practiced this art were generally called "water-smellers" or "diviners," whose usual charge was a dollar and mileage. It has been practiced at least in several townships of this county as late as 1838. The depth of water was judged by the sensitiveness of the rod; if its influence was powerful, it must necessarily be pretty near the surface and in quantity. The secret, by some of its advocates, was said to lie in the sign in which the operator was born and therefore a natural gift. A story is told of a farmer, who, designing to erect new buildings on a portion of his land, secured the services of one of these "water-smellers" to locate for him a suitable place for his well. A spot was indicated as very favorable, and a stake driven in the ground. In the mean time the farmer had become skeptical on the subject, and removed the stake and placed a stone instead. To test the matter practically, however, about six months afterwards he sent for the "diviner," stating that the stake had come away and therefore desired him to make another trial, as he was desirous now of having the well dug. The surroundings since having become greatly changed, in his search for water he even passed over the former spot quite a distance when he became certain from the indications that he had found the place mentioned before where the two veins flowed together that would furnish him with an abundance.

A belief in ghosts or spooks was prevalent. To conceal ill-gotten gain or treasure would cause the spirit of the perpetrator to guard it after his death. Indian ghosts, it was said, haunted places where the natural scenery was likely to engender such feelings as gloomy forests and deep solitary glens by running streams. The Périkiomen, with its numerous branches, and the Pennypack particularly, were believed to be thus frequented, and where the spirits by their graves kept vigils. Some imagined, too, that they had heard their wailings as if they were upbraiding themselves for having parted with their lands. Probably this belief was strengthened by the subsequent regret of the Indians at leaving, as their strong attachment to the graves of their ancestors is well known. Deserted houses, old lime-kilns and secluded graveyards and places where unnatural deaths had occurred or suicide committed would be avoided at night as suspicious places. Eye-witnesses of undoubted veracity have informed us of seeing on dark nights lights in graveyards. These, no doubt, were *ignes fatui*, or the result of decomposition brought about under favorable circumstances by close and humid weather.

The howling of a dog through the night was con-

sidered a foreboding of some calamity, especially when some of the family were absent. The dropping of a fork, knife, or scissors to the floor or the cat washing herself was a sign of unexpected visitors. The clock striking while the family were partaking of their meals denoted the announcement of a death. A horse neighing on the way to a funeral was regarded as a token that another member of the family would soon follow. The unlucky egg, which the Germans termed the *unglucks ei*, to ward off disaster, was required to be thrown over the house or barn roof. This was an egg of only half the usual size or less, and was consequently regarded as ominous unless its power was counteracted. Toads and barn-swallows must not be injured or it would cause the cows to give bloody milk. This belief was probably encouraged by the number of insects they destroyed, which, in newly-settled countries, are so annoying to cattle. Mothers would caution their children not to leave a loaf lying upside down on tables or in cupboards, as it foreboded ill. To harm turtle-doves or their nests would incur divine displeasure. Friday was believed to be an unfortunate day for any new undertaking, even to the cutting out or making of garments. The boy that was late at school on Shrove Tuesday or Fastnacht would be a laggard the whole year round. So current was this belief in some neighborhoods that the general attendance at school on this day was much earlier in consequence. Butter that was long coming in churning must be bewitched, which could be dispelled by a cross mark or a horse-shoe. To kill the first snake seen in spring would be to overcome all your enemies for that year. Dreams were believed to premonish, and various interpretations were given them. Old shoes were collected and burnt, and the ashes scattered around the premises to keep off snakes and evil. The moon was believed to exert a considerable influence, and the almanac, in consequence, often consulted as to the signs for sowing, felling trees, splitting rails, grafting and other minor matters to insure success.

Among the remarkable mysteries of the past, in which numbers believed, was the bird of happy omen. This was said to be a snow-white dove from the spirit land which came to announce to the sick their approaching death and their speedy departure to a better world and a happier state of existence. During the whole of the last century, and well into the beginning of this, when the country was far less settled and woods greatly abounded, this faith had its fullest sway: An instance will be related from an eye-witness: "About midnight in the winter, with snow on the ground, an aged woman was lying very low and not expected to recover. A light was kept burning in the chamber on a stand near a window. The nurse being alone, and to beguile the wearisomeness of the time, and as appropriate to so serious an occasion, took up the family Bible, and after reading therein probably for half an hour, heard a peculiar noise at the window. Turning

around to observe the cause, she observed distinctly a beautiful snow-white bird, the size of a pigeon, standing on the window-sill, nodding his head and gently tapping at the pane. She sat quietly, determined to observe it closely; after being there a few minutes it flew off and suddenly disappeared. On seeing this bird, she went somewhat excitedly to the bedside to be now satisfied that her patient could not possibly long survive. She therefore hurriedly aroused the several members of the family, and related to them that she had seen the long spoken of white dove at the window, where he had left his token. Such an announcement, as may well be imagined created some consternation, for the woman was actually dying and in less than two hours breathed her last." Now well may it be asked, "What bird can this be, possessing so marvelous a character and yet really existing?" The fact is that it was no other than the snow owl, who in search of prey at night, was attracted towards the sick-chamber alone by the dazzling of the light at that late hour. What has strengthened this superstition is that they are only abroad at nights and to be found here only in severe winters on transient visits, being natives of Hudson's Bay and the far north.

The hoop-snake was another mystical thing that haunted the hill-sides, of which many current traditions exist. This was said to be a gray snake, that would take the extremity of its tail in its mouth, and roll in the manner of a hoop with the speed of the fleetest horse. Occasionally, to show its power, it would direct its course towards a tree, when it would let go its tail, which was armed with a formidable horn or sting, and strike the trunk to the very socket, and then continue in its progress. Strange to say, wherever dead trees could be found standing over the hills, these identical holes would be hunted up and pointed out a few feet from the surface of the ground, where they had thus been pierced.

Inns.¹—Houses for the entertainment of travelers were early established in Pennsylvania. William Penn made his first landing in the future city opposite the Blue Anchor Tavern, which had been erected and used for this purpose before his arrival. We find, as the population spread into the country and roads were opened, that at the most prominent points or intersections inns were soon located. It appears that the number had increased so by 1710 that legislation on the subject was deemed necessary. An act was passed "that no public-house or inn within this province be kept without a license," which was confirmed by Queen Anne, February 28, 1713, and, thus became a law.

The object was stated to be the "preventing of disorders and mischiefs that may happen by a multiplicity of public houses of entertainment." According to its provisions, no one in the province was thereafter to keep any inn or tavern unless they be first

recommended by the justices in the respective County Courts to the Lieutenant-Governor for his license, under the penalty of five pounds. All persons so licensed were to suffer no drunkenness nor unlawful games whatever in their houses, under the penalty of forty shillings for the first offense, and for the second to be suppressed by the aforesaid justices. All licensed inn-keepers were to keep good entertainment for man and horse, under penalty of forty shillings. For every license granted by the Governor to sell wine and other liquors in the country the sum was to be thirty shillings "and no more." For drawing such license and affixing the seal the price was six shillings.

The act of May 31, 1718, states that it had become "the practice of ale-house keepers and inn-holders to exact excessive rates for their wine, beer, cider and other liquors, and also provender for their horses, without regard to the plenty and cheapness thereof." To remedy this it was ordered that the justices of the peace "shall have full power four times a year to set such reasonable prices" thereon as they shall see fit, which shall be proclaimed by the crier at the conclusion of the courts, and fixed upon the court-house doors for public view. An additional law was passed in 1721 that debts for "tavern reckonings" be not recoverable when above twenty shillings.

From this on very little is to be ascertained on the subject until the act of April 22, 1794, which states that the "great abundance of taverns and public-houses for the vending of spirituous liquors has been found to promote habits of idleness and debauchery; to the end that the number thereof be determined by the means of real utility and necessity." Compared to previous efforts this was certainly a laudable move. During the whole colonial period this license money formed no inconsiderable revenue to the pockets of the several Governors. William Penn established it,² which fact none of his biographers have yet mentioned. We can see here a powerful incentive to create numerous public-houses without regard to their real necessity, and that it could not fail to be abused in the hands of improper persons under cover of this protection.

The subject of inns in the past is an interesting one, not only from the prominent part that they have occupied for the transaction of important measures concerning the public welfare, but also as general business centres for intelligence and intercommunications before either steamboats, railroads or telegraphs were known. It was at the inns that elections and public meetings of nearly all kinds were held. It was here that military trainings were held, also, lectures, shows, and exhibitions. Here it was that stages and travelers stopped, and nearly all post offices were established. The dance, the ball and the wedding often took place here as well as nearly all kinds of amusements. And why? because no other convenient places for them

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

² See Judge Quarry's letter to the Lords of Trade, May 30, 1704, in Doc. Col. Hist. N. Y. vol. iv, p. 1083.

existed. Before the completion of the court-house in this county the Courts were held altogether at the inns, also nearly all manner of business transacted. So dependent were the people on them that even the city of Philadelphia previous to 1837, did not contain a single hall sufficiently large to accommodate a great concourse of people. Consequently on a few occasions, churches were used; notably among these was the old Zion Lutheran Church, torn down in 1857.

In the past, inns have, either directly or indirectly, given quite a number of names to places all over the country. In Montgomery County our researches have led us to ascertain that they have thus supplied the following names: Bird-in-Hand, Blue Bell, Broad Axe, Dreshertown, Eagleville, Fitzwatertown, Franklinville, General Wayne, Harleysville, Hatboro', Hickorytown, Jeffersonville, Jenkintown, King of Prussia, Kulpsville, Lederachsville, Mooretown, Rudy, Seven Stars, Schwenksville, Shannonville, Sorrel Horse, Sollidayville, Spring House, Sumneytown, Three Tons, Trappe and Zeiglersville. We entertain no doubt, but that this list by additional inquiry, could be increased.

The products of Pennsylvania are stated to have required in 1760 between eight and nine thousand wagons for their transportation to Philadelphia. From the location of this county it is very probable that two-thirds or three-fourths of this great number must have actually passed through its territory, thus requiring considerable inn accommodation. From the advertisements of inns for sale, we get information concerning the extent of their stabling. The earliest ascertained is that of John Paul, in 1768, of the old "Red Lion" stand, at the present Willow Grove, "for near one hundred Horses;" the "Jefferson" tavern, at the present Jeffersonville, in 1805, one hundred horses; the "New Moon" tavern, Norristown, in 1805, sixty horses; "Barley Sheaf," Jenkintown, 1807, ninety-five horses; "Sandy Run" tavern, Whitmarsh, 1809, one hundred horses; and the "Spring House" tavern, 1827, "for over one hundred horses."

It would be quite a mistake to attribute in those times intemperance generally to the inns, for in the introduction and use of intoxicating liquors they were rather the followers, as public opinion was then constituted. Neither the manufacture nor importation was restrained, and nearly all engaged in mercantile business kept it for sale without any special license being required therefor. Cider, ale and beer entered largely into household consumption, in place of its more nervous substitutes, tea and coffee. William Penn had his brew-house at Pennsbury, Governor Keith in Horsham, as well as numerous others who could afford it. The former, as we learn from the Penn and Logan correspondence, was lavish in the dispensing of wine to his guests, and it would appear that Madeira was his favorite, and while at Pennsbury he drew his supplies from Philadelphia or from Edward

Hunloke, of Burlington. The fact is thus revealed that coffee was very rarely used in his household.

Inns were undoubtedly early established as a necessity within the present limits of the country, yet we have failed to secure such data. However, in further illustration of what has been stated, we ascertain from the records that Martin Pidoing, of New Hanover township, petitioned the court in December Sessions, 1742:

"That whereas, your Worships have been lately pleased, for the convenience of the Inhabitants of Upper Oley and Maxatawny, to cause a new road to be laid out from Yoder's Mill, leading into the Great Road to Philadelphia by way of Farmer's Mill, and as there are no Houses of Entertainment on this road from said Mill to Garret Dehaven's, being twenty-five miles in distance, and your Petitioner's dwelling-place, lying near the middle of said distance, he has for some time past, at the request of several, entertained the Waggoners and Travellers passing that road, and sold rum by Permit, at which your Petitioner finds them uneasy by reason that they cannot have it in smaller quantities."

It is very probable that Martin Pidoing at this time resided at or very near the present Hanover Square, and Garret Dehaven's inn was at the present Skip-pack, making that a very old stand. The latter we know in 1734 was a resident and taxable for two hundred acres in Perkiomen township.

Within our present county limits in 1758 there may have been between twenty and twenty-four inns, in 1786 the number was seventy-one, and in 1883 two hundred and nine, besides thirty-seven restaurants, nineteen liquor-stores and two breweries. From the nature of their business or custom there were several kinds of inns. The "Stage House" was usually regarded as of a higher class, because its business lay more with the genteel portion of society, persons given more to fashion, recreation and expeditious travel. Along the Schuylkill were what were called "boat-houses," where the raftsmen, lumbermen, canoe and boatmen, as well as fishermen, stopped. On frequented routes, for the accommodation of teams, the inns would be kept open day and night, nearly, as many calling through the night as in the day-time. Now and then some inn-keeper, to secure additional custom, would reduce his charges, which would create additional competition; as a result, this would bring about a kind of union. For instance, a general meeting of tavern-keepers was called for the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks and Montgomery at the house of Philip Sellers, in Whitmarsh, January 1, 1814, "on business of importance, whose establishments are situated on the great roads leading from Philadelphia to New York, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown and Reading," the chief object being to agree to a more uniform rate of charges.

Even as late as 1845 it was a common thing to see teamsters and farmers take their beds along and lodge on the floors. About the period spoken of the writer has thus frequently seen as many as one hundred lie down respectively at the "Red Lion" and "Black Horse" inns, in North Second street. In severe winters parties would sometimes get storm-stayed for

several days through drifting snows, on which occasions, to while away the time, great merriment would prevail, such as our younger generation can scarcely conceive. Wit, song and dance would be exercised just as humor or fancy led them. No ideas or sense of social distinction marred the general harmony or threw an additional chill on the weather without. Thus, like vessels in a sheltered harbor would they be securely anchored here until it was deemed safe to proceed on so distant a voyage as the city, which, to many a farmer's son was one of the first great events of his life, not soon to be forgotten, when few streams were bridged and even turnpikes unknown, though the county had been more or less settled for three-fourths of a century.

We will now proceed to take a brief glimpse at the more prominent inns that were established within the present county, in the last or in the beginning of the present century. A more extended account, however, will be given in the histories of the several townships and boroughs.

Abington.—Licenses were granted in this township in 1766 to Thomas Cooper, in 1774 to Joseph Watkins, 1779 to Sarah Jenkins, Thomas Dungan and John Phipps, 1787 to Mary Moore and Stephen Meshon, and to William McCalla in 1800. Mary Moore kept the sign of the "Square and Compass" at the present village of Abington for a long period, hence its more popular name of Mooretown. The elections for Abington and Cheltenham were held here for some time. William McCalla kept the sign of the "Barley Sheaf," some time afterwards changed to the Eagle Hotel, at Jenkintown, where, in 1807, two lines of stages stopped and the post-office was established. This is the present Cottman House whose origin dates considerably before 1758.

Douglas.—In 1779, Nicholas Moyer, Peter Richards, Dieter Matheys and Jacob Witz were licensed. Four inns are mentioned as being in the township in 1786. Nicholas Scull mentions "J. Walker's," at the present Gilbertsville, which may have been also an inn. Jacob Witz kept the stand so long known as the "Rising Sun," in Pottstown, where Washington made his headquarters while the army was here in September, 1777, and which afterwards became a noted stage-house kept by Jacob Barr. It was torn down in 1865.

Franconia.—Elizabeth Gerhart in 1779, and but this one stand in 1786.

Frederick.—George Whitpain and Valentine Boyer, 1779.

Gwynedd.—In 1773, Christian Dull, and in 1779, Abraham Woolford and Jacob Heisler. In 1786 the township is stated to have contained five licensed inns. The Spring House is an old settlement, and its inn has been long and widely known, and is among the most noted in the county. The forks of the road were formed here in 1735, and this may be about the date of its origin as a public-house. Benjamin Davis kept

it, we know, from 1758 to 1772, when he was succeeded by Christian Dull, who retained it until his death, in 1827. It is described at this time as containing nineteen acres of land, stabling for over one hundred horses, a store stand established thirty years previously and as possessing "a durable spring of water a short distance from the door, over which is a stone milk-house, two other dwellings, besides a blacksmith and wheelwright shop." In this extract may be observed the origin of its singular name. General Lacey, in 1778, mentions it as the "Spring House" tavern in his dispatches, having at this date some men stationed here to intercept supplies to the British in Philadelphia. In October, 1804, Alexander Wilson, the distinguished ornithologist, with his two companions, on their pedestrian journey to the Falls of Niagara, humorously mentions it in his poem of "The Foresters," they having remained here over night.

Hatfield.—At the present Line Lexington in 1758 was "Housekeeper's," which went by this name for some time afterwards. George Shive was licensed in 1779 to keep an inn, and we find in 1786 that this was still the only stand in the township.

Horsham.—In 1779, Thomas Roney; 1790, Mary Ball; 1800, William Yerkes; and in 1807, Jesse Kirk. On inquiry we ascertain that Thomas Roney's stand was at the present Prospectville, kept in 1785 by David Caldwell. Mary Ball established the inn at the present Davis Grove, sign of the "Yellow Ball," and was succeeded by William Yerkes, next by Jesse Kirk, and on his death by his son, Jacob Kirk, who discontinued the business about 1850. In 1786 these were the only two inns in the township.

Limerick.—In 1779, John Keely, Nicholas Pool, George Snell and John Stettler were licensed. Widow Lloyd kept, at least from 1758 to 1769, an inn at the present Limerick Square, which was the stand subsequently kept by John Stettler as late as 1792. Only two licensed inns are mentioned in 1786.

Lower Merion.—In 1766, Elijah Weed; 1778, David Briggs, William Stadleman, Abraham Streeper and Catharine Jolly; 1785, Mordecai Taylor, Llewellyn Taylor and William Stadleman. The number in 1786 is stated to be four. According to Reading Howell's map of 1782, the "Black Horse" inn was on the Lancaster road, in Philadelphia County, but near the county line, and the "Buck" in the angle of Delaware County, between the present Ardmore and Bryn Mawr. The "General Wayne" in 1824 was kept by William Matheys. The township elections were held continuously here from 1806 to 1867, or until a division was made. At the former date this house was kept by Titus Yerkes. The "Red Lion," at the present Ardmore, was long a noted house for teamsters and farmers, as many as fifty teams often staying overnight there, some of which carried freight to Pittsburgh.

Lower Sulford.—In 1776, Frederick Dickenshiel, and in 1778, Andrew Campbell. These inns were in the

present Harleysville, the former having for his sign, "The Stag," kept by Samuel Harley in 1790, and on the establishment of the post-office here, in 1840, the village was called after him. In 1758, on the authority of Nicholas Scull's map, inns were kept in the township by John Isaac Klein, Gabriel Schuler and Mathias Stouffer. The former was just below Harleysville, Schuler's being a half-mile farther south, and near the present Mainland was Stouffer's, whose sign was a white horse. At this inn several of the officers were quartered during Washington's encampment in the vicinity.

Marlborough.—In 1779, David Johnson, Jacob Bender, Andrew Ohl, George Roth, Mathias Thieffly and Conrad Zimmerman. But four licensed inns are mentioned in 1786. Isaac Summers kept an inn at the present Sumneytown about 1764, and the stand has been continued to this day. Dorn's inn was undoubtedly at this place in 1758.

Montgomery.—Blase Weaver kept at the present Montgomery Square in 1758, succeeded by his widow, Mary Weaver, about 1779, and afterwards by his son, George Weaver, who was here at least from 1785 to 1806, making probably over half a century in the family. Theophilus Shannon also kept an inn here in 1774 and for several years afterwards. In 1786, George Weaver kept the only licensed inn in the township. In 1832 there were four licensed houses, and at the present time but one. Montgomery Square was at the intersection of two great roads some time before the Revolution, and thus a considerable business centre, at which there is now no public-house.

Moreland.—In 1779, Joseph Butler, James Fulton, John Tomkins, James Vansant and Humphrey Waterman kept licensed inns. Joseph Butler occupied the "Red Lion," in the present Willow Grove, which had been kept in 1767 by John Paul and in 1786 by William Heaton, and later by Israel Michener. This noted stand was continued until 1868, or over a century. Abraham Duffield kept at Hatboro'. At this latter place an inn with the sign of the "Crooked Billet" was kept some time before 1748, which in 1766 was kept by David Lowborough. Washington, in his dispatches to Congress, August 10, 1777, makes mention of the "Billet Tavern, on the road leading to Coryel's Ferry," by which it is inferred that at this time he may have stopped here. James Fulton kept the "Sorrel Horse," on the Middle road, where the township elections have been held for a long time. In 1807 inns were kept by Israel Michener, George Rex, William L. Hallowell and Joseph Carr. George Rex established the Mineral Spring Hotel at Willow Grove, kept by the family for about half a century, and is still a public-house.

New Hanover.—Martin Pidoing applied for license from this township in 1742, stating that on the road to Philadelphia there was no nearer inn than in Skippack, twelve miles distant. Nicholas Scull mentions "The Rose" in 1758, at the present Fagleyville. In

1799, Michael Hinderliter, Michael Kreps, Henry Kepner, Andreas Smith and Henry Snyder were licensed. The number in 1786 was reduced to four. The inn of Michael Kreps was at the present Hanover Square, and in 1807 was kept by his son, Henry Kreps. The elections have been held at his stand continuously from the first organization of the county to the present time,—the long period of a century. From 1785 to 1807 six townships voted here, after which for several years, with New Hanover, the adjoining township of Douglas. This may therefore be well regarded as one of our historic inns.

Norriton.—Cephas Bartleson, or Bartestall kept an inn at or near the present Penn Square before 1758, which became quite a noted place. He willed it, with thirty acres of land, to his daughter Elizabeth in 1777, and it was retained for some time thereafter in the family. Besides the aforesaid, licensed inns were kept in this township in 1778 by John Shannon and Christopher Stuart. Inns were also kept here in 1766 by Archibald Thompson, Mathew Henderson and John Elliott; John Wentz, George Gilbert, Josiah Wood, Abraham Wolford, and John Shannon in 1786. Both Stuart and Thompson had been colonels in the Revolutionary army. At Springtown was the sign of the "Fox Chase," kept by Isaac Pritner in 1807. The "Trooper," three miles above Norristown, at said date, was owned by William Henderson, and is still maintained as an inn. The "Jefferson" tavern bore this sign in 1804. The early public-houses in Norristown will be fully treated in the history of that borough.

Perkiomen.—So long a settled township as this must have had also early inns within its limits. Garret Dehaven, or rather Indehaven, may have had an inn here some time before 1734, and Dietrich Welker, we know in 1756. Nicholas Nichum was licensed in 1779, and Gabriel Kline six years later. All these may have kept the same stand at Skippack, the sign of which was a weeping willow, yet in the recollection of some of the old people of that vicinity.

Plymouth.—In 1754, Benjamin Davis was licensed to keep "The Seven Stars" inn, and how much earlier it was established we do not know. This stand has been continuously kept unto this day with this designation, and therefore ranks among the earliest in the county. Nicholas Scull mentions it on his map of the province, published in 1759. A further account of it will be given in the history of the township. William Lawrence was licensed in 1767; John Hamilton, in 1773; Mathew Henderson, 1774; John Hamilton, Daniel Neill, Samuel Coughlin, John Coulson and Levi Trump, in 1779; Samuel Coughlin, Elizabeth Bartleson and Daniel Deal, in 1785. Captain Robert Kennedy kept the inn at Hickorytown in 1801, and in the beginning of this century it was a noted place for military trainings.

Providence.—Edward Lane resided at the present Collegeville as early as 1706, when a road was laid out to this place from the Wissahickon, and three years

later was authorized to be extended up to the Manatwny; hence we see here an early fording-place over the Perkiomen. Samuel Lane, son of the former, we know kept an inn here in 1758, and it is very probable many years earlier. John Jacob Shrack, who came to this country in 1717, kept an inn some time before 1742 at the Trappe, through which it derived its name. The "Old Trap Tavern," in 1803, is advertised for sale, with one hundred and ten acres of land, containing "a large stone house, two large stone barns with sheds, also a stone spring-house." In the lower part of this village was also another inn, that in 1758 had for its sign the "Duke of Cumberland." Joseph Richardson was licensed in 1766, and his inn was probably on the Schuylkill, opposite the present Phoenixville. In 1779, Elijah Davis, John Baker, James Shannon, Isaac Connely, Paul Coogler, John Shurr and Frederick Hesser were licensed. In 1786 the number was reduced to six.

Springfield.—In this township, it being near Philadelphia, inns must have been established quite early. Michael Spiegel was licensed in 1766; John Kenner, 1767; Phillip Miller and John Streeper, 1773; Joseph Campell, John Renner, Jacob Neff, Frederick Kehlhofer and Christopher Mason, 1779; Nicholas Kline, Ann Mason and Daniel Springer, in 1785. Kline's was a noted hostelry in Flourtown, its sign being "The Waggon and Horses." Neff's was the present "Wheel Pump Hotel," at the foot of Chestnut Hill, and, it is said, bore this name considerably over a century ago from its having such a pump before its door.

Towamencin.—Hugh Hughes was licensed in 1773, Israel Tennis in 1779 and Jacob Wambold and Elizabeth Weber in 1790. In 1797 the election for eight townships was ordered to be held at Christian Weber's inn, at the present Kulpville, which continued in force for several years.

Upper Hanover.—Jost Wyant, 1773; William Geyer, Philip Nice, Michael Rieser, John Fisher, Peter Lower, Bernard Seip, in 1779. Strange to say, it appears that but one was licensed in 1786. It is probable that all those old stands have relinquished the business for a considerable time past. There are now seven licensed hotels in the township.

Upper Merion.—In 1779 James Barr, Peter Holstein, Josiah Pawling and George Savage were licensed. We find but three inns in the township in 1786; these were "The Swedes' Ford," kept by Levi Bartleson; "Bird-in-Hand," by John Roberts; and the "King of Prussia," by John Elliot. The "Swedes' Ford" inn may probably date back to 1723, for this crossing-place at said date bore the name, to which a public road was laid out the following year from Whiteland, Chester Co. This became one of the most noted "ferry and boat-houses" along the Schuylkill, upon which we shall more fully treat in the history of Bridgeport. Engravings of it were published in 1812 and 1828, and though no longer a

public-house, it has been well preserved and cared for by its several owners.

Upper Salford.—Michael Croll, 1767; Philip Gable, 1778; Jacob Rudy, 1790; Frederick Rudy, Peter Wagner and Jacob Croll, 1807. Michael Croll was a justice of the peace, and his inn was situated at the upper end of the present Salfordville. The Rudys kept the sign of the "Black Horse," in what is now called Mechanicsville.

Upper Dublin.—Paul Bower, 1774; Andrew Gilkison, 1778; Susanna Wright, 1770. Andrew Gilkison kept at the present Gilkison's Corner, on the Bethlehem road, at least from 1778 to 1787, and at this latter date was the only licensed inn in the township.

Whitemarsh.—Joseph Norris, 1773; James Stringer, 1774; Ludwig Dagen, Conrad Bean, Isaac Lisle, Frederick Houseman, 1779; George Daub, George Eckhart, Christian Steer, Ludwig Dagen, 1785. Conrad Bean's inn was at Barren Hill. "The Spring Mill Ferry and Boat-House" was another noted inn on the Schuylkill, to which, in 1803, was attached an ice-house for the benefit of its customers. George Streeper advertises for sale the "Rising Sun Tavern" in 1810, on the Ridge road, eleven miles from the city.

Whitpain.—John Porter, John Ryneer and Abraham Wentz, 1779. These three inns were on the Skipack road. In 1786 it appears that there was but one licensed in the township. The stand at Centre Square must be a very old one; Nicholas Scull mentions here, in 1758, the sign of "The Waggon." The "White Horse," of the same date, subsequently changed its sign to "Blue Bell" and this gave name to the place. Abraham Wentz's inn was near Centre Square; the old house is still standing, having been built in 1764, and where, for some time, the elections were held. It is no longer a public-house. The "Broad-Axe" bore this sign before 1792, when it was mentioned on Reading Howell's map.

Worcester.—Rudolph Keller, 1773; Mary Toy, Jacob Wentz, Jr., and Martin Gikinger in 1779. By an act of Assembly, passed June 14, 1777, the general elections for twenty of the upper townships in the county were ordered to be held at the said Jacob Wentz's inn, which order remained in force until the fall of 1785. Many of the voters, to attend here, had to come a distance of from fifteen to twenty miles, and, in some cases, even more.

CHAPTER XXIII.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.¹

It is not expected in this brief effort and first attempt that this subject is by any means complete. It was, in fact, not determined upon until some time after arrangements had been made for the preparation of

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

this history. Therefore, in so short a time as one year no one could anticipate an elaborate treatment involving as it does researches through the long lapse of almost two centuries that have now passed away since the first humble efforts were made within our territory to produce a literature. From the period of settlement to the first introduction of a printing-press was more than a century. Philadelphia was near, and printing and publishing to a limited extent was done there even prior to 1700. It was also entered into by Christopher Saur, at Germantown, in the summer of 1738. With such advantages at hand, as may be supposed, it was not long before persons would be found of sufficient qualifications to avail themselves of such opportunities.

Whatever is here now offered on the subject was done almost unaided, and has required no small degree of labor to secure and bring together. Not an instance of any one having attempted it, or even made an effort in this direction, as respects our county, was ascertained. These facts are now offered in apology for any deficiencies which may exist. Of some works we have failed to secure the date of publication, others their full titles, size and number of pages. That we have used great effort to have it full and complete we shall not deny. However, the result is gratifying—a foundation, at least, is here laid upon which a more finished structure can be reared, and that, too, with less effort. The wonder is, after going over the list, that even so much has been accomplished when we come to consider the poor reward or patronage allowed authors for their labors. The pursuit of literature by its votaries was chiefly induced by the pleasure or gratification it afforded to themselves. Though they thought and wrote on the past and lived in the present, yet it was the future that animated them to renewed zeal. True, they were generally dry and speculative in the treatment of their subjects; but it was the beginning, and, like all beginnings, crude, and with time should be improved upon.

The authors or writers who resided within our small territory down to half a century ago could not have fancied the great changes that have since transpired, and that have so respectively tended to disseminate a knowledge and love of letters. No public or free schools then existed, the post-offices were only one-fourth the present number, with but one or two arrivals weekly. The first newspaper established in the county was in 1799; in 1810 the number had increased to two, and in 1831 to five. They were all issued once a week and small in size. "Locals," in the general acceptance of the term, were then unknown, and as to marriages and deaths, few were yet mentioned. Editorials on useful or instructive subjects rarely made an appearance. Party spirit and rancor was strongly exhibited, and that of a personal kind. That this occasionally led to duels and personal assaults we need not wonder. Many of the early

writers of books and pamphlets being clergymen, devoted themselves chiefly to doctrinal matters, in which sermons have had their share, and beyond their own circles could possess but little interest. Works treating an agriculture, science, history and biography are being sought after, most of which command high prices.

Modern taste appears to be growing more and more practical and advancing towards solid and instructive information. The most popular authors of fiction thirty and fifty years ago and who secured high prices, might now go begging for publishers. In this we certainly see a change for the better. As important aids to useful information the writers of the past stood much in need of suitable dictionaries and encyclopædias of well-digested information, now so common for reference. Even many of the best-written histories down to a century ago were largely made up of connected tales or frivolous and speculative matters, showing a lack of practical and important information in their authors. As a sample, take for instance the amount of space given to the origin of our American Indians or the theories on the internal structure of the earth.

To render the subject more comprehensive, mention has been made of a few authors who have been non-residents, yet, from the nature of their works bearing on the county, they deserve honorable mention; this will also apply in several instances to those who have gotten up maps. We have also, in this connection, thought it worth our while to mention a few of the early resident publishers, though hardly authors, yet who did much to encourage such by their enterprise and liberality, for which the reward must have been small compared to the risk ventured. Remarkable to state, although we have had at least three noted calculators of almanacs residing in our midst, two of whom were natives, yet, on the most diligent inquiry, we have not learned of an almanac having been printed in the county, though it has been done in the adjacent ones, where book-printing was not nearly so extensively carried on. Many an almanac in English and German was sold within the county, printed in Germantown, Allentown, Reading and Doylestown.

With the success and labors of some of our authors we can justly be proud; their fame has spread far beyond our limits, and extended even to Europe. Among such in the past can be mentioned Henry M. Muhlenberg, David Rittenhouse, Henry Ernest Muhlenberg, Charles Thomson and John James Audubon. To become a popular author requires long and careful study in the way of preparation, with an exercise and command of the several faculties that mortals do not all possess. The days of superficiality and mere imitation are over. Invention is now required in everything, and whatever is seized upon must be added to. To accomplish this requires that the powers of observation be constantly exercised. These are the basis of originality, more especially in the field of thought.

With this introduction we shall now take up the authors' names, alphabetically arranged, bringing their works down to the present time.

J. M. ANDERS, M.D., Ph.D., a native of Worcester township. "Hygienic and Therapeutic Relations of House-Plants," J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1880, 16 pp., 16mo., reprinted from the *Philadelphia Medical Times*.

WILMER ATKINSON, b. 1840, a resident of Upper Dublin, in connection with H. M. Jenkins, wrote a series of articles entitled "Sketches of the Churches and Meetings of Montgomery County," published in the *Norristown Register*, 1859, in 18 numbers. In December, 1878, established *The Farm Journal* in Philadelphia, an agricultural monthly that has attained an extensive and widespread circulation. He had previously been an editor and publisher of several newspapers.

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON, 1771-1851, a resident of Lower Providence from 1789 to 1809, and at intervals afterwards. "Birds of America," 448 colored plates, size of life, elephant folio, 5 vols., price, \$1000. "American Ornithological Biography," 5 vols., 8 vo., 1828. "Birds of America," reduced edition, 7 vols., imp. 8vo. 1844. "Quadrupeds of America," 3 vols., folio, containing 150 plates, and three vols., 8vo. letter press, 1851. In the latter work he was aided by Rev. J. Bachman and his sons, V. G. and J. W. Audubon. By an act of Congress, passed August 18, 1856, the Secretary of State was authorized to purchase one hundred copies each of the "Birds of America" and "Quadrupeds of North America," for exchange with foreign governments for valuable works.

MOSES AUGE, b. 1811, a resident of Norristown for a long period. "Lives of the Eminent Dead and Biographical Notices of Prominent Living Citizens of Montgomery County, Pa," published by the author Norristown, Pa., 1879, 568 pp., 8vo. "Five Essays or Lectures on some of the Great Questions of the Day, with a Sketch of the Author and his Ancestors," Norristown, 1879, 64 pp., 8vo. "Historical Sketches of Norristown," published in 1880-81 in a series of weekly articles in the *Norristown Register*. The first-mentioned work is a valuable addition to the history of Montgomery County, containing considerable information that has not heretofore been published. (For a more extended sketch of Moses Auge, see history of Norristown).

ELIJAH W. BEANS, long a school-teacher and resident of the vicinity of Hatboro', and also of Norristown, county surveyor 1853-56, d. before 1860. We have been unable to secure a copy of his work, which was published before 1856, "A Manual of Practical Surveyors," 18mo. price seventy-five cents.

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ENOS BENNER, editor and proprietor of the "*Bauern Freund*" from 1828 to 1858, Sumneytown, deceased. "Erläuterung für Heern Caspar Schwenckfeld," Sumneytown, 1830, 8vo., "Abhandlung über die Rechenkunst oder Practische Arithmetik," 1883, 12mo. "Die Augsburgische Confession als das Glaubensbekenntnes der Protestanden, 1839, 12mo. "Gebete und Lieder," 1840. "Das Neue Buchstabier und Lesebuch, von Enos Benner" 1848. "Hundert Kirchenlieder oder ein Neuer Anhang zum Reformirten Gesangbuch," 1850. The second work has passed through several editions, and has been extensively used in German schools throughout that section. The fourth work has also passed through several editions, and is considered one of the best German school-books. It is arranged after the manner of John Comly's work, and of similar size. He has also published "Hochdeutsche Reformirte Kirchen—Kirchen Ordnung," 1830, 25 pp., 12mo.; and "Catechismus für Kleine Kinder von Allen Benennungen, 1855;" a second edition, by his son, E. M. Benner, in 1869, 24 pp., 32mo.

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JOHN PHILIP BOEHM was one of the first German Reformed clergymen in the county, if not in the country; died in Whitpain in 1749. "Der Reformirten Kirche in Pennsylvanien Kirchenordnung, welche in Jahre 1725 vom Philip Böhm aufgestellt und für den Gliedern der Gemeinde angenommen ist," Philadelphia, Potthard Armbrüster, in der Arch' Strasse. Boehm's "Getruier Warnungs Brief," printed by A. Bradford, 1742. "Bossheit der Herranhutischen Sekte," printed by J. Böhm, 1749.

J. H. A. BOMBERGER, D.D., b. 1817, president of Ursinus College and Theological Seminary, Collegeville. "Alumni Oration at Marshall College," Mercersburg, 1846, 28 pp. "Contributions to Mercersburg Review," 1849-53, about 200 pp. "Five Years in Race Street Reformed Church," 1857, 72 pp. "Infant Salvation and Baptism," 1859, 192 pp. "Trembling for the Ark, a Sermon preached at the Burial of Rev. S. Helfenstein," 1866. "Revised Liturgy,"



William J. Buck

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J. H. BORNEMAN, "History of the Borneman Family in America since the First Settlers, 1721 to 1878," 1881, 114 pp., 12mo. The greater portion of the work relates to Montgomery County. Settled originally in Upper Hanover township.

WILLIAM L. BRETON, 1773-1856, born in England and resided near Manayunk. Made sketches of Swedes' Ford, Flat Rock Bridge, Lower Merion Meeting-House, Navigation on the Schuylkill, Bridge over Wissahickon, Manayunk and other places, which were engraved by Gilbert and published, with letterpress descriptions, in *Atkinson's Casket*, Philadelphia, between the years 1826 and 1834.

W. HARRY BOYD, "Norristown, Bridgeport and Pottstown Directory," containing private instructions, together with a business directory of the principal towns in Montgomery County, 1882-84, compiled and published by W. Harry Boyd, Pottsville, Pa., 271 pp., 8vo. Mr. Boyd had also previously published directories on the county.

WILLIAM J. BUCK, b. 1825. "History of Moreland from its First Purchase and Settlement to the Present Time," 33 pp. "Indian Utensils and Implements discovered on the Pennypack," 4 pp., illustrated with eighteen lithographic drawings. "Local Superstitions," 5 pp. The aforesaid articles were published in vol. i. of "Collections of the Pennsylvania Historical Society," Philadelphia, 1853, 8vo. "History of Bucks County" from its Earliest Settlement to the Close of the Eighteenth Century," John S. Brown, Doylestown, 1855, 118 pp., large 8vo. "Observations on Birds," 12 numbers in *Bucks County Intelligencer*, June to October, 1858. "History of Montgomery County within the Schuylkill Valley," Norristown, printed by E. L. Acker, 1859, 128 pp., royal 8vo. "Contributions to the History of Bucks County," 24 weekly numbers in the *Bucks County Intelligencer*, Doylestown, April to September 20, 1859. "The Naturalist and Observations of a Naturalist," *Philadelphia Home Weekly*, February, 1866, to January 23, 1867. "The Cuttlossa and its Historical Associations," *Bucks County Intelligencer*, April to September 23, 1873, 24 numbers. "Early Discovery of Coal in Pennsylvania," read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, January 4, 1875, and published in vol. x. of "Transactions of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society." "Early Accounts of Petroleum in the United States," read

before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, March 13, 1876, published by Bloss & Cogswell, Titusville, Pa., in a pamphlet of 12 pp., large 8vo., also with additions in the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of New York. "History of Montgomery County, Pa., from the Earliest Period of its Settlement to the Present Time," including sketches of all its townships and boroughs, published in "Scott's Atlas of Montgomery County," Phila., 1877, occupying 84 columns 15 inches in length. "Biographies of Thomas Craig, Robert Loller, Bird Wilson and William Moore Smith," published in M. Auge's "Biography of Montgomery County," 10 pp., 8vo, 1879. "The German Population in Bucks County," read before the Bucks County Historical Society at Pleasant Valley, October 11, 1882; published in three Bucks County newspapers. "Local Legends" and a paper on "Local History," read before the Montgomery County Historical Society, Norristown, February 22, 1883; the latter only published in Norristown papers. "Washington's Encampment at Neshaminy," "Life of Chief Justice Langhorne," and "Sketches of Tishcohan and Lappawinzo, Delaware Indian Chiefs," published in 1877 and 1883 in the *Magazine of Historical Society*. "The Local Historian," a series of sketches relating chiefly to the southeastern section of Montgomery County; published in the Hatboro, *Public Spirit*, from December 11, 1880, to June 24, 1882, seventy-five numbers. "Historical Address" delivered by request before the Centennial Association of Montgomery County, in Music Hall, Norristown, September 10, 1884, 23 pp., 8vo. "Montgomery County Centennial Celebration, an Official Record," 1885, 450 pp., 8vo.; one of the editors and on the publication committee with F. G. Hobson and H. S. Dotterer. "History of Montgomery County" (the present work), contributed a considerable portion; also a contributor to Westcott's "Life of John Fitch," Westcott's "History of Philadelphia," Brotherhead's "Magazine of Notes and Queries," Rupp's "30,000 Names," "The Pennypacker Family Union Memorial," "Public Libraries of the United States in 1876," Davis' "History of Bucks County," Egle's "History of Pennsylvania" and other works, besides to numerous newspapers within the past thirty-six years. For the Historical Society of Pennsylvania copies of original records were made from September, 1870, to November, 1872, filling upwards of 4,000 compact foolscap pages, to accomplish which required about 1000 miles of travel. Also arranged and had bound for the same nearly 100 volumes of manuscripts. Among these were 39 folio volumes comprising the Penn Collection, purchased in 1871 at a cost of nearly \$4000.

MISS BELLE BUSH. "Voices of the Morning," J. B. Lippincott & Co., Phila., 1865, 259 pp., 12mo, comprising a selection of seventy-one poems, previously published in some twenty-three newspapers and magazines. In connection with her sisters, taught

for some time a select school for young ladies in Norristown.

ABRAHAM H. CASSEL, b. 1820, a resident of Lower Salford, and a noted collector of rare books, pamphlets and manuscripts. Although he has written little for publication, has furnished considerable information to others and often, too, without credit. He has been a contributor to the *Magazine of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania*, and to the works of O. Seidensticker, S. W. Pennypacker, M. Auge, E. B. O'Callahan and others, besides occasional articles to the county newspapers, as the *North Wales Record* and *Schwenksville Item*. His communications are generally of a historical character, and he rarely takes up any subject without making valuable additions thereto. He writes in English and German.

JEHU CURTIS CLAY, b. 1792, a native of Upper Merion. "Annals of the Swedes," 1835, 180 pp., 32mo.; enlarged and revised edition 1858, 179 pp., 12mo.

CHARLES COLLINS, b. 1823, pastor since 1866, of the Centennial Presbyterian Church, Jeffersonville. *Philadelphia Musical Journal*, 1858, quarto, edited by him. "Sparkling Gems," containing original hymns and tunes for Sabbath-schools and social praise-meetings. *The Christian*, a monthly magazine, 1856. "Discourse on the Origin and History of Presbyterianism in Montgomery County," 1876. "Sermon on the Death of Dr. David Schrack." "Poem on the One Hundredth Anniversary of Montgomery County," published in *Philadelphia North American*, in September, 1884; also author of the "Grayson Letters" and several poems published in the *Norristown Herald*.

WM. COLLUM, a native and resident of Montgomery township, where he taught school from 1805 to 1819, if not later, and subsequently removed to Philadelphia. Calculated Almanacs published by Asher Miner, Doylestown, for several years. Those for 1816 and the following year are in possession of the writer.

GEORGE N. CORSON, b. 1834. "Letters on Travels in England, Scotland and Ireland," published in *Norristown Herald* in 1870. "Pen Portraits of the Members of the State Constitutional Convention," published in *Philadelphia Press*, 1872-73. "Great Tanglation: "An Extravaganza." Poem read at the centennial celebration of Montgomery County, September 10, 1884, comprising 172 nine syllable lines.

HIRAM CORSON, M.D., b. 1804, a life-long resident of Plymouth. "Reminiscences of the Cholera Epidemic of 1832, and Notes on the Treatment of the Disease at That Time," 1884, 15 pp., 8vo; has been several times previously published. "Midwifery in the Country," 1863, 16 pp. "Thoughts on Midwifery," 1863, 16 pp. "Food for Infants," 1868, 12 pp., 8vo.

"Belladonna in Whooping Cough," *Am. Jour. Med. Sciences*. "Measles," 1872. "A Review of Reports on Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria," T. P. M. Soc., 1873, or *Med. Times*, 1871. "Erysipelas after Vaccination, Thirty Cases," translation, 1854. "Met-taner's Aperient Solvent," translation, read before

Society, 1859. "Pneumonia," 1876, report to State Society. "Ice and Ice-Water in Scarlet Fever: Who Originated the Practice?" 1876. "Puerperal Convulsions," 1876, *Med. and Surg. Reporter*. "Meddlesome Midwifery," 1874, May 30, *Med. and Surg. Reporter*. "Remarks on Scarlet Fever, suggested by Essay," 1873. "Ice in Inflammation of the Mamma," August 16, 1878, *Reporter*. "External Application of Ice in Scarlet Fever," August, 1844; Livezey, p. 480; Meigs on "Diseases of Children," (S. F. Meigs). "The Use of Opium in Obstetrics," *Med. Reporter*, January 24, 1874. "The Use of Ice and Ice-Water in Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria," *Med. Reporter*, 1871. "Blood-letting in the Aged." "Blood-letting in the Young." "Cold Treatment of Scarlet Fever in a Puerperal Woman," *Med. Reporter*, 1882, May number. "On Ligation of Funis," *Reporter*, November 9, 1872.

L. H. DAVIS, one of the editors and proprietors of the *Daily and Weekly Ledger*, Pottstown. "The Centennial Celebration at Pottstown, Pa., July 4, 1876," a historical sketch written by L. H. Davis, at the request of the centennial committee, Pottstown, Pa., 1876, 114 pp., 8vo. The historical sketch occupies 73 pages. A valuable acquisition to our local history.

P. S. DAVIS, D.D. "The Young Parson," Phila., Smith, English & Co., 1863, 334 pp., 12mo. The author at the time was pastor of the German Reformed Church of the Ascension in Norristown; relates in an entertaining manner the experiences of a country parson.

WM. P. DEWEES, M.D., 1768-1841, a native of Pottstown and professor of midwifery in the University of Pennsylvania. "Inaugural Essays," 2 editions. "Medical Essays," Phila., 1823. "System of Midwifery," 12th edition, 1854, 600 pp., 8vo. "Treatise on the Treatment of Children," first pub. in 1825; 10th edition, 1854, 548 pp., 8vo. "Treatise on the Diseases of Females," 1826; 10th edition, 1854, 532 pp., 8vo. "On the Practice of Medicine," 1830.

CHRISTOPHER DOCK, 1735-71, long a teacher and resident of Lower Salford, where he died. "Eine einfältig und gründlich abgefasste Schul-Ordnung darinnen deutlich vorgestellt wird, auf welche Weise die Kinder nicht nur in denen in Schulen gewöhnlich bestens angebrachten Lehren, sondern auch in der Lehre der Gottseligkeit wohl unterrichtet werden mögen, aus Liebe zu dem menschlichen Geschlecht aufgesetzt durch den wohlerfahrenen und lang geübten Schulmeister Christoph Dock," Germantown, gedruckt und zu finden bei Christoph Sauer, 1770. "Copia einer Schrift, welche der Schulmeister Christoph Dock an seine nachlebende Schüler zur Lehre und Vermahnung aus Liebe geschrieben hat," printed by C. Sauer about 1764. "Hundert nöthige Sitten-Regeln für Kinder," with part 2d. containing "Ein Hunderd Christliche Lebens-Regeln für Kinder," pub. by C. Sauer, 24 pp., 8vo. "Zwei erbauliche Lieder," printed by Michael Billmyer, Germantown, 1790. The first-mentioned work was written in 1750,

and is one of the very few works written and published in America during the colonial period treating on education. The last are hymns dedicated to his pupils; one contains 22 stanzas of 6 lines each, the other 24 of 8 lines, making together 324 lines. There are, no doubt, other poems of his extant that have not yet been mentioned.

HENRY S. DOTTERER, b. 1841, a native of Frederick township. "Falkner's Swamp," a historical sketch, Schwenksville, Grubb & Thomas, printers, 1879, 22 pp., 12mo. "Descendants of Jacob Markley of Skippack," published by the Markley Frendschaft, 1884, 36 pp., 8vo. On the publication committee of the "Official Record of the Montgomery County Centennial Celebration." Has made translations from early German authors on Pennsylvania history.

ROWLAND ELLIS, 1649-1729, arrived from Wales in 1686 and settled in Lower Merion; later in life removed to Plymouth. Useful to the Welsh and English as interpreter. Translated "Annerch ir Cymri," written by Ellis Pugh in the Welsh language under the following title: "A Salutation to the Britains, to call them from many things to the one thing needful for the saving of their souls; especially to the poor unarmed Tradesmen, Plowmen, Shepherds, those that are of a low degree like myself. This in order to direct you to know God and Christ, the only wise God, which is life eternal and to learn of Him, that you may become wiser than your teachers," by Ellis Pugh; printed by S. Keimer for W. Davis, bookbinder, in Chestnut Street, 1727, 222 pp., 12mo.

DAVID EVANS. "The Minister of Christ and His Flock," a sermon preached at Abington, Pa., Dec. 30, 1731, printed by B. Franklin.

ELIZABETH FERGUSON, 1739-1801, daughter of Dr. Thomas Graeme and wife of H. N. Ferguson. lived and died in Horsham. "Fenelon's Telemachus," translated from the French into English heroic verse, completed before 1764, in 2 MS. vols. "Poems on Several Occasions," with some other compositions by Nathaniel Evans, Philadelphia, printed by John Dunlap, 1772, 160 pp., 8vo. "Addresses to the Public," published in *Pennsylvania Packet*, 1778-79. A frequent contributor of poems and other writings to the *Columbia Magazine*, as well as other Philadelphia periodicals, between 1784 and 1800. Left behind numerous manuscripts in poetry and prose. Specimens of the former are given in this work in the article on "Early Poetry." In the second work, mentioned as by Nathaniel Evans, she was a considerable contributor, as may be observed in looking over it.

J. FRANCIS FISHER, 1807-1873, long a resident of Abington, near Jenkintown. "Early Poets and Poetry of Pennsylvania," published in the "Memoirs of Historical Society," vol. ii., 1827. Also an occasional contributor of historical and biographical articles to several periodicals.

EDWARD FOULKE, 1651-1741, an early settler in Gwynedd where he wrote in the Welsh "A Brief Genealogy, with an Account of his Family and their Removal from Great Britain to Pennsylvania." Also an "Exhortation" to his children. These were both translated by his grandson, Samuel Foulke, and published in 1832 and 1833 in the "Friends' Miscellany," vols. ii. and iii.

JOSEPH FOULKE, 1786-1863, a life-long resident of Gwynedd; principal of a boys' boarding-school for thirty years and a minister among Friends; made the astronomical calculations and furnished the literary matter to the "Friends' Almanac" from 1832 till 1847, when it was continued by his son, Dr. Joseph Foulke, of Buckingham, Bucks Co., until recently. Edited the journal of Jacob Ritter, of Plymouth, to which was added a memoir and notes. Published in 1844, 111 pp., 12mo., Phila., T. Elwood Chapman. Gwynedd Monthly Meeting of Friends prepared a memorial respecting his life and services.

EDWIN T. FREELLY, "Money: How to Get, Spend, Lend and Bequeath it," Phila., 1852, 12mo. "Leading Pursuits and Leading Men," Phila., 1856, 8vo. "Philadelphia and its Manufactures," 1859, 504 pp., 12mo; a previous edition of 1858, 490 pp., 12mo. Author also of the "Legal Adviser" and a "Practical Treatise on Business." The first-mentioned work went through several editions by different publishers in England.

ANDREAS FREY, a resident of Frederick township, who styles himself a "Prediger in Falkner's Schwamm," is the author of a pamphlet called "Seine Deklaration oder Enkleirung, auf wilche Weise und wie er unter die sogenannte Herrenhutergemeinde gekommen ist und warum er weider von ihren abgegangen ist," Germantown, Christopher Saur, 88 pp., 12mo. It was very probably printed before 1758. An English translation of this work was published in London.

CHRISTIAN FUNK, b. 1731, in Franconia township, wrote a pamphlet in German in 1809, which was afterwards translated and published with the following title: "A Mirror for all Mankind, by Christian Funk, a Faithful Minister of the Work of God among the Mennonites during and after the American Revolution," printed by James Winnard, Norristown, 1814, 47 pp., 12mo.

HENRY FUNK, father of the aforesaid, settled in Franconia township in 1719, where he died in 1763; was a bishop in the Mennonite Church. "Ein Spiegel der Tauffe mit Geist, mit Wasser und mit Blut," in 9 Theil verfasset, printed by Christopher Saur, Germantown, 1744, 100 pp., 12mo. "Eine Restitution, oder eine Erklärung einiger Haupt-puncten des Gesetzes," Philadelphia, gedruckt by Anton Armbruster, in Moravian Alley, 1763, 316 pp., 4to. He was appointed with Dilghman Kolb to supervise the translation of Van Bracht's "Martyr's Mirror," or "Der Blutige Schauplatz," from Dutch into German, a folio of 1514 pages, printed at Ephrata, one of the

largest works published in this country during the colonial period.

CHARLES H. GARBER, 1823-1882, an attorney-at-law of Norristown. "The Seeker, or the Exiled Spirit, and other Poems," Phila., 1845, 154 pp., 18mo. Prepared from selections that had previously appeared in magazines and newspapers. The miscellaneous poems are fifteen in number.

F. W. GEISSENHAINER, JR., D.D., Sermons, "Repentance Delayed, a Dangerous Ground for Hope," Winchester, Va., 9 pp. "The Sin Against the Holy Ghost," 7 pp. "The Believers' Desire and Aim," 1835, 7 pp.

ABRAHAM GRATER, "An Explanation of Incidents that took place among the so-called Mennonites," 8 pp., 12mo, printed by J. M. Schueneman & Co., Skippack, Pa., 1855.

J. C. GULDIN, formerly a Reformed minister, wrote in German a work on "Baptism and Feet-Washing," published about 1840, 75 pp., and a volume of sermons.

JOHN GUMMERE, 1784-1845; a native of Horsham and resided for some time in Moreland, where he received his education. "A Treatise on Surveying, containing the Theory and Practice; to which is prefixed a Perspicuous System of Plane Trigonometry," the whole clearly demonstrated and illustrated by a large number of appropriate examples, particularly adapted for the use of schools, 1st edition, published by Kimber & Richardson, Phila., 1814, 358 pp., 8vo. "Treatise on Astronomy," first published in 1822, the 6th edition in 1854.

SAMUEL R. GUMMERE, 1789-1818, author of the "Progressive Spelling-Book," "Compendium of Elocution" and a "Treatise on Geography," was a brother of John, and for some time a teacher of youth.

BENJAMIN HALLOWELL, 1799-1877; a native of Cheltenham, became an eminent teacher at Alexandria, Va. "Autobiography," published by his descendants in 1883.

BENJAMIN F. HANCOCK, 1799-1867. "The Law Without the Advice of an Attorney; or, Every Man His Own Counsellor," carefully compiled and arranged, 2d edition, Norristown, Pa., published by David Sower, Jr., 1831, 152 pp., 8vo; the 1st edition was published in 1830.

J. K. HARLEY, M.D. "A History and Geography of Montgomery County, Pa., together with County and Township Government," designed for the use of schools and the general reader, 1833, 108 pp., 16mo; that portion relating to township and county government was prepared by F. G. Hobson, Esq.

JAMES Y. HECKLER, a resident and native of Lower Salford. "Ecclesianthem; or, A Song of the Brethren," a poem, with foot-notes and explanations; Lansdale, Pa., A. K. Thomas & Co., printers, 1882, 131 pp., 16mo.

SAMUEL HELFENSTEIN, 1775-1866; long a resident

of Gwynedd, where he died. "Evangelisches Magazin der Hochdeutschen Reformirten Kirche in den Vereinigten Staten Von Nord Amerika," von Ehrw. Herrn Samuel Helfenstein. Phila., gedruckt bey Goszler und Blumer, 1829, 290 pp., 8vo. "The Doctrines of Divine Revelation as Taught in the Holy Scriptures Exhibited, Illustrated and Vindicated," designed for the use of Christians generally and for young men preparing for the gospel ministry in particular, by the Rev. Samuel Helfenstein, D.D., Phila., James Kay, Jr., & Bro., 1842, 394 pp., 8vo; this work contains a fine steel engraving of the author.

MRS. LYDIA W. HILLES, formerly of Upper Merion, now of Norristown. "Heart Problems," Doughty & Becker, Phila., 1870, 274 pp., 8vo.

F. G. HOBSON, b. 1857, a native and resident of Upper Providence. "History of Providence Township," published in the *Providence Independent* in 1883. "Township and County Government," in Harley's "Geography of Montgomery County." A "History of Providence and Upper and Lower Providence," in the present history of the county. One of the editors and on publication committee of the "Official Record of the Centennial Association of Montgomery County," 1885, 450 pp., 8vo.

BALTHASAR HOFFMAN, 1686-1775, a minister of the Schwenkfelder denomination, resident in Lower Salford, left a catalogue of his writings, embracing fifty-eight tracts on religious matters and eighty-three letters on kindred topics.

JOHN HOLME arrived from England in 1686, and in the beginning of 1688 married Mary, the widow of Nicholas More, making his residence in the Manor of Moreland, where, in 1696, he wrote a poem of some length, entitled "A True Relation of the Flourishing State of Pennsylvania." In the article on "Early Poetry" in this work an extract is given therefrom; this poem was originally published in the "Bulletin of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1847, pp. 20, 8vo.

ANNA M. HOLSTEIN, wife of Major William H. Holstein, of Upper Merion. "Three Years in Field Hospitals of the Army of the Potomac," Phila., J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1867, 137 pp., 12mo.

GEORGE W. HOLSTEIN, M.D., Bridgeport. "The Early Swedish Settlements in Upper Merion," a paper read before the Montgomery County Historical Society in 1881, and published in several of the county newspapers. "A History of the Early Days of Montgomery Lodge, No. 57, I.O.O.F., Norristown, Pa., read before the members October 30, 1882," *Herald Job Printing Rooms*, 1882, 21 pp., 8vo.

REV. S. M. K. HUBER. "Historical Sketch of Wentz's Reformed Church, in Worcester Township." Schwenksville; N. B. Grubb, printer, 1881, 27 pp., 16mo.

NIMROD HUGHES. "Fierliche Warnung von Nimrod Hughs," Norristown, David Sower, 1812, 20 pp., 8vo; the aforesaid is, no doubt, an assumed name.

ABRAHAM HUNSICKER, 1793-1872; a bishop in the Mennonite Church. "A Statement of Facts and Summary of Views on Morals and Religion, as Related with Suspension from the Mennonite Meeting." He is stated to have written several other pamphlets.

HOWARD M. JENKINS, b. 1842, in Gwynedd. "Our Democratic Republic," containing three elaborate articles on the right of suffrage, Wilmington, Del., 1868, 8vo. "The Name Gwynedd in Welsh History," Phila., 1882, 10 pp., 8vo. "William Penn: His Character and Career," an address delivered at Swarthmore College, Penna., in November, 1882, Wilmington, 1883, 28 pp., 8vo. "Historical Collections Relating to Gwynedd," Phila., 1884, 400 pp., 8vo. He is at present editor of *The American*, a weekly literary, scientific and political journal, published in Philadelphia; he has edited and published several newspapers and has contributed, besides, to magazines, various articles, chiefly on historical and social topics.

DANIEL K. KASSEL. "Gebeter und lieder zum gebrauch der Tugend," compiled by Daniel K. Kassel, printed by Enos Benner, Sumneytown, 1844, 18mo.

SIR WILLIAM KEITH, 1670-1749; Governor of Pennsylvania and a resident of Horsham. "History of Virginia, with Remarks on the Trade and Commerce of that Colony," London, 1738, 187 pp., 4to, with two maps. While Governor he delivered addresses at treaties held with the Indians, at Conestoga, in 1721, and the following year; they were of interest, and among the very best of the kind during the colonial period. Aquila Rose, a young Philadelphia poet, celebrated the events in a poem published at the time.

CHARLES PHILIP KRAUTH, Professor in Pennsylvania College and a native of Montgomery County, is the author of several works, but we cannot at present give particulars.

REUBEN KREIBEL, b. 1820. "Genealogical Record of the Descendants of the Schwenkfelders who arrived in Pennsylvania, 1733-37; from the German of Rev. Balthasar Heebner; by Rev. Reuben Kriebel, with historical sketch by C. Heydrick." Joseph Yeakle, printer, Manayunk, 1879, 339 pp., 8vo.

ABRAHAM KRUPP. "The New and Much Improved Musical Teacher, compiled by Abraham Krupp," Norristown, printed by David Sower, 1832. "A Choice Selection of Hymns by Abraham Krupp, Mathetchey," printed by David Sower, 1814, 18mo. He was a good Greek scholar and an excellent penman, but remarkable for his eccentricities; labored for some time to invent a flying-machine.

BENJAMIN LAY, 1681-1759, lived and died in Abington. "All Slave-Keepers that keep the Innocent in Bondage Apostates, written for a general service by him that sincerely desires the present and eternal welfare and happiness of all mankind all the world over, of all colors and nations, as his own soul. Benjamin Lay, Philadelphia," printed for the author, 1737, 280 pp., 32mo; the preface is dated Abington,

Philadelphia County, Penn., 17th of 9th month, 1736. It is a rare work.

PETER LE GAUX, a Frenchman by birth, lived and died at Spring Mill. A contributor to the *Columbia Magazine*, published in Philadelphia by William Young for the years 1786 to 1790, chiefly on meteorology and observations thereon. They show him possessed of scientific acquirements.

DAVID LLOYD, 1778-1861, a life-long resident of Horsham. "Economy of Agriculture," 1832, 120 pp., 12mo. "The Gentleman's Pocket-Piece," being a repository of choice selections and golden precepts taken from the best of authors, 1845, 156 pp., 12mo. "Modern Miscellany," consisting of poetry, history, philosophy, moral essays and promiscuous pieces, Philadelphia, 1848, 216 pp., 12mo. "A Poetic Eulogy on the City of Philadelphia," read before the Haboro Lyceum in March, 1850; contains upwards of 270 lines. This was probably the last of his published productions. His first communications were probably published in the *Norristown Register*, to which it is known he contributed at least as early as 1827. He also wrote for the *Germantown Telegraph* a series of articles on agriculture, which were collected and published in the first-mentioned work. "The Gentlemen's Pocket Piece," as might be expected from its title, is a compilation. The "Miscellany" contains the greater portion as well as the best of his writings. Of his poetical effusions, the best is the "Red Bird's Lamentation."

JOSEPH LLOYD, b. 1777; a native of Horsham, removed to Philadelphia, where he became the editor of the *Pennsylvania Democrat*. Contributed poetical articles to the newspapers in the beginning of this century. One poem is given in our article on "Early Poetry."

MRS. SUSAN LUKENS. "Gleanings at Seventy-five," 1873, 216 pp., 12mo. Comprises reminiscences and 62 pages of poetry.

EDWARD MATHEWS, formerly of the *Bucks County Intelligencer*, for the past five years has contributed numerous articles to the *North Wales Record*, relating to the history, biography and antiquities of Gwynedd and the surrounding townships, which have been read with interest.

JACOB MEDTART, Blue Bell. "We Preach not Ourselves, but Christ," a sermon, 9 pp., 8vo.

LUCRETIA MOTT, 1793-1880, a resident for some time of Cheltenham. "Life and Letters of James and Lucretia Mott," Boston, 1884, 566 pp., small 8vo, with portraits, edited by their grand-daughter, Anna Davis Hallowell; contains selections from their correspondence for sixty years, to which is appended a memoir of these philanthropists.

HENRY ERNEST MUHLENBERG, D.D., 1753-1815, a native of the Trappe. "Rede bei der Einweihung des Franklin Colegiums," Lancaster, 1788. "English and German Lexicon and Grammar," 2 vols., 8vo. "Description uberior Graninum, Index Floræ Lan-

castriensis," in vol. iii., "Amer. Philos. Society's Transactions," 28 pp., 1789-93. "Catalogus Plantarum Americæ Septentrionalis," Lancaster, 1813, 112 pp. 8vo; 2d ed., Phila., 1818, 122 pp., 8vo.

HENRY MELCHIOR MÜHLENBERG, D.D., 1711-1787. "Hallische Nachrichten," Halle, 1747-1763, 1580 pp., 8vo. "Extracts from the Journal of Rev. H. M. Muhlenberg from 1764 to 1780," translated by Heister M. Muhlenberg, M.D., 1853, 47 pp., 8vo. "Journal of a Voyage to Georgia in 1774." To the first-mentioned work he was the principal contributor. The second was published in the "Collections of the Hist. Society of Penna.," vol. i., 1853. The last was translated from the German by his grandson, Rev. J. W. Richards, and published in the first 4 vols. of the *Evangelical Review*, Gettysburg.

FRANCIS MURPHY, for some time a teacher and surveyor in Norristown and vicinity. "Tales of an Evening," founded on facts, compiled by Francis Murphy, Norristown, printed by James Winnard, 1815.

SAMUEL MUSSELMAN, a resident of Lower Salford township. "Die neue Choral Harmonie, enthaltend die vornehmsten Kirchen Melodien," eingerichtet zum Gebrauch aller Christlicher Religionen von jeden Benennungen und auf drei Stimmen gesetzt, absonderlich eingerichtet zum öffentlichen Gottesdienste, als Kirchen, Versammlungen und Sing-Schulen. Komponirt und zusammengetragen von Samuel Musselman. Gedruckt bei Hickok und Cantine, Harrisburg, Pa., 1844.

DAVID NEWPORT, b. 1822, long a resident of Moreland and Abington. "Indices Historical and Rational," Phila., 218 pp., 12mo. "The Pleasures of Home and other Poems," Phila., J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1884, 99 pp., 12mo. The first work treats principally on the early history of Christianity. The latter contains sixteen poems written at various times since 1860. Amongst this number is a spirited poem entitled "Lincoln and Liberty," which has been justly admired.

SAMUEL E. NYCE. "A Political Hand-Book," containing rules of the Republican party of Montgomery County, Pa., election statistics, acts of Assembly regulating primary elections, etc., *Herald Book* and Job Printing House, 1882, 39 pp., 16mo.

JOHN PARKE, b. 1750, and chiefly a resident of Philadelphia. "The Lyric Works of Horace," translated into English verse, to which are added a number of Original Poems, by a native of America, Phila., 1786, 334 pp., 12mo. Considerable of this work was written in this county, while he was with the army under the command of Washington, dating several of his pieces from camp at Perkioinen and Whitmarsh, but chiefly at Valley Forge. An extract of his "Elegy on General Howe," is given in our article on "Early Poetry." It seems remarkable that one should be thus given to the muse amid the din and bustle of camp life.

ELLIS PUGH, 1656-1718, an early settler in Plymouth township, where he wrote the following work in Welsh a short time before his death: "Annerch ir Cymri," printed by A. Bradford, 1721. It was afterwards translated by his friend Rowland Ellis into English and published in 1727.

JAMES GRIER RALSTON, 1815-80, long a successful teacher at Norristown. "Historical Sketch of the First Presbyterian Church of Norristown, Pa., with Biographical Notes of its Ministers and Reminiscences of its Revivals and of Oakland Female Institute," by J. Grier Ralston, D.D., Norristown, *Herald Steam Printing-House*, 1876, 66 pp., 8vo.

FRANCIS RAWLE, an early settler at Plymouth. "Ways and Means for the Inhabitants of Delaware to become Rich: Wherein the several Growths and Products of these Countries are demonstrated to be a sufficient Fund for a flourishing Trade," printed and sold by S. Keimer in Phila., 1725, 65 pp. At p. 54 he says: "Limestone we have in great plenty, of which store of lime is made, which gives the Opportunity to the Inhabitants to build good stone and brick houses in town and country." The substitution of Delaware for Pennsylvania may have been done intentionally, for he was one of the sixty-nine signers, chiefly Friends, who sent a petition to the Assembly 17th of Seventh Month, 1701, charging William Penn with grave misconduct in his government. See pp. 275-277 of vol. vi. of "Collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania."

JAMES REES, b. in Norristown in 1802. "Dramatic Authors of America," Phila., 1842, 12mo. "Mysteries of City Life," 1849, 12mo. "The Tinker Spy," Buffalo, 1855. "Foot-Prints of a Letter-Carrier," Phila., 1866, 12mo. "Life of Edwin Forrest," 524 pp., 12mo. Among his plays may be mentioned "The Headsman," "Washington at Valley Forge," "Charges," "Marion," "Pat Lyon" and "Anthony Wayne." Contributor to the *Saturday Evening Post*, *The Picayune*, *Dramatic Mirror*, *The Philanthropist*, *Home Weekly* and other periodicals. Resides in Philadelphia and is still a vigorous man.

J. W. RICHARDS, D.D., formerly of the Trappe, and grandson of Rev. H. M. Muhlenberg. "Centenary Jubilee of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Augustus, Trappe," May 2, 1843, 43 pp., 16mo. "Sermon" at the close of his ministry at Easton, Pa., March 9, 1851, 12 pp., 8vo. "H. M. Muhlenberg's Journal of a Voyage to Georgia in 1774," translated from the original MS., published in the *Evangelical Review*, Gettysburg, vols. i. ii. iii. iv., 91 pp.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, LL.D., 1732-96, resided in Norriton township until the fall of 1770. "Calculation of the Transit of Venus over the Sun," 1769, 14 pp. "Observations on the Comet of June and July, 1770," 5 pp. "An Easy Method of Deducing the Time of the Sun's Passing the Meridian," 4 pp. "Effects of Lightning," two articles, 8 pp. "Astronomical Observations," 5 pp. "On a Method of Finding the Sum

of the Several Powers," 2 pp. "Discovery and Account of a Comet," 1 p. "A Description of an Orrery, executed on a New Plan," 1771, 3 pp. "Oration on Astronomy" before the American Philosophical Society in 1775. "To Determine the True Place of a Planet in an Elliptical Orbit," 1799, 6 pp. "On the Improvement of Time-Keepers," 3 pp. "On the Expansion of Wood by Heat," 3 pp. "A Method of Raising the Common Logarithm," 3 pp. The aforesaid communications were published in the first four quarto volumes of the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society." He translated from the German the drama of "Lucia Simpson" and the "Idyls of Gessner."

JACOB RITTER, 1757-1841, a minister among Friends for fifty years, and long a resident of Plymouth. "A Journal, edited by Joseph Foulke, of Gwynedd, to which is appended a Memoir of his Life," published Philadelphia, 1844, 111 pp., 12mo.

JOB ROBERTS, 1756-1851, a life-long resident of Whitpain. "The Pennsylvania Farmer; being a Selection from the most approved Treatises on Husbandry, interspersed with Observations and Experiments, by Job Roberts," Philadelphia, 1848, 224 pp., 12mo., price, 87 cents. A useful book, rare, and commands a fair price.

CHRISTOPHER SCHULTZ, 1718-'89, minister of the Schwenkfelder congregation in Upper Hanover. "Neue Eingerichtetes Gesang-Buch, enthaltend eine Sammlung erbaulicher Lieder, nach den Hauptstücken der Christlichen Lehre und Glaubens, eingetheilt," Philadelphia, Gedruckt bey Conrad Zentler, in der Zwezten Strasse, 1813, 538 pp., 12mo. "Compendium of Doctrine of Faith," 600 pp., 8vo. "Short Questions concerning the Christian Doctrine of Faith according to the Testimony of the Sacred Scriptures, Answered and Confirmed for the Purpose of Instructing Youth in the First Principles of Religion; by the Rev. Christopher Schultz, Senior; translated from the Original German by Prof. I. D. Rupp," Skippackville, Pa., printed by J. M. Schueneman, 1863, 140 pp., 16mo.

JOSHUA SCHULTZ. "Oeffentiliche Correspondenzen Zwischen Joshua Schultz, Schwenkfelder Prediger, und Daniel Wieser Reformirter Prediger in Jahr 1858," Lansdale, Pa., Gedruckt von John Shupe, 1861, 128 pp., 8vo.

BEALE M. SCHMUCKER, D.D., of Pottstown. "Address at Installation of the Professors of the Theological Seminary at Philadelphia," 1864, 9 pp., 8vo. "Historical Discourse at St. John's Church, Allentown," 1880, 20 pp., 8vo. "The Lutheran Church in Pottstown, an Historical Discourse delivered September 24, 1882," Pottstown, 1882, 48 pp., 8vo. "The Lutheran Church in York: Its History for One Hundred and Fifty Years," 1883. "Memorial of Charles Porterfield Krauth, D.D., LL.D.," Philadelphia, 1883, 28 pp., 8vo. "Memorial of Rev. A. S. Geissenhainer," 1883, 10 pp., 8vo. Editor of "Liturgy of

Penna. Synod," 1860, 220 pp., 8vo; "Collections of Hymns of Penna. Synod," 1865, 468 pp., 24mo.; "Lutheran Church Book," 1868, 16mo.; "Lutheran Sunday-School Book," 1873, 322 pp., 18mo.; "Lutheran Kirchenbuch," 1877, 16mo. He is also one of the associate editors of the "Halle Reports, with Historical Notes," begun in 1881, issued in parts, to be completed in three or four volumes 'royal' 8vo. To *The Lutheran Church Review* has contributed several articles, namely: "The First Pennsylvania Liturgy," "Early History of the Tulpehocken Churches" and "The Rite of Confirmation in the Lutheran Church;" also to *The Evangelical Quarterly Review*. Dr. Schmucker is a devoted student, and, from what he has already accomplished, bids fair to become one of the leading authors in his church.

ANNA YOUNG SMITH, 1756-80, wife of William Smith, M.D., partly educated by her aunt, Mrs. Ferguson, at Graeme Park, Horsham; an extensive contributor of poetry to the *Columbian Magazine*. Among these may be mentioned "Ode to Liberty," "An Elegy to the American Volunteers who fell at Lexington, April 19, 1775," "To the Memory of General Warren" and "A Walk in the Churchyard at Wicaco." Several of her shorter poems are given in the article on "Early Poetry."

WM. MOORE SMITH, 1759-1821, for some time a resident of Norristown. "Poems on Several Occasions, written in Pennsylvania," Philadelphia, 1785, 12mo. The aforesaid contains twenty-five of his fugitive pieces, which were republished in London the following year by C. Dilly, in an 8vo of 106 pp., and in Baltimore in 1804. These poems are not without merit and local interest, for in several of these he mentions the Schuylkill and fixes incidents on its banks. John Brown was executed at Norristown for burglary April 12, 1788, of which he wrote a full account the following 5th of May, published in the "Pennsylvania Archives."

WM. R. SMITH, 1787-1868, son of Wm. Moore Smith, and born in Montgomery County. Moved to Wisconsin in 1837, where the following year he prepared and published a work entitled "Observations on Wisconsin Territory;" afterwards succeeded by a "History of Wisconsin," 4 vols., 8vo. In 1853 he became Attorney-General, and was also for many years president of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

DAVID SOWER, SR., 1764-1835, published at Norristown an "Eulogium on the Death of General Washington;" "The History of Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded," 1799, 18mo.; "The Psalms, by Dr. Watts;" "An Account of the Awful Death of an Irreligious Youth;" "The Storm," 1801, 2 vols., 240 pp., 12mo.; "Spirit of Despotism," 1803; "Beauties of Seneca," 1803. Established the *Norristown Gazette*, June 1, 1799,—the first newspaper in the county; in 1802 the first German paper, the *Norristown Messenger*, which, however, was relinquished within a year. When we consider the period, and that Norristown was only a

small village, the aforesaid efforts in publication show no small degree of enterprise.

DAVID SOWER, JR., 1794-1862, publisher of "The Pocket Lawyer," 1818; "Village Sketches, or Tales of Somerville," by a native writer; "A Sketch of what has been," Norristown, June, 1825, 154 pp., 12mo; "The Law without the Advice of an Attorney, or Every Man his own Counselor," 1830 and 1831, two editions, 152 pp., 8vo; and "The Norristown Musical Teacher," 1832. "Village Sketches" appears to have been an original work of which it would now be very desirable to ascertain the author's name, very probably a resident in or near Norristown. It is deserving investigation by our local antiquaries. He was the publisher of the *Norristown Herald* from 1816 to 1834, and through his management the literary character of the paper was greatly improved.

JACOB TAYLOR, surveyor-general of the province from 1706 to 1733, taught school for some time in Abington, made calculations for almanacs which were published in Philadelphia for 1702, and almost continuously every year to the close of 1746. The exceptions probably are for 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718 and 1722, making at least thirty-nine years' publication. They were printed by Janson, Johnson, Bradford and Franklin. That for 1706 is the only one known to have on its title-page "printed for the author."

A. K. THOMAS, editor of the *Lansdale Reporter*. "History of the Thomas Family," Lansdale, 1884.

CHARLES THOMSON, 1734-1824, long a resident of Lower Merion. "An Inquiry Into the Causes of the Alienation of the Delawares and the Shawanese from the British Interest, and into the Measures Taken for Recovering Their Friendship," London, 1759, 184 pp., 12mo, with a map. "The Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Covenant, commonly called the Old and New Testament; translated from the Greek." Philadelphia, 1808, 4 vols., 8vo; rare. "A Synopsis of the Four Evangelists; or, A Regular History of the Conception, Birth, Doctrine, Miracles, Death, Resurrection and Ascension of Jesus Christ, in the Words of the Evangelists," Philadelphia, 1815, 8vo. The first work was published anonymously and exposes the dishonorable dealings of the Penn family with the Indians for lands, particularly concerning the transactions of the famous Indian Walk. He left behind, in manuscript, "Critical Annotations on the Works of Gilbert Wakefield." Mr. Thomson was secretary of Congress during the whole of the Revolution, and could have written an interesting work on this eventful period had he been so disposed. His translating the whole of the Bible from the Greek was certainly a considerable undertaking, when we come to consider that it was done in the beginning of this century. Through his wife he inherited the Harrison estate, containing seven hundred and fifty acres, which he subsequently in his will bequeathed to his nephew, John Thomson, in consideration of his taking proper care of his spinster sister Mary.

GEORGE WACK, a clergyman of the German Reformed Church and a resident of Whitpain over fifty years, wrote a work on theology, comprising over three hundred pages of foolscap.

ALBIGENCE WALDO, a physician in the army of the Revolution, wrote "Valley Forge, a Poem," comprising four hundred and fifty-six eight-syllable lines, which was published in the *Historical Magazine*, New York, vol. vii., for 1863. It is dated "Second Line in Camp, April 26th, 1778," and describes in a lively manner, as it came within the author's own observations, the buildings and mode of life that prevailed there. Some matters are revealed that no mention is made of elsewhere.

M. H. WALTERS. "Quarter-Centennial Report of Upper Salford Union Sabbath-School." Schwenksville (Pa.) *Item* print, 1882, 20 pp., 32mo.

DANIEL WEISER. "Oeffentliche Correspondence Zwischen Joshua Schultz und Daniel Weiser, Reformirten Prediger in Jahr 1858," Lansdale, Pa., Gedruckt von John Shupe, 1861, 128 pp., 8vo.

C. Z. WEISER, D.D., of East Greenville, son of Rev. Daniel Weiser. "Life of Conrad Weiser, the Celebrated Indian Interpreter and Traveler," Reading, 1876, 448 pp., 12mo. "Monograph of the New Goschenhopp and Great Swamp Charge, 1731-1881," Reading, Pa., Daniel Miller, printer, 1882, 166 pp., 12mo. He has contributed numerous articles to the magazines and reviews. Among them may be mentioned *The Guardian*, a monthly published by the Reformed Church Publication Board in Philadelphia.

JOSEPH WERTZNER, of Whitpain, about 1824 issued a pamphlet on moral and religious topics.

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, a justice of the peace and resident of West Chester. "Directory of the Boroughs of Norristown and Bridgeport, Montgomery County, Pa., for the years 1860-61: Containing a Concise History of the Boroughs from Their First Settlement to the Present Time; the Names of all the Inhabitants, alphabetically arranged, their Occupations, Places of Business and Dwelling-Houses; a List of the Streets of the Boroughs; Statistics of Public and Private Schools; the Location and Time of Holding Services in the Churches; the Time of Arrival and Departure of the Different Lines of Travel; the Time and Place of Meeting of the Various Societies and Associations," William Whitehead, publisher, West Chester, 1860, 228 pp., 12mo.

M. R. WILLS AND WIFE, of Norristown. In 1875 Mr. and Mrs. Wills made a trip of about four months to Europe, visiting Ireland, England and Scotland, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland and France. Their letters of travels, principally written by Mrs. Wills, were published in the *Herald*, of which journal Mr. Wills is the editor and proprietor. The letters were shortly afterwards collected and published in book-form,—"A Summer in Europe," by Mary H. Wills, Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1876, 170 pp., 12mo.

BIRD WILSON, D.D., LL.D., 1777-1859, president judge of Montgomery, Bucks, Chester and Delaware Counties from 1806 to 1818. "Abridgement of the Laws of Pennsylvania," Philadelphia, 7 vols., 8vo.

JAMES WINNARD, 1770-1837, for some time proprietor of the *Norristown Register*. Published "The Spirit of Despotism," 2d edition, 12mo; "Beauties of Seneca, with a Sketch of His Life and Death," 1813, 12mo; and "Tales of An Evening," by Francis Murphy, 1815, 12mo.

HENRY WOODMAN, 1795-1879; resided for some time in Upper Merion; was a minister among Friends, and died in Buckingham, Bucks Co.; wrote a "History of Valley Forge" before 1850, which was published in the *Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch*, in September, October and November, 1865. The work contains numerous reminiscences which the author had gathered in the vicinity of Valley Forge.

WILLIAM A. YEAKLE, born 1824; a native and resident of Whitmarsh. "History of Whitmarsh," published in sixteen numbers of the *Norristown Herald*, ending April 17, 1883.

JOHN YOUNG, 1757-94, brother of Anna Young Smith; partly educated by his aunt, Mrs. Ferguson, at Graeme Park, Horsham. "Compendium of Ancient Geography, by Mons. D'Anville," translated from the French, with maps, London, 1791, 2 vols., 848 pp., 8vo. The translator's preface contains fourteen pages and is an able production. For an American at the close of the last century to have attempted and succeeded in such a work as this in the city of London was certainly a marvelous undertaking. Mr. Young had previously been a contributor to the *European Magazine*.

Maps.—JOHN HILL. "Map of Philadelphia and Environs," surveyed by John Hill in 1801-7 and published in 1809. It is a farm map, with the names of the owners, acres, bounds and in some cases the date of first settlement thereon. This is probably the first local map of the kind relating to the city and its vicinity. It includes nearly one-third of Lower Merion and two-thirds of Cheltenham.

G. M. HOPKINS. "Atlas of the County of Montgomery, Pennsylvania, from Actual Surveys and Official Records," compiled and published by G. M. Hopkins & Co., 320 Walnut Street, Phila., 1871, 103 pages of colored maps,—the first atlas on the county. "Atlas of Philadelphia and Environs, from Official Records, Private Plans and Actual Surveys, Based upon Plans deposited in the Department of Surveys," surveyed and published under the direction of G. M. Hopkins, C.E., 320 Walnut Street, Phila., 1877, 89 pp.; contains farm maps of the townships of Lower Merion, Whitmarsh, Springfield, Plymouth, Abington, Lower Providence, Upper Merion, Norriton, Upper Dublin, Cheltenham and Whitpain, with a map of Montgomery County; also maps of the boroughs of West Conshohocken, Jenkintown, Bridge-

port and the village of Ambler. "Atlas of Properties near the North Pennsylvania Railroad from Wayne Junction to Penllyn Station, from Official Records, Private Plans and Actual Surveys," published by G. M. Hopkins, C.E., 320 Walnut Street, Phila., 1883; contains 21 plates, each containing 2 pages, with an index plate to the whole, comprising nearly all of the consolidated city, with the townships of Abington, Cheltenham, Springfield, Whitmarsh, Plymouth, Norriton, Lower Merion and the borough of Norristown; also parts of Moreland, Upper Dublin, Whitpain, Montgomery, Worcester and Upper Merion.

THOMAS HUGHES, a civil engineer and surveyor of Philadelphia, in the beginning of 1859, prepared a map of Moreland township, showing the location of houses, boundaries of farms, with number of acres, improvements, streams, etc., published by Mathew Hughs, 1861, for sixty-five subscribers, at \$5.00 each, illustrated by several lithographic sketches of buildings. This map is now sought after and prized.

R. K. KUHN AND WILLIAM B. SHROPE. "Map of Bucks and Montgomery Counties and the City of Philadelphia," on the scale of one inch to the mile; containing views of the county buildings, churches, seminaries, and plans of the principal towns and villages. The names of 20,000 real estate owners are mentioned thereon. Published in 1857, price, \$5.00.

D. J. LAKE AND S. N. BEERS. "Map of the Vicinity of Philadelphia, from Actual Surveys," by D. J. Lake and S. N. Beers; assisted by F. W. Beers, L. B. Lake and D. G. Beers. C. K. Stone and A. Pomeroy, publishers, Phila., 1860. Size, 5½ by 5 feet; contains the whole of Montgomery County, with its townships, boroughs, roads and names of land-holders, besides several small maps of villages. This is undoubtedly the finest and most correct map of the county up to the date of its publication. It is much valued, and is still found hung up in many offices for reference. It contains also almost the whole of Bucks County.

JOHN LEVERING. "A Map of Lower Merion," by John Levering, published in 1858, from surveys by himself; contains lithographs of the Old Friends' Meeting-House, Lower Merion Academy and residence of Charles Thomson. Subscription price, \$3.00. Denotes location of buildings, the boundaries of all farms and lots in the township. This, it is likely, was the first township map published separately relating to the county.

WILLIAM E. MORRIS. "Township Map of Montgomery County," by William E. Morris, published in 1849, Phila. Price, \$5.00. This was the first map relating to the county that gave the names of the land-holders, mills, manufactories, school-houses, churches, wheelwright and blacksmith-shops, post-offices, inns, stores, turnpikes, toll-gates and houses in the several townships. Original price, \$5.00, but has been recently sold at public sales at much higher rates.

JOHN MELLISH, 1770-1822, a native of Scotland and a resident of Philadelphia, the author of several

useful geographical works. "Map of Montgomery County," by John Mellish, with an actual survey of the River Schuylkill, in 1827, by T. H. Gill, published by B. Tanner, Phila., 1827. Size, 22 by 24 inches. Denotes the boundary lines of all the townships and boroughs, principal roads, with names of places and distances from Philadelphia. This, it is very probable, was the first separate map published on the county.

EDWARD N. RADCLIFF, native and long resident of Hathboro'. "Township and Business Map of Montgomery County, Pa.," published 1873; scale, one and a half inches to the mile.

JAMES D. SCOTT, a native of Horsham. "Combination Atlas of Montgomery County, Pa., Compiled, Drawn and Published from Personal Examinations and Surveys," James D. Scott, Phila., 1877, 107 pp. Size, 14½ by 17 inches; contains 43 pages of maps relating to the several townships, boroughs and villages, handsomely colored, besides 34 lithographic views of buildings. The general and local history was written in a condensed manner by William J. Buck. Price, \$12.00, with a published list of nearly 1100 subscribers in the county.

NICHOLAS SCULL, 1701-61, descended from an early family in Whitemarsh, where he was born. "A Map of Philadelphia and Parts Adjacent," by Nicholas Scull and George Heap. "Map of the Improved Parts of Pennsylvania and Maryland," published in Philadelphia, 1759; dedicated to Thomas and Richard Penn as "true and absolute Proprietors and Governours." This can be considered the first correct map published of the province on a large scale, taking up more than half the present area of the State. Mentions the counties and townships, the residences of the most prominent citizens, also the roads, forges, mills, churches, inns and streams. The first map contains a small portion of Lower Merion township, with names of its principal land-holders. The second was a considerable undertaking, and far surpasses in correctness and fulness all that had preceded it, to accomplish which must have required considerable travel and knowledge of the country, and at that time, too, under great difficulties when we consider the then unsettled condition of affairs. His grandson, William Scull, published a map of the province in 1770, on a much smaller scale, and is but little more than a copy of the aforesaid.

DAVID G. SMITH. "Map of Valley Forge and its Immediate Vicinity," showing the location of the several divisions of the army there in the Revolution. Prepared chiefly from information derived from William Davis, Esq., John W. Davis and John Evans. But two copies of this map, or, perhaps, rather plan, were known in 1830,—one belonging to George Lower, of Flourtown, and the other to the late Charles J. Elliott, of King-of-Prussia. A copy has been reproduced from the one in Mr. Lower's possession, and published by Colonel T. W. Bean, in his work on

"Valley Forge." Mr. Smith was a teacher at the time in Easttown township, Chester Co. There is a report that after he had it published he changed his mind thereon, and destroyed the copies. This, however, in confirmation demands some investigation. There is no question but that this map is rare, for no other of the original copies are known. One cause assigned for so extraordinary a course was that he was instigated thereto by the descendants of several Tory families residing in that vicinity. It was probably published by Mr. Smith about 1830, or somewhat later.

JAMES L. SMITH. "New Driving Map of Philadelphia and Vicinity," published by J. L. Smith, 27 South 6th Street, Phila., 1883. Scale, one inch to the mile; contains nearly three-fourths of the southern section of the county. Denotes all the railroads, townships and common roads, hotels and toll-houses. The names of all the principal common roads are also given. It is a pocket map, particularly useful for pleasure drives and pedestrians.

CHAPTER XXIV.

EARLY POETRY.

THE specimens of early poetry in this chapter have been selected from the writer's collections on account of relating more or less to Montgomery County, and their authors have been for some time deceased. They may be regarded as rare, and but few copies exist, and a considerable portion now appear in print for the first time. Respecting the latter, the copies were nearly all made from the originals twenty-eight to thirty-five years ago, and have not been offered before for publication. Their average merit is certainly above the mediocrity of the present day; some, indeed, are of great excellence, as the "Ode written at Graeme Park in 1766," "Lines to a Gentleman who made Laura a good Pen," "To a Bride with an Artificial Rose," "The Pennsylvania Spinning Song," "Ode to Gratitude," "Sylvia's Song to Damon," "The Walk in Swedes Churchyard" and "The Beech-Tree."

The first piece is an extract from a poem written by John Holme in 1696, entitled "A True Relation of the Flourishing State of Pennsylvania." The author was one of the judges of the County Court of Philadelphia, and married Mary, the widow of Judge Nicholas More, of the Manor of Moreland, where he resided at the time he wrote this poem. The extract has only reference to the limestone in this county, no other being found nearer the city. Our lime-burners can be congratulated at having found at so early a period a poet to celebrate their labors.

Sir William Keith, Governor of Pennsylvania and

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

a resident of this county, held two councils with the Indians at Conestoga respecting the troubles and intrusion of the Marylanders,—the first in July, 1721, and the other in June, 1722,—the proceedings of which are unusually interesting. On each occasion the Governor made addresses to the natives, which are among the very best to be found in the colonial period of Pennsylvania, to which the Indians made interesting replies; as a consequence, both parties separated in the greatest friendliness. Aquila Rose, a young and promising poet in the city, celebrated the event soon after in a poem of which we give a copy. The author died August 22, 1723, aged twenty-five years. The last four lines are beautiful.

Christopher Dock was a noted German school-teacher who settled on a tract of land he purchased in Lower Salford in 1735, upon which he made the first improvements. He alternated farming with teaching in his township and in Perkiomen adjoining. He was a man of some literary ability, having prepared in 1750 a work on school-teaching, which was published by Christopher Sower in 1769 in the German language. He was also a poet, writing numerous pieces, though few have yet been published, most of which were hymns; as specimens, two brief extracts are given. The first appeared to be a parting address to his pupils, the whole containing twenty-two stanzas of six lines each. The second treats on "Love to the Creator," being also of a devotional character. The latter contains twenty-four stanzas of eight lines each. They are not without merit. Mr. Dock continued a teacher to the close of his life and died in Salford in the fall of 1771.

The Rev. Nathaniel Evans was a native of Philadelphia, born June 8, 1742, and received from the college there, in 1765, the degree of Master of Arts. After entering a counting-house he prepared for the ministry of the Episcopal Church, to which he was ordained in London. He exhibited quite early a poetical genius. Soon after his return from Great Britain, owing to his declining health, he spent a part of the spring of 1766 at Graeme Park, having been invited there at the particular request of Dr. Graeme, who was his physician. It was thus that he came to produce there the beautiful ode. He died in October, 1767, aged but little over twenty-five years. His poetical pieces were collected by the Rev. William Smith, D.D., and published in 1772 in a volume of 160 pages.

John Parke was a student in the University of Pennsylvania in 1768, then in his eighteenth year. In the Revolution he was made assistant quartermaster-general, and was with Washington and his army during the whole period that it remained within the present county. What is remarkable concerning him is, that amid all the bustle and stirring events of camp life, that he should be given to the muse. His several poetical pieces were collected and published in a volume of 334 pages in 1786. Some of his poems are dated at Perkiomen and others at White-

marsh and Valley Forge. We have selected as one of the best his "Elegy on General Howe," written while the army was encamped in Perkiomen township in the latter part of September, 1777. The entire piece contains twelve stanzas of four lines each. We have omitted those between the first and seventh. When we come to consider the gloomy period in which they were written, the prophecy expressed therein is remarkable. Mr. Parke resided most of his life in Philadelphia.

Respecting Mrs. Ferguson we have occasion to say but little here, as her biography is given in the article on Graeme Park, where she resided the greater portion of her life. From her numerous pieces in manuscript we have selected the "Ode to Summer," "Ode to Autumn," "The Country Parson," "Lines to a Gentleman who made Laura a Good Pen," "Lines to Her Husband before taking a Long Voyage," and "To a Bride with an Artificial Rose." "The Country Parson" is a parody after Pope's "Eloise and Abelard," but is decidedly superior to the original. The "Lines to a Gentleman who made Laura a Good Pen" possess genius, for nothing else could invest such a trivial subject with excellent poetry. The "Lines to her Husband" exhibit intense feeling, and are only the first part of the poem, which contains in all sixty-two lines. "The Artificial Rose" is another subject that is invested with genius. "The Spinning Song" has been inserted in the chapter on "Sports and Pastimes." Owing to their length, we regret omitting some other pieces by this lady, which have never been published.

About the year 1790, Fidelé, the favorite lap-dog of Mrs. Ferguson, died at Graeme, and on the occasion of his burial she had all the residents of the place present and a stone erected to his memory. This having reached the ears of Dr. Archibald McClean, a distinguished physician and a noted wit, who resided about two miles distant, he wrote an epitaph on the dog, which, it is presumed, was intended as a satire, and sent it to Mrs. Ferguson. The result was an "Epitaph on Dr. Archibald McClean," which the lady forwarded to him, signed "Anonymous," who, in return, sent "The Answer." To more clearly understand Mrs. Ferguson's poem, we may state that the doctor was six feet and a half in height and of a convivial turn. The rescue of those pieces from oblivion is somewhat singular. Isaac Mann, a near neighbor of the doctor, on a visit to his office, accidentally picked up those pieces, and after a perusal made inquiry as to their origin, of which circumstance he was informed, it being several years after Mrs. Ferguson's death. The doctor stated if he desired he could have them. Some years after they were shown to David Lloyd, who made copies therefrom, and in 1855 presented them to the writer. The circumstance of Fidelé's funeral still lingers in tradition around the neighborhood, and the late William Penrose in 1854 pointed out the spot of his burial. Mrs. Ferguson had worked out in silk a life-size likeness of her

pet, which has been preserved by a daughter of Seneca Lukens and shown by the possessor in 1880.

Mrs. Anna Young Smith, daughter of James Young, was the niece of Mrs. Ferguson, and resided a considerable portion of her life at Graeme Park. For one who died so young her poetical pieces possess great merit; so much so, that we doubt that at the period they were written another female can be found in any of the other colonies to surpass them. The "Ode to Gratitude" was written at thirteen as a tribute to the kindness of her aunt. "Sylvia's Song to Damon" was composed in the spring of 1775 for her husband soon after her betrothal, and has not been heretofore published. "A Summer's Evening Walk in Wicaco Churchyard" was composed in June, 1775, and contains one hundred and thirty-two lines. The first twenty lines only are here given. It exhibits fine powers of poetical description, and has been greatly admired. Mrs. Smith died March 22, 1780, aged but little over twenty-three years. In the article on Graeme Park a biographical sketch is given. Following the poems is a tribute to her memory written by Mrs. Ferguson.

Joseph Lloyd was a native of Horsham, born in 1777; he subsequently removed to Philadelphia, where he studied law and became the editor of a weekly newspaper called the *Pennsylvania Democrat*. His poem, "Reflections made near the Close of April, 1804," breathes a true poetical spirit imbued with a love for the country. His cousin, David Lloyd, was also a native and a life-long resident of Horsham, of whom a sketch is given in our account of said township. Of his several pieces we present two as probably his best "The Red Bird's Lamentation," written in 1830, and the "Elegy on Elihu Palmer," being creditable productions. Mr. Lloyd died July 29, 1861, aged eighty-three.

Alexander Wilson, the distinguished American ornithologist, with two companions, made a pedestrian journey, in October, 1804, from Philadelphia to the Falls of Niagara. In this trip they remained overnight at Spring House Tavern, of which he gives an amusing account in his poem of "The Foresters," from whence we give the extract in our history of Gwynedd.

Dr. Robert M. Bird was a native of Newcastle, Del., but long a resident of Philadelphia, where he died in January, 1854, aged fifty-one years. He delighted in rambles along the Schuylkill and in celebrating its charms. "The Beech-Tree" exhibits a glowing imagination with warmth of feeling.

STONE LIME.

BY JOHN HOLME.

A few years since it was known full-well
Here lime was burnt of Oyster shell,
No limestone in these parts were found;
But since by searching in the ground,
Great store was seen in a short time,
Of which some now make good stone lime,
Which in its goodness doth excell
That which was made of oyster shell;
And much cheaper 'tis at this time
Than we paid for oyster shell lime.—1696.

TO SIR WM. KEITH AND HIS TREATY WITH THE INDIANS AT CONESTOGA.

BY AQUILA ROSE.

As Wise Lyncurgus, thro' unwearied Toil,
Made Sparta fertile from a desert soil,
By his wise Councils fix'd th' unsettled state
Of human race and taught 'em to be great:
In peaceful Ways led on the wond'ring throng,
Whilst ag'd Experience rul'd the sprightly young:
So thou, great Keith, thro' Toils and Travels past,
Shalt make an Eden of a spacious Waste;
To Indians thou shalt a Lyncurgus be,
Who Ages hence shall almost worship thee.
Tho' from immortal GEORGE your Potence springs,
Here you're obey'd by arbitrary Kings:
Some sacred Pow'r must sure your Wisdom send,
When Virtue, Peace and Concord End.
The Indian Children shall be taught thy Name,
And Woods and Rivers echo with thy Fame:
The Susquehanna Banks shall take the sound
And bear the Echo to the Nations round.—1722.

EIN GEISTLICH LEID.

VON CHRISTOPH DOCK.

Ach Kinder wollt ihr lieben,
So liebt was liebens werth,
Wollt ihr ja Freude üben,
So liebt was Freude werth;
Liebt Gott, das höchste Gut,
Mit Geist, Hertz, seel und Muth
So wird euch solche Liebe
Erquickten Hertz und Muth.

Liebt ihr die Eitelkeiten,
Liebt ihr des Fleisches Lust,
So saugt ihr kurze Freuden,
Aus falcher Liebes-Brust,
Worauf in Ewigkeit,
Folgt Jammer, Qual und Leid,
Wo nicht in Zeit der Gnaden,
Die Seel durch Busz befreyt.

EIN ERBAULICH LEID.

VON CHRISTOPH DOCK.

Mein Lebensfaden lauft zu Ende,
Mein Pilgerfahrt ist bald gethan;
Ach Gott, mir ein Geistsmann sende:
Der mich erhält auf rechter Bahn,
Der bey mir an dem Ruder steh,
Wann ich den letzten Sturm austeh.

Damit mein Schifflein durch die Wellen,
Der Totesangst gerad zu geh,
Zum Vaterland, und meine Seele,
Allzeit auf ihren Leitstern geh,
Auf meinen Heyland Jesum Christ,
Der auch im Tod mein Leben ist.

AN ODE. WRITTEN AT GRAEME PARK, 1766.

BY NATHANIEL EVANS.

How breathes the morn her incense round,
And sweetens ev'ry sylvan scene!
Wild warblings thro' the groves resound,
And op'ning flow'rs bedeck the queen.

Bright o'er the hills the solar ray
Its gaily trembling radiance spreads,
Pleas'd on the glassy fount to play,
And pearl the dew-bespungled meads.

How sweet this hour the fields to rove
When Nature sheds her charms profuse;
Or hide me in th' embow'ring grove,
And court the thought-inspiring Muse!

What joy, aside the plaintive fount,
Dissolv'd in pleasing thought, to stray ;
And swift on fancy's wing to mount,
And thread the bright ethereal way !

Thus musing o'er the charming plains,
Where Græne the good and just retires,
Where Laura breathes her tender strains,
Whom ev'ry graceful muse inspires !

Young Damon pour'd his artless lay,
Beam'd from imagination's light,
When sudden from the realms of day,
A form of glory struck his sight.

Wisdom's grave matron, from the skies,
Before the trembling youth appear'd
(Tho' seen but by poetic eyes),
And thus to speak the dame was heard :

Would'st thou, O youth, these scenes enjoy,
The solemn grove and fragrant lawn,
And pleasure taste without alloy,
Wake jolly Health at early dawn ?

Banish ambition from thy breast,
And sordid-minded Av'rice fly ;
Nor let pale spleen thy ease infest,
Nor gloomy Sorrow cloud thine eye.

Thy heart an off'ring nobly yield
At virtue's high exalted shrine ;
Thy soul let Resolutions shield,
And e'er to dove-eyed Peace incline.

Let Cheerfulness, with placid mien,
Hold a firm empire o'er thy heart,
And sweet content shall ceaseless reign
And never-ending bliss impart.

Then shall th' immortal Nine unfold
What sweets the sylvan scenes can give ;
In heav'n thy name shall be enroll'd,
And others learn like thee to live.

ELEGY ON GENERAL SIR WILLIAM HOWE, K.B.

BY JOHN PARKE.

Say, what ill-omen'd star from Albion's shore,
What demon beckon'd thee to quit the strand,
What luckless bark thy guilty genius bore
To stain with slaughter this once happy land ?

Witness, O Brandywine, thy purple wave,
Thy fields deep-furrow'd by the whist'ling ore,
Thy mountains spread with many a yellow grave,
Thy trees bespatter'd round with human gore !

But, see, poor, ribbon'd slave thy fame decays,
While mem'ry's annals paint each high-ting'd crime !
For Washington disrobes thy fading bays,
And shines superior in the rolls of time.

Sweet mercy reins his arm, and patriot love
Directs to conquest in the hallow'd cause ;
Before his steps see freedom's genius move,
While millions greet the hero with applause !

No bust for thee, shall Massachusetts raise,
No lasting storm thy name shall eternize,
No future bard shall ever sing thy praise,
For thee no prayers shall reach the distant skies ;

But damn'd with infamy to latest times,
The man who dip'd his steel in brother's gore ;
Each faithful annal shall record his crimes,
And brand his name, 'till worlds shall be no more.—Sept. 1777.

ODE TO SUMMER.

BY MRS. E. FERGUSON.

Come, *Summer*, offspring of the sun !
Descend from yonder turf-top'd hill !
Soft as when falling waters run
Adown the pure, meandering rill ;

Rich as the noon of manhood's prime,
Mild as the breath of May, in gales
Luxuriant as when infant Time
First play'd in young Arcadian vales !

O place me in some moss-grown cave,
Where oozing, creeping waters flow !
There may their humid windings lave
In pensive murmurs soft and slow.

These holy haunts my soul shall sooth ;
The "still small voice of heaven is here ;"
That voice shall passion's throbbing smooth
And raise the heart-delighting tear.—1775.

ODE TO AUTUMN.

BY MRS. E. FERGUSON.

See bounteous Autumn pours his goods
In rich profusion round !
What various tinges dye the woods !
What plenty decks the ground !

The dulcet apple's sprightly juice,
The purple laden'd vine,
With joint consent their wealth produce,
In crowning clusters twine.

The bursting barns with Ceres' grains,
Unlock their golden stores,
Reaped from the mellow, fertile plains,
Where earth her treasure pours.

Each favor sent is but a hint
To raise the sluggish mind ;
Since heaven does not its bounties stint,
Shall mortals prove unkind?—1773.

THE COUNTRY PARSON—A PARODY.

BY MRS. E. FERGUSON.

How happy is the country Parson's lot !
Forgetting Bishops, as by them forgot.
Tranquil of spirit, with an easy mind,
To all his Vestry's votes he sits resigned.
Of manners gentle, and of temper even,
He jogs his flocks, with easy pace, to heaven.
In Greek and Latin (pious books) he keeps ;
And, while his Clerk sings psalms, he—soundly sleeps.
His garden fronts the sun's sweet Orient beams,
And fat church-wardens prompt his golden dreams.
The earliest fruit in his fair orchard blooms,
And cleanly pipes pour out tobacco fumes.
From rustic bridegroom oft he takes the ring,
And hears the milk-maid plaintive ballads sing.
Back-gammon cheats whole winter nights away,
And "Pilgrim's Progress" helps a rainy day.—1766.

LINES TO A GENTLEMAN WHO MADE LAURA A GOOD PEN.

BY MRS. E. FERGUSON.

How can we term a feather light
And trifling as air,
When it conveys such high delight
As fond epistles bear ?

Your friendly hand, with nicest art,
Above a common skill,
Fashions the feather for the heart
And finely points the quill.

The Painter's pencil gives alone
 One object to our view ;
 But through the happier pen is shown
 What kindred souls pursue.

Sweet sentiment and pure desire,
 Which fondest spirits move ;
 The Vestal's chaste, seraphic fire,
 Or mild, connubial love.

Oh, may the instrument convey
 To distant Henry's eyes
 Thoughts such as *Delia's* self would say,
 Thus tender, good and wise !

Then might I hope to touch each string
 Which glows in Henry's breast ;
 Soon waft him home on love's soft wing,
 And be like *Delia* blest.—1775.

LINES WRITTEN ON THE BLANK LEAF OF DR. YOUNG'S "NIGHT THOUGHTS," AND, WITH THE BOOK, PRESENTED TO A GENTLEMAN BY HIS WIFE THE NIGHT BEFORE HE UNDERTOOK A LONG VOYAGE.

If e'er thy *Laura* to thy soul was dear ;
 If e'er her sorrows claim'd one manly tear ;
 If e'er, amidst her numerous errors, you
 One latent virtue fondly could pursue ;
 If e'er she pleased ; if e'er her form appear'd
 But one soft moment to thine eye endear'd ;
 If e'er congenial transports warmed thy mind,
 And fondly whisper'd that our souls were joined,—
 Peruse this book, with candor scan the page,
 And shun the vices of a fallen age !
 Here truths important—heaven and hell—are shown ;
 Life, death, eternity are all made known
 In warmest colors to the mind of man,
 The fleeting pleasure of this bounded span
 Finely contrasted with that deathless day
 Which joins our spirits when we drop this clay.

January, 1779.

E. F.

TO A BRIDE WITH AN ARTIFICIAL ROSE.

BY MRS. E. FERGUSON.

"Go, Rose, my *Chloe's* bosom grace,"
 The hopeless lover cried ;
 Not so, my *Rose* demands a place
 Beside a blooming bride.

Then, since no sighs compose my strain,
 Attend the moral lay ;
 No breathing of the love-sick swain
 The gilded verse convey.

A transient time my foliage lasts,
 And less my fragrant flower,
 As fleeting as the southern blasts
 Which fly with every hour.

But thro' the year the rugged thorn
 Preserves its reign around,
 And when of tender beauties shorn
 The thorn is constant found.

Too plain a type of life's harsh scene
 Of spring, of morn, of youth ;
 A bounded span of pleasures green,
 An oft-repeated truth !

But on my artificial *Rose*
 No thorn is made to rest ;
 May this an emblem also prove
 Of nuptials truly blest !—1784.

EPITAPH ON DR. ARCHIBALD McCLEAN.

Beneath this turf and humble stone
 McClean's remains do rest ;
 This letter'd marble plain shall own
 The virtues he possessed.

Of light and shade he was compos'd,
 And so are most below ;
 His sympathetic heart disclos'd
 A sense of other's woe.

Tho' of the Esculapian race,
 He ne'er did patients fill
 With nauseous drugs in any case,
 Emetic, purge or pill.

With farmers he his grog would take,
 With tradesmen quaff a sling,
 With gentlemen Madeira drink,
 And brisk the bottle fling.

He lov'd his bowl, his joke, his friend,
 I dare not say his law ;
 And when the sick in haste did send,
 Reluctant left his glass.

But when obtain'd with skill and care,
 Prescrib'd to give them health,
 And freely did their sorrows share,
 Not greedy of their wealth.

When calm and cool, of heaven and hell
 Some serious thoughts had he ;
 But in his gayer hours would tell
 That no such things could be.

That cunning priests, with art to gain
 A pow'r o'er feeble souls,
 Taught them to crowd infernal flames,
 Where beds of sulphur rolls.

But now he knows, if truth and vice
 Have one allotment there,
 Perhaps may wish a conscience nice
 Had guided him while here.

His mortal part which was not small,
 We now to dust resign,
 And if that mortal part be all,
 He surely can't repine.

—Anonymous.

THE ANSWER.

I am composed of light and shade,
 As all must freely own ;
 So God my constitution made,
 Nor gave me heart of stone.

Most hard it is to fill the paunch
 With medicines purgative ;
 If with a second dose you drench,
 'Twill not the other drive.

With farmers a disgrace to drink
 I never did it deem ;
 Those sons of earth I always think
 Most worthy my esteem.

Plain honesty, without disguise,
 Dwells in their noble breasts ;
 With them I'd share my grog of choice,
 And have them for my guests.

But how a plural number noun,
 As beds must surely be,
 Unto the singular has grown
 I really cannot see.

For rolls cannot be govern'd right,
 By beds of sulphur blue ;
 I'd certainly rebel in spite
 Of all the smell and hue.

As for Anonymous's place
 I surely cannot tell ;
 He cannot join the blessed race,
 Nor yet be doom'd to hell.

It is most like the Omnipotent
 Design'd him at creation,
 When he on earth his days had spent,
 For dark annihilation.

So he may safely venture on,
 And rest in this secure,
 If he no pleasure knows when gone,
 No pain can he endure.

—Archibald McClean.

ODE TO GRATITUDE.

BY ANNA YOUNG.

O *gratitude*, thou power benign,
That does such warmth impart !
Teach my unskillful muse to sing
The feelings of my heart.

Teach me to thank the generous Maid
That reared my tender years ;
That gives me every useful aid,
And mourns my faults with tears.

Her tenderness I can't repay,
Nor half her love recount ;
Each rising morn and ending day
Still adds to the amount.

All gracious God, who rules on high,
Eliza's love reward !
Oh, recompense her piety,
Her tender care regard.

Bless her with *health*, with *life*, with joy,
With happiness and peace,
Content, that sweetens each employ,
And makes all stations please.

That this be fair Eliza's lot
My constant prayers shall be ;
An orphan's prayers are not forgot
By Him who all can see.—May 21, 1770.

SYLVIA'S SONG TO DAMON.

BY ANNA YOUNG.

When first I heard my *Damon's* sighs,
When first I read his speaking eyes,
Against their power I vainly strove,
And proudly thought I ne'er could love.

His virtues oft I warmly praised,
I thought alone esteem I rais'd,
Till worth like mine he should approve,
And yet I thought not it was love.

The soft compassion I betray'd
With joy the anxious youth survey'd ;
His artless sighs my bosom mov'd ;
I happy felt and own'd I lov'd.

Whene'er I heard his angel tongue
On all his words I fondly hung ;
With ev'ry sound my heart would move,
But yet I knew not it was love.

I feel no wish my bosom swell,
But still on *Damon's* heart to dwell ;
This tender wish may heaven approve,
And kindly bless our mutual love.—1775.

A SUMMER'S EVENING WALK IN THE CHURCH-YARD OF WICACO.

BY ANNA YOUNG.

The solemn stillness of this pensive scene,
The rolling river and the grave-clad green,
The setting sun, who sheds his parting beam
With fainter radiance o'er the silver stream ;
The humble stones which point the dewy bed
Where peaceful sleep shall rest each weary head ;
The *Gothic pile*, whose hospitable door
First woo'd religion to this savage shore,—
All, all conspire to sooth the softened breast
And hush each care and earth-born wish to rest.
The angry storms which swell life's sea decay,
And each rude wave of passion sinks away ;
Less and less high o'erflows the heaving tide,
Till calm, at length, life's shifting currents glide ;

Not one rough breeze o'er the smooth surface blows,
And heaven, reflected, its calm'd bosom shows.
Within this sacred dome and peaceful bower
Truth and religion hold their native power ;
They show our hopes and fears, undeck'd with art,
And pour their full conviction on the heart.—June, 1776.

LINES ON REFERUSING THE AFORESAID POEM, WHEN THE COMPOSER WAS NO MORE.

BY MRS. E. FERGUSON.

No more from Sylvia's pen those numbers flow
That joys enhanced or soothed the pangs of woe ;
Beneath such sods as filled her pensive strains
This lifeless writer with the dead remains.
Not sixty years (as lived the saint who sung
With seraph's ardor and cherubic tongue)
Was Sylvia's date ; not twenty-four were past
Ere Laura saw young Sylvia breathe her last ;
But full experience has to Laura taught
That length of days are so with evil fraught,
They chief are blest who soonest run their race,
Screened from temptation and the world's disgrace.
Earth's mantle dropped, then Laura trusts to join
This soon-cropped blossom of her parents' line.—1786.

REFLECTIONS NEAR THE CLOSE OF APRIL, 1804.

BY JOSEPH LLOYD.

Hail, May ; sweet season of delight !
Thy presence all desire ;
A theme on which the poets write,
And all mankind admire.

O, how enchanting is the sight
Of nature dress'd in green !
With what keen rapture of delight
Do I behold the scene !

The beauty of the vernal flowers
And fruit-trees, all in bloom,
Which fill the groves and shady bowers
With fragrance and perfume.

The birds, in sweet melodious voice,
Their notes responsive sing ;
All kinds of animals rejoice,
All nature hails the spring.

The rural grove, the verdant plain,
The slowly rising hill ;
The fields adorn'd with growing grain,
With joy my bosom fill.

O nature ! thy reviving charms
Delight my feeling breast ;
The pleasing sight my bosom warms,
And lulls my cares to rest.

I often ramble through the vale,
To take the cooling breeze ;
And aromatic sweets exhale,
From nature's blooming trees.

I view the lofty mountain's height
Or wander through the glade,
And hear with most extreme delight
The murmuring cascade.

The precipice and mountain steep,
Terrific and sublime,
Absorb me in reflection deep ;
And thus I pass my time.

Secluded from a world of strife,
In pure ecstatic bliss ;
O, could I always pass my life
In such a state as this !

A RED BIRD'S LAMENTATION.

BY DAVID LLOYD.

When I enjoy'd my liberty
From bough to bough I play'd ;
But now, confined, I here must be
By ruthless man betray'd.

I flew from home in search of food
Beneath a shady tree,
And left behind a helpless brood,
Which I shall never see.

Entangl'd in a wily net
Contriv'd by wanton boy,
Which caus'd me all this sore regret
And does my health destroy.

I see my mates at play engag'd,
With pleasure on their wing,
While here, within this lonesome cage,
In solitude I sing.

My wings, impatient, long to fly,
And free themselves in air ;
I linger here, and know not why
I'm doom'd to this despair.

My days must pass away in grief
To please a tyrant's eye ;
Unfeeling man, without relief,
Condemns me here to die.—1830.

ELEGY ON ELIHU PALMER.

Elihu Palmer now has gone
And left the noisy world ;
He lies beneath the verdant lawn
Where Schuylkill's waves are curl'd.

While he in peaceful silence lays
The world is rolling on ;
Just so the richest flower decays,
And all must soon be gone.

Shed no vain tears upon his urn,
For such the base obtain ;
But let his virtues all return
And live in us again.

THE BEECH TREE.

BY ROBERT M. BIRD.

There's a hill by the Schuylkill, the river of hearts,
And a beech-tree that grows on its side,
In a nook that is lovely when sunshine departs
And twilight creeps over the tide ;
How sweet, at that moment, to steal through the grove,
In the shade of that beech to recline,
And dream of the maiden who gave it her love,
And left it thus hallowed in mine !

Here's the rock that she sat on, the spray that she held
When she bent round its grey trunk with me ;
And smiled as, with soft, timid eyes, she beheld
The name I had carved on the tree,
So carved that the letters should look to the west,
As well as their dear magic became,
So that when the dim sunshine was sinking to rest
The last ray should fall on her name.

The singing thrush moans on that beech-tree at morn,
The winds through the laurel-bush sigh,
And afar comes the sound of the waterman's horn
And the hum of the waterfall nigh.
No echoes there wake but are magical, each,
Like words on my spirit they fall ;
They speak of the hours when we came to the beech
And listened together to all.

And oh, when the shadows creep out from the wood,
When the breeze stirs no more on the spray,
And the sunbeam of autumn that plays on the flood
Is melting, each moment, away ;
How dear at that moment, to steal through the grove,
In the shade of that beech-tree to recline,
And dream of the maiden who gave it her love,
And left it thus hallowed in mine !

CHAPTER XXV.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS—CHURCH HISTORY.¹

RELIGION—or a sense of some power above or beyond ourselves—is the deepest instinct of the human soul, and it is so nearly universal that no race has been found on the earth destitute of the feeling ; nay, few, if any, have been discovered whose aspirations do not extend beyond the present life ; we may, therefore, appropriately quote the lines of Addison,—

"Whence then this pleasing hope, this fond desire,
This longing after immortality ?
Or whence this secret dread and inward horror
Of falling into nought ?
'Tis the divinity that stirs within us ;
'Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter
And intimates eternity to man."

Universal perception of the supernatural, and of causation from some power or agency outside ourselves, is seen in the widespread observance of "signs," "tokens," "portents" and "warnings" by the uneducated amongst civilized people and universal superstitions of the savage and barbarous. Hardly an occurrence strikes the mind but is noted by many as "a sign" or forecast of something more important about to happen ; hence man, of all sentient beings, is said to be "the only religious animal." Next to the germ of vital existence,—human life,—religion, which is educational, is the moulding pabulum of our being. Dawning intelligence muses, "Whence am I, why here and what of my living essence when this body returns to dust, whence it was taken?" These questions rise so naturally, and the instinctive longings of the human mind are so universal, as to amount to a demonstration of a future state and the immortality of the soul. A further evidence of the universality of religious sentiment may be seen in the fact that nearly all the literature of antiquity has come down to us as a record of the sayings and doings of its gods and demi-gods ; nearly all other account of the remote past has perished forever. And further, a judicious writer observes that "the idea a people have of God is both the initiative and conservative force of its civilization ;" thus all nations grow into and develop after the types that obtain in this realm of thought and feeling. In the absence of an authenticated divine revelation, therefore, the

¹ Histories of individual churches, excepting the Methodist Episcopal, will be found in the townships or boroughs in which they are situated.

ancient world was subjected to the divinities and forms of worship prescribed by kings and priests conjointly; hence free denominations, as we understand the term, exercising the inherent right of free belief, was a claim and liberty unknown to the ancient world. Even the Christian Church that was united to ancient Rome never conceded this right, because, both being imperial, they not only claimed to be supreme in temporalities, but in matters of conscience also. This dearly-bought franchise, the glory of our age and nation, is the legitimate fruit of the great Reformation of the sixteenth century. In that era the Sacred Scriptures were dragged forth from cloisters, translated into the common tongue and sent forth as "The Word of God," to be thenceforth held as the sole, authoritative expositor of divine truth and moral conduct. The Roman Catholic Church denied and still partially rejects the Protestant theory of the right of private judgment, affirming that Christ gave to St. Peter and his successors in that church the sole right of Biblical interpretation, and that the writings of "Christian Fathers" after the apostolic age are of nearly equal authority in matters of faith. Nothing is more patent in our early history than that most of our progenitors fled to a then wilderness shore for this grand idea,—the right to worship God according to the dictate of their consciences, the Sacred Scriptures being their model and symbol of faith and duty. For this they were willing to leave civilization behind them, face the wide ocean, a continent of savage men and more savage beasts in America; nay, for this many of them were even ready at home to lay down their lives as a testimony. All denominations, then, conjoining to settle our now Montgomery County, with a few exceptions, perhaps (however they disagreed in other things), held as the most sacred dogma the individual right of dissent or private judgment, only claiming to be bound in matters of religion by the dictates of conscience as determined by the divine Word. This was especially true of the Baptist and non-resistant sects, who, for such precious boon, were willing to encounter possible dissent and schism for all time to come. Now, as *Ephuribus Unum*—many in one—expresses our national character, so does this common ground of unity combine us of Pennsylvania in religious matters, as also in the civil compact. The lead in raising this great bulwark against religious bigotry and intolerance must be awarded to Friends, of course, and, second, to the non-resistant German or Baptist sects. Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Reformed and nearly all denominations alike, however, agree that the divine Word is the only authoritative standard of religious belief, and that no man, church or government has any right to enforce religious conformity by aid of the civil arm, or lay disabilities upon any one who believes in God and a state of future rewards and punishments.

The only seeming exception to this great rule and

doctrine amongst us is the proper religious sanction to qualify testimony in law proceedings, the observance of a day of rest, recognition of God's Providence, and the employment of chaplains in the public service, all arising under the common law notion, which assumes the governmental duty of providing things needful for the public welfare apart from individual conscience.

Publicists of Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries had no conception that a civil compact founded upon a presumed right of religious dissent was possible. They thought there would be so much friction at every point, and such universal fanaticism abroad, that society would soon degenerate into crime, anarchy and final demoralization. It remained for us in happy America to demonstrate this great right and doctrine by two centuries of actual experience; it is now so strong in public estimation that the very "gates of hell shall ne'er prevail against it." It cannot, therefore, be denied that our average social, political and religious institutions have been mainly derived from what we hold as fundamental Bible truths. Our denominations are distinguished by slight differences in belief and external conduct, chiefly growing out of their different expositions of divine revelation. As Christian theology, however, consists in harmonizing what the Bible teaches, so our current civilization and morals may be regarded as the natural outcome of such composite religion as was established by the people themselves. The symbolic dogma of our country is that religion is strictly a matter between each adult individual and his Maker, that his preservation and welfare in the future life are freely and fully committed to his own individual care and custody, just as the preservation of his temporal being is left to his natural instinct and watchfulness. Of course, the right of parents to guide and instruct their immature children is but a sequence to the doctrine just stated.

The central doctrine of Luther's theology was justification by or through faith alone. That proposition established as divine swept away from religion (except in elementary morals) all right of civil interference with matters of religious belief. Free religion, however, on the contrary, accepts the constant tendency to schisms and sects as necessary evils attending a greater good. Still, some of the profoundest thinkers of modern times regard these even as emerging naturally from the Providential drift, and that all past religions have flowed toward a proximate object—the better understanding of the divine mind. The following passage from a lecture of Dean Stanley on the significance of Islamism is worthy of quotation in this connection; he says: "Mohammedanism should be regarded as an eccentric form of Eastern Christianity, for Islamism—resignation to the will of God—and image-breaking constituted those zealots' grand mission to the world;" he adds,

"the iconoclasm of Mahomet far exceeded that of either Leo the Isaurian or John Knox. Islamism was, in fact, the extreme Protestantism or Puritanism of the East."

Thus sects or denominations have their mission, all we shall proceed to show even in the progress of this short paper. All our various churches have undoubtedly learned one from another, each having a special "testimony" of its own, and there is more true Christian charity and unity abroad amongst the people now and less denominational jealousy than at any period of our history. This should inspire the hearty thanksgiving of all to the Beneficent Power above, which has thus kept us at peace within our borders. Thus it has come to pass, also, that the word "sect" or "sectary" has ceased to be amongst us, as of old, a word of reproach.

As before stated, for nearly a century after the settlement of our county began, emigrants of all nationalities were religious refugees or pilgrims, seeking the right of free worship for themselves and posterity. Thus we perceive the sterling texture of our primitive population. It is only necessary to imagine how different our condition would have been to-day if early emigrants had been identical in character with those who seek our shores from the same countries at present. A short review of the state of society in Europe at the Reformation era will better enable us to understand the progress we have made since that period.

At the commencement of the fifteenth century the Church of Rome, by the confession of learned and pious men of her own communion, contained many hoary abuses, the accumulations of time; both it and most civil governments ruled by alleged "divine right," few daring to question the justice or tenure of either. Civil power had been first seized by brute force, and transmitted afterwards by legal descent; by like inheritance, "the Church" claimed its right from St. Peter. Nothing was held by the individual as an inheritance direct from his Maker, because the church and the state absorbed all power to themselves. Efforts at reform in church matters at first sprang from the civil power of different nations, but the work only proceeded by the lopping off a few Papal customs, and so far modifying church creeds as to slightly simplify forms of worship. These did not satisfy thousands of zealous believers, who now had the sacred Word in their own hands in the native tongue, and would not thenceforth consent that government should define and prescribe the form and modicum of true religion. Hence Europe was full of dissent and unrest, and the wildest theories and doctrines obtained with some of the people. Religious toleration, also, was then little understood or practiced by anybody. It was left for the non-resistant sects, whose grand idea was "suffering for Christ's sake," to bring this doctrine before the world and establish it forever. It will be proper here to contrast and

classify our religious denominations of Montgomery County.

They divide themselves into non-resistants, as Friends, Mennonists, Schwenkfelders and German Baptists, or Dunkers; "Evangelicals," such as Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Reformed, Methodists and Baptists; Prelatists, embracing Episcopalians, Catholics and, in a qualified degree, Methodists, Mennonists, German and African Methodists; Synodists, as Lutherans, Reformed, Presbyterians, and to some extent, Friends, for the last refer matters of truth and order from lower to higher "Meetings" of the body, by appeal or reference. Baptists, being Congregationalists, are in church government a pure democracy, their Associations exercising only advisory functions. They gain in freedom, however, what they lose in unity. Methodists, Mennonites and Dunkers, having no clergy higher in rank than bishops, cannot be regarded as diocesan episcopal, in a strict sense, at all. The Synodists are strictly republican in government, the ruling power residing in clerical and lay representatives of the churches, in about equal proportions, convening at stated times and in assemblies having appellate jurisdiction.

The different denominations must be treated of in historical order as to their settlement in the county. The first that claims attention is the Society of Friends, usually called "Quakers." These people for the most part came with the proprietary, William Penn, and very soon several "Meetings" were established in the eastern borders of our county, they at first forming the bulk of the population in all the southeastern townships, extending north and westward as far as Gwynedd. In the colonial period there were seven or eight houses of worship of the society within our limits, and now, after the lapse of two centuries, they have not increased beyond the number of a dozen, and these time-honored places are rarely crowded as of old. As their predominating tenets were "the quiet guidings of the divine Spirit," a patient testimony against worldly living and arbitrary authority (except as they modify the views and lives of the people of other denominations), they have come to exert less influence in modern than in early times. Through their patient "sufferings," kind precepts and example, however, they have brought Calvinistic and other sects to imbibe, to a great extent, their benevolent and peace principles, as also their quiet defense of the rights of conscience. Though they make few converts now from the outside world, they are wielding no less power in the body politic through others.

Friends and Schwenkfelders are distinguished from all other Christian denominations by their non-use of the sacraments, in their testimony against war, oaths, a paid ministry and the pride of life generally. They use also great plainness of speech and attire, testifying against ostentatious mourning for the dead, law-

suits, slavery, intemperance, worldly sports of every kind, settle their own disputes and maintain their own poor. They believe that all patient seekers after divine truth are led into the right way by the light of the divine Spirit within; but they place this supernatural guidance above the written Word, and thus open a wide door for individual dissent. Such being their views of truth, Friends wisely formulate no creed, not even accepting the Bible, as some German non-resistant sects do, as a sufficient confession of faith. In common with the societies last-named, they hold that scholastic learning is not necessary to qualify ministers to preach the gospel, and stand alone amongst the sects by including their children as members by inheritance. We shall have more to say of them under the head of "Schisms."

Almost contemporaneous with Friends came the disciples of Menno Simon, usually called Mennonists.¹ He was a native of Friesland, a principality of Holland, and was contemporary with Luther. Penn had made the acquaintance of these people in their native country, and after the founding of his colony invited them to emigrate to Pennsylvania, which some of them did so early as 1683, and many others in the early years of the last century. In faith they are mainly evangelical, as shown by a confession instituted at Dort, 1632. Though they hold peculiar views about the "Persons" of the Trinity, still they are Trinitarians. They baptize adults only, by pouring, and partake of the Lord's Supper; originally observed the washing of feet, and only allow marriages "in the Lord," or between church members. Their testimony against war, oaths, litigation, and participation in the affairs of civil government and against civil constraint in matters of religion, has been ever maintained from the first. In industry, frugality, plainness of attire and speech, they are in exact accord with Friends. Mennonists settled in our county rather compactly over the central townships, and had a number of churches erected at an early day. Gordon's "Gazetteer" for 1832 sets down their houses of worship at five, which has been increased, as shown by the census of 1870, to ten, and now probably exceeds that number by two or three. They have been several times rent by schisms, which will be treated of elsewhere under that head.

German Baptists ("Dunkers").—Nearly simultaneous and intermixed with the Mennonist emigration came the German Baptists, who had been stigmatized and persecuted in Germany under the name of "Anabaptists" (rebaptizers). They were a very pious, devoted people, differing little from the Mennonists, except in the rite of baptism, which, with them, is always administered by what is called "trine immersion," the penitent being dipped three times, face downward, in the name of the Trinity hence the appellation Dunkers ("Dippers"). They differ from

Mennonists also in strictly observing feet-washing and the love-feast, a sort of simple supper of plain food, to testify brotherly unity and love. They also differ from Mennonists in our county in holding revival meetings after the manner of English-speaking Baptists. In common with all denominations bearing the name of Baptist, they utterly reject infant baptism as unscriptural. The Bible is their only creed. The census of 1870 places the number of their congregations or houses of worship, at nine. They are located from the mouth of the Perkiomen to the northward, generally along the tributaries of that stream. There have been some divisions in this denomination in Lancaster County and elsewhere, but none in ours. They distinguish the members of their society by the affectionate designation "The Brethren." Though a little out of the true order of time as to settlement, the next church to notice is the

Schwenkfelders.—This plain German sect are the worthy followers of Casper Schwenkfeld, a Silesian nobleman of learning and piety, who was contemporary with Luther, being born in 1490, fourteen years after the great reformer. The adherents of this church, which has become extinct in Europe, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1734, and planted in our county and parts of Bucks and Lehigh what has increased to five or six congregations. Schwenkfeld organized no churches himself, but those in unity with him were much persecuted by both Lutherans and Catholics, and, as a consequence, they emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1734, arriving at Philadelphia September 24th, which day they keep as an annual memorial or religious festival, called *Geduchtness Tag*, held in rotation among their churches. Their testimony is uniform with all the other non-resistant sects, against war, oaths, lawsuits, a paid ministry and agreeing almost precisely with friends in non-use of the sacraments; they differ, however, with the latter in reading prayers, electing preachers, singing and reading Scripture during worship and in dedicating children to God by a prayer at the meeting-house or home.

Their form of government is mainly congregational, the church at large being divided into two districts the upper and lower, each having a president and three elders, two trustees and a treasurer of the poor fund, and another for the school fund. Some of the most eminent citizens of our county are descended from this excellent people.

Episcopal Church.—The next denomination, in order of time to establish itself in our county in the colonial age was the Church of England, St. Thomas' congregation of Whitmarsh, founded in 1710, and about ten years later St. James, of Providence (now Lower), and by 1832 the number had been increased to four, and in 1870 to ten, including "Swedes Ford," which strictly is Swedish Lutheran.

According to latest statistics at hand, the denomination has about a dozen churches in the county. Being at first chiefly composed of English and Welsh

¹ Pronounced by themselves as though spelled, "Menneest."

emigrants, and in close connection with the established church of the mother-country, it differs little in doctrine and polity from that great English Protestant Church of the Reformation. It is proper, however, to remark that the Episcopal denomination in this country at that early day, was what is denominated "Low-Church," evangelical in doctrine and fraternizing more or less with other Protestant sects in general Christian work. Being fixed in doctrine and polity, strictly under a learned and liberal Episcopate, it has been subjected to few changes, and differs in no essential doctrine from what is generally accepted among evangelical denominations. Though sometimes charged with teaching in the ritual the doctrine of "baptismal regeneration," it is generally admitted that few hold that view in strictness at the present day. It differs also from Presbyterians and Reformed and agrees with Methodists in holding the Arminian view of free redemption, as against Calvin's belief in partial atonement, which, in fact, even few of the latter's followers hold now in its *original* strictness.

The Episcopal Church is conservative, demanding the thorough training of its clergymen in perfect accord with the work of the Reformation, encouraging the utmost consistent latitude of individual judgment upon doctrinal points, and relying upon an intelligent, as distinguished from an impulsive following, inculcating a broad spirit of tolerance among men, and constant in its organized efforts of philanthropy towards the poor and unfortunate. The service of the Episcopal Church is liturgical and therefore formal; while this is true, it is in the highest sense devotional, and when effectively rendered by pastor and people, it is both impressive and instructive. The pastoral work of the church includes great attention to the youth of the congregation. Its Sabbath-schools are nurseries to the church, and annual classes for confirmation are usually drawn from them in all effectively conducted parishes.

Presbyterians.—Presbyterians, composed of Hollanders, French, Scotch-Irish and a few English, founded three churches in our county in the early age, which had increased by 1870 to twelve, and now probably near fifteen. This denomination has always been distinguished for rugged defense of Bible truth, the Christian Sabbath, lay representation in Church courts or assemblies, and a parity in the Christian ministry. Its testimony in our State in favor of religious freedom, or non-interference of civil government in matters of religion, has been equal to that of other churches of its class. Its church system is purely representative, holding to two elements in government,—the joint and equal authority of the minister, with one or more lay ruling elders for each Church, (the "session," a primary church court), which governing officials are combined with a number of others into a Presbytery, the second church court, the former meeting at any time on call, and the latter statedly, twice a year. The Presbyteries over a large

territory, as a State, for instance, convene in a Synod once a year, which is composed of the same elements as a Presbytery, one minister and one elder (formerly composed of all the churches of a State), but now recently constituted to consist of a smaller number, chosen or delegated by the Presbyteries, but embracing a whole state. The whole denomination is finally represented (of the same elements) in the General Assembly for the United States. This last body meets annually, and is the fourth and highest court of judicature known to the denomination.

Thus the Presbyterians are noted for ecclesiastical law proceedings, for interminable disputes and hair-splitting about church matters. We have more to write of this subject under the topic, "Schisms."

Lutherans.—This most numerous denomination of Montgomery County was reported in the census of 1870 as having twenty-five houses of worship, now probably still more. Most of their ancestors came from Prussia and other German nations of Central Europe between 1710 and 1770, though doubtless some landed with Pastorius, who founded Germantown before 1700. Like most of our early emigrants, they were refugees from religious disabilities in the Old World, bringing a reformed faith, with sterling moral and domestic habits, with them. From the date of the founding of the mother-churches of Old Goshenhoppen and St. Augustus, at Trappe, their emigration and settlement must have been large and rapid during the period named, as Gordon, in his "Gazetteer" of 1832, puts down the Lutheran Churches of our county at eight, which by 1870 were increased as above. This denomination has probably undergone fewer changes by transplanting from Europe to America, and been less disturbed by schisms and disagreements amongst themselves, than any other. The church mainly accepts Luther's matured faith, as embodied in the Augsburg Confession of 1530, and follows, with slight variations of form and doctrine, the worship established then. In belief, they are little distinguished from other orthodox sects, the chief difference being a slight leaning to the idea of the "real presence" of Christ in the Eucharist, they maintaining "consubstantiation" as against the former doctrine of "transubstantiation,"¹ while most Protestants who administer the Lord's Supper hold to the view that the "bread and the cup" in the ceremonial are merely symbolical and commemorative of the body and blood of Christ, as the great offering for human redemption. This latter view, according to Smucker, is now most generally accepted by the Lutherans of the United States. The church in this country does not hold to prelacy, though in Sweden and some other parts of Europe the church was so constituted; but here they generally maintain the parity of the min-

¹ "Of the Supper of the Lord, we teach that the true body and blood of Jesus Christ is verily present under the external signs of bread and wine in the Supper, and there communicated and received."—*Augsburg Confession*, art. x.

istry and admit lay representation in the Synod and Ministerium. Many years ago, in churches surrounded by English-speaking people, some congregations used but a small part of the liturgy and threw aside the vestments; but in recent years an English liturgy has been generally adopted, while those which are wholly German in language continue to use the old ritual brought from the Fatherland. Some years ago a few of their congregations also held "protracted meetings," but none do so at present.

Like most denominations, Lutherans have an organization to promote church extension, but their great increase over some Protestant bodies is found in the practice of regularly catechising the youth at proper age, and inducting them into church fellowship by the rite of "confirmation." This keeps the membership full, as in Europe, where formal instruction in religion with all state churches is a necessary part of secular education. The efficiency of this mode of keeping up church membership leads some to conclude that it is a better method than that in vogue since the advent of Methodism, of "discipling" the people by "protracted meetings," as an adjunct of Sabbath-school instruction.¹ The advocates of the latter system allege that religion learned in the former mode only fills the *head*, while the *heart* or affections are unreached by it.

Half a century ago, when Sunday-schools became common with English-speaking churches, there was much opposition to their introduction, as also special meetings for prayer amongst our German-speaking Lutherans; but they have now become general and valued as a further means of training the young.

The Lutherans of Montgomery County were settled north and westward from Lower Merion, through the central townships, to the Berks County line. The love of liberty natural to the Teutonic race made these people loyal to the patriotic cause through our great Revolution, the Muhlenbergs becoming famous during that momentous struggle.

Reformed Church.—Contemporaneous with Luth-

¹ EARLY SUNDAY-SCHOOLS, 1818.—"The ladies of Norristown are certainly entitled to the highest praise for their exertions in establishing a Sunday-school for the instruction of youth. This institution is founded on a broad and liberal basis, confined to no sex nor condition. Its object appears to be a general diffusion of useful knowledge among the rising generation. This undoubtedly merits the applause and patronage of every parent, guardian and master; and, indeed, of every friend of morality and good order within the borough and vicinity.

"There is no exercise of the human faculty so truly meritorious as when it is exerted in the cause of religion and virtue. The writer of this has the honor of an acquaintance with several of the ladies who conduct the school, and he deems it no more than justice to say that their abilities and acquirements are such as to warrant the assertion that youth will derive from them the best moral and religious instructions, as well as the principles of polite education.

"The ladies, in this instance, have done themselves the greatest honor, and I do fondly hope they will not be obliged to struggle through the difficulties of their undertaking without experiencing that support which is due to such laudable efforts to improve the present condition and to promote the future happiness of mankind."—"A FRIEND TO YOUTH," *Norristown Herald*, Feb. 25, 1818.

erans, the old "German Reformed," or "German Presbyterians," came to our county from different parts of Germany, they only differing from their countrymen as Zwingli and Calvin disagreed with Luther about some non-essential doctrines and the proper form of church government. They were stern defenders of the Holy Scriptures as the sole rule of faith, and of the perpetuity of the Sabbath as a day of divine appointment. They also maintained that baptism took the place in the New that circumcision held in the Old Covenant. Equally with Lutherans, they resisted Roman Catholic authority and the claim of mere priestly rule in the Church of Christ, insisting, with English Presbyterians, that bishop, minister and elder were nearly convertible terms, and that lay believers had a right to equal rule with the clergy in church affairs. The Reformed denomination of our county in the early day gathered congregations nearly as fast as the Lutheran brethren, their number in 1832, according to Gordon, being seven, which by 1870 had increased to nineteen, and now is doubtless greater still. This church has suffered more from schismatic influences than Lutherans, though no serious open rupture has ever taken place, but rather disagreements, mainly consisting of "old" and "new" views of theology, and old and new measures, such as "protracted," night and prayer-meetings for the promotion of revivals, as also about the reintroduction of a liturgy, vestments, etc. One thing in our history stands to the credit of both Lutheran and Reformed in the colonial age, reaching down even to the present to some extent,—that they fraternized in building houses of worship, which, for more than a century, in some cases, have been occupied jointly and alternately by both denominations. That is amity in dissent,—a wholesome lesson to adjacent sects to live peacefully with each other! As wealth and more frequent worship have afforded the means and opportunity in recent years, however, the desire arose for separate buildings; so nearly all these union churches have divided, and, in most cases, one or the other erected new buildings. The greatest source of disquiet in all our ancient German Churches has been the lapsing of the German tongue and introduction of English to accommodate the new generation, who do not fully understand the former language. The introduction of prayer-night-meetings and the Sunday-schools, which seemed innovations upon old customs, was for a while resisted by the elder members of the upper churches. In doctrinal views the Reformed are Calvinists, and nearly identical with Presbyterians. The Reformed Church will be further discussed under the topic of "Church Troubles or Schisms."

Baptists.—It is probable that the single Baptist congregation gathered by Welsh emigrants in Montgomery township (1720) antedated the earliest Lutheran and Reformed Churches, but it would seem that this society stood almost alone for nearly three-fourths of a century hence the German denominations were

recorded first. The Baptist Churches in our county must therefore be set down as the children of revival preaching during the past half-century. In 1832 statisticians show them as having two church edifices, which had grown by 1870 to eleven, and now probably several more. The first important accession was the founding of the Norristown Church, through revival labors of Elder Leonard Fletcher and others, in 1832-33. Its organization was also promoted by the transfer of a few members of the Great Valley Society in Chester County. Since that time the advance of the denomination has been steady and uniform. Being the offspring of revived religion, the churches of the connection have taken the lead in protracted meetings, efforts for temperance, anti-slavery and other moral reforms. One of the first Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Conventions in the State was held at the Norristown Meeting-House in 1839 or 1840, and was presided over by Rev. Nathian Stem, then newly chosen rector of St. John's Episcopal Church.

Of all sects, Baptists are the most courageous defenders of religious liberty and strenuous opposers of governmental interference in matters of religion. This feeling was so deeply ingrained among them that for many years after our State fell into the New England custom of appointing a day of "public praise and thanksgiving" the denomination in this locality did not respond to the recommendation at all. Their church at large claims to have derived a hatred of church-and-state and infant baptism through the Waldenses of the Alps, who resisted both the Church and Empire of Rome for centuries. Whilst they generally subscribe to Calvinistic theology, except as to the form and proper subjects of baptism and concerning church government, they slightly differ among themselves on the doctrines of election, free grace and final perseverance. Holding that immersion *only* is baptism, they resolutely maintain that those who have only been sprinkled in infancy or adult life have not had Christian baptism at all, and, therefore, have not entered through the true "door of the church." In this view they are probably sustained by the letter of Scripture and the weight of ecclesiastical history; but by making the *form* of an ordinance the *essence* of it, they exclude the rest of the Christian Church from the Lord's table very much as the Catholic Church does the laity from the use of "the cup" in the same sacrament. This exclusion, which is only a logical result of their belief, creates much prejudice against them among unthinking religionists of other sects, the latter calling them "close communionists." Their exuberant liberality and charity in other things fail them here. It is but justice to all parties to this controversy, however, to add that in our locality they fraternize with other denominations in most departments of Christian work, and are highly esteemed on other accounts by all. It should also be stated that they differ from the rest of the Calvinistic family in holding baptism to be a symbol of death unto sin in the subject and a *resurrection*

to new life in the believer, instead of "a substitute" for circumcision in the Old Covenant, which the latter teach now as a type of inward purifying of the heart by the blood of Christ, as enforced in the New Dispensation. During the past century the Baptist denomination of the United States (which is much separated into parties on other grounds), without division in their ranks, was somewhat divided formerly about "old" and "new measures." Being strict congregationalists in church government, and each congregation supreme judge and dispenser of truth and order, and their associations having no judicial, but only advisory functions, there is considerable diversity of faith and discipline existing among them. Their stated convocations are made up of several delegates (of which the minister is one) from each church, elected at a church-meeting. Perhaps all the churches of Montgomery County belong to what is called New School or Revival Baptists.

Methodist Episcopal.—This is the next demanding notice,—the last of the first Reformation or the first of the new? After two centuries of social and religious effervescence from the time of Luther, Zwingli and Calvin, Protestant Churches of Europe, and America also, had fallen into the ways of dead orthodoxy, when Wesley, Whitefield and others were raised up to "bring judgment to the line and righteousness to the plummet." These men, fired with a new "zeal for God and perishing sinners," went preaching everywhere and were soon joined by lay evangelists, carrying a "free gospel,"—the "necessity of the new birth and holy living to all." As in the beginning, some believed and repented while others derided or met them with open violence. To the amazement of the then reformed world, the signs following an earnest preaching of the gospel were nearly as marked as at the apostolic era. Camp-meetings, and others in churches, where they could be opened to them, were filled with anxious or wondering hearers, until thousands, many of them the most abandoned of society, "turned to God," and became as eminent for faith and good works as they had been noted for wickedness and unbelief. These conversions were nearly as confounding to the church and outside world as was the healing of the impotent man by Peter and John at the beautiful gate of the Temple in Jerusalem. Many quiet, sedate religionists stood apart and wondered; others sympathized or opposed, as they felt inclined. As, however, it was the outgrowth of the right of private judgment in religion, which all acknowledged, the work went on almost down to our own times, many Christian sects falling into the same way of disciplining the indifferent and unconverted.

For many years the only Methodist house and society in our county was Bethel, in Whitpain township (1770), and some years later the Union, near by. According to the census of 1870, the houses of the denomination had grown to fourteen, some of them large, commodious edifices, and now the number is

much greater. Although the Methodist body has no lay representation in the governing Conference, but, on the contrary, acknowledges Episcopal control, its preachers and members are perhaps less influenced by mere ecclesiasticism than any other religious people in our community. Its ministers are noted for their outspoken boldness on all matters of faith, government and morals; indeed, their bishops being elected by the Conference, can hardly be regarded as prelates at all, even in their rule and oversight, there being really but one rank and grade among them. In the palmy age of Methodism, many years ago, their typical symbol was "Free salvation for all, and no predestination!" In that rallying cry they antagonized Presbyterians and Baptists of the period, as also the latter's doctrine of "final perseverance of the believer." But during the past half-century a better acquaintance has enabled each to learn of the other; hence most of the old acerbity between them



Whitefield

has worn away and, doubtless, their bickerings have disappeared forever. It may be added here that their early efforts in evangelizing were largely carried on by preaching the terrors of the divine law against sin, and portraying in contrast heaven and hell and the tender sympathy of Jesus "for the chief of sinners." The very effective discipline of the church and the itinerancy of the clergy have spared them from schisms and "family disturbances." Occasionally the withdrawal of a few members of a particular congregation, with the permission of the bishop, takes place; but such secessions only result in the founding of a new society of the same order, as a mission church. In all pecuniary and most social matters they are like Baptists congregationalists, the people managing things in their own way, only subject to church rules; the supreme governing power, however, resides in the General Conference. Next to Friends, Methodists bore the earliest testimony against the sinfulness of slavery, though in the South the society lapsed

badly, causing a rent in the denomination; and they have been equally outspoken against the traffic in intoxicating liquors. The society derives its name from the habits of the two great founders, Wesley and Whitefield: they were called so at Oxford University, because of their *methodical* attention to hours of prayer and other daily duties and their standing aloof from worldly follies.

Roman Catholics.—Nearly the last, though not the least denomination, that remains to be described (in order of settlement here) is that great body which claims to be known by its title, "The Holy Roman Catholic Apostolic Church, which was founded by the Apostles at Rome in the first century." Most of the early settlers of Pennsylvania being Protestants, the few Catholics who located in our county at that period had no convenient church privileges except by going to Philadelphia. This continued until near 1835, when the first congregation was gathered at Norristown and a house of worship erected the next year. During the past forty years, however, people of that faith have come in rapidly, and now in all centres of population parishes have been located, houses of worship built and pastors appointed, so that at present their churches number seven or eight. This most ancient of churches holds in common with nearly all Protestant denominations, the Nicene or Apostles' Creed; nevertheless, in Biblical interpretation and ecclesiastical polity it claims exclusive authority, so that while the said formula of belief stands as a basis for all, Rome, or "The Church" has builded so much more upon it that the line of demarcation is broad and impassable between them. Some of the distinguishing doctrines and customs of this great body may be stated briefly in contrast with Protestants as follows: She, the Catholic church, teaches that the true and rightful interpretation of the Sacred Scriptures was committed to the Apostolic Church, of which Peter was made the head by the words of our Lord (St. Matt. xvi. 17, 18), and that Apostle became first Bishop of Rome; and that all rightful authority in religion has descended from him, and that the Popes are his successors; that the true church, so constituted, holds, through the concurrence of Ecumenical Councils, all authority, as also the only right of interpreting Scripture to the end of time.

The church enjoins the duty of hearing Mass and resting from servile works on Sunday, also the duty of observing holidays commemorating the saints, and especially fasting in Lent Ember-days, Advent, and abstaining from flesh on Fridays; to confess to a priest and obtain absolution at least once a year. The church teaches unwavering obedience from her children and affirms that "out of her pale there is no salvation;" it holds, furthermore, that dissent and schism are mortal sins,—that is, subjecting the transgressor, if unrepented of, to final perdition. It also teaches that in the celebration of Mass at the altar Christ is offered as an atonement for sin or "a blood-

less sacrifice" for penitents. Catholics teach "that the good works we do receive their whole value from the grace of God, and that by such works we not only comply with the precepts of the divine law, but that we thereby likewise merit eternal life;" hence it is asserted that many eminent saints have performed more than duty or salvation required, which have been called "works of supererogation." Protestants, on the contrary, affirm that good works are not meritorious, but only performed from the dictates of duty, and are the mere evidence of faith and obedience, as nothing secures salvation but Christ's sacrificial death. It is proper to add here that all orthodox Protestants hold that Christ, *once for all*, offered himself an atonement for sin on the cross; that there were but two sacraments instituted by him; that there is no purgatory, and that therefore prayers to departed saints and for the dead are unscriptural and unwarranted. The Catholic Church teaches that Christ instituted seven sacraments, to wit: Baptism, Lord's Supper, Confirmation, Penance, Extreme Unction, Holy Orders and Matrimony, some of these being founded on the writings of "the Christian Fathers," which that church regards of nearly equal authority as the evangelists, but which Protestants do not receive as such.

There is another strongly marked distinction between Catholics and Protestants in church polity: With the former all temporalities, such as church edifices, lands, colleges and eleemosynary institutions, are held by the ecclesiastical authority of a diocese, while with the latter, church edifices and most other common property of churches or church institutions are held in trust by lay trustees exclusively, these being elected by the people of each congregation. Formerly the children of Catholics attended public schools in common with others, but recently the church has founded parochial schools, where, in conjunction with secular learning, the doctrines of their church are also inculcated.

The Catholic Church is noted for its opposition to secret societies, at least all such as are out of the pale of its own communion, and for maintaining the indissolubility of the marriage tie. Its testimony on the latter point, as also against color-prejudice in church, which was the opprobrium of some Protestant Churches previous to the abolition of slavery, is worthy of commendation, as is also the brotherly respect paid to their dead by large attendance at funerals. Although the Catholic denomination here has only grown up or gathered within the past fifty years, it has within that period increased more rapidly (chiefly by emigration from abroad) than any, and now has more worshippers for their space than any other.

Evangelical Association (German Methodists).—This branch of the Methodist persuasion is the latest denomination planted in our county, and must conclude our series. This humble, zealous people have come to be quite numerous within the past forty

years, having now over a dozen congregations. They were originally called "Albrights," from a German minister named Jacob Albright, who founded the society in the year 1800. They are almost identical and are often confounded with another German Methodist Church, that called "United Brethren in Christ," established near the same time by Rev. William Otterbein, a divine who had been raised in the Reformed Church. They, as also the church above named, in faith and church government, are almost identical with the great Methodist Episcopal Church. Most of them are Germans, and they largely use that language in their worship. Beyond active zeal for total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, and earnest efforts in evangelizing the unconverted, they are in nothing distinguished from the great Methodist family.

Another small branch of the same Arminian flock was nearly overlooked, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, of which there are four or five societies in the county, all in towns along the Schuylkill.

A few critical observations on the status and drift of our current religion may not be out of place here by way of review. First, the original formation and substructure of society here was Christian Protestant, on a square basis of equal social and religious rights. The peace sects have aimed to confine their work at home among their own people, the Evangelicals striving to catch and mould the popular drift flowing in upon us. Catholics, with a few Hebrews, stand rather aside now, disinclined to full coalescence with the mass. Popular education, journalistic activity and the inflow of wealth make rapid inroads upon old Protestant manners and customs. German and other continental people have been pouring in upon us until Puritanic and Quaker notions are giving way before them. A few years ago, when Friends, Presbyterians and Baptists were influential, Christmas day, "Christmas-trees," Easter evergreen adornments and other holiday observances, birth-day, golden and silver weddings, flowers and floral crosses at funerals, with wedding-gifts, were unheard-of things. Now these social gifts, observances and adornments have grown into such fashion that, with stylish churches, æsthetic religious ceremonials and other social meetings of the people, we are now, to say the least, rapidly progressing into the new or continental civilization. Commenting on this, the recent issue of a denominational journal makes the following dolorous observations:

"Every one not utterly blind has seen within the past few years the introduction and growth, in non-prelatical churches, of the observance of 'holy days,' sacred symbols, costly church music and elaboration of forms of worship. It is true that this dilution exists with remains of plain forms; but, like the man who begins with brandy and water, it ends with brandy alone. Let us not 'exalt ourselves over idolatrous Ephraim,' for even our backsliding 'Judah' is beginning to 'forsake her husband' and burn incense at the altar of ritualism."

The writer further adds:

"It has always been true, from the Apostles' times, that theatric worship is ever accompanied by intense worldliness, decay of heart religion, growth of heterodoxy and scepticism within the bosom of the church."

Having thus given a hasty and imperfect review of our religious denominations, some of their contrasted doctrines, discipline, social peculiarities and moral drift, we proceed further, and describe church divisions and other disturbing matters, with such fundamental or natural changes as have arisen among them. First under this head, then, will come

Schisms.—As the Society of Friends was earliest established in our county, its domestic troubles must first be noticed. As has been stated, the seventeenth and early part of last century were times of religious ferment, and this society, which claimed to be led by the Inward Light alone, was subjected to dissensions and divisions also.

George Keith, a Friend standing very high in the society during the early years of last century, broke the bonds of unity upon some private grievance or conscientious conviction, and began to preach against Friends, finally joining himself to the English national church, carrying with him a small party of the society at or near Philadelphia. Near a century later the great Unitarian controversy, that rent the Congregational Church of New England at the commencement of the present century, brought "humanitarian" expositions of the New Testament widely before the whole country, and it is hardly doubted that Elias Hicks, with other Friends, caught the spirit of the great debate from it and them. Hicks was a "public Friend," residing on Long Island, a gifted, eloquent preacher and an acute metaphysical reasoner. He traveled for several years all over the bounds of the society, promulgating his views and what were thought somewhat strange interpretations of Scripture, that very many of the society, particularly the elders, thought *new* and which they felt "no unity with." He was accused, perhaps falsely, of denying the divinity of Jesus Christ, the vicarious atonement, the miraculous conception and literal resurrection of the Saviour, the authoritative value of the Scriptures of truth, as well as other doctrines claimed to be held by Friends from the beginning, and which had the sanction of Fox, Penn, Barclay and others. Many leading members of some of the higher meetings openly and loudly expressed their "want of unity" with Hicks, and refused to hear him, while a much greater number in this region of country maintained that his teachings were in strict accordance with those of the founders of the church.

After much heated controversy in a quiet way, the society separated at the Yearly Meeting in Philadelphia, in 1827, and in all others where there was much dissent, divisions took place all over the country. In our county the adherents of Hicks' views, by their opponents called "Hicksites," being largely in the majority, held the following houses of worship: Abington, Horsham, Gwynedd, Plymouth, Upper Dublin and Upper Providence; while Lower Merion and Pottstown adhered to the "Orthodox." Soon after the division the separated members erected small houses

of worship for themselves at Abington, Moreland, Plymouth and Gwynedd, and at Horsham a meeting was held weekly for a time in a private dwelling. In recent years the Providence Meeting has been "laid down," *i.e.*, suspended, though the property is held and the Norristown Meeting is since established. At the time of division, or shortly after, an enumeration taken showed that of the divided society a very large majority adhered to the Hicksites (an appellation they repel), which accounts for the disposition of the meeting-houses. Since the separation and the death of Hicks both parties claim to be the true "Society of Friends," and profess not to have changed from the original doctrines and discipline of the early society. In fact, any differences in the general deportment, dress and customs of both divisions are but slightly discernible to people of other persuasions.

It is difficult, also, for historians, or even contemporary religionists, to discriminate and point out the weighty and real matters about which the two branches of Friends so differed in their great schism; it would appear, however, that it was not about forms of worship or mainly about discipline; but never having had a written or formulated creed, they came to differ among themselves about the essential doctrines that constituted Christianity.

It is manifest, also, that several years antecedent to the separation revival efforts amongst contemporary sects had brought Scripture doctrines and church efforts, into wide discussion amongst all religious classes, and many Friends also came to adopt views, more or less in accord with the historical teachings of the New Testament or orthodox tenets. Some Friends felt bound to maintain the validity and authority of certain doctrines and literal facts revealed and historically recorded in the Old and New Testaments, as *fundamental*; while, on the other hand, many "liberals" of the society, having adopted Socinian views of Christ, insisted, on the contrary, that none should be held bound to accept revealed writings except in such a sense as accorded with divine light manifested to themselves. Hence little was fixed to the latter class as absolute truth; and thus the liberal party planted themselves rather upon negations than affirmations, contending that such were the doctrines of the society from the beginning; and hence also many came to characterize all professors who maintained positive opinions in religious belief as "sectarians", claiming that they themselves by reason of non-affirmation of dogmatic faith, were not sectarian.

Since the division the Hicksite branch has been much more active, touching moral reform questions, such as anti-slavery, temperance and peace, while Orthodox Friends are more rigidly evangelical in doctrine. The latter have in some parts of the country had new divisions of small "separatists" called Gurneyites and Wilberites, and Hicksites in Chester County have also had a secession called "Progressive Friends."

DIVISIONS AMONG MENNONISTS.—It is known that the lesser German, and especially the peace sects, as individuals and societies, resist innovations in dress, customs, worship,—in short, concerning everything brought with them from the Fatherland; hence these, as also their tenacity in religious belief, expose them to constant schisms. In the interior of the State there are several branches of the society, unknown in our localities, called “Omish,” “Hooker Mennonites,” etc. In our county there have been several divisions of the Mennonite body. The first one took place in 1847, into what was called “Old Mennonites” and “New,” the latter party led by Rev. Abraham Hunsicker, a bishop, who thought the old testimonies of the society against scholastic learning and general participation in society movements ought to be reformed. Five years afterwards, feeling himself and his adherents trammelled and uncomfortable in the “New Division,” he withdrew, and organized “The Trinity Christian Church,” mainly in doctrinal accord with the old societies, except in patronizing institutions of learning, Sunday-schools, revival meetings and the like. There are two prosperous societies of this denomination, one at Freeland and the other at Skippackville. Subsequently another division in parts of Bucks and Lehigh was organized under the title of “Evangelical Mennonites.” Several of these small parties are known by the name of the leaders, such as “Funkites,” “Overholtzer,” “Johnson,” and “Herrites,” all of which appellations they repel of course. The last of the four mentioned takes its name from John Herr, of Lancaster County. They have one or two societies in our county, in Worcester or Perkiomen. They are usually and incorrectly called “Harralites,” and their views and customs are so peculiar that some of them are appended: “They do not and dare not, for fear of the ban of separation” (a sort of penance), “hear the minister of another denomination preach. When one of their members commits a sin or breaks their rules, he or she is ‘put under the ban,’ and is kept in avoidance; then they do not eat or sleep with him or her, nor sit at the same table, under pain of like censure.” These more than monkish austerities are calculated to split society into many factions; yet peace is so ingrained in their nature that, to their credit be it spoken, serious quarrels are rarely reported amongst them.

THE GREAT PRESBYTERIAN SCHISM.—The most important division occurring among Christian bodies in our county during the present century, happened to Presbyterians between the years of 1838 and 1855. But in order to make it clear and intelligible to the reader, it will be well to glance at the greater schism between the constituents of the general Presbyterian family of the Union in 1837–38. In order to do this, then, it may be needful to quote a few points of doctrine found in the Assembly’s Catechism, about which Presbyterians differed in their expositions. We quote as follows: First, about “the covenant made with

Adam, through which all his posterity *sinned in him*;” second, “God, out of his mere good pleasure, *from all eternity* elected some to everlasting life” (and per consequence left all others non-elected); third, “human redemption is the result of a covenant between the Father and the Son in the counsels of eternity.” These and a few similar dogmas were elaborated and enlarged, or rather perverted, by some Scottish and German theologians into what is usually called Antinomianism, a short summary of which is quoted from Schmucker’s “History of all Religions,” pp. 153, 154.¹

These points, as the reader will perceive, are, but perversions of those copied from the Westminster Catechism above, or perhaps inferences drawn from them. To show how far others claiming to be Calvinists had drifted in the opposite direction, we quote, in a note below, certain points “*alleged* to be held by New School men” (but which the latter denied), drawn up and condemned by the Philadelphia General Assembly of 1837, with other points still more heterodox.²

It will be readily seen from these quotations that wide diversity existed, though few Presbyterian divines would have subscribed the last points, not that some did not partly believe them, but because not sustained by the “church standards.” The fact was the current theology had advanced through a better understanding of the Scriptures, while the Catechism had not advanced, especially as learned men of the time claimed to understand the Word (the acknowledged authority), as well as the Westminster doctors. Such being the doctrinal condition of the church at large when the revival furor was most predominant all over the country, there was consequently much dissent and disquiet in the denomination. Those who held to ultra-Scotch interpretations of the catechism and Word were called “Old light” or “Old School”; and others who accepted symbols of the Westminster Assembly in a liberal sense, “New School.” Thus matters stood until about 1830, when Rev. Albert Barnes, then just called to the First

¹ “That the justification of sinners is an imminent and eternal act of God, not only preceding all acts of sin, but the existence of the sinner himself; that justification by faith is no more than a manifestation to us of what was done before we had a being; that God sees no sin in believers, and they are not bound to confess, mourn for it or pray that it may be forgiven; that God is not angry with the elect, nor does he punish them for their sins; that by God’s laying our iniquities upon Christ, He became as completely sinful as we, and we as completely righteous as Christ; that the new covenant is not made properly with us, but with Christ for us, and that this covenant is all of it a promise having no conditions for us to perform, for faith, repentance and obedience are not conditions on *our* part, but Christ’s, and he repented, believed and obeyed for us.”

² “We have no more to do with Adam’s first sin than the sins of any other parent; there is no other original sin in us than the fact that all the posterity of Adam, though by nature innocent, or possessed of no moral character, will begin to sin when they begin to exercise moral agency; the doctrine of imputation, whether of the guilt of Adam’s sin or of the righteousness of Christ, has no foundation in the word of God, and is both unjust and absurd; that the righteousness of Christ is not the sole ground of the sinner’s acceptance with God, and in no sense does the righteousness of Christ become ours.” (See Schmucker’s History, p. 85–86).

Church, Philadelphia, commenced to publish annotations on the New Testament. He held modified Calvinism or new school views. He was accused of heresy in his Presbytery, but acquitted under protest from a few of its members. The accusation was appealed to the Synod, and the action of the lower court reversed, and finally to the General Assembly of 1833, and the appeal sustained, when the discussion grew bitter, and it was sent back to Synod and Presbytery, which latter bodies acquitted him. Other appeals followed, continuing until 1835, when a Synod suspended him from the ministry. In 1837 the great dispute was continued in the Assembly, but no final action taken until the following year (1838,) when, upon assembling, the moderator refused to entertain a motion to receive the commissioners from the Synods of Genesee, Geneva, Utica and Western Reserve; thus the chairman ruled a large part of the Assembly out of the church. The excised members gathered at Mr. Barnes' church and organized what was afterwards called the New School Presbyterian Church.

The divergence in doctrinal belief and other sources of alienation were largely brought about by the infusion of Congregationalist members and ministers from New England into the churches of the Middle and Southern States. Many of these also had held revival meetings, and co-operated in foreign and domestic missions with "The American Board," a Congregational institution.

Before the great division at Philadelphia churches connected themselves by consent of Synod, with the Presbytery most in accordance with their own views, the Second Presbytery thus becoming old, while the Third was new school. The First Church of Norristown, however, happened to belong to the second. Accordingly, when its pulpit became vacant, in the fall of 1837, by the resignation of Rev. Robert Adair, early the following year it called Rev. Samuel M. Gould, and asked the Presbytery to ordain and install him. He being from New England and *new school*, the Presbytery, largely old school, rejected him on the alleged ground of unsoundness in doctrine, but mainly, as Rev. Dr. Ralston says, in the history of the church, "from party feeling." The Presbytery charged Rev. Dr. Neill, of Germantown, with the duty of announcing its action to the Norristown Church. The reverend gentleman appeared next Sabbath at the hour of worship, conducted the service and forbade Mr. Gould to longer continue as supply. When the services were ended, Mr. Gould, who had been present, now rose and appealed to the congregation, asking all who were willing to hear him, as in the past, to rise to their feet, when the assemblage rose almost *en masse*. By this response (or at a congregational meeting called for the purpose afterwards) the church resolved to withdraw from the Second and join the Third Presbytery, they still retaining Mr. Gould as "supply," which was done. The latter body soon after examined Mr. Gould, passed and installed

him pastor of the Norristown Church. This action of Norristown Church caused the withdrawal of one or two members only. Thus the Norristown congregation became part of the new school division, with the full acquiescence of all its other members. Mr. Gould continued to serve the church thenceforth until 1857, thirteen years, when some troubles arising, he resigned the charge, and after near a year's interval, Rev. Randolph A. Smith was called and installed. Mr. Smith had been pastor some three years when the present house of worship had become finished but not dedicated, a new parsonage built and occupied.

Alleging ill health as a reason, Mr. Smith expressed a wish to resign his charge, at the same time giving notice of the assembling of a congregational meeting to join him for that purpose. When the people convened, they, knowing Mr. Smith's disability was but slight, refused to vote for the dissolution of the relation. The meeting at once appointed a committee to wait on the pastor in the parsonage, near by, and strive to dissuade him from his purpose; it called on him, and returned soon after accompanied by Mr. Smith, who heartily thanked the people for their vote of confidence, and then, *for the first time*, stated that "he could no longer retain the pastorate and continue his intercourse with the Third Presbytery, some of whose members," he alleged, "had not used him well." Upon this announcement a member arose and moved that "the First Church of Norristown withdraw from the Third, and join the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia." The question was put and declared adopted, very few of the members being aware that such action was carrying the church out of the new school denomination into the old. No sooner, however, was the vote correctly understood by a large majority of the people (after the meeting adjourned), than they protested against it and asserted it was effected through "a mere pretense," and demanded a new congregational meeting to test the true will of the people; but the request was never granted by the session and trustees of the church. The same meeting also appointed another committee to announce to the Third Presbytery the church's withdrawal from its body, and also to effect a union with the Second Presbytery, Old School.

On the committee appearing before the former body, it refused to indorse the proceedings, and at once declared the pulpit of the Norristown Church vacant, and appointed Rev. George Foot to declare it so before the congregation the next Sabbath. The reverend gentleman, however, was met at the door of the church, which was locked by a prominent old school man, and refused admittance, whereupon he and the new school members crossed to the market-house near by, where he read the paper, after which they all retired to Hill's Hall, where they held a consultation for future action. The aforesaid committee afterwards appeared before the Old School, Second Presbytery, were received, and the church "restored" as old

school people said, "whence it was taken seventeen years before," the great difference being, that the former act was by acquiescence, first, of the people of the whole congregation and afterwards by the Synod; but the latter by the violent action of a congregational meeting, called for a different, and specific purpose, and joined to the Old School Presbytery, without action of the Synod at all.

It is proper to explain further that while there was but one, or at most two, members of the church who protested against the original transfer of Norristown Church to the New School, there were several Old School persons more or less connected with the congregation who had heart-burnings or regrets because of it; consequently when it was so summarily carried back, they thought it was but even-handed justice; and it must be added, in further extenuation, that soon after, in a conference between the heads of the divided church, an arrangement was made giving half the books of the Sabbath-school, library to the New School also paying them the sum of four thousand dollars as their share of the church property.

It must be also stated that a similar locking out of the New School party took place at Providence Church about the time of the great division, resulting in a like separation, and the building of a church two miles below, since rebuilt as the Centennial Church at Jeffersonville.

It is proper to add that after being separated about twenty-five years, the Northern Presbyterian family—both branches—got ashamed of "the separation and divorce," and by negotiation united "on the basis of the early standards," knowing that there is some diversity in doctrine which is tolerated by both sides as it should be amongst brethren.

OTHER CHURCHES.—Baptists being congregational in church government, their Associations claiming no ecclesiastical, but only advisory functions, have had no schisms in their body to note, only slight disagreements and alienations between ministers and churches, arising from the prosecution of anti-slavery, temperance and missionary work, as related to those questions. For several years, while Rev. Mr. Aaron was influential here, the Norristown and Radnor churches co-operated aside from other Baptist congregations, in maintaining "Free Missions," an organization standing aloof from slavery.

Episcopalian and Lutheran Churches chiefly deriving their ecclesiastical systems from great national churches in Europe, and both having a carefully established ritual of doctrine, worship and discipline, have been notably free from divisions or church troubles; still, there have been among the former the distinction of "High" and "Low" church, the former adhering closely to the ritual and offices of the church, and the latter joining in prayer-meetings and revival efforts similar to Methodists. But for many years the church has been somewhat moved and exercised by what is called in England Puseyism, the attempt to in-

troduce more or less the altar ritualism and genuflections of the Catholic Church service,—and while there have been some innovations introduced and established elsewhere no schisms have resulted here therefrom.

Lutherans also have been divided (without schisms) into High church and Evangelical parties, the former adhering strictly to the ritual, catechisms and confirmations, while the latter in a few cases, holding special efforts with prayer and revival means for "disciplining" the outside world. The greatest trouble however, amongst Lutherans of the past half-century, has been about night and prayer-meetings, the introduction of Sunday-schools and the English language into the churches, some of which old members thought needless innovations.

The Reformed Church has been less fortunate. With no violent schisms, the church has been constantly torn by dissent concerning "new measures" and the alleged "un-Protestantizing" doctrines of some schools in the denomination. Previous to 1840 this church, in its worship, faith and government, was little distinguished from the great Presbyterian family, to which it belonged, the difference mainly consisting in this: that in the staid old German churches they adhered more strictly to the liturgy and clerical vestments, while the more Anglicized congregations had fallen into "protracted" prayer and night meetings, with a view of awakening the thoughtless and hardened. These diverse views and measures led to some alienation, but no schisms, until the "un-Protestantizing" doctrines promulgated at Mercersburg led to quite a number of lapses from the church in our county to Catholicism, and many protests from members of the communion, as well as leading to the organization of one or two churches founded on the evangelical basis alone, yet remaining ecclesiastically connected with it still. There was also a small separation from the Whitmarsh Church some years ago, growing out of a Sunday-school trouble, but partly also on doctrinal grounds. The ritualistic views of old colleges led to the founding of Ursinus in our county to educate young men for the ministry in evangelical views alone. The troubles in the Reformed Church are almost identical with those caused in the English Church by what is called Puseyism,—an attempt to lead the church back to ritualism, and to the view that there is some miraculous saving power conveyed in the elements of the Eucharist and other services of the altar. About 1850, after great delay, a new English ritual was adopted, which satisfied nobody, but has generally been in use in liturgical churches, but not used in others, while the two last General Synods have measures in train which are expected to serve as a common ground of unity and peace, though the Reformed Church, like the Presbyterian, can only "agree to disagree," and permit toleration on minor points or non-essentials.

Revivals—Protracted Meetings.—It is needless to discuss the inquiry here, whether there was actual

identity or even substantial agreement between the wonderful outpouring of the Spirit in apostolic times and that vouchsafed the prayers and preaching of Wesley, Whitefield and their coadjutors a century and a quarter ago. It is sufficient to affirm that, whilst disclaiming all miraculous power of themselves, the latter steadily affirmed that the signs following their work were solely of God's Spirit, poured out on the faithful promulgation of His word, as promised at the beginning, to those who seek it by fasting and prayer.

The period elapsing between the times of Luther, Zwingli, Calvin, Fox and the evangelists before named, was one of conflict and assimilation, while nations and churches were reforming and adjusting reformed doctrines and church politics, so that when these great revivalists began to preach repentance many Protestant Churches had fallen into cold formalism and unbelief. They (the revival preachers) soon discovered that the frame-work of all existing churches largely resisted their efforts at reform and revival; consequently, they soon found it more convenient to hunt "the perishing on wayside and by ditches" than at churches, finding that "the common people heard them gladly." It was not a little remarkable, too, that the "revival spirit," or "new measures," should rise at Oxford, England, the very seat of aristocratic orthodoxy, and enlist two men of that college, alike in evangelical spirit and purpose, but differing on the great point of free-will,—Wesley being Arminian and Whitefield truly Calvinistic. Both these preachers visited America near the same time, one of them a little before, and the other a little after, the middle of the last century, Wesley seeking Episcopal countenance and encouragement in his labor, and Whitefield the aid and assistance of Congregationalists and the small number of Presbyterians then organized in the country.

The few evangelical ministers and churches of the colonies hesitated in many cases to encourage them; but then they bore the gospel message to the people in private houses, barns and open groves. It is traditionally recorded "that Whitefield was even excluded from the Presbyterian Church in Norritown township and that the erection of Providence Church near by was the consequence of it." Revival meetings began in New Jersey as early as 1745, as follows: A pious layman procuring a recently issued volume of Whitefield's sermons, commenced reading them to his neighbors; their glowing, imploring style led to the building of "Reading-Houses," in which to deliver them; thus "New Light" Calvinistic Churches were formed as a consequence.

In 1799 Methodists instituted camp-meetings in West Tennessee; but itinerant preachers, such as Lorenzo Dow, traveled everywhere, north, south and outside of church bounds, often being dragged before magistrates in New Jersey, Virginia and colonies further south. Of course, these revival meetings were

often hindered by bald fanaticism and wild disorder, the more so as the poor, ignorant class was everywhere specially urged "to repent and turn to God through Jesus Christ." And still the work went on down nearly to our own times, reviving even churches which strove to keep aloof from this particular form of effort. The following words, quoted from Dr. Southey, of England, concerning the progress of Methodism in that country, aptly characterize all revival effort in this also; he says:

"Drunkards were reclaimed, sinners converted; the penitent who came in despair were sent away with full assurance of joy; the dead sleep of indifference was broken, and often fervid eloquence reached the hard brute heart, and opening it like the rock of Horeb making way for the living spring of piety, which had been pent within. These efforts were seen, they were public, they were undeniable."

Says Belcher, ("Religious Denominations," 1860),—

"Looking at the scene now at this distance, we can say with confidence the influence of the humble band of Methodists, despised and persecuted though they were, was destined largely to affect the moral history of the world; for magnitude, permanence and importance it will compare with that of the Reformation itself. What was achieved in the sixteenth century for orthodox belief and for religious freedom was effected in the eighteenth for practical godliness and expansive charity."

What is here said of Methodists is true of Baptists, Presbyterians and other sects, which made similar efforts. Moreover, converts who came into the church under a high state of feeling, and with much heart experience, occupied vantage-ground through life over those who learned religion only out of church catechisms; besides, they always had in remembrance their early impressions as the diapason of subsequent religious life. One evil *per contra* frequently attended: more or less ignorant, excitable people often mistook mere animal excitement for true religious feeling; the result would be "chaff." In the matter of deeming "a change of heart indispensable to salvation," Methodists certainly led the world since the middle of the eighteenth century; but the identical doctrine was really insisted on by early Friends as the work of the "Inward Light," but theoretically, all other evangelical sects now insist upon it, possibly not so earnestly. The foregoing on the rise of the great revival system will enable us to recall its progress up to our own times.

Little over half a century ago these efforts were known as "Three," "Four" or "Six days," continuous "Meetings." Afterwards, in towns and villages, they were held nightly only, sometimes for many weeks together. They were commenced generally in the fall or winter, among Baptists, Presbyterians and other sects, including a few Reformed Lutheran and even some Episcopal Churches,—by Rev. Mr. Mintzer of the last, Mr. Anspach, St. Peter's, of the second, and Mr. Guldin, of the first, at Trappe. The Norristown Baptist Society, the mother of all the Baptist Churches in the south and west of the county, was built in "troubled times" through some persecution by the labors of that eminent revivalist Elder Leonard Fletcher and others, about 1831-32,

The First Presbyterian Church of Norristown called Rev. Samuel M. Gould in 1838, and immediately he began to urge the people to repent, "assuring them that they were neither fit to live or die." In the twelve and a half years of his ministry here he reckoned six revivals, the one in 1843 bringing one hundred and eight into the church at one time, and making the additions during his pastorate from three to five hundred souls. Many other churches over the county, as well as Methodists, had copious gatherings; and the latter for many years regularly attended camp-meetings south and east of us, but these never wielded much influence in this county, as they did farther south, perhaps because of the infusion of German population. In late years, too, these out-door meetings have fallen into marked disuse, as they have ceased to be "profitable means," but, on the contrary, the occasion of many abuses among the irreligious. But most of the confounding phenomena of revival meetings have passed away. In early times the manifestation of deep religious feeling—often frenzy—during these meetings, especially among Methodists, was marked and surprising. It was no uncommon thing to see, at a camp-meeting, several converts lying in a tent upon straw, in a comatose, rigid state, for many hours together, after a protracted agony of prayer, in which the latter, with "the brethren," participated. But these things have seemingly disappeared forever. Protracted meetings, in the old sense, are little used now, except among Methodists and Baptists, while Presbyterians, Reformed and Lutherans hold them rarely, in a modified way.

It is due to opposers of these revivals to say that much of the "getting of religion," as it used to be called among Methodists, and of the passionate terror elicited by what was called "hell-fire preaching," with "anxious seats" to distinguish persons in the midst of popular excitement, may have been in many cases spurious and in others evanescent, only to die away under a short trial of real experience; these things have led many pious and judicious people to doubt the genuineness of such proceedings. But the Spirit of God was usually too unmistakably present, and too much of their valuable work remains, so that the judgment of history must be recorded in their favor. It is due also to this class of religionists to name some of the most distinguished men among these Evangelists since the passing away of Wesley and Whitefield. In the last century there were President Edwards, Dr. Hopkins, the two Tennents, and Ezekiel Cooper. Conspicuous also in the early part of the present were Lyman Beecher, Lorenzo Dow, Professor Finney, John N. Maffit, George Patterson and many others equally noted. It may be pertinent here also to attempt a brief description of revival preaching, as distinguished from that preceding and following it.

There was a peculiar earnestness of manner, search-

ing presentation of the doctrines of free grace, a "new birth," with diffuse descriptions of man's apostasy or native wickedness, and his utter unfitness for death while in the "unrenewed state." Much was said of the agency of the Spirit in conversion, and of the aversion of the human heart to spiritual things. The awards of the Judgment Day were constantly held forth. These doctrines, with the holding up of the mirror of the heart to the hearer, so that he could see himself, often led him, like the jailor, to exclaim, "What shall I do to be saved!" The style of preaching was further calculated to make the listener feel in his own thought, "I am exceeding vile!" In nearly every sermon a broad line of demarcation was drawn between "saints" and "sinners," and the preacher rarely told his auditors (accommodatingly) that he belonged to the latter class; so that often what "convicted" one class built up, enthused and edified the "converted," who were said to have "passed from death unto life, by accepting the Saviour of sinners." Heaven and hell were brought into prominent view in nearly every sermon, and in bold contrast; thus the feelings or passions were powerfully appealed to. Revivalists were often eloquent specialists, who traveled much, laboring from one congregation to another, even preaching for churches of other denominations, for in revivals, all new measure churches were one. In closing a review of revivals and new measures as against old school methods, it is proper to remark that there have always been two parties in the Christian Church, both Catholic and Protestant,—a division resting on both doctrines and morals. The monastic orders show this in the old *regime*; these two parties consist of those who maintain good works and sound doctrine, resting their hopes of salvation thereon, and others whose expectations lie upon a historic faith and the offices of the altar merely. One trusts to "the church" and the other to "the hidden man of the heart." Hence Evangelicals approve of prayer, experience meetings and fastings, which bring them strength to discharge the duties and bear the burdens and trials of life.

Sunday-schools, which, within the past six years have been spreading, until now within a decade since Friends adopted them they have become general. It is a sorrowful consideration to some, however, that these schools seem so much to supersede family religious instruction. Still, the children of irreligious parents, on the other hand, are thus wisely and benevolently provided for.

Religious journals of the evangelical type frequently deplore the lessened fervor and altered state of feeling in the churches. It is charged that earnest family worship, including sacred song, is not so prevalent amongst religious people as half a century ago, which must be admitted.

The question suggests itself, whether the prodigious social ramifications *outside* the church are not sapping

its influence among the people? The effect also of large, showy church edifices and whether the tendency of æsthetic rites, ceremonies and vestments, including organs and operatic music, do not tend toward the "world," as old preachers used to term it? Again, the great amount of secular reading, novels, "library books" of the same character, with narratives of outlaws, adventurers and the like, do not tend to bring the churches and the world on to a common level?

Thus it comes to pass that while the religious world maintains its doctrinal integrity in the main, its spiritual fervor is lessened, notwithstanding, in many respects, the mandates of *justice* and the dictates of *charity* are enforced as never before.

Moral Reform and the Church.—A clear result of the revival of evangelical religion during the early and middle period of this century were the prodigious efforts that sprung up in favor of reform in the department of morals. Little over a hundred years ago really pious people held slaves, never supposing for a moment that the relation could be sinful.

We even have the account of an eminent minister of our county dying possessed of several slaves and all the paraphernalia of a whisky distillery. At that time everybody drank intoxicating liquor, never thinking of Paul's words, "If to eat meat make my weak brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth." The unjust system of slavery, which Wesley denominated "the sum of all villainies," came to be looked upon at last with perfect abhorrence in the glare of an enlightened conscience. Hence all our ecclesiastical systems extending into the Southern States were for years in constant "hot water," because of the scandal and sin sustained by "the church maintaining slavery by our help." Most of our earnest religious people, however, were outspoken against the iniquity of slavery, and there was great disturbance in our "American Zion." Like complaint was made of her because of the drink system, which, it was alleged, was doing much mischief. At last, about forty years ago, in some distant places, radicals preached a new doctrine,—"Come-outism." Come out of the church, said they, "and be not partaker of her sins." Very few of the evangelical churches of our country, however, were free from these troubles forty years ago, when political madness blinding the eyes of slave-holders, they drew the sword against the Union, and the "peculiar institution" went down in blood forever. The other disturbing cause, intemperance, still continues, but the assemblies of most of them have placed themselves on record against the evil, so that as a religious question it hardly obtains any more. The earliest effort in this county on the last reform was about 1840 or 1841, when Washingtonians and other societies at Fourth of July walked in procession on the streets of Norristown to one of the churches to agitate the subject of a personal pledge.

Fashions of Church Music.—In nothing has the

stride of fashion been more marked during the past century than in the progress of church music. Seventy-five years ago Presbyterians, Baptists (possibly Episcopalians also) used Rouse's literal, but unpoetic version of David's Psalms and sang them to dirge-like airs; Methodists poured forth a stream of vehement song, in exultant triumph, often standing about the altar, mixed together like joyous birds on a tree-top. The former class of churches were led in singing by a "precentor," who, book in hand, stood in front of the pulpit, which perched up against the wall, eight feet above the sitters, the people meantime reposing upon bare benches or at least uncushioned pews. Slowly Watts and Rippon pushed out the unpoetic, but orthodox Rouse; then, some forty or fifty years ago, all well-appointed congregations had singing galleries erected across the back end of the church for "the choir," a new institution. Soon the bass viol, violin, flute and other wind instruments found their way into it as accompaniments; and in large wealthy congregations the pipe-organ was placed in the midst of the choir. Methodists still clung to congregational singing a spell longer. Next came small organs as an assistant to a large choir, when Methodists gave in to the singing gallery. Last of all, the gallery in some fine churches is removed, and an orchestra built beside the pulpit or overhead for the great pipe-organ and a quartette of singers to assist the congregation, while the pulpit comes down nearly to a level with the people, and at times the musical service renders hymns, operatic chants and intonated responses in almost theatric style.

Marriage and Funeral Customs.—The old-time family or fashionable wedding was in strange contrast with present customs. The idea of a "trip" or traveling somewhere was always popular with bride and groom; but prior to the days of spring carriages and still later, railroads, the trip was generally made on horseback. A wedding took place about 1820 between parties well known in the county, and was attended by one hundred couple, on horseback. According to the custom, these gay young people would all assemble at the home of the bride, and escort the contracting parties to the parsonage, where the ceremony would take place and from thence a characteristic ride, either to selected relatives of the married parties or to the home of the bride, and from thence daily on a visiting tour among the families of the married pair, often lasting for many days. Those were the good old days when blood told in horse-flesh not less than in men. Expert and fearless riders were found in both sexes. "Side-saddles" were a necessary adjunct to rural *debutantes* less than a hundred years ago, and the equestrian "Rose-buds" of ante-railroad days were suggestive of opportunities for gallantry unknown to the rustic youth of this age.

Funerals and mortuary customs also at the

burial of the dead have greatly changed within the century of our existence as a county. The attendance upon these occasions is said to have been more general than at the present, and the neighbors for many miles in every direction were notified and expected to be in attendance upon the funeral of a well-known adult resident. At the house of mourning the most liberal preparations were made for the entertainment of all who came, and to refuse the proffered hospitality of the family was exceptional; as late as 1825 malt liquors, domestic wines and home-distilled rye and apple whiskey were in frequent use. A common way of using these beverages in this county at the date named was for those waiting upon the mourners and guests to stand at the main entrance to the house, one or more with decanters and glasses, others with trays of cake and eatables, and as the attendants entered or left the house to partake freely of all that was offered. Conforming to the universal custom of drinking in those days, the host always poured out the liquor; wine and "sweetened bread" were in common use prior to the first temperance crusade from 1835 to 1840.

The manner of dressing the dead has changed materially within the last fifty years; the "winding-sheet," then in general use, gave way to the "shroud," and this is now yielding to the attire used in life. The grave in those days was destitute of all preparation for the coffin, and the plain and frail walnut case was subjected to direct contact with earth covering. At this date graves are prepared with a substantial over-coffin, sometimes walled with brick, and the burial-case covered with stone slabs. Fifty years ago undertakers were of necessity "coffin-makers," and they waited until called to measure the dead; now the measure of mankind is anticipated, men can select their own casket from the stock in trade, and the dealer will cheerfully indicate the number and cost of carriages required to suit the style of the selection. A custom of interring in private burial-grounds prevailed in the early history of the county. This was induced by the very few established churches and burial-grounds at that time; but very few of these remain in use at this date. The great number of churches, all of which in the country districts have public grounds for that purpose, and their greater permanency for the uses intended, seems to have rendered them universally popular. In towns at the early day, carriages, except for the decrepit, rarely attended the corpse, it usually resting on a bearer from the house to the grave, while the sympathizing friends walked in the rear.

Methodism in Montgomery County.—Owing to the migratory character of the clergymen of this denomination, the local history of the several Methodist Churches of the county has heretofore been difficult to obtain. Through the kindly interest taken in the preparation of this work by the Rev. J. S. Hughes, now located at Pottstown, and who deservedly enjoys the reputation of being the historian of the

denomination in Eastern Pennsylvania, we are enabled to insert the following condensed account of the several Methodist Churches located in the county:

BETHEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—About the year 1770 a little stone chapel was erected on the Skippack road, about a mile west of Belfry Station, in Worcester township, chiefly through the agency of a Christian gentleman by the name of Hans Supplee. Shortly after its erection the newly-arrived missionaries from Great Britain, who were then preaching in Philadelphia, were invited to come out into this sparsely settled community, to hold divine service in the new chapel, which invitation was cheerfully accepted, and a small, but devout society was soon afterward established. The edifice was first called Supplee's Chapel, but for many years has been known as the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Joseph Pilmore, one of Wesley's first missionaries to America, preached in this humble edifice, and it is quite probable that Rev. Richard Boardman, another of those early missionaries, held religious services upon this historic spot. Thus, only thirty years after Methodism originated in Great Britain, and only four years after the Rev. Philip Embury began preaching in his own house in the city of New York, and about the same time that Pilmore, Boardman and others were preaching to large open-air congregations on the streets and in the public squares of Philadelphia, Methodism was planted in this county. For many years during its history this church was quite flourishing, and multitudes were converted through its instrumentality. Some of the first Methodists of the nation sleep in the old grave-yard adjoining. It is held in veneration as one of the first landmarks of American Methodism. The present edifice was erected in 1845. Under the pastorate of Rev. T. T. Mutchler it was remodeled in the year 1873.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This church was erected in the year 1814. For some time it was used as a union church, but for many years it has been occupied exclusively by the Methodist Episcopal denomination. For quite a period during its earlier history it was a flourishing society, but for several years its membership has been seriously decimated by deaths, removals and other causes. The building was remodeled in the year 1882, under the laborious pastorate of Rev. G. S. Schaffer, and now has a seating capacity for two hundred and fifty persons. The property is valued at two thousand dollars. Messrs. Charles De Prefountain, George Schaeff and Thomas Stogdale are the trustees. The Sunday-school, which has recently been reorganized, is under the superintendency of Mr. Charles De Prefountain.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NORRISTOWN.—A few adherents of Methodism had found their way to Norristown as early as the year 1825, but it was not until about 1830, as nearly as can be ascertained, that preachers of the surrounding circuit

made occasional visits to the town, preaching as opportunity afforded.

In the year 1832 the first Methodist class was formed, under the pastorate of Rev. John Findley, composed of eight persons, namely: John Supplee, Eliza Supplee, David Vaughn, Rebecca Haldeman, Mary Jones, Sarah Jones, Mary Yarnall and Elizabeth Hodgkins. In the year 1834 a lot on the Main Street, near Arch, was purchased, and a stone church immediately erected, the lecture-room of which was dedicated on the first day of the year 1835, Rev. Joseph Lybrand preaching the dedicatory sermon. At the following session of the Conference Rev. William K. Goentner was appointed pastor. For several years the society, while favored with the sympathy of the better class of the community, was destined to encounter the hostility of the ruffianism of the town, an element at that time surprisingly large. Notwithstanding these great discouragements, the church during its first two decades succeeded in gathering into its communion more than two hundred members. In the year 1857 a new edifice, fifty by seventy feet, was commenced on De Kalb Street, near Marshall. The corner-stone was laid on Saturday afternoon, August 15th, on which occasion addresses were delivered by Rev. Newton Heston and Rev. James E. Meredith. The dedication took place on Sabbath, November 21, 1858, Bishop Levi Scott preaching in the morning, Rev. Newton Heston in the afternoon and Rev. J. R. Anderson in the evening. The society has erected a commodious parsonage next door to this church at a cost of about five thousand dollars.

The names of the pastors are the following, in the order of their appointments: 1832, Rev. John Findley; 1833-34, Rev. John Woolson; 1835, Rev. William K. Goentner; 1836-37, Rev. Henry G. King; 1838-39, Rev. John Lednum; 1840, Rev. John A. Roche; 1841-42, Rev. David Shields; 1843, Rev. Robert McNamee; 1844, Rev. William Bishop; 1845, Rev. John D. Curtis; 1846, Rev. Daniel Patterson; 1847, Rev. Joseph J. Elsegood; 1848-49, Rev. T. C. Murphy; 1850-51, Rev. P. J. Cox; 1852-53, Rev. Henry S. Atmore; 1854, Rev. Joshua Humphries; 1855-56, Rev. M. H. Sisty; 1857-58, Rev. J. S. Cook; 1859, Rev. Joseph McCaskey; 1860, Rev. William Major; 1861-62, Rev. John F. Boone; 1863-64, Rev. Samuel Irwin; 1865, Rev. J. Pastorfield; 1866-68, Rev. William Mullin; 1869-70, Rev. William McCombs; 1871-73, Rev. T. W. Simpers; 1874-76, Rev. T. C. Murphy, D.D.; 1877-79, Rev. T. W. Simpers; 1880-82, Rev. J. S. Hughes; 1883, Rev. William L. Gray; 1884, Rev. S. H. C. Smith. During the history of this church over fifteen hundred persons have been connected with its membership. Its property, including parsonage, is valued at twenty-five thousand dollars. Its present membership includes three hundred and twelve communicants. The well-organized Sunday-school numbers three hundred and seventy scholars.

CHELTENHAM METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—

The first sermon preached by a Methodist minister in this community was delivered by Rev. Mr. Ireland in the yard of the school-house, the prejudice against Methodism being so intense that he was not permitted to occupy the building. Soon after, in 1817, Messrs. Samuel Beck and John Engle, members of the Germantown Methodist Episcopal Church, walked to Milltown and held prayer-meetings in the house of Mr. Richard Drake, a member of the Oxford Protestant Episcopal Church, where meetings were held every two weeks until the family removed from the village. In 1832, Rev. J. Nicholson, a preacher on the Germantown Circuit, established preaching services in the school-house, which became a regular appointment on the circuit. In 1842 Milestown Circuit was formed, comprising the following appointments: Milestown, St. James (Olney), Harmer Hill and Milltown (Cheltenham). The church edifice was erected in 1845, under the pastorate of Rev. H. E. Gilroy. An excellent parsonage was built in 1853. The church building was considerably enlarged in 1854, during the charge of Rev. S. Townsend. In the year 1863 Cheltenham was made a station, with Rev. George W. Lybrand as its pastor, the last year of whose term was blessed with an extensive revival. The first Quarterly Conference of the church as a separate charge was held May 11, 1863, Rev. David Bartine, the presiding elder, presiding. The Conference was composed of the following persons: Rev. George W. Lybrand, Matthew Rogers, Thomas Lockard, John Milnes, Thomas Roland, Sr., Amasa Helleman, Philip Eisenbrey, Samuel Rhodes, Isaac Gilham, Stephen Sees, George K. Heller and George Gayde. The following ministers have since served the church in the order of their appointment: Rev. M. A. Day, Rev. John B. Maddux, Rev. D. C. Patterson, Rev. H. E. Gilroy, Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Rev. T. W. Simpers, Rev. William Mullin and the present pastor, Rev. T. C. Pearson, under whose ministry the church has enjoyed great prosperity. The society numbers one hundred and sixty-six members, and the Sunday-school about one hundred and forty scholars. The church property is valued at six thousand six hundred dollars.

HARMER HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

—In the year 1832 a school-house near the site of the present church was secured for the purpose of holding religious services, and thereafter became a regular appointment on the circuit with which it was connected. A year or two after this date, Dr. Bolton generously donated half an acre of ground to the society for the purpose of holding a church edifice thereon. A stone church, one story high, was immediately erected under the pastoral care and direction of Rev. J. L. Taft. Among the ministers who have served the church during its history may be mentioned the names of Rev. J. L. Taft, Rev. G. W. MacLaughlin, Rev. John W. Arthur, Rev. H. R. Calloway, Rev. D.

W. Bartine, Rev. Gasaway Oram, Rev. James B. Ayars, Rev. Christopher J. Crouch, Rev. Pennell Coomb, Rev. Mahlon H. Sisty. In later years the charge has been under the pastoral care of Rev. Matthias Barnhill, Rev. J. Homer Brittain, Rev. E. C. Yerkes, Rev. William Howell, Rev. Absalom I. Collom, Rev. H. C. McBride, Rev. John Wesley Harkins, Rev. Abel Howard, Rev. W. L. McDowell, Rev. Richard Turner, Rev. John R. Bailey, Rev. Edward Townsend and the present successful pastor, Rev. George L. Schaffer. For many years the church was connected with Milestown Methodist Episcopal Church, but since 1865 it has been associated with Jarrettown. The membership numbers about fifty persons. The Sunday-school is composed of eighteen officers and teachers and about one hundred scholars.

HATBORO' METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The original Methodist Church of Hatboro,' a substantial stone structure forty feet front by fifty feet deep, was built and presented to the congregation by Joseph and Deborah Lehman in the year 1837. Recently a more modern edifice has superseded the first building. The church has one hundred and fifty-three communicants and about one hundred Sunday-school scholars. Rev. P. J. Cox is the present pastor.

FAIRVIEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH forms part of the Hatboro' charge, and is under the same pastor.

POTTSTOWN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—In the spring of 1836 three members of the Methodist Episcopal Church—namely William Boat and Samuel Hamilton, local preachers, and Thomas M. Miles, an exhorter moved to Pine Iron Works, a few miles from Pottstown, and soon afterwards began to conduct religious meetings in this place. A few Methodist forgoemen from Coventryville and Glasgow also held divine services in the town at about the same time. The place of meeting was the old academy, on Chesnut Street, between Hanover and Penn Streets. Preaching usually took place at the close of the session of the Union Sabbath-school, conducted in the same building. Some of the illustrious itinerants of that day occasionally preached in this historic building, among whom, as is well remembered by some of the older residents, was the eloquent Rev. George Cookman. At the Conference of 1838 Rev. John A. Roche and Rev. M. D. Kurtz were appointed to Reading and Pottsgrove Missions. At the first Quarterly Conference, however, it was arranged that Mr. Kurtz should have special charge of the mission at this place. Finding a few Methodists in the town, he organized them into a class, which became the nucleus of the future society. The services at this time were held in the academy above mentioned. Mr. Kurtz the first pastor, takes pleasure in acknowledging the sympathy and substantial support of a number of families of the Protestant Episcopal church, among which he mentions the names of Potts, Rutter, Hobart and others. During the beginning of the

year a lot sixty by one hundred and fifty feet, on this Main Street, the site of the present church, was purchased of Mr. Charles Clay for the sum of eighty dollars. The corner-stone of the church was laid in August of that summer, the pastor being assisted by Rev. R. Thomas, of Harmony, Philadelphia, and Rev. John Allen, of Asbury, West Philadelphia. The preaching took place in an orchard at Chesnut and Charlotte Streets. Preaching services were held in the same place also the following Sabbath in the presence of large congregations. The church was a two-story structure, was built of stone, at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. The basement was finished during the year 1838. The audience-room was completed during the next year, but was not dedicated until the month of May, 1840. Rev. T. J. Thompson preached the dedicatory sermon and Rev. J. Harmer, the pastor, conducted the financial effort.

The subscriptions on the occasion amounted to two hundred dollars. The trustees at this period, were Dr. Fort, Edmund Wells, a faithful friend to the church, John H. Dougherty, Samuel Hockley, David Slykes, J. Essick, Elijah Dearolf and T. M. Miles. The class was then in charge of J. H. Dougherty, and was composed with others, of Catherine Vangesser, Phoebe Trimble, Mrs. George Hawkins, Mrs. J. H. Dougherty and Anna Haldeman. Mr. Harmer served the the charge successfully for two years. In 1842, Rev. James Flannery assumed the pastorate. During the first year of his term a remarkable revival occurred, which resulted in the conversion of about seventy persons, many of whom became members of the church, among the number being Frederick Mintzer, George Hawkins, Henry Lessig, William Sheron, Rebecca Haldeman, Mary Haldeman, Sarah Armstrong nee Lewis, Christiana Nagle, Rebecca Vanhorn and Mary March nee Roberts. For the next score of years the church continued to be an appointment on the Pottstown Circuit, sharing, with a number of other places, the divided attention of the successive pastors, in consequence of which, with the fact that the population increased comparatively little, the growth of the society was quite limited. At the Conference of 1867 the church was constituted a separate charge, and Rev. William Swindells was appointed pastor. The corner-stone of the present edifice was laid on Saturday, June 12, 1869, by the Rev. William McCombs, assisted by the pastor, Rev. William Swindells and other ministers who were present, Mr. McCombs having preached the sermon on the occasion. The lecture-room was dedicated on Sabbath, December 19, 1869. Rev. R. L. Dashiell, D.D., president of Dickinson College, preached in the morning, Rev. T. A. Fernley, of Reading, in the afternoon, and Rev. R. Humphries, of Philadelphia, in the evening. The auditorium was dedicated two years later, on Sabbath, December 10, 1871, during the pastorate of Rev. S. W. Kurtz, Rev. Dr. Dashiell preaching in the forenoon, Rev. S. W. Thomas in the afternoon and Rev.

William Swindells in the evening. The edifice is forty-five feet front by ninety-five feet in depth, and is built of Chester County gray sand stone. The style of the building is Gothic. The front is surmounted by five sand stone pinnacles. The ceiling to the apex is twenty-nine feet. The cost of the building is twenty thousand dollars. In the autumn of 1883, under the pastorate of Rev. J. S. Hughes, a chapel thirty-eight by fifty feet was erected on the rear of the lot, connecting with the church, to afford further accommodation for the growing Sabbath-school, which was dedicated by the pastor on Sabbath December 3, of the same year, Rev. S. W. Kurtz preaching both morning and evening. During the summer of 1884, under the same pastorate, a handsome and commodious parsonage was erected on the lot adjoining the church. A dwelling for the janitor was also built the same year. The entire church property is valued at thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars. The membership of the church is four hundred and forty-seven. The Sunday-school numbers eight hundred scholars. The trustees are Messrs. James Maxwell, S. M. Bunting, Thomas Searles, A. R. Merrill, L. B. Reifsnnyder, William J. Binder, William B. Stanford, C. C. Armppriester and A. W. Shick. The following ministers have served the church since it was made a separate charge in 1867; Rev. William Swindells, Rev. S. W. Kurtz, Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Rev. Noble Frame, Rev. T. S. Thomas, Rev. J. S. Cook, Rev. G. S. Broadbent and Rev. J. S. Hughes.

LOWER MERION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—

Lower Merion Methodist Episcopal Church was organized from a class held in Fritz school-house in the year 1840. Rev. James B. Ayars and Rev. Henry G. King were among the first preachers who held religious services at this place as an appointment on Radnor Circuit. The following are the names of the original board of trustees: John L. Rohman, William A. Fisher, Leonard Richard, Dr. James Anderson, Aaron Smith, William Rudolph, Lewis Free, Maurice Llewellyn and Isaac W. Anderson. The board was organized at its first meeting, September, 16, 1840, with the following result: John L. Rohman was elected president, Isaac W. Anderson secretary and Aaron Smith treasurer. The lot, a donation from Dr. James Anderson, was surveyed on Monday, September 21, 1840. The church, a substantial one-story stone building, was dedicated on Sabbath, August 7, 1841. Among the first pastors, were Rev. Richard Greenbank, D.D., Rev. Thomas Sumption, Rev. John Edwards and Rev. M. D. Kurtz. In the year 1854 the church became a separate charge, with Rev. Lewis C. Pettit as pastor. Among other ministers who served the church at various times may be mentioned Rev. J. Lindemuth, Rev. William H. Fries, Rev. Stearns Patterson, Rev. J. L. Taft, Rev. T. B. Neely, Rev. C. J. Crouch, Rev. M. Barnhill, Rev. H. H. Davis, Rev. William Marshall, Rev. William M. Gilbert, Rev. John W. Wright, Rev.

N. Turner, Rev. J. D. Fox, Rev. E. J. McKeever, Rev. Charles Roads, Rev. J. W. Bradley, Rev. George Alcorn, and Rev. A. M. Strayhorne the present pastor. During Rev. T. B. Neely's pastorate an effort was made to remodel and enlarge the edifice, which resulted in the addition of another story and space for two class-rooms in the basement. The church was rededicated in 1866 by Bishop Matthew Simpson. The improvements cost nearly eight thousand dollars. During the pastorate of Rev. N. Turner, a mortgage of one thousand dollars was paid. During the charge of Rev. Charles Roads two thousand two hundred dollars was paid on the indebtedness of the church. Among those not members who have rendered effective service to the church are William A. Simpson, William A. Fisher, Dr. W. B. Trites, Hon. W. H. Sutton and others. The Sunday-school was organized in May 1840. The only superintendents have been John L. Rohman, John P. Rohman, John N. Rohman, Matthew J. Edwards and Walter W. Hood. The following are the names of the present board of trustees: John N. Rohman, Walter W. Hood, Charles Wilson, John Stirk, William Katz, M. F. Bickling and M. J. Edwards, who is also the church historian. The membership numbers about seventy persons, and the Sunday-school about one hundred scholars. The church property is valued at six thousand dollars.

EVANSBURG METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Evansburg Methodist Episcopal Church, located on the Germantown pike, in the village of Evansburg, Lower Providence township, is a plain, substantial structure, thirty-five by forty-five feet, erected in the year 1841, under the pastorate of Rev. William K. Goentner. The first class was organized in the year 1836, composed in part of the following members: George Wolf, Eliza Wolf, Ezekiel Bard, John Rosenberry, John Baker, Mary Bard, Sarah Bard and Christiana Bard. Among the first leaders were Ezekiel Bard, George Wolf and John Baker. The class met for some time at the house of George Wolf, whose daughter, Mrs. Rebecca Fry, is the oldest member of the church. Among the older pastors may be mentioned the names of Revs. William K. Goentner, Robert McNamee, Henry G. King, James Flannery, J. L. Taft, John Lednum, H. D. Mauger, J. J. Elsegood, J. H. Wythes, G. W. Lybrand, D. R. Thomas, J. Hand, J. H. Turner, William Boswell, E. Reed, L. B. Beckley, N. W. Bennum, W. T. Magee, Jacob Slichter, William M. Ridgway, R. Owen, E. Townsend, G. L. Schaffer, Henry Frankland and J. G. Bickerton. A number of extensive revivals have occurred in the society, and useful members in many of the surrounding Methodist Churches were converted in this church. The membership numbers about forty persons and the Sunday-school is composed of about seventy-five scholars. The church property is valued at three thousand dollars. Rev. Samuel Gracy is the present pastor.

MONTGOMERY SQUARE METHODIST EPISCOPAL

CHURCH.—The first religious meetings held at this place under the auspices of Methodism were conducted in an old school-house. A Presbyterian gentleman by the name of Woodward donated the lot on which the church was erected and two hundred dollars toward the building fund. The church was dedicated in the year 1842, under the pastorate of Rev. William K. Goentner. The trustees at this time were Messrs. Benjamin Kulp, William Coulston, Thomas Rogers, Lewis Stagner and John Giffin. Rev. John A. Roche and Rev. David Shields officiated on the day of dedication. In the spring of 1857 the church became a separate charge, having been for a number of years, connected with Bethel Circuit. The following are the names of the successive pastors from the formation of the society: Rev. Henry G. King, Rev. James Flannery, Rev. William K. Goentner, Rev. James Harmer, Rev. H. R. Calloway, Rev. G. W. Lybrand, Rev. James Hand, Rev. J. H. Turner, Rev. William L. Boswell, Rev. Joseph Elsegood, Rev. James Smith, Rev. E. Reed, Rev. L. B. Beckley, Rev. W. C. Best, Rev. L. B. Hughes, Rev. J. King, Rev. G. Miles, Rev. S. B. Best, Rev. S. T. Kemble, Rev. O. W. Landreth, Rev. J. C. Gregg, Rev. D. W. Gordon, Rev. L. Dobson, Rev. H. H. Davis, Rev. H. F. Issett, Rev. H. W. Sebring, Rev. D. F. Unangst, Rev. G. Reed, Rev. J. W. Bradley, Rev. J. Bawden, Rev. H. B. Mauger, Rev. S. E. Morell, Rev. N. B. Rockhill, Rev. O. E. Stogden and Rev. J. W. Perkinpine. The trustees are Messrs. Julius Schlimme, John McKinlay, Simon Kulp, Oliver Kulp, William Shepherd, E. Kratz and J. T. Wright.

CONSHOHOCKEN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

—The first Methodist sermon preached in Conshohocken was in the year 1848, by Rev. T. C. Murphy, who was then stationed at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Norristown. His example was followed by other itinerant and local preachers of Norristown and Manayunk, who held occasional services in the open air. In the year 1853, at the last Quarterly Conference of Radnor Circuit, Rev. T. J. Thompson, presiding elder of South Philadelphia District, appointed Mr. Joseph Lees a committee to visit Conshohocken and secure a preaching-place, with a view of establishing Methodism in the town. He, in company with Messrs. William Rudolph and John Major, a Methodist living in the town, rented Temperance Hall for a place of worship. At the Annual Conference of 1854 Merion Square was separated from Radnor Circuit, and, with Conshohocken, became a separate charge, Rev. Lewis C. Pettit being appointed pastor. He served the church very successfully for two years. During the first year he preached in the Presbyterian Church, the hall rented being too small for the increasing congregations. A remarkable revival occurred at this time, as the result of which one hundred and thirty persons joined the Presbyterian Church, and although no record remains of those who connected themselves with the Methodist

Society, it is reasonable to suppose that their number exceeded that which united with the Presbyterian Church. Some of these early converts are still members of the society. The church labored under great disadvantages for want of a suitable house of worship. At the Annual Conference of 1856, Rev. Reuben Owen was appointed pastor of Merion Square and Conshohocken, with his residence at the latter place. At a meeting of the board of trustees Rev. Reuben Owen, Messrs. Joseph Lees and Jacob Thomas were appointed a committee to purchase a lot for the erection of a church. On October 28th of the same year the committee reported the purchase of a lot at the corner of Elm and Lafayette Streets, of Mr. James Wells, of Norristown, for the sum of two thousand dollars. At the Conference of 1857 Conshohocken became a separate charge, and Rev. Reuben Owen reappointed its pastor. The cornerstone of the church was laid on August 1st of the same year, the following ministers being present: Revs. Reuben Owen, J. R. Anderson, William Taylor (of California), J. Humphriss, A. Cookman, A. W. Milby, J. S. Cook, J. Lindemuth and W. C. Best. On January 10, 1858, the lecture-room, though unfinished, was first occupied for public worship. In the spring of 1858, Rev. T. B. Miller was appointed pastor and served the church for two years. In 1859, Rev. J. Lindemuth was appointed pastor and remained two years. In 1861, Rev. W. W. Wythe was placed in charge and served the congregation one year. In 1862, Rev. George Heacock was appointed pastor and remained one year. In 1863, Rev. J. O'Neill was made preacher in charge and served the church two years. In 1865, Rev. Reuben Owen was appointed for the second time and remained in charge for three years, during which term the church was finished and a parsonage was erected. The church cost sixteen thousand dollars, and was dedicated on October 10, 1867, Bishop Matthew Simpson preaching in the morning and Rev. J. Walker Jackson in the evening. The debt was raised on this occasion. The parsonage was built in 1867, at a cost of three thousand two hundred dollars. In 1868, Rev. S. G. Hare was appointed pastor and remained three years. He was followed by Rev. A. M. Wiggins, who was appointed in 1871 and served the charge for three years. In 1874, Rev. Reuben Owen was appointed pastor for the third time, and remained for two years. During the last year the church was favored with an extensive revival, through which over one hundred persons joined the church. In 1876, Rev. D. L. Patterson was appointed and remained two years. In 1878, Rev. B. H. Sanderlin was placed in charge, but on account of declining health remained but one year. In 1879, Rev. W. C. Johnson became pastor and served the church with great acceptability for three years. During his pastorate an extensive revival took place, and the debt on the parsonage was con-

siderably reduced. In 1882, Rev. Samuel Pancoast became pastor and served the charge for the term of two years. Rev. J. P. Miller, late of Philadelphia, is the present pastor. The church numbers one hundred and twenty-four members. The Sunday-school is composed of thirty officers and teachers and two hundred and eighty-one scholars. The church property, including the parsonage, is valued at twenty-two thousand dollars.

OAK STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NORRISTOWN.—This church was organized June 23, 1854. One hundred and five persons had, a short time previous to this date, withdrawn, by certificate, from the First Methodist Episcopal Church, which was then located on the Main Street, nearly all of whom united with this society. The congregation at first worshiped in Airy Street Hall. The first meeting of the board of trustees was held June 23, 1854. The members constituting the board are as follows: F. G. Irving, president; William A. Ruddach, secretary; H. Bainbridge, treasurer; A. Irving, C. Stout, H. D. Weller, James Fries, R. Essick and J. Bender. The first Quarterly Conference was held in the above-named hall July 31, 1854, presided over by Rev. John D. Curtis, presiding elder of the Reading District. Rev. John F. Meredith was the first pastor. A lot having already been secured on the south side of Oak Street, west of De Kalb Street, at the second meeting of the board of trustees it was resolved to erect a church building fifty by seventy feet, and a building committee was immediately appointed, consisting of the pastor, Rev. J. F. Meredith, C. Briggs, F. G. Irving, Stephen Bawden and W. A. Ruddach. The contract was awarded to S. Groff and L. Zimmerman. The lecture-room was finished in September, 1855. The audience-room was dedicated March 21, 1858, Bishop Edward R. Ames preaching in the morning and Dr. John Price Durbin in the afternoon.

The following is the list of pastors who have served the church since its organization: Rev. J. F. Meredith, Rev. J. Y. Ashton, Rev. J. H. Lightburn, Rev. John Thompson, Rev. Benjamin F. Price, Rev. John W. Arthur, Rev. Gasway Oram, Rev. George Cummins, Rev. James E. Meredith, Rev. Nathan B. Durrell, Rev. Michael D. Kurtz, Rev. John Dyson, Rev. Michael A. Day and Rev. G. W. F. Graff. Rev. L. B. Beckley and Rev. J. L. Taft, supernumerary preachers, have also been connected with this church. The presiding elders who have had ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the church from time to time are the following: Rev. John D. Curtis, Rev. James Cunningham, Rev. Thomas Jefferson Thompson, Rev. William L. Gray, Rev. Joseph Castle, D.D., Rev. William H. Elliott, Rev. Peter J. Cox, Rev. John F. Chaplain, D.D., Rev. William Swindells and Rev. Joseph Welch. Three members of the Philadelphia Conference have entered the ministry from this church, namely: Rev. William Swindells, Rev. David Wesley Gordon and Rev. John T. Swindells. The society numbers one

hundred and ninety-eight members. The Sunday-school numbers thirty officers and teachers and one hundred and eighty-five scholars. The church property, including parsonage, is valued at nineteen thousand dollars.

KULPSVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—In the spring of 1862, Rev. William M. Ridgway and Rev. David W. Gordon, preachers on the Perkiomen Circuit, were invited by the residents of Kulpsville to establish stated preaching service in that community. Accordingly, Kulpsville Hall was secured for that purpose, where divine worship was conducted for several months. A lot for a church and burial-ground was generously donated by Mr. William R. Bechtel, then a resident of the village, but a member of the church at Bethel. The church is a neat brick structure, one story high, and was dedicated in the autumn of 1862 by Bishop Levi Scott, assisted by the pastors. During its entire history it has been connected with Bethel Circuit, formerly called Perkiomen. Among the ministers who have served the church, besides the pastors before mentioned, are Rev. William T. Magee, Dr. R. Owen, Rev. H. F. Isett, Rev. E. Townsend, Rev. G. L. Schaffer, Rev. H. U. Sebring, Rev. L. D. McClintock, Rev. H. Frankland and Rev. T. T. Mutchler. The Sunday-school is under the superintendency of Mr. Edward Zimmerman and numbers one hundred and fifty scholars. The church membership, although not large, is steadily increasing. The property is valued at two thousand dollars.

JARRETTOWN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—In the year 1844, Rev. A. Manship, then stationed at Chestnut Hill, with the assistance of Rev. William McCombs and Rev. Peter Eisenbry, held a largely attended woods meeting near Jarrettown, which resulted in a deep religious interest in the community. A German, a friend of Methodism, by the name of Weisman, opened his house for divine worship, in which preaching services were regularly conducted. In this house a class was formed, both Mr. Weisman and his wife becoming members. Mr. Weisman also offered to donate a lot of ground and sufficient stone for the erection of a church edifice, but for some reason the project was not carried out. In 1863, two Methodists in the community, Messrs. John De Prefountain and William Megargee, resolved to utilize an abandoned platform, which had been used by the young people of the town for dancing purposes, for religious meetings, on which a pulpit was erected, and seats were placed for the accommodation of the congregation. Rev. George Bickley, Sr., Rev. Richard Branen and Rev. George Bickley, Jr., conducted preaching services here during the entire summer months. During the following winter meetings were held in the school-house at Jarrettown. In the spring of 1865 this appointment was joined with Harmer Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, with Rev. W. P. Howell as pastor. In the autumn of this year a successful revival was held in the private house formerly occu-

pied by Mr. Weisman, which resulted in about thirty accessions to the church. In the year 1866, under the pastorate of Rev. H. C. McBride, a lot of more than an acre of ground on the Limekiln pike, a short distance below the village, was purchased, and a stone church, thirty-five by fifty feet, was erected at a cost of three thousand dollars. Mr. Robert Taylor donated the stone for the same. The edifice was dedicated on Sabbath, September 16, 1866, Rev. A. Manship officiating. Mr. Andrew Bickley, a member of Harmer Hill, rendered valuable service during the progress of the building, not only in counsel and labor, but also in generous contributions. The present membership is about ninety, with an efficient Sunday-school of at least one hundred scholars. The following are the names of the present board of trustees: F. Hout, Albert De Prefountain, Samuel Hout, N. Barns, John Rodemie, and H. Marshall. The church has greatly improved under the present pastorate of Rev. G. L. Schaffer.

JENKINTOWN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This church had its genesis in the old lyceum building of the borough. In 1866, Rev. S. A. Heilner, pastor of Milestown Church, preached occasionally in this edifice at the solicitation of three members of the Methodist Church, namely: Professor J. W. Redpath, Mr. Samuel McBride and Mr. Howard Krewson. In the summer of 1867, Mr. Redpath purchased, in the name of the above-mentioned trustees, the old school-house located on corner of West Avenue and Leedom Street. The structure was remodeled, and on September 14, 1867, was dedicated as a Methodist Episcopal Church, to the worship of God, by Rev. R. H. Pattison, D.D. Rev. J. Walker Jackson, D.D., and Rev. A. Manship also officiated on the same occasion. Rev. S. Heilner was appointed pastor. The Sabbath school was organized November 3, 1867, eight teachers and thirty scholars being enrolled. Professor J. Redpath was elected superintendent, and has filled the office to the present time. Under the pastorate of Rev. T. K. Peterson the corner-stone of a new church was laid, October 1, 1879, by Rev. William Swindells. The church was dedicated December 28, 1879, by Rev. A. G. Kynett, D.D. The edifice of brick, thirty-six by sixty feet, will accommodate about four hundred persons. The following-named ministers in turn have served the charge from its organization to the present: Rev. S. A. Heilner, Rev. C. H. Bickley, Rev. A. I. Collom, Rev. J. A. Cooper, Rev. R. Turner, Rev. J. H. Brittain, Rev. W. Wisegarver, Rev. M. Barnhill, Rev. E. C. Yerkes, Rev. T. K. Peterson, Rev. R. McKay, Rev. W. Pickop and Rev. G. Bickley Burns, the present pastor and historian of the church. The society numbers about seventy members and the Sunday-school one hundred scholars. The church property is worth about three thousand dollars.

LANDSDALE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—In the latter part of the year 1870, at the earnest solicitation of several prominent citizens, the Rev. H. U. Sebring, then pastor of an adjoining charge,

came to Lansdale and established stated preaching services. Previous to this there had been neither church organization nor preaching, place in the town. A society was immediately organized and a board of trustees at once appointed, consisting of the following persons: J. N. Jacobs, M.D., J. Pierce, Asa Thomas, I. D. Heebner, D. Heebner and A. B. Hackman. The following persons were appointed a building committee: J. N. Jacobs, M.D., J. Pierce and I. D. Heebner. In the spring of 1871 a church edifice was commenced, under the pastoral charge of Rev. H. U. Sebring. The lecture-room was dedicated July 14, 1872. While Rev. William H. Smith was pastor the audience-room was completed and dedicated on Sabbath, December 23, 1877. In 1882 the trustees purchased an adjoining lot, with the view of enlarging the present church building, increased accommodations being required by the growing Sabbath-school and congregation. The church property is valued at six thousand dollars. The society, although of such recent origin, numbers about one hundred and twenty-five members. The present trustees are T. T. Riddington, I. D. Heebner, T. Riddington, Jr., Henry J. Smith, J. Ansty, J. Cooper, William Richardson, J. W. Moyer and William Prince. The Sabbath-school numbers two hundred and thirty scholars and is in charge of Mr. I. D. Heebner. Rev. J. G. Bickerton is the present pastor.

HAWS AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NORRISTOWN.—The Sunday-school of the Haws Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church was organized June 20, 1875, by Rev. M. D. Kurtz and a committee which had been appointed by the Oak Street Methodist Episcopal Quarterly Conference at the house of Mrs. Janette Richards, on Chain Street. The following persons were present: Sarah Smith, Elias Keisen, Dr. A. R. Tyson, Mary Perkenpine, Amelia Groff, Mary M. Johnson and Mary Sidwell. The following persons were elected officers of the school: Frank H. Thompson, superintendent; Charles R. Fox, assistant superintendent; J. Howard Richards, librarian; Jacob C. Byer, treasurer; and Abner S. Johnson, secretary. The school was formally opened in Chain Street school-house, on Sabbath, July 18, 1875, thirty-two scholars being present.

The first board of trustees of the church was organized July 27, 1875, by Rev. M. D. Kurtz, and consisted of Frank H. Thompson, C. R. Fox, Jacob Byer, John Custer and Abner S. Johnson. The following were elected officers of the board: Abner S. Johnson, president, and John Custer secretary. A lot on the corner of Haws Avenue and Marshall Street, one hundred and sixty by one hundred and twenty feet was secured at the cost of two thousand dollars, and preparations were immediately commenced to build a Gothic stone chapel fifty-one by thirty-two feet, one story high. The corner-stone was laid on September 26, 1875, by Rev. M. D. Kurtz, assisted by Rev. T. A. Fernley. The chapel erected at a cost of

three thousand dollars was dedicated January 2, 1876. Bishop Matthew Simpson, Rev. Dr. A. G. Kynett and Rev. M. D. Kurtz conducting the dedicatory services throughout the day. The following pastors have served the church in the order of their appointments: Rev. M. D. Kurtz, 1875-76; Rev. Howard T. Quigg, 1877-78; Rev. Henry Isett, 1879-80-81; Rev. William H. Smith, 1882-83; Rev. F. H. Moore, 1884. The church property is valued at six thousand five hundred dollars. The membership numbers one hundred and two persons. The well-organized and flourishing Sabbath-school numbers in officers, teachers and scholars one hundred and sixty.

ST. LUKE'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BRYN MAWR.—On the 24th day of August, 1876, a meeting of persons in favor of establishing a Methodist Episcopal Church at Bryn Mawr was held at the house of Mrs. V. V. Crawford, Lower Merion township, Bishop Matthew Simpson presiding. It was determined to secure a lot and commence the erection of a church. Subscriptions to the amount of two thousand five hundred dollars were raised at this meeting, which sum at subsequent meetings was increased to four thousand dollars. A committee, consisting of D. M. Boyd, W. H. Sutton, W. A. Fisher, A. Crawford Anderson, Dr. D. H. Bradley and Jacob Danley, purchased a lot on the corner of Penn Street and Montgomery Avenue, one hundred and fifty feet front by three hundred feet deep, at a cost of two thousand dollars, of which one thousand dollars was donated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. A building committee was appointed on the 11th day of April, 1877, consisting of Dr. D. H. Bradley, W. H. Sutton, A. S. Cline, J. H. Clemmens and I. W. Anderson. Ground was broken on the 29th of August, 1877. The corner-stone was laid October 1, 1877, by Bishop Matthew Simpson, assisted by Rev. George Cummins, P.E., and Rev. J. Y. Ashton. The dedicatory services were held June 29, 1878, Bishop Simpson preaching in the morning, Rev. Dr. C. H. Fowler in the afternoon and Rev. William H. Miller, of the Presbyterian Church, in the evening. Rev. T. C. Pearson, the pastor, also rendered valuable service during the day. The entire cost of the edifice was eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, of which amount four thousand two hundred dollars were subscribed on the day of dedication, leaving the property without any encumbrance. The Sunday-school, which is under the superintendency of Hon. W. H. Sutton, began to hold its sessions in Temperance Hall in the fall of 1878, and was formed largely from the Union Sunday-school, that had been conducted by Mr. William A. Fisher since 1851, and which had been the cradle of a number of churches of the various denominations in the community. The following ministers have served the church in the order of their appointments: Rev. T. C. Pearson, Rev. A. S. Wilson, Rev. F. H. Moore and Rev. J. D. Martin, the present pastor. The membership numbers one hundred and ten

persons. The Sunday-school has a membership of about seventy scholars. The church property is valued at eleven thousand dollars.

ROYER'S FORD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—In the early part of the year 1879, a Methodist class was formed in this borough in connection with the Spring City Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Simeon Keim was appointed leader. At first the class was held at the homes of its various members. At a meeting of the male members of the parent church, called by Rev. J. B. Graff, pastor, May 6, 1881, it was resolved to build a chapel. Messrs. John Bisbing, William S. Essick, Maurice Sheeler, Allen Rogers and S. B. Latshaw were subsequently appointed a building committee. A lot seventy-five by two hundred feet, on the corner of Airy and Church Streets, was donated by Mr. Daniel Latshaw. The corner-stone was laid September 21, 1881, Rev. William Swindells, Rev. G. D. Carrow, D.D., Rev. G. S. Broadbent, Rev. John Bell, Rev. William Bamford, Rev. J. B. Graff, Rev. James Swindells and Rev. Samuel Gracy officiating on the occasion. On Sabbath, March 5, 1882, the church was dedicated by Bishop Matthew Simpson. Rev. J. B. Bickerton preached in the afternoon and Rev. William Swindells in the evening. The building is thirty-two by fifty-two feet, and was erected at a cost of three thousand three hundred and forty-three dollars. The Sabbath-school was organized April 6, 1882, when Rev. N. D. McComas was elected superintendent; W. S. Essick, assistant superintendent; Harry Ayres, secretary; Joshua J. Nix, treasurer; S. B. Latshaw, librarian and Jacob Latshaw, assistant-librarian. The school is in a flourishing condition and numbers about one hundred and fifty scholars. The present trustees are Maurice Sheeler, Jacob R. Weikel, John Fenkbinder, E. A. Bickel, Andrew Cumming, John A. Keiter, John B. Gracy, Jesse G. Yeager and S. B. Latshaw.

NORTH WALES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Among the more recent enterprises of the Methodist denomination in the county is the church at North Wales, which, although quite young, shows signs of great promise for the future. The society has already become self-supporting and numbers one hundred members, and has a Sabbath-school of over one hundred and fifty scholars. Rev. H. Hess is the pastor.

In all there are twenty-one Methodist Episcopal Churches in the county, five of which have been established during the last ten years, and about half of which have been formed during the last twenty years. The membership of the church has increased at least one hundred and fifty per cent. for the latter period, and the number of Sabbath-school scholars at about the same rate.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION OR GERMAN METHODISTS.—There are thirteen churches of this branch of Methodism in the county, as follows:

Norristown Church: Pastor, Rev. F. P. Lehr;

value of property, \$7000; members, 116; Sunday-school scholars, 118. Plymouth Church: Pastor, Rev. W. H. Hershey; value of property, \$5000; members, 81; Sunday-school scholars, 186. Trappe Circuit (three churches): Pastor, Rev. J. W. Rozer; value of property, \$8900; members, 183, Sunday-school scholars, 223. Montgomery Circuit (five churches): Pastor, Rev. J. S. Newhart; value of property, \$10,000; members, 211; Sunday-school scholars, 271. Landsdale and Hatfield Churches. Pastor, Rev. G. Knoble; value of property, \$5000; members, 74; Sunday-school scholars, 160. Pottstown Church: Pastor, Rev. J. F. Heisler; value of property, \$3000; members, 130; Sunday-school scholars, 168.

There are four colored Methodist churches in the county,—two in Norristown, one in Pottstown and one in Conshohocken.

The various branches of Methodism are represented by thirty-eight churches, valued at two hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars.

The following epitome of the religious thought of the period, as it found expression in the several Christian denominations on the centennial Sabbath (September 7, 1884) in municipal history, is chronicled as a matter of general interest in connection with this chapter. In response to the following circular, the editor received the annexed condensed statement from the reverend gentlemen whose names appear therewith:

"DEAR SIR:

"NORRISTOWN, PA., August 16, 1884.

"September 7, 1884, is the last Sabbath in the first century of Montgomery County as a municipality. Please forward to the undersigned the passage of Scripture, book, chapter and verse from which you speak on that day, with your name of church, meeting-house and denomination, estimated number of congregation on the day named, with a synopsis of the sermon not exceeding twenty-five words. We hope this request will be promptly complied with, as we desire to epitomize the religious thought of the county in the closing chapters of our history.

"Truly your friend,

"THEO. W. BEAN,

"Editor 'History of Montgomery County, Pa.'"

St. James' Episcopal Church, Lower Providence. Rector, Rev. J. L. Heysinger. Text, Numbers xxiii. 23: "What hath God wrought." Synopsis of sermon: 1, Prosperity is due to God's blessing and should excite gratitude; 2, A century of prosperity has marked our local history; 3, Observations on our parish and church for a century past. Number of congregation present, seventy-five.

St. John's Episcopal Church, Norristown. Rector, Rev. Isaac Gibson. Text, St. John iv. 38: "Other men labored and ye are entered into their labors." Synopsis: "While celebrating the centennial of Montgomery County we should make prominent the works of our forefathers, for they laid the foundations of our greatness." Estimated attendance, three hundred and fifty.

Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Conshohocken. Rector, Rev. A. B. Atkins, D.D. Text, St. Matthew, v. 16: "Let your light so shine before men

that they may see your good works." The rector spoke of the light and power of Christian example. The true Christian is a lighted lamp shining in a dark world. He must shine always and everywhere, in church, at home, in the place of business. Number of congregation present, two hundred and fifty.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran (six-cornered) Church, Pennsburg. Pastor, Rev. O. F. Waage. Text, St. Matthew viii. 23-24. Subject, "Christ our refuge in the tempests of life." Estimated number present, five hundred.

Huber's, at Niantic and Swamp, at New Hanover, (Lutheran). Pastor, Rev. L. Groh. Text, St. Luke x. 23-24. Synopsis of sermon: 1, What our eyes see—gospel results materially and spiritually; 2, Who did not see?—prophets, kings before Christ, our fathers; 3, Why we see—through God's goodness.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Transfiguration, Pottstown. Pastor, B. M. Schmucker. Text, Psalm xlviii. 12-14. Synopsis of sermon: 1, Annals of Lutheran Church in this county. First settlements of Lutherans; 2, Congregations, formations, statistics; 3, Biographies of eminent ministers. Estimated attendance, two hundred and fifty.

Emmanuel Lutheran Church, Pottstown. Pastor, D. K. Kepner. Text, St. Luke x. 23-27. Theme, "Good Samaritan Love." 1, Whom it profits; 2, How it manifests itself; 3, Whence it comes. Thema, "Der hohe Werth des Christlichen Glaubens." 1, Sieg im Kampf mit der Sünde; 2, Freude im Schmerz der Erde; 3, Ruhe in der Unruh des Lebens; 4, Licht in der Nacht der Trübsal; 5, Leben durch den Tod; 6, Himmlischen Lohn nach irdischer Arbeit. Estimated attendance, five hundred.

Lutheran Churches, Whitemarsh and Upper Dublin. Pastor, Rev. Matthias Sheeleigh. Text, Psalm xxxiv. 11-12: "The Lord God is a sun and shield; the Lord will give grace and glory; no good thing will he withhold from them that walk uprightly. O Lord of hosts, blessed is the man that trusteth in Thee!" Synopsis: Happy choice of waiting on the Lord; what the Lord is to his people, will do for them, and the blessedness he assures to them. Attendance, two hundred.

St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church, North Wales, Pa. Rev. George D. Foust, pastor. Text, Psalm lxxxix. 15: "Blessed is the people that know the joyful sound; they shall walk, O Lord, in the light of thy countenance." The increasing population of our county, its fertile fields, the thrift and intelligence of its citizens, its numerous schools, its venerable churches, all show the God of nations has watched over our interests in the past. If we have come to a knowledge of the glad tidings of grace in Christ, and walk in the light of the Sun of righteousness, the closing of this first century will be like a brilliant sunset, prophetic of the rich and fragrant dawning of a new century with many blessings in store for us.

New Goschenhoppen Reformed Church. Pastor, Rev. C. Z. Weiser. Text, St. Luke x. 23: "Blessed are the eyes which see the things that ye see." Theme: Christ, the Ideal Man; and Christianity, His civilization.

Zion's Reformed Church, Pottstown. Pastor, Rev. C. S. Wieand. Text, St. Luke x. 25-37. Parable of Good Samaritan. Synopsis of sermon: Mankind a traveler, robbed and wounded by Satan; Christ the Good Samaritan; Church of Christ the inn; Christian ministry the host; imitate the Good Samaritan.

Pleasantville Reformed Church, Pastor, Rev. Uriah Weidner. Text, St. Matthew xi. 29. Synopsis of sermon,—A call for scholars: 1, Christ has opened a great school; 2, Not a compulsory education; 3, The competency of the teacher; 4, The qualifications the teacher expresses, meek and lowly; 5, The diploma given the graduate is rest. Number in attendance, two hundred and seventy-five.

Trinity Reformed Church, Pottstown. Pastor, L. Kryder Evans. Text, Exodus xx. 2, 3: Synopsis of sermon: God had delivered Israel from bondage and they were now to be raised to the privilege of a nation; God's covenant promises made to Abraham are now ratified; loyalty and obedience would keep them in possession of the land; the same God that made Israel of old a mighty nation has also made us what we are as a people. Number in attendance three hundred.

St. Luke's Reformed Church, Trappe. Pastor, H. T. Spangler. Text, Jeremiah vi. 16: "Stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls." Line of thought: Only walking in the good old paths revealed by God's word, the true standard for all ages, as did the fathers, will insure the peace and safety of the sons. Estimated congregation, two hundred and twenty-five.

Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church. Pastor, Rev. T. T. Mutchler, M.D. Text, St. Matthew vii. 11: "If ye then being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask Him." Synopsis of sermon: 1, God's disposition to give good things, how great; 2, Man's need of good things known by experience; 3, Good things God will give to them that ask Him. Number in attendance, fifty.

Methodist Episcopal Church, North Wales. Pastor, Rev. Henry Hess. Text, 2 Peter i. 18: "And this voice which came from heaven we heard when we were with him in the holy mount." Theme: Transfiguration of Christ: Peter writes to remind them of the evidence of Christianity; heard a voice on mount: circumstance of the same; purposes of transfiguration, (1,) glory of Redeemer, (2,) supreme law-giver; (3,) only Redeemer. Number present, two hundred and fifty.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Montgomery Square. Pastor, J. Wesley Perkinpine. Text, Proverbs xxiii. 10: "Remove not the old landmark." The speaker showed some few advancements made in the county during the century, how that human landmarks crumble and fall, but the landmark of salvation has continued all through the century in building churches and giving blessings to mankind. Number present, two hundred.

First Methodist Episcopal Church, Norristown. Pastor, Rev. S. H. C. Smith. Text, Psalm xcvi. 1: "The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice." Topic: The avowed purpose and legitimate tendency of the Christian revelation is to originate those virtues which are confessed to be the only foundation of all true social and public elevation, and which also are the safeguards of freedom and felicity. Number of congregation, three hundred.

Oak Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Norristown. Pastor, Rev. G. W. F. Graff. Centennial services afternoon of September 7, 1884, conducted by the pastor,—Scriptural lesson, Esther i.; addresses of an historic character were made by the pastor, by William H. Ortlip, J. H. Crankshaw and others. Estimated attendance, three hundred and fifty.

St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, Bryn Mawr. Pastor, J. D. Martin. Text, Hebrews iv. 14. Theme: "The Priesthood of Christ."—The Jewish high priest typical of Christ: 1, Superiority of Christ, He was sinless, His offering once for all, His priesthood in heaven; 2, He purifieth the conscience. Number in attendance, eighty.

First Presbyterian Church, Norristown. Pastor, Rev. Wm. B. Noble. Text, 1 Kings xix. 8: "And he arose and did eat and drink and went in the strength of that meat forty days and forty nights unto Horeb, the mount of God." Estimated attendance, three hundred and fifty.

Central Presbyterian Church, Norristown. Pastor, Rev. J. McAskie. Text, Psalm xxxvii. 3: "Trust in the Lord and do good, so shalt thou dwell in the land and verily thou shalt be fed." Synopsis of sermon: 1, Confidence in God is essential to a nation's stability, the old dynasties perished for lack of it; 2, Confidence in God implies (1) knowledge of him, (2) obedience to his laws; 3, Confidence in God is essential to true prosperity, "verily thou shalt be fed,"—there will be a bountiful provision for the physical, the intellectual and spiritual nature of man. Number in attendance, three hundred and fifty.

Centennial Presbyterian Church, Jeffersonville. Pastor, Rev. Charles Collins. Text, Deuteronomy xxxii. 7: "Remember the days of old; consider the years of many generations; ask thy father, and he will shew thee; thy elders and they will tell thee." Synopsis of discourse: 1, That a remembrance of the past is well calculated to awaken our gratitude; 2, That a becoming remembrance of the past gives encouragement for the future; 3, That God's faithful-

ness in the past should abundantly inspire us with trust. Estimated number present, one hundred.

Baptist Church, Norristown. Pastor, Rev. N. B. Randall. Theme: "The outlook, or the century before us." The speaker made mention of the fact that our fathers had a new government to found, a new society to create and new homes to build. Notwithstanding the many dangers which, all admit, we believe that the age before us will be a grander one than any century which has preceded it; for, 1, It will be an age of abundant wealth and leisure; 2, It will be remarkable for mental culture and practical discovery; 3, The century before us will witness the universal diffusion of the gospel. Estimated number in attendance, three hundred and fifty.

Baptist Church, North Wales. Pastor, Rev. J. A. Aldred. Text, Deuteronomy xxii. 22: Subject; "Earthquakes," a theme suggested by the earthquake visitation of August 10, 1884: "The text teaches us: 1, That the earth is treasured or stored with fire; 2, That God kindled this fire; 3, That He did so as a token of his righteous anger against the sinful and rebellious race of men who dwell on the earth's surface; 4, That these fires lie deep down and below the bases of the mountains which they set on fire and excite to volcanic action; 5, These spasmodic beats and convulsive throbs are constantly reminding us of man's full and persistent rebellion against his Maker." Number in attendance, two hundred.

Church of the Evangelical Association, Lansdale, Pastor, Rev. G. C. Knobel. Text, Psalm cxli. 4: "And let me not eat of their dainties:" Synopsis of sermon: 1, The circumstances in which this psalm was written (1 Samuel, 27); 2, The Christian of to-day often finds himself in "Gath;" 3, The lesson to be learned from David's resolution. Number present, forty (evening service).

Church of the Evangelical Association, Hatfield. Pastor, Rev. G. C. Knobel. Text, Philippians iv. 6, 7. Synopsis of sermon: 1, How are we to understand the apostle's injunction, "Be careful (anxious) for nothing?" 2, The means to be used in order to accomplish this; 3, The happy results. Number present, fifty (morning service).

Evangelical Church, Pottstown. Pastor, Rev. S. F. Heisler. Text, Hebrews iv. 16: "Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy and find grace to help in time of need." Synopsis of sermon (preached in German): 1, The throne of grace as compared with the mercy-seat; 2, The manner of approach, with boldness; 3, The motive prompting, viz., to obtain mercy and find grace. Number present, one hundred and fifty.

German Baptist or Dunker Church, Skippack (Detwiler's Meeting House). Minister, Isaac Kulp. Text, 2 Cor. xii. 1. Synopsis of sermon: 1, Paul's reasons of defiance; 2, Paul's opinion about religious boastings; 3, Paul's only allowable boastings.

Gottshall's Mennonite Meeting-House, Schwenks-

ville. Pastor, Bishop Mosca Gottshall. Text, Colossians ii. 7: "And be ye established in the faith as ye have been taught, abounding therein with thanksgiving." Synopsis of sermon: 1, The only way to salvation is (a) the firmness of faith in the Saviour and (b) belief in the pure teachings of the gospel; 2, He only who possesses this faith can be truly thankful. Number of congregation, one hundred and fifty.

Lower Mennonite Church, East Perkiomen. Pastor, Bishop Amos K. Bean. Text, Isaiah xxviii. 17. Theme,—"The Sinner Warned:" 1, Through preaching, sickness, tribulation, etc., the sinner is many times convinced of the necessity of seeking a suitable refuge; 2, There is great danger of sinners seeking a false refuge by simply laying off gross sins and connecting themselves with the visible church; 3, Jesus Christ is the true refuge in whom we are perfectly safe in the hour of death. Number present, one hundred and fifty.

Trinity Christian Church, Collegeville. Pastor, Rev. J. H. Hendricks, A.M. Text, Ephesians iv. 13. Theme: "Christian Manhood." Synopsis of sermon: 1, Wherein Christian manhood consists—(a) being possessed of Jesus' communicable attributes, (b) the life conformed to Jesus' life, (c) the personal embodiment of all conceivable moral excellence; 2, How it is attained; (a) God's part in the work, (b) man's part in the work; 3, Its supreme value—(a) it is man's highest dignity and happiness, (b) it is society's richest boon, (c) proclaims the riches of divine grace. Number present, two hundred and fifty.

Friends' Meeting, Abington. Alvin Haines and Rachel A. Mather spoke at this meeting on September 7, 1884.

CHAPTER XXVI.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE importance of educating the youth of the colony was the subject of early and continued solicitude upon the part of men charged with the administration of public affairs. The following provincial act was the first official step having reference to the establishment of public or common schools:

"The Governor and the Provincial Council having taken into their serious consideration the great necessity there is of School-Masters for the instruction and sober education of Youth in the towne of Philadelphia, sent for Enoch Flower, an inhabitant of the said towne, who for twenty year past hath been exercised in that care and employment in England, to whom having communicated their minds, he embraced it upon these following terms: to learne to read English, 4s. by the Quarter; to learn to read and write, 6s. by the Quarter; to learne to read, write and cast account, 8s. by the Quarter: for boarding a scholler, that is to say, dyet, washing, lodging and schooling, tenn pounds for one whole year."

The work of Enoch Flower was fruitful in results. Six years later, 1689, the first grammar school was established by direction of Penn to Thomas Lloyd. This school was placed in charge of George Keith, a

Quaker preacher of Scotch descent, who had accompanied Penn and Fox in their travels through Germany in 1677, and was hopeful and energetic in all things connected with the "Holy Experiment." The school was liberally patronized by those whose circumstances enabled them to pay the cost of tuition, while its doors were open and its privileges were freely extended to the children of indigent parents. The number of pupils soon made the appointment of an assistant necessary. Benjamin Makin was selected, who subsequently succeeded Keith as principal. The salary of these early teachers was fifty pounds sterling per annum, with dwelling-house and school-house provided and the "profits of the school for one year." If the teacher thought fit to stay longer and teach the children of the poor without charge, his salary was to be doubled for two years.¹ This school was chartered February 12, 1698, by enterprising citizens, such as Samuel Carpenter, Anthony Morris, Edward Shippen, James Fox, David Lloyd, William Southby and John Jones, and adopted a characteristic seal, with an open book containing the Greek motto, "*φιλε τε αλληλων*," and the inscription, "Good instruction is better than Riches." The building stood on Fourth Street, below Chestnut, and this old Philadelphia High School had an enviable reputation for many years, numbering among its teachers, besides Keith and Makin, such men as D. J. Dove, Robert Proud, the historian William Janney, Jeremiah Todd, and Charles Thompson, the secretary of the Continental Congress.²

¹ There were notable school-teachers at work in the province many years prior to the labors of Enoch Flower. In the year 1670 one Edmund Draughton, near Bensalem, subsequently Bucks County, brought suit "for the recovery of two hundred guilders for teaching the children of Duncan Williamson to read the Bible." The teacher recovered.—*Report of W. W. Woodruff, Bucks Co. Supt. Public Schools, 1877.*

² "PETITION.—Upon reading the petition of Sam^l Carpenter, Edward Shippen, Anthony Morris, James Fox & David Lloyd, William Southby & John Jones, in these words, viz: To the Governor & Council of the province of Pennsylvania & territories yrof, sitting at Philadelphia, the tenth day of the 12th mo., Anno domi, 1697-8. The Humble petition of Sam^l Carpenter, Edward Shippen, Anthony Morris, James Fox, David Lloyd, William Southby & John Jones, in the behalf of themselves & the rest of the people called Quakers, who are members of the monthly meeting, holden & kept att the new meeting-house, lately built upon a piece of ground fronting the High-street, in Philadelphia aforesaid, obtained of the present Governor by the said people, Sheweth: That it hath been & is much desired by MANY, That a School be set up & upheld in this town of Philadelphia, where poor children may be freely maintained, taught and educated in good Literature, untill they are fit to be put out apprentices, or Capable to be masters or ushers in the said school.

"And for as much as by the Laws & Constitutions of this govrnmt, It is provided & enacted That the Governor and Council shall erect & order all publick schooles, & encourage & reward the authors of usefull sciences & Laudable inventions, in the said province and Territories, Therefore, may it please the Governor & Council, to ordain and establish that at the said town of Philadelphia a publick schoole may be founded, where all children and servants, male & female, whois parents, guardians & masters be willing to subject ym to the rules & orders of the said schoole, shall from time to time, with the approbaon of the overseers thereof for the time being, be received or admitted, taught and Instructed; The rich at reasonable rates, and the poor to be maintained & schooled for nothing. And to that end a meet & convenient house or Houses, buildings & rooms, may be erected for the keeping of the said schoole, & for the entertainment & abode of such & so many masters, ushers, mistresses,

At the second Assembly of the province, which met in Philadelphia, March 10, 1683, the following law was enacted with reference to the education of children:

"And to the end that the Poor as well as the Rich may be instructed in good and commendable learning, which is to be preferred before wealth, Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all persons within the Province and territories thereof having children, and all the Guardians and Trustees of Orphans, shall cause such to be instructed in reading and writing, so that they may be able to read the Scriptures and write by the time they attain to the age of twelve years, and that then they may be taught some useful trade or skill that ye Poor may work to live, and the Rich if they become poor, may not want, of which every county court may take care; and in case such Parents, Guardians or Overseers shall be found deficient in this respect, every such Parent, Guardian or Overseer shall pay for every such child five pounds, except there should appear an incapacity of body or understanding to hinder it."

Although this law did not refer especially to any particular county, yet we have deemed it proper to give it a place in this sketch, as it shows the concern that the early legislators of the province had in the rising generation, and also whence the courts derived their authority to require children in certain cases to be taught to read and write. In 1693 the Swedish colonists wrote to the government of Sweden for books. They wanted primers and different kinds of religious books. The King, Charles XI., graciously donated them the books desired, and they received them in 1697. It is reasonable to suppose that whatever instruction the children received in those days was given them at their homes, either by their parents or by others. The time had not yet fully come for the establishment of schools and for the building of school-houses in the district. Legislative sanction seems to have been freely given to establish

& poor children, as by the order & direction of the said monthly meeting shall be Limited & appointed from time to time. And also, that the members of the aforesaid meeting for the time being, may, at y^e respective monthly meetings, from time to time make choice of & admit such and so many persons as they shall think fit, to be overseers, masters, ushers, mistresses & poor children of y^e sd school, and the same persons, or any of ym, to remove and displace, as often as the said meeting shall see occasion. And that the overseers and schoole aforesaid, may for ever stand & be established & founded in name & in deed, a Body politick and Corporate, To Have Continuance for ever, by the name of The Overseers of the publick schoole founded in Philadelphia, at y^e request, costs & charges of the people of God called Quakers. And that they, the said overseers, may have perpetual succession. and by that name they & their Successors may forever have, hold & enjoy, all the Lands, Tenements & chattels, & receive & take all gifts & Legacies, as shall be given, granted or devised for the use & maintenance of y^e said School & poor scholars, without any farther or other License or authority from this govrnmt in that behalf; Saving unto the Chief proprietor His Quitrents out of y^e sd Lands. And that the said Overseers, by the same name, shall & may, with Consent of the said meeting, have power & capacity to demise & grant, by writting, under their hands & Common seal, any of the sd Lands & tenements, & to take & purchase any other Lands, tenements or Hereditaments, for the best use & advantage of the said schoole. And to prescribe such Rules and ordinances for the good order & govrnmt of the same schoole, & of the masters, ushers, mistresses, and poor children successively, & for their & every of their stipends & allowances, as to the members of the said monthly meeting for the time being, or the major part of ym, shall seem meet; with power also to sue and be sued, and to do, perform & execute all & every other Lawfull act & thing, good and profitable for the said schoole, in as full & ample manner as any other body politick or Corporate, more perfectly founded and Incorporated, may doe.

"The Governor and Council doe grant this petition as is desired."

common schools throughout the colony, and in every constitution adopted by the State from 1776 down to 1874¹ the subject of education has been considered paramount to the best interests of the commonwealth. The common schools of the colonial era were those established in connection with the church or meeting-house, and sometimes in the family as private schools.² It would be doing violence to the truth of history to assume that our early settlers were indifferent to the necessity of elementary education. The church and the school-house were generally built side by side, and the preacher was often the teacher. The parochial schools of the English Church, later the Protestant Episcopal, were important factors in society. The private schools maintained by the Society of Friends were taught by persons of exemplary character and in many instances of eminent ability.

Among the eleven thousand two hundred and ninety-four Germans who reached London in 1709, on their way to this country, there were eighteen school-masters, and these teachers were all associated with the religious societies to which these migratory people belonged. In many instances the teacher was also sub-preacher, and had ministerial powers delegated to him; as, for instance, the catechists were men who catechised, read sermons and baptized children in cases of necessity in connection with their regular school duties.³

¹ Penn's frame of government provides that the Provincial Council shall erect and order all public schools.

Constitution of 1776 provides that a school or schools shall be established in each county.

Constitution of 1790 provides that the Legislature, as soon as may be, shall provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the State in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis.

Constitution of 1836 adopted the provision of 1790.

"Constitution of 1874, Article X.—Section 1. The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of this Commonwealth above the age of six years may be educated, and shall appropriate at least one million dollars each year for that purpose.

"Section 2. No money raised for the support of the public schools of the Commonwealth shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school.

"Section 3. Women twenty-one years of age and upwards shall be eligible to any office of control or management under the school laws of this State."

² Among the latest of the family schools in Montgomery County was that maintained at the residence of the late Thomas Hopkins, in Upper Providence township, in 1851-52. This school was taught by Elizabeth Garret, Elizabeth Yerkes and Ann E. Casselberry, *née* Heebner.

³ "ACT OF ASSEMBLY.

"Section I. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the several counties within this commonwealth annually to direct the Assessor of every township, ward and district to receive from the parents the names of all the children, between the ages of five and twelve years, who reside therein, and whose parents are unable to pay for their schooling; and the Commissioners, when they hold appeals, shall hear all persons who may apply for alterations or additions of names in the said list, and make all such alterations as to them shall appear just and reasonable, and agreeably to the true intent and meaning of this act; and after adjustment they shall transmit a correct copy thereof to the respective Assessor, requiring him to inform the parents of the children therein contained that they are at liberty to send them to the most convenient school, free of expense; the said Assessor, for any neglect of the above duty, shall

The following pen-picture of our German ancestry on the Perkiomen is alike quaint and truthful:

"The earliest settlers upon their arrival here were not dilatory in the establishment of schools for their children, and in any locality where a sufficient number of families lived near enough to each other to render a school necessary, all would assemble at some central point, armed with axes, handpikes, mania, and wedges to erect a school-house, and while some felled trees others notched the logs and put them in their place, and still others split clap-boards or shingles for the roof. Some sought out and hauled shapely stones for the fire-place, and some prepared the sticks and mud for the chimney. The building was about eighteen by twenty-two feet, of round logs, one story high, the cracks daubed with mortar, called "kat and clay"; a large log (the mantel) was placed across the building, four feet from the end wall and five feet high, upon which the chimney was built of split sticks, the cracks and inside of which were daubed with tough mortar; the floor was made of split logs, hewed, called puncheons; the hearth was of stone about four feet wide and as long as the width of the fire-place; the back wall and the sides of the fire-place also of stone. At the end of the hearth a piece of mother-earth was left without a floor to afford the writers a place to stick their goose-

forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, . . . to be paid to the county treasury.

"Section II. The Assessor shall send a list of the names of the children aforesaid to the teachers of schools within his township, whose duty it shall be to teach all such children as may come to their schools in the same manner as other children are taught; and each teacher shall keep a day-book, in which he shall enter the number of days each child entitled to the provisions of this act shall be taught, and he shall also enter in said book the amount of all the stationery furnished for the use of said child, from which book he shall make out his account against the county on oath or affirmation, agreeably to the usual rates of charging for tuition in the said school, subject to the examination and revision of the trustees of the school, where there are any, but where there are no trustees, to three reputable subscribers to the school; which account, after being so examined or revised, he shall present to the county Commissioners, who, if they approve thereof, shall draw their order on the county treasurer for the amount, which he is hereby authorized and directed to pay out of any moneys in the treasury."—*Act of April 4, 1809.*

The schools were located and managed in the following way: The cost of building the school-house was met by voluntary contributions. Whenever a neighborhood felt the need of a school-house one was erected at some point convenient to those who contributed towards its erection. The patrons selected trustees whose duty it was to take charge of the school property and to select a teacher for the school. If the teacher chosen by the trustees could secure pupils enough to warrant him in opening the school, he would do so; if not, he would seek a school elsewhere. The teacher was paid by those who sent pupils to his school. The rate was two dollars per quarter, or three cents per day for each pupil. Those who could not pay received instruction at the cost of the county, according to the act of 1809. The outfit of a pupil cost about one dollar, and consisted of an English Reader or a New Testament, a Comly's or Byerly's Spelling-Book, a Pike's or Rose's Arithmetic, a slate and pencil, six sheets of foolscap paper stitched together, a small ink-bottle in a broad cork stand, and a goose quill. Teachers who then taught have informed me that their own schools were in a miserable condition, and that to-day such schools as then existed would not be tolerated in the worst managed school district in the county. Said one of them to me, "We had no furniture, no apparatus, no suitable text-books, no classification, —nothing. We could do but little else than mend quills and make out bills for tuition of poor-children to present to the county commissioners, who docked us so unmercifully that we were forced to add a large percentage to the correct amount so as to secure what was justly due to us." The schools were called "pauper schools," and were despised by the rich and shunned by the poor. The children whose schooling was paid for by county were classified as "poor scholars" or "county scholars." Thus the law created an unpleasant feeling of caste in the school and in the community. Many a parent who was unable to pay for the education of his children would keep them from school rather than say to the township assessor, "put me on the poor list." Many a poor child refused to go to school because of the taunt, "Oh! you're a county scholar." We know a respectable man, one who has filled some responsible official positions, who is even to-day taunted with reminders of the fact that he received his early education at the expense of the county, in one of those "pauper schools,"—*School Reports, 1877.*

quills to make them of uniform pliability. The height of the story was seven feet. There were three summer beams, on which split logs were laid, face down and grooved together with mortar on the upper side; this was the loft or ceiling. The roof was made of clap-boards, eaves-poles and weight-poles. There was one ledge door in the side, with wooden hinges and latch. The windows were the whole length of the side or end of the building; they were from eight to twelve inches high, with little posts set in about every foot, on which oiled paper was pasted in lieu of glass. Furniture,—writing-boards were laid on slanting wooden pegs even with the under edge of windows; a hewed slab bench (no back) of suitable height for the writers; lower slab seats, without backs, for the spellers and readers; a short slanting board in one corner, near the end of the hearth, was the teacher's desk. Such was the house and such the furniture. The houses, for many years, were so little different from this one that it would be useless to describe another. These primitive schools were also used as places of worship. In the vicinity where any one acted as preacher, by virtue of his calling he was expected to assume the position of *Schulmeister*¹ over the rising generation."

¹The parochial school had opened its doors aside of and simultaneously with the gate of the church in every pioneer congregation of the German denominations,—Reformed, Lutheran, Mennonite and Schwenkfelders. For a full century, too, had the establishment been presided over by *Schulmeister* and *Vorsinger*, who stood as pastor's adjunct in the estimation of the people. Under him the offspring of Christian families read the Psalter and Bible studied the Catechism and learned to sing the hymns and chants of the church. We may mention a Bibighaus, of Old Goschenhoppen, who subsequently ascended the pulpit and died an honored minister of the Reformed Church; a Gerhart, who stood in such a relation to New Goschenhoppen over forty years; and a Baysler, who became more closely identified with the New Goschenhoppen Lutheran congregation than perhaps any of its pastors. Alas! the parochial school gradually grew weak in consequence of the rise of "select" schools which seemed necessary from the more thickly settling of the country. The English language invaded the territory, too, and caused the German to fade out, slowly, indeed, at first, but yet surely. About the year 1835, the free-school system had been adopted over the entire district, and from a combination of circumstances the church closed its doors.

The children and youths of the neighborhood had consequently been left without religious instruction, except such as might have been doled out in Christian families. It is not strange, then, that Pastor Daniel Weiser felt long and deeply over the necessity of gathering, flocking and feeding the lambs of his charge. His heart yearned for the Sunday-school which he knew to be growing within the bosom of every live congregation elsewhere. But a high and stubborn wall of prejudice confronted his contemplated movement. In order not to have the prospect of ultimately gaining his end entirely spoiled it was necessary to be "wise as a serpent and harmless as a dove." A fortnightly afternoon "children's service" was accordingly introduced at New Goschenhoppen and Great Swamp during the fall of 1839. This service met a felt want and created a desire for better things.

The Sunday-school followed in the spring of 1840. The wise pastor soon rallied stalwart friends around the school, both in and out of the congregation, who gladly spoke good words and lent diligent hands. But the masses "went horse and man" against the innovation. The ministers of neighboring churches stood aloof. Changes were sung on "Fanaticism," "Jesuitism," "Methodism," "*Strauerei*." For several years afterwards the opponents seemed never to tire singing and piping such party watchwords. Pastor Weiser was charged with being in league with the Pope, and "selling out" the offspring of Protestant parentage at ten dollars a head! From another quarter the prophecy was uttered that the Methodists would swallow the congregation in ten years. A popular clergyman, now dead, declared that were it possible to erect a warning signal against Sunday-schools high enough for the masses of the whole community to discern it, he would gladly plant it. We distinctly remember one pleasant Sunday afternoon meeting a boy companion on our way to Sunday-school. We innocently invited him to accompany us. "Eh, nay!" said he, "*Ich geh net in die Kuelver Schul*." It may be that the reader silently wishes we had ignored all this unpleasantness in these pages, or at least have extenuated it somewhat; but certainly the charge of exaggeration cannot be laid at our door. We set down naught in malice either. Our only motive in resurrecting the fierce opposition cry against the founding of Sunday-schools in this latitude forty years ago is to show the way over which the Christian nursery came to us, which is now regarded as an inseparable adjunct to every congregation of every denomination here, as well as elsewhere. Nor are

The branches taught were reading, spelling, penmanship and arithmetic. There was no classification, except, perhaps, in orthography and reading, and often it was not classification as to qualification, but as to size. No matter how many were learning the alphabet, "each was in a class by himself," came up, named the letters from A to "Izzard," went to his seat, was followed by another, and so on till the last. In arithmetic there were as many classes as there were pupils studying that branch. The teacher assisted such pupils as needed help, even while a class was reciting in spelling or reading. Afterwards an improvement was made on that plan, and at a certain time in the forenoon and afternoon the teacher would pass around among the arithmeticians and solve problems for them. In a large school, with about twenty in arithmetic, each studying in a different part of the book, or in a different book, with problems pretty hard, it sometimes would take from one to two hours to get around. Of course the little fellows were busy during that time, especially when the teacher was particularly interested in some difficult problem in Pike, Gough or the Western Calculator; but woe to the unlucky fellow who was caught being busy at anything else than learning his spelling-lesson or looking steadily at his letters! If it took the teacher till noon to get through with this process the spellers and readers would get their forenoon's lesson in the afternoon, unless, perchance, there were many hard questions in the afternoon, in which case they were almost sure to get them the next day. There was no special time for any recitation except the last one in the evening, which was usually a spelling-lesson, in which the whole school took part. The Old and New Testament constituted the reading-books. Saturday was devoted to spelling, committing and reciting arithmetical tables, and reciting from the catechism.

The teachers were usually employed by the year, salary raised by subscription of from four to six dollars per scholar, and generally not fewer than twenty-five scholars, the teacher "boarding round."

The following act of Assembly, approved March 19, 1810, illustrates the sense of the public mind upon the subject of educating the poorest class of persons then known among them:²

these declarations made regardless of living witnesses, who, when challenged, cannot but render their testimony in confirmation, and even adopt the Queen of Sheba's words, spoken before King Solomon, that "the half has not been told."—Weiser, "*Monograph of New Goschenhoppen and Great Swamp Reformed Charge*."

²To give a satisfactory history of the condition of schools and of education generally, extending back any considerable length of time, is a very difficult matter, for the reason that facts cannot be recalled with any degree of certainty by those who, on account of age, would be considered most able to give correct information upon this subject. Then, too, school records seem not to have been preserved with proper care. The remembrance of what occurred years ago becomes confused and contradictory, as related by different individuals. In such cases it is thought best to reject everything but what is known to be substantially correct or judged so to be. In 1805, or thereabouts, a certain John Bolton kept a school in Limerick township, in which scholars were taught

"That all masters and mistresses of German redemptioners who are minors and who shall arrive at the Port of Philadelphia after the passage of this Act, shall give to the said redemptioners six weeks' schooling for every year of his or her term of servitude, and it shall be the duty of the Register of German passengers to insert the same fully in their indenture."

While the fundamental law of the colony and commonwealth contained friendly provisions looking to a general system of primary training for the youth of the State, there seems to have been a disinclination upon the part of the popular branch of the law-making power to legislate upon the subject. Sherman Day,¹ writing upon this subject, says, "The number of people who could neither read nor write had increased to an alarming extent, and Pennsylvanians became an object of ridicule to the people of other States, who had been more careful to provide a proper system of education." Patriotic and public-spirited men were cognizant of the loss and discredit certain to result from a continued neglect to formulate, adopt and enforce a comprehensive and liberal system of common-school education.

Like all other great reforms, emanating from the people, its accomplishment was preceded by many years of agitation, during which men of eminent

ability and eloquence espoused the cause.² In the "Memoirs of the Governors of Pennsylvania," by W. C. Armor, it is said the most substantial and enduring merit of Governor Wolf was evinced in his advocacy of a system of popular education. James Buchanan, in a speech delivered previous to the election of the Governor, had said,—

"If ever the passion of envy could be excused, a man ambitious for true glory might almost be justified in envying the fame of that favored individual, whoever he may be, whom Providence intends to make the instrument in establishing common schools throughout this commonwealth. His task will be arduous. He will have many difficulties to encounter and many prejudices to overcome; but his fame will exceed that of the great Clinton in the same proportion that mind is superior to matter. Whilst the one has erected a frail memorial which, like everything human, must decay and perish, the other will raise a monument which shall flourish in immortal youth, and endure whilst the human soul shall continue to exist. Ages unborn and nations yet behind shall bless his memory."

To George Wolf that honor was accorded and to him in all time to come can the citizens of Pennsylvania point with special pride when the inquirer shall seek to know by whose voice and sturdy will that great boon was championed and finally won.³

Agitation, the love of religious not less than civil liberty, and the belief that general intelligence among the masses was essential to preserve their rights and

reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic and book-keeping. I have in my possession a book containing the solution of questions in Dilworth's Arithmetic. This book dates 1805. That the study of arithmetic was not carried to any great extent may be judged from the fact that the father of the young man whose book has just been referred to objected to his son "going further than the rule of three, because anything beyond that would make him good-for-nothing." But there was ambition even then, as now; the boy did go farther, possibly to the end of the book. The custom of "setting down sums" was adhered to on down to about 1840, or even later. The schools in the county prior to 1834 very seldom gave any attention to grammar, geography, mensuration and algebra. The writing of essays or compositions of any kind was pretty generally neglected, excepting at a very few places in different parts of the county. In Perkiomen township, an aged resident says, "when I was a boy, sixty years ago, we didn't have school sometimes for three years. Then a stranger would come along, and pretending to be a school-master, he would start a school, and teach the lowest branches." Upper and Lower Providence, about 1827 and for several years after, had their schools open about three months during the year. This may be said, perhaps, in truth of many townships. The lowest branches only were taught. Prior to this, and back to the earliest settlements, the parochial schools were the prevailing system. Evidences of this system may still be seen. In many places in the county school-houses are seen close to the churches. Some of these are still used for school purposes. Others are used for special purposes by the congregations. Then the school-master resided in a part of the school-house, or near by, and in addition to teaching led the singing and played the organ—when there was one—in divine worship. Prior to 1834 the following academies and private schools were in existence: One at Lumberville (Port Providence), in Upper Providence; one at Trappe, in Upper Providence; one at Hatboro', in Moreland; one at Conshohocken; one at Norristown; one at Summeytown, in Marlborough. As far back as 1815 the languages were taught at Norristown and Hatboro'. In 1831 Limerick township had four schools; it now has fourteen. Then teachers were paid two dollars per scholar for a term of seventy-two days. The same may be said of Upper Providence, and in all probability of most of the townships of the county.—Prof. A. Rumbo, Supt. of Common Schools, Montg. Co., Report of 1877.

¹ The State at length awaked from her lethargy about the year 1833; the Legislature took the matter seriously in hand, and passed an act "to establish a general system of education by common schools," approved by Governor George Wolf on the 1st of April, 1834.—Sherman Day, "Hist. Penna."

² General Washington says: "Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it should be enlightened."

Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to a citizen of Virginia, says: "By far the most important bill in our code is that for diffusing knowledge among the people. No other sure foundation can be devised for the preservation of freedom and happiness. Make a crusade against ignorance and establish and improve the law for educating the common people; for without going into the monitory history of the ancient world in all its quarters and all its periods, that of the soil on which we live and of its occupants, indigenous and emigrants, teaches the awful lesson that no nation is permitted to live in ignorance with impunity."

Mr. Madison says: "Throughout the civilized world nations are courted the praise of fostering science and the useful arts, and are opening their eyes to the principles and blessings of representative government. The American people owe it to themselves and to the cause of free government to prove by their establishments for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge that their political institutions, which are attracting observation from every quarter, are as favorable to the intellectual and moral improvement of man as they are conformable to his individual and social rights. What spectacle can be more edifying or more reasonable than that of liberty and learning, each leaning on the other for their mutual and surest support?"—F. R. Shunk, State Superintendent Common Schools, Report of 1840.

³ The Rev. John C. Clyde, A.M., of Northampton County, in his "History of the Allen Township Presbyterian Church," relates the following: Rev. John Rosburgh used to tell an anecdote connected with the history of the building of the academy at Bath (near Bath), which was as follows: He, with a number of other young men, wanted the advantage of something better than a common-school education, and they took measures to build an academy by subscription. He called on a German (who lived in the neighborhood) by the name of George Wolf for aid; but Mr. Wolf refused by saying, "Dis etication and dings make raskels." He refused at first, but afterwards did help to build it. In the course of the conversation Mr. Rosburgh told him that his sons George and Philip would have the advantage of an education, and that his favorite son George might become Governor sooner or later, to which he replied: "Vell, den, when my George is Governor, he will be queer times." The sequel of the matter was that George got his English education in the academy, and did become Governor of this State and one of the most illustrious of the line.

privileges hastened a departure from the old-time parochial or church schools. The change in the public mind was slowly effected, and many public men, whose zeal for the measure placed them in advance of public sentiment, were deemed "dangerously radical" and promptly retired to private life. Measures looking to a general system of common schools were introduced in the Legislature as early as 1820, but it was not until 1834, as we have seen, that a law was passed and approved by Governor Wolf.¹ No act of the General Assembly, perhaps, ever met with a more violent and determined opposition than the Common School Law of 1834-35. The opposition was the most violent and persistent in the German districts, not only in our county, but throughout the State. This hostility was not inspired by a disinclination to support educational institutions, but it was foreseen that the law would completely secularize the common schools of the land, and this was sincerely believed by many, and by a large proportion of the clergy and ministers of the gospel, to be inimical to the church, and hence to society.²

¹ When the agitating divisions of the day shall have sunk into comparative insignificance, and names be only repeated in connection with some great act of public benefaction, those of George Wolf and Joseph Ritner will be classed by Pennsylvania among the noblest on her long list; the one for his early and manly advocacy, and the other for his well-timed and determined support of the *Free School*. Nor will the patriotism of the Legislature be forgotten. The proud remembrance will be cherished that the sessions of 1835-36 and 1836-37, opposed as they were in all other points, agreed on the common ground of education, and only vied in the degree of benefit to be conferred.—*Thos. H. Burrows, Supt. Common Schools.*

² The following is a protest issued by those opposed to the establishment of common schools, which, in their opinion, would displace the parochial schools or those under the control of the various religious denominations, much to the detriment of the young: "To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met: The Petition humbly sheweth, Whereas the Subscribers have understood that there is now before the Legislature of this State a certain Bill which is proposed to be enacted into a Law, to provide for the Public Institution and Support of Schools, they beg leave to make thereupon to the Legislature the following Representation and Petition:

"They represent that it is, and has long been, a standing Order of the religious Denomination with which they are connected to consider the Instruction of youth as a part of their religious duty; that they accordingly have at this time a large number of Schools in the State of Pennsylvania established on this Plan, in which their children and youth are instructed in the principles of the Christian Religion, at the same time that they are taught those other necessary parts of Learning to which the attention of youth is generally called. They moreover represent that this connection between the religious and literary instruction of their youth is, in their estimation, a matter of so much importance that they cannot in conscience relinquish it, be the inconvenience of adhering to it what it may. If, therefore, the Legislature should pass a law to provide for schools at the general expense, the manifest consequence would be that the Subscribers would be obliged, while they support their own schools from a sense of duty, to contribute to the support of others in which they had no personal interest, and they would, in fact, be tied or suffer a penalty for their religious principles, which is equally abhorrent to the plainest Principles of Equity and the spirit of our excellent constitution. The subscribers do, therefore, petition the Honorable Legislature that no Law may be passed which shall inflict the hardship already set forth; but that in providing for the establishment of Schools, both now and in all times to come, the Law may be so formed as to allow your Petitioners to pursue their own method of Instruction without inconvenience, by introducing a Section wherein it may be enacted that when the number of families who by the Law may be entitled to a School shall

This parochial or unsectarian church-school system had grown up with these settlements. It had been in vogue for more than a hundred years; it had served a great and good purpose. Parents and pastors were unwilling to trust the training of children to those who were strangers to their religious creeds, and when it was proposed to supplant this time-honored system by that of the "common schools," as provided for in the law of 1834, the bitterest opposition was engendered. A writer³ upon this subject says:

"He who regards the Pennsylvania Dutch, as they are erroneously called, as peremptorily opposed to education wrongs them, and shows his want of a just historical appreciation of their relation to the system of education and civilization. Civil and religious tyranny brought them upon western soil, where they were solemnly promised immunity against a recurrence of the same evil. With such convictions and under such promises made to them by Penn. himself and his coadjutors, they came and organized their little Germanic communities. It was not long, however, before they found themselves subject to English laws, summoned before English courts, convicted by English juries and sentenced in a language of which they knew not a syllable; in short, they were coerced into English civilization. In the matter of religion only they enjoyed untrammelled freedom, and this was doubly dear to them because it was all that was left to them of what they had brought from the Fatherland. Now when the foundation-stone of their religious institutions was struck at by an attempt to establish a 'common school,' which must necessarily supplant their parochial schools, they had reason to apprehend danger to their church.

"Hence the tenacity with which these German people held on to the old system and the firm opposition which the new met with in many places when it was first introduced."

The following summarized historical sketch of the period and circumstances incident to the acceptance of the act of 1834-35, furnished by Professor Abel Rambo while superintendent of public schools in Montgomery County, will serve to show the temper of the public mind and the difficulties that confronted the advocates of the new system:

Whitpain.—The school law was put in operation after a meeting of the citizens, held May 26, 1836. Length of term, it is thought, was six months. Salary, twenty dollars per month. On the 2d of May, 1837, a vote was had upon the continuing or rejecting of the system. Result, seventy for and fifty-nine against. May 1, 1838, a vote by the people was had to raise four hundred dollars additional to keep the schools open a longer time. There were fourteen votes in favor and fifty-nine against. Opposition on the part of some was very bitter. The last election to continue or reject the system was held March 19, 1841. The result was eighty-nine votes in favor and fifty-five against. This virtually ended the opposition to the free schools. The Central School has been located near the present site for nearly one hundred years. The Ellis School was first built in 1787 by the resi-

associate together, agreeably to our present order, and so associate and have established a School to which all the children of those families may have free access for instruction, and such families so associating agreeably to our order, shall receive the sum of assistance assigned by law to any other school, or else that your Petitioners and those who are similarly situated may be exempted from all the influence of the Law which is proposed to be passed, and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c."

³ William H. Kain, Supt. Public Schools, York Co., Pa.

dents of Whitpain, Norriton and Plymouth. Sandy Hill School was built in 1796.

The old-fashioned wood-stoves were used to heat the rooms, boys cutting the wood at noon. This can also be said of very many, if not all, of the townships. These old wood-stoves have almost entirely disappeared. There may be two or three yet in use. Improved coal-stoves—"Morning Glory," base-burner, anti-clinker, etc., and regular patent heaters—have taken their place. In this township, schools were kept open eight or ten months, according to the popularity of the teacher. It is said that mensuration and surveying, along with the lower branches, were taught, but at what date does not appear. The first school-master who resided in the district was the Rev. John Philip Boehm, who came to this country in 1720 from Worms, in Germany. A parochial school was taught in the school-house at Boehm's church, about 1776, by Nicholas Korndoffer.

Frederick.—The first board of directors in this township was organized on the 18th of June, 1853. The length of term was three months; salary, \$18.89. At that time there were four schools; now there are ten.

Moreland.—The free-school system in this township went into operation in 1845, two directors opposing. Next year an attempt was made to elect directors, opposed to the free schools, but failed. Previous to the free schools instruction was given only in the lower branches.

Marlborough.—This township accepted the act in 1838, built school-houses and put the system in operation, and so continued up to 1842. The opposition then became so bitter that the free schools were discontinued during 1842, and the subscription schools substituted. At this great dissatisfaction was manifested, as teachers had not a sufficient number of scholars to enable them to continue the schools during the term. Before the close of 1842 most of the opposition ceased, and the district was almost unanimous in its reacceptance. Previous to the acceptance schools were kept open five months. Reading, writing, orthography and arithmetic were taught, but that very imperfectly.

Upper Providence.—This township accepted the act about 1844. Prior to 1834, in most of the schools, the only branches taught were orthography, reading and arithmetic. At a late date, in a few schools, attention was given to grammar and geography; at one mensuration, algebra, and surveying. Salary at that time, previous to the acceptance, was from sixty to seventy dollars for a term of thirteen-weeks.

Limerick.—This township accepted the act a few years later than Upper Providence. The primary branches only were taught. Term and pay about the same as township above-named. About 1820 one school afforded its scholars the opportunity to study geography, grammar, mensuration and surveying.

New Hanover.—Common schools here went into

operation in 1852. Some of the schools previously afforded their scholars the opportunity to study grammar and geography. In 1755 an English school was founded at Swamp, and scholars from surrounding country flocked to it to secure an English education.

Pottsgrove.—In early times the best schools were in Pottstown, Grosstown and at Crooked Hill.

Worcester.—In 1851 the first public school was opened, and that under protest, by a board of directors appointed by the court, the elected directors refusing to act. About this time a certain individual interested himself in behalf of the good people of this and other townships, including Perkiomen and Towamensing, promising, if they would make up three hundred dollars he would go to Harrisburg, and use his influence to have a special law passed exempting these townships from the operations of the common-school act. The money was raised and the agent started on his mission. The three hundred dollars failed to pass the desired exempting act. More money was demanded by the agent, but it was confidently surmised that the money already furnished was spent in a manner in nowise calculated to pass exempting acts. No more money was sent. About the same time, there was another individual of quite a different character: one of the heaviest tax-payers, having no children to send to school, worked zealously in persuading the people to accept the act in good faith. Opposition now began to grow fainter, as the advantages of the law became more manifest, until opposition entirely ceased and now there are no districts more in love with the free schools than these same townships. It might be mentioned yet that a short time after the passage of the free-school act a legislator happening at a public school meeting in one of the above townships, was so set upon by the people, with such abusive language and violent threats, that he beat a hasty retreat; and all this because he voted for the passage of the act. Business men, too, were threatened with the loss of patronage if they would not oppose the free schools. But all this has changed, and scarcely a spark of opposition remains, excepting here and there, as self-interest or other like motives may urge. Salary first few years was twenty dollars per month of twenty-six days. Previous to this each scholar paid two dollars for seventy-two days.

Montgomery.—The common schools in this township went into operation about 1840; whether with or without opposition does not appear.

Cheltenham.—This township accepted the act March 16, 1838, by a vote of fifty-six to forty. In the beginning four hundred and fifty dollars were raised by tax to keep the schools open a part of the year only to introduce the system. A part was paid by subscription. Up to 1842 there was but one school-house in the township. At this time six hundred and ninety dollars were appropriated to build two new houses and repair the old one. Here again resort was had to subscription. Many children of this township

were sent across the lines to Springfield and Philadelphia schools there being four schools, quite convenient. They also sent a goodly number to a Friends' School in Abington, which at that time was considered quite a good school. The branches then taught in the common schools were only the ordinary or lower ones. There were then two schools kept in private families part of the time.

Franconia.—Here the act went into operation in 1851. Previous to the free schools the schools were kept open seventy-two days each year. The better qualified teachers kept them open five months.

Lower Merion.—This township was early and earnestly engaged in the effort to establish common schools, in accordance with the requirements of the common-school act. On the 10th of August, 1835, it was recommended by the proper authorities that two thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars be raised by tax for the support of the schools. This was approved by a vote of the citizens; the school-fund then was \$3136.72. All necessary arrangements were then made by the directors to open the schools, which was done November 16, 1835. From the beginning Lower Merion has supplied her schools with books, paper and all else necessary for the advancement of the scholars in their varied studies. Under the old system the schools were kept open the greater part of the year, and with the usual branches of a good English education.

Upper Hanover.—Here, as probably in nearly all the townships or territory now included within the limits of Montgomery County, the parochial system was the prevailing order. Lutherans, German Reformed, Mennonites and Schwenckfeldians had their several schools. The Catholics had a school across the line, in Berks, and, like the Protestants, sent their children to their own school.

The school-house in the southwestern part of the township was built on land presented by a Mr. Smith, the deeds reading after this manner: "for the use of such Lutherans and Calvinists as live in the vicinity and townships of Upper Hanover, Marlborough and Frederick." The first English school was established in the spring of 1835 in an old carpenter-shop. The following year it was taken into a new house, erected for that purpose. In this township, as in others, the teacher served in the capacity also of organist. Mention of one school may be here made, which may serve as a picture of others in other townships. The house is located at what is known as the Six-Cornered Church. Then, as now, teachers sometimes left their profession for other and more remunerative callings. One of the earliest who "kept school" at this place was a certain Dominie Lange, a German, who, it is said, left teaching and sought to clear the brain of his fellow-citizens by vending the famous "Schneeberger Schnupftubach." His successor, a Mr. Beysher, held the position of teacher and organist forty-two years,

scholars to the number of eighty coming, some of them, a distance of five miles. It is reported that scholars would arrive in the morning before dawn. Five recitations were given each pupil. Text-books were "*Das A. B. C. Buch*," "*Der Psalter*," "*Das Neue Testament*," and at a later period, it is said, perhaps in sport, but more likely in truth, "*Der Bauern Freund*," a German newspaper of much influence. This faithful laborer closed his earthly career in his seventy-ninth year, "coming to his grave in full age, like a shock of corn cometh in his season."

To name separately every township in the county and particularize according to the foregoing would make the report too lengthy. Some of the matter in hand is conflicting as to fact and date. A good deal, too, that transpired in the far past had better be left to rest in quiet as not subserving any good purpose. Whatever was urged in opposition then, doubtless, was so done with pure convictions of duty and right. A few thoughts and references in a general way may be allowed. That the opposition at first to the acceptance of the act was strong is evident from the fact that in joint convention with the county commissioners, at Norristown, all but one were opposed to the system, twenty-seven of the thirty-two districts being represented. But as men began to discuss the matter and look more closely into the advantages of a free-school system, the objections, one by one, yielded to a better sentiment. And now that one delegate, among the twenty-seven, who stood alone in favor of the law, says, "It gives me great pleasure to have witnessed the change in sentiment that has been effected, and to see the attention that is now given to education in all the districts of the county."

In reviewing the history of the introduction of the common-school system, we are impressed not less with the wisdom of the law than with the administrative sagacity of the men and measures relied upon to secure its adoption by those districts whose representative people were hostile to its provisions. The importance of the measure rose above party considerations, and was championed alike by Governors Wolf and Ritner from 1829 to 1838, as it has been since by every executive, no matter by what political party elected. Subsequent to 1836 the State appropriations were made to the school districts, and while the non-accepting districts could not avail themselves of the fund without levying a school tax to increase the amount under the provisions of the law, the amount as it increased year after year was still placed to the credit of such districts until it became a powerful aid in the hands of those friendly to the project to force the issue at elections held for the purpose of determining the question of "school" or "no school." The following table, taken from the report of Francis R. Shunk, then Secretary of State and superintendent of public schools under Governor David R. Porter, will be read with interest:

Douglas	\$1,521 20	Perkiomen	\$2,288 20
Fraconia	1,751 60	Providence, Upper	3,121 00
Frederick	1,936 00	Salford, Lower	1,745 00
Hatfield	1,487 20	Salford, Upper	2,130 80
Horsham	7,014 00	Upper Dublin	2,532 40
Limerick	2,405 20	Upper Hanover	2,323 60
Moreland	3,491 60	Worcester	1,999 40
New Hanover	2,280 20		

Here was the sum of \$33,087.60 waiting to be handed over to fifteen school districts in Montgomery County. Surrounding and adjoining districts had accepted the law and the appropriations under it. The children of the rich and poor were enjoying new advantages, and the question why all districts should not permit the State to share the burden of educating their children became difficult to answer, especially since all had to contribute their share of State tax, from which the school appropriations were made to the district. In the year 1842 the county by districts was equally divided upon the question of accepting the provisions of the school law, as will be seen by the foregoing and following tables :

DISTRICTS ACCEPTING, WITH NUMBER OF MONTHS TAUGHT.

Abington	not reported.	Norriton	not reported.
Cheltenham	9 months.	Plymouth	8 months.
Gayne	9 "	Pottstown	5 1/2 "
Marlborough	not reported.	Providence, Lower	5 "
Merion, Lower	12 months.	Springfield	4 "
Merion, Upper	11 "	Whitpain	3 1/2 "
Montgomery	6 "	Whitemarsh	7 "
Norristown	12 "		

Slowly but surely prejudice yielded to the light of intelligence and by 1853 the last district accepted the inevitable, and Montgomery County placed herself before the country in an attitude that was long and ardently desired by her public-spirited citizens.

A period of twenty years had elapsed since the passage of the law creating a common-school system; it was by 1854 an acknowledged institution, and measures were promptly inaugurated to promote its further efficiency. By an act of Assembly, approved May 8, 1854, the school directors of the several counties of the State were required to select county superintendents, whose duties were carefully defined, among which were the examination of all teachers, periodical visitations to all the schools, and the making of annual reports to the State superintendent. Three years later, by a further act of Assembly approved April 18, 1857, the common-school system was made a separate department, and the office of State superintendent was created, the incumbent to be appointed by the Governor for the period of three years. The creation of the office of county superintendent was upon the recommendation of Governor William Bigler, and the establishment of common schools as a department in the public affairs of the commonwealth, with a State superintendent in charge, was largely the work of Governor James Pollock, who vied with his immediate predecessor in well-concerted efforts to promote the educational interest of all classes.

County Institutes.—The earliest reference we find

to the organization of teachers in the county is in 1845, in the first annual report of Hon. E. L. Acker, then superintendent of our public schools. As early as 1837 the importance of this subject was urged upon the teachers by the State superintendent² in his annual report, as also the establishment of State institutions for training teachers. Mr. Acker says: "The teachers of the county during the past year, it is believed, attended, as a general thing, very faithfully to their duties. There is a good feeling existing among them and all seem to feel a greater interest in their vocation. During the year a county association has been organized and is now in successful operation. Several local associations have also been formed throughout the county. During the present year an effort will be made to establish them more generally. All these are indications that the schools are gradually assuming a very fair and healthful position in the county, and are making substantial progress. During the present year, up to June 1, 1885, permanent certificates have been granted to one hundred and two, provisional certificates to one hundred and ninety. There have also been granted, from the 1st of June up to the present time August 10th, permanent certificates to seven and provisional to forty-eight.

The pioneers in this work of self-culture were persistent in their efforts, and the public opinion, which subsequently crystallized in a law³ for the sup-

² Report of Thomas H. Burrows, secretary of the commonwealth, 1837.

³ "CLX. That the county superintendent of each county in this Commonwealth is hereby required and authorized, once in each year, at such time and place as he or a properly authorized committee of teachers acting with him, may deem most convenient, to call upon and invite the teachers of the common schools and other institutions of learning in his county to assemble together and organize themselves into a teachers' institute, to be devoted to the improvement of teachers in the science and art of education, to continue in session at least five days, including a half-day for going to and a half-day for returning from the place of meeting of the said institute, and to be presided over by the county superintendent or by some one designated by him, and be subject in its general management to his control.

"CLXI. That each county superintendent, upon the assembling of the teachers' institute of his county, shall cause a roll of members to be prepared, which roll shall be called at least twice every day during the session of the institute, and all absentees to be carefully marked, and from which, upon adjournment of the institute, he shall ascertain the exact number of teachers who were in attendance, and the length of time each attended; and upon the presentation of a certificate at the close of the session of each annual institute, setting forth these facts and signed by the county superintendent, to the treasurer of the proper county, he is hereby authorized and required to pay immediately, out of any money in the county treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the county superintendent, one dollar for every three days spent by teachers of the county in attendance at the institute for that year, or as much of it as may be needed, such money to be expended by the county superintendent in procuring the services of lecturers and instructors for the institute, and in providing the necessary apparatus books, and stationery for carrying on its work: *Provided*, That the amount which may be drawn from the county treasury shall in no case be more than two hundred dollars, but may in all cases be sixty dollars, if it shall appear from the vouchers presented by the county superintendent to the county auditors, as required by the fourth section of this act, that this sum has been actually expended for the purposes herein specified: *Provided further*, That all boards of directors may allow the teachers in their employ the privilege

¹ Upper Merion reported its schools open twelve months, 1836.

port and encouragement of county institutes was largely due to their foresight and sagacity. Since the passage of the act of 1867, the county institute is a recognized and essential part of the common-school system. Its annual sessions are of rare professional interest and advantage to the teachers, and deservedly popular among the friends of education. They have been commended by all the past superintendents, among whom none have more practically epitomized their utility and popularity than Mr. R. F. Hoffecker in his annual report as county superintendent for the year 1882,—

"The county institute was held at Norristown, beginning October 30, 1881, and continued five days. There was a larger attendance of teachers than at any previous meeting of the kind in the county, and much interest was manifested by both teachers and people in the proceedings. Hon. E. E. Higbee, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was with us part of two days, and delivered an earnest address to an audience of not less than one thousand persons, among whom were many directors. The instructors from abroad—Professor E. V. De Graff, Professor A. N. Raub, Professor S. D. Hillman, Professor A. R. Byerly, Professor G. M. Phillips and Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl—elicited the closest attention, and their work is bearing fruit. Many of the teachers have adopted some of the methods pointed out to them, and are teaching more successfully than ever before. Teachers seem to feel the importance of teachers meeting and listening to and learning from eminent educators. Five local institutes were held during the year. They were largely attended by the people and directors residing in different localities. At these meetings seventy-four teachers brought classes with them, and gave class-drills. Live educational topics were discussed by teachers, directors and citizens. We have reason to believe these institutes are doing an excellent work. The friction of mind against mind arouses enthusiasm among teachers and pupils. Directors and people have the opportunity to draw comparisons between good and poor teaching, and the result is a desire for live teachers.

"From our post of observation the future looks cheerful. The progress of the past bids hope for the future. Directors have manifested a great deal of interest in the schools, and are beginning to realize more forcibly the need of good teachers; hence local prejudice seldom now installs poor teachers, and considerable anxiety is often manifested to secure the best teaching talent. Closer supervision by an efficient person is much needed in our ungraded schools, and we trust the directors will soon see the necessity of it, and provide for it to some degree, at least. Free text-books are supplied in fifteen districts, with a fair prospect that more will be added to the number the coming year. Annual examinations of pupils, though almost unknown in rural districts four years ago, now meet with great favor. We hope the day is not far distant when the highest classes of all the schools in a township will be examined together, under the supervision of a competent committee, and such marks of honor conferred upon successful scholarship as will cause just and pleasant competition. This will arouse enthusiasm among pupils throughout the entire year, and, with a tangible object before them

of attending such institutes without making any deductions from their salaries, and that any teacher who absents himself from the institute of his county without a good reason may have his want of professional spirit and zeal indicated by a lower mark on his certificate in the practice of teaching than he would otherwise have received.

"CLXII. That each county superintendent who may draw money from the county treasury for the purposes named in this act shall file his account of all expenditures under the act in the office of the county treasury, with vouchers for the same, which shall be examined by the auditors of the county in like manner as other county expenditures, and any misapplication of funds shall be punished in the same manner as collectors of State and county taxes for like offenses are now punished.

"CLXIII. That all county superintendents, upon the adjournment of the teachers' institutes held in their respective counties, are hereby required to report to the Superintendent of Common Schools the number of teachers in attendance, the names of the lecturers or instructors who officiated, the subjects upon which the instruction was given, and the degree of popular interest awakened by the proceedings. —P. L., 1867, p. 5.

the work is now likely to be thorough, and the bond of sympathy between teacher and pupil greater."¹

At the institute above described the following statistics were reported: Number of days continued, 5; whole number of actual members, 353; average number of actual members, 316; whole number employed in common schools of county, 353; number of school directors present, 65; average of spectators present, 700; number of instructors and lecturers present, 10; amount received from county treasurer, \$200; amount received from members, \$250; amount received from other sources, \$514.50; amount paid instructors and lecturers, \$508.50; amount paid for other expenses, \$430.34; deficit, \$4.34.

It must always be a subject of just pride to know that Montgomery County has been, and is at present, among the foremost districts of the State in providing for the education of its youth. As we have seen, the earliest settlers brought their school-masters with them. The great founder of the province evinced a deep, early and continued solicitude for the education of all classes, and especially the poor. Later the Friends and the evangelical people of all denominations built church and school-house side by side. The experience of the first quarter of a century of the commonwealth and the republic demonstrated that the safety and perpetuity of self-government depended upon the general intelligence and virtue of the whole people. "The intelligence of the people constitutes one of the main pillars of our government, and the hope of the patriot must rest on enlightened public morality and virtue. The common school should be the nursery of such virtue, morality and patriotism. Treated as equals, forming friendships which end only with life, pursuing the same studies, and receiving instructions from those whom they love and respect, children representing extremes of society meet in the same to be promoted or degraded according to their merits, without reference to their social position or antecedents, and the schools thus become fountains of pure republican sentiment. When the common-school system of Pennsylvania shall have unfolded its vast powers, when a corps of trained teachers to supply all its demands shall have taken the field, when

¹ There is a marked contrast between the examinations of the teacher under the present laws and usages and those prior to the Act of 1834, as the following illustrations of "teachers' examinations" fifty years ago will abundantly show. At an examination held in 1851 the examiner, after giving some problems in the more elementary portion of arithmetic, propounded the following: "What is one-half of three levies?" The applicant became indignant and said: "No, I will not be examined in fractions. It is of no use. I have been teaching school now for three years and have never had a scholar go through fractions, and it is of no use." The examiner then struck upon a better customer. He propounded to him a problem in "single rule of three," which the applicant solved very readily, whereupon an elated director raised himself up from his lazy posture, and exploded in the following exclamation: "D—r him! Give him another!" It was then moved by one of the members of the board that they take recess to take a drink. They did take a recess, did go to the hotel close by and did all take drink, after which they resumed the examination.—*Pennsylvania School Report*, 1877.

text-books used in the schools shall be wisely selected, and the school-house built on the most approved model; when its protection and progress shall be the first object of the government, then will all its mighty agencies to do good be felt, the public mind reformed and enlightened, labor elevated, patriotism purified, our republican form of government fixed on an immutable basis, and the people crowned with its benefits and blessings."¹

At the time of the passage of the common-school law, in 1834, Montgomery County contained thirty-two school districts. In that year one district accepted its provisions; in 1835, two districts; and in 1836, nine districts. The following table will give an accurate idea of the status of the common schools for the year 1836:

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Districts which have received appropriations of present school year, 1836, and districts which have reported.	No. of schools.		No. of teachers.		No. of scholars.		Average number of months taught in this sch. have been kept open.	From the State appropriation for		From county.	From district.	From other sources.	Average salaries of teachers.		Cost of school-houses, repairs, and rent.	Other expenses of schools.
	Common.	Endowed.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		1836-37.	Former years.				Male.	Female.		
Borough Norristown	6		3	3	117	139	3	\$245 36	\$80 51	\$193 91			\$28 88	\$10 88	\$21 25	\$235 00
Lower Merion	5	1	7	1	269	244	12	423 40	2462 50	334 59	\$2043 85		Not averaged.		1339 53	\$71 61
Lower Providence								196 81								
Montgomery								124 30								
Norriton	3		3		70	70	4	180 02	65 90	281 46		\$10 51	24 00		159 40	\$4 64
Upper Merion	7		7		173	112		319 16			800 00		20 00			152 37
Whitpain	6		6		165	139	4	192 92	68 25	369 65	623 07		20 00		115 31	105 81

As early as 1855, two years after every district had accepted the provisions of the law of 1836, the average number of months taught throughout the county was seven. The average salary of male teachers was \$28.75 per month, and that of females \$21.50 per month. The number of schools had increased to 223, taught by 180 male, and 49 female teachers. The number of scholars in attendance was 16,257, averaging 79 scholars to each school, the cost of tuition per month for each pupil being 58 cents.

School tax levied for 1855	\$52,450 89
State appropriation	5,372 31
Total	\$57,823 20

Under the superintendency of Hon. E. L. Acker, Rev. Robert Cruikshank and Prof. Abel Rambo the work of perfecting and extending the system was successfully prosecuted. Twenty-seven years later, 1877, the number of schools had increased to 333, the average number of months taught was 7.85, 188 male and 151 female teachers were employed at an average salary of \$46.09 per month for the former and \$36.31 for the latter. The number of scholars for 1877 was 19,846, total expenditures for common-school purposes was \$180,303.45. Under the present administration of Prof. R. F. Hoffecker, and for the year 1883, the number of schools has increased to

370, the number of scholars being 18,610. Average number of months taught was 7.99, at a total expenditure for all purposes of \$175,895.24.

It is a gratifying fact that every year since 1833 the average number of months taught in the schools of Montgomery County has exceeded that of the State. The highest average for the State was for the year 1883, it being 6.62, while that of Montgomery County was 7.99. There were only four counties in the State having a higher average than Montgomery, viz.: Allegheny, 8.33; Dauphin, 9.46; Lackawanna, 8.50; Schuylkill, 8.06.

Including Philadelphia, with her 2139 schools, all open for ten months, it raises the average time taught in the State to 7.02, which still falls below the average period taught in Montgomery County. The

average time taught in the five highest counties in the State for 1883, is 8.46 months. The average tax levied for the same year is 4.61 mills, being 2.43 mills in excess of the total tax levied in Montgomery County for the year 1883. Montgomery County contains 243 school-houses, all built of stone and brick, no frame or log building. A few contrasts with New York, the only State in the Union surpassing ours in numbers, will serve to illustrate the proficiency of the school system in our State. The population of New York is 800,000 in excess of Pennsylvania by census of 1880:

New York has schools	18,615
Pennsylvania has schools	18,616
New York has school buildings	11,927
Pennsylvania has school buildings	12,857
New York has school sittings	763,817
Pennsylvania has school sittings	961,074
New York—value of school property	\$31,235,401
Pennsylvania—value of school property	\$25,919,397
New York—whole number of scholars	1,027,338
Pennsylvania—whole number of scholars	950,500
New York—average number in daily attendance	551,958
Pennsylvania—average number in daily attendance	622,351

These comparisons might be extended until the common-school system of the whole country would be brought into review, and perhaps with advantage to those seeking knowledge upon this subject, but space forbids. It has been thoughtfully observed that "for augmenting the aggregate of intelligence and mental power in any community, the grandest instrumentality ever yet devised is the institution of common schools. The common school realizes all the facts, or fables,

¹ Andrew G. Curtin, secretary of commonwealth and superintendent of public schools, 1855.

whichever they may be, of the divining rod. It tries its experiments over the whole surface of society and wherever a buried fountain of genius is flowing in the darkness below, it brings it above and pours out its waters to fertilize the earth."

The average rate of tax levied in the State in 1883 for school purposes was 5.65 mills; that of Montgomery County was 2.18. Contrasted with the rate of tax levied in the above four leading counties, she still stands in the most favorable light,—Allegheny, 2.85 mills; Dauphin, 9.07; Schuylkill, 6.07; Montgomery, 2.18.

The State superintendent's report for Montgomery County, for 1883, shows the whole number of schools to be 370.¹ Average number of months taught 7.99; number of male teachers, 171; number of female teachers, 200; number of male scholars, 9711; number of female scholars, 8899. Average number attending school, 11,816; average per cent. of attendance, 80. Total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes, \$175,895.24.

Washington Hall Collegiate Institute is located in the village of Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa., on the turnpike road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, twenty-five miles from the former and twenty-six from the latter, five miles from Phoenixville, two from Collegeville, a station on Perkiomen Railroad.

This school was established in the year 1830 by Henry Prizer, in whose charge it remained until 1838. Henry S. Rodenbough succeeded him and had charge of it till 1845. A company then purchased the property, and continued the school by electing principals. The stockholders in 1838 disposed of the old hall, and the present principal then erected a large and commodious brick building, in which the school is now kept. In planning this building the comfort and health of the students were duly considered, and in consequence the rooms are large and well ventilated. This, with the healthful climate, the beautiful scenery of the neighborhood and the quietness of the village, renders it quite a desirable place for those who wish to pursue their studies with success and advantage.

Principals of the school from the time it commenced: Henry Prizer, commenced March 7, 1830, died November 15, 1838; Rev. Henry S. Rodenbough, chosen November 20, 1838, resigned April 1, 1845; Rev. A. J. M. Hudson, A.M., chosen April 4, 1845, resigned October 10, 1846; Abel Rambo, A.M., chosen August 4, 1845, resigned October 10, 1846; John Sandt, A.M., M.D., chosen October 12, 1846, resigned June 18, 1847; Jos. W. Hunsicker, A.M., chosen June 18, 1847, resigned March 31, 1849; Abel Rambo, A.M., chosen April 2, 1849.

Professor Rambo has been in charge of the institute from that date to the present time. As early as 1850

he gave special attention to preparing students for the duty of teaching in the common schools of Montgomery and adjoining counties. Although at the head of an academical institute, he always manifested a warm interest in the education of the masses, and in recognition of his services in this behalf he was elected superintendent of the common schools of the county in 1863, and served till 1878.

The institute, under the direction of Professor Rambo, has enjoyed a deservedly high reputation for its attention to vocal and instrumental music. The Trappe has always been noted for its choristers. Its church choirs have for many years past been and still are amongst the best in the county, and the vocal and instrumental music rendered at the literary exercises of its schools, academies and neighboring colleges has always been of a choice character, exhibiting taste and culture. It has been customary for many years past for this institute to give an annual entertainment of vocal and instrumental music. The music performed on these occasions is chiefly oratorios and cantatas by the best composers. The following oratorios have frequently been performed: The oratorio of "Abraham and Ishmael," of "Daniel," of "Absalom," and "The Messiah;" the cantatas of "The Pilgrim Fathers," "The Storm King," "Burning Ship," "Settlement of Jamestown," "The Haymakers," "The Creation," Haydn's "Third Mass," "Belshazzar's Feast," "Esther," "The Transient and the Eternal," De Monti's "Mass," "Moses in Egypt," "St. Cecilia's Day," oratorio of "David" and Mozart's "Twelfth Mass." Besides these, many popular overtures have been performed, and also choice selections from the most popular operas. These concerts are largely attended, and are anticipated with manifest interest by the intelligent and appreciative residents of the Trappe, Freeland, Collegeville and surrounding country.

Students in this institution have prepared for and have entered nine different colleges from freshman up to sophomore and junior advanced. Many students from this institution occupy high and honorable positions in life. Fifty-six have received the degree of M.D., seventeen have been licensed to preach the gospel, thirty-nine are graduates of college, having received the degree of A.B.; all of these, excepting those who graduated since 1873, have been honored with the degree of A.M., by their respective *Alma Maters*.

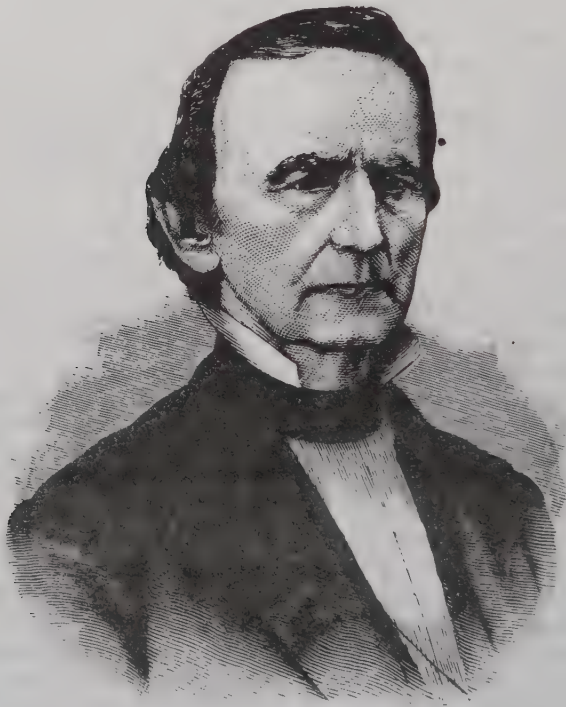
Treemount Seminary, Norristown, Pa.—This academical institution was founded in the year 1844 by the Rev. Samuel Aaron, A.M. In times of prosperity and periods of financial depression, and through consecutive years of war its doors have been open and its waiting teachers have been in place to receive, guide and instruct the hundreds and thousands of young men of Montgomery County, and many others from all parts of the country, who sought its privileges, opportunities and advantages. Its founder was

¹ For the year 1883 thirty of these buildings were reported unfit for use, and thirty-three badly ventilated. Twenty-four rooms contain furniture reported as injurious. There are fifty-four log school-houses still in the State, none, however, remaining in Montgomery County.

justly esteemed, among the eminently qualified men of his day, for his ability to impart knowledge to students, govern them and to inspire them with an early and vivid conception of the responsible duties of manhood.

Mr. Aaron first settled in Norristown in 1841 as the pastor of the Baptist Church, and, in addition to the duties of this office, he opened a select school in the mansion-house formerly owned by the Hon. Burd Wilson, on the present site of Oakland Female Seminary. He was subsequently induced to transfer his school to the Norristown Academy, where he conducted the same until 1844, when he built Treemount Seminary and occupied it. His original announcement discloses the early character of the institu-

There was nothing luxurious in the original accommodations of Treemount. "Good beds, spacious and well-ventilated bed-rooms; plenty of plain, substantial food; four commodious school rooms, with blackboards, maps and all needful fixtures. Excellent drinking-water, and pure rain-water under cover for washing. Students can enjoy an equal share of pleasant fruits, and other delicacies that come to hand, and are all made to feel as much at home as possible. The government is intended to be reasonable, and even kind, but inflexibly firm. Students are never permitted to saunter about the town. Taverns and low shops must be especially shunned. Certain decent confectioneries pointed out by the teachers may



REV. SAMUEL AARON.

tion: "Instruction in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Phonography, English Composition, English Grammar, Elocution, Rhetoric and Logic; in the reading, writing and speaking of the Latin, Greek, French, German and several other languages; in Geography, the use of Globes and the rudiments of Drawing; in Arithmetic, Book-keeping and practical Accountantship; in Algebra and the higher Analysis, and their various applications; in Geometry, Plane, Solid, Analytical, and in its applications to Surveying, Mensuration, Navigation, Engineering and Astronomy; in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, with the aid of good Apparatus. To Chemistry, especially, much attention will be paid, because of its vast importance to Agriculture and the most useful arts."

be occasionally visited. The deportment of teacher and pupil is designed to be regulated by the moral code of the New Testament as regards others: 'Do to them as you would they should do to you.' With regard to yourself, cultivate health, truth, purity of mind, and all external decencies." The cost "for instruction, board, lodging, washing, mending, fuel, lights, does not exceed \$75 for five months, one-half payable in advance." Mr. Aaron's administration was popular, the average annual attendance being one hundred and ninety pupils from 1844 to 1857. As an educator he left a lasting impress of his individuality upon his scholars, and all of the young men who studied under him acknowledge his conscientiousness as a teacher. Financial embarrassments

overwhelmed him in the years of 1857-58, with hundreds of others, resulting from liabilities disconnected with the institution he had founded and fostered, and he was forced to yield possession of Treemount to his creditors.¹

Consequent upon this misfortune Treemount was unused for the purposes intended from 1858 until April, 1861, when it was leased by Professor John W. Loch, who transferred the De Kalb Street Institute there, since which time he has successfully conducted it. He bought the property in 1866. Professor Loch was warmly attached to Treemount, having been identified with it as vice-principal and teacher of mathematics for many years during Mr. Aaron's administration. The following, from the pen of his biographer, pointedly and truthfully describes the institution and its principal, under whose auspices it has come into deserved prominence:

"As soon as the gloom and uncertainty of the war upon which we were then entering had measurably passed, Mr. Loch brought up the school to its former scale of prosperity. In 1873 he greatly improved the buildings by pulling down a frame connecting-structure in the centre, and erecting instead a solid one of brick, rough cast, seventy feet in length, five stories high, and surmounted with a cupola. The school buildings now consist of an ornamental centre and two wings, extending in the whole two hundred feet. The wings were erected by Mr. Aaron, one in 1844 and the other in 1854. The location of this seminary is one of the finest in Pennsylvania, being situated on an eminence overlooking the town and the Schuylkill, and is surrounded with shade and fruit-trees. About twelve acres of land are attached to



THE BURD WILSON MANSION, NORRISTOWN.

¹ "In 1857 Norristown fell under a commercial revulsion that wrecked very many of its strongest men. Mr. Aaron had given indentments for friends, whose failure carried him down with them; so in September, 1859, he removed to take charge of the Baptist Church in Mount Holly, N. J., and, in connection with his son, Charles E. Aaron, A.M., to open Mount Holly Institute, a seminary similar to the one closed in Norristown. To show how the people of this locality regarded his failure and abandonment of Treemount, we transcribe from the *Norristown Republican*, of September 3d of that year, the following editorial:

"It is not often that the departure of an individual suggests so many interesting reflections as does that of the Rev. Samuel Aaron, whose family left our borough on last Wednesday for Mount Holly, N. J.

"For nearly twenty years Mr. Aaron's labors and influence have been intimately connected with every improvement of a moral or social nature that has occupied the attention of our people. During that time no scheme for the elevation of society or the public improvement of the town and county has wanted his indorsement or co-operation; and no one who has had a plea of real charity to prefer, or enterprise of benevolence to inaugurate, was ever turned empty away from his door. In religious matters he has been the pack-horse of the community, always depended upon to fill other people's forfeited engagements, or make speeches impromptu at anniversaries,—in all cases gratuitously, of course. Unselfishness, excess of charity and benevolence combined, prevented his acquisition of wealth, for no one in the community has worked harder than he. Judged by the true standard of human effort, his labors among us have been abundantly successful, for we hold it any

it. The grade of the seminary is only inferior in rank to our leading colleges, and the annual catalogue usually numbers over a hundred pupils from all parts of the Union, with foreign patronage from the Canadas, West Indies and South America.

"In 1868 the University of Pennsylvania conferred on Mr. Loch the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and Lafayette College in 1877 conferred that of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.). In 1866, Dr. Loch became a member of the Central Presbyterian Church, and very soon thereafter was ordained a ruling elder in the same.

"Dr. Loch's distinguishing characteristic is his rare gift of combined affability, gentleness and firmness, with an intuitive penetration or perception of character, joined to an invincible self-control, which eminently fit him to impress and manage young men while pursuing their studies. The marked feature of the course of his seminary is thoroughness, every effort being directed to give the pupil a full training in solid and enduring instruction rather than that which is superficial and showy.

"In his early scholastic days Dr. Loch devoted himself largely to mathematics, but later has given more attention to belles-lettres. He is a fine public reader,—a very rare accomplishment,—and his literary tastes are in an eminent degree acute and refined."

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS OF TREEMOUNT SEMINARY, 1883-84.—

John W. Loch, A.M., Ph.D. (principal), moral and mental science, German, higher mathematics; C. C. Henshen, A.B., Latin, Greek, French, rhetoric; J. B. Hench, A. B., English, Latin, mathematics; Martin Lovering, A.B., English, mathematics, physics; Edward A. Ruch, drawing and painting; Thomas H. Ervin, conductor of music department, piano, violin, cornet, flute, etc.; Miss Flora M.

Loch, music department, piano.

Oakland Female Institute, Norristown, Pa.—The site now occupied by Oakland Female Institute was originally the location of a small two-story stone building, owned as the residence of Hon. J. Burd Wilson. It was bought, with four acres of ground, by Rev. J. Grier Ralston, on July 4, 1845, and opened as a school October 29, 1845, in a small room seventeen by twenty-four feet, with four pupils. Before the close of the first term the pupils numbered twenty-eight. During the second term the numbers increased so rapidly that it became necessary to build a large addition. At that early time in its history the plan of the building as it now stands was formed by Dr. Ralston, though revealed to none but his own

man in Eastern Pennsylvania has wielded a deeper or wider influence in moulding the rising generation or giving the impress of free thought to others in active life.

"Again we remark it is not what the individual has in possession that constitutes his fortune or success in life, but what he has performed for the beneficent uses of society."—*Angell's Men of Mount Pleasant County.*

family, so uncertain was he of his plans ever being carried out. For six years, each year one addition after another was made until it reached its present proportions,—a building two hundred and twenty-five feet long, forty-one feet wide, four stories high and contains over one hundred and forty apartments, with nearly eight acres of ground attached.

In 1860 a large brick building, including gymnasium, laundry and sleeping apartments was added, the gymnasium being furnished with all the apparatus required for the most thorough practise of gymnastics and calisthenics. The healthfulness, as well as beauty of location, was a subject of constant remark. During the thirty-two years of its existence as a school (with an interim of three years,—from 1874 to 1877,—when, in consequence of ill health, of Dr. Ralston, it was temporarily disbanded) but four deaths occurred among the pupils, of whom there were there from the commencement to its discontinuance at end of school year, June 14, 1881, over three thousand. Its doors, as a school were finally closed by the death of Dr. Ralston, November 10, 1880. Over three hundred of the pupils completed the entire course, receiving diplomas, and more than two hundred the gold medal in addition. The corps of instructors during that time numbered one hundred and ninety. Thirty-three States were represented, as well as Germany, Holland, France, Greece, Peru, Cuba, Scotland and Canada. Many of the former pupils are now occupying responsible and prominent positions as educators, heads of institutions, missionaries and wives of distinguished men.

The founder of Oakland, Rev. J. Grier Ralston, D.D., LL.D., takes exalted rank among the educators of the State; and especial honor is due to his memory for his life-long devotion to the cause of liberal education for the women of the country. The Rev. Thomas Murphy, D.D., in delivering an eulogy upon his life and services, December 12, 1880, pays him the following just tribute:

"Who can estimate the value to the community far and near of Oakland Female Institute, which he founded and conducted so well for exactly the length of a generation? Who can conceive the number and richness of the blessings which his prayers night and day have brought down upon the young ladies who composed its classes? When it is stated that more than three thousand of them received their education, in whole or in part, within its walls, the magnitude of this work will be better appreciated. Think of the influence they carried with them as they made their homes in nearly every State in the Union, in Canada and in Mexico! Think of the number of them who have become influential teachers! Think of the many of them who, as ministers' wives, are the centres of blessings in many communities! Think of them as missionaries amongst the Indians, in Hindostan, in Africa, in Japan, in China, in Mexico and in many a region of our far Western States! How many streams of influence did he start that will shed abroad floods of light, elevate to a higher standard of learning, spread a purer virtue, disperse comforts where his name was never heard, and incline to Godliness where his foot-steps were never seen!"

GRADUATES OF OAKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Hannah E. Crawford, Elizabeth G. Grier, Catherine Miller, Mary Wallace, Annie E. Hunsicker, Isabella B. Houston, Mary A. Smith, Harriet R. Baugh, Sallie C. French, Elizabeth L. Long, Anna J. Abra-

ham, Mary J. McGlathery, Mary J. Mancill, Agnes C. Ralston, Eliza H. Ritchie, Valeria Schall, Louisa M. Spotswood, Emma L. Swift, Margaret T. Vansant, Albina A. Powell, Mary H. Vorhees, A. Louisa Williams, Caroline Bean, Lucia B. Coit, Margaret M. Gray, Hettie C. Larimore, Clara W. McNair, Jane Miller, Mary E. Aaron, Mary A. Kreamer, Clarissa Meech, Anna B. Schott, Sarah Slingluff, Mary Slingluff, Elizabeth J. Spotswood, Jane Stinson, Julia Sutton, Lydia Vandyke, Mary P. Watson, Sallie P. Young, Clara Blackburn, Mary E. Brenner, Matilda W. Burr, Kate J. Casselbury, Ada J. Coit, Elizabeth C. Cornish, Emma P. Du Bois, Margaret Elliott, P. Amelia Heise, Margaret A. Hiron, Susan G. Hunt, Lydia A. Jones, Sarah H. Keesey, Elizabeth W. Kerr, Fannie W. May, Elizabeth McKeen, Ellen T. Naudain, Margaret Phillips, Amanda Taylor, Jeannetta M. Young, Augusta A. Allison, Laura F. Brower, Clarissa Corson, Margaret A. Craig, Mary E. Davis, Rebecca J. Elliott, Jane W. Gemmill, Mary K. Hittner, Matilda H. Jackson, Sarah A. Kennedy, Kate McCracken, Mary McKinney, Elizabeth Moorhead, Mary Pollock, Sarah W. Steele, Helen V. Wiggins, Ellen Anders, Anna M. Brown, Sarah A. Cary, Elizabeth Depue, Mary L. Fultz, Emma E. Graham, Annie E. Hanger, Martha P. Harlan, Isabella B. Hittner, Harriet P. Holmes, Matilda Horner, Annie M. Hough, Augusta M. Johnson, Eleanor G. Kennedy, Mary C. Latta, Elizabeth J. Pearson, Mary E. Pennypacker, Sarah P. Stryker, Fannie M. Gilmer, Anna Hughes, Hetta M. Hunter, Fannie M. Jones, Blanche L. Lewis, Lizzie L. Lupton, Anna B. McColley, Anna L. Ralston, Mary B. Sampson, Joanna S. Wack, Mary F. Farrington, Sydney Forman, Mary R. Mulholland, Camelia Rhoades, Ruth A. Stong, Ella K. Watkins, Bettie J. Watkins, Fannie E. Walker, Lizzie Y. Dagee, Mary C. Gamble, M. Belle Holmes, Julia M. Mulvany, Annie Patterson, Carrie M. Phelps, M. Ella Beaver, Louisa S. Benner, Mary C. Fretz, Helen I. Knox, Sarah H. Mitchell, Matilda E. Murphey, Lucy B. Van Syckle, Maggie H. Coburn, Harriet E. Frick, Lidie I. Hays, S. Evelyn House, Mary E. McCune, Emma Phelps, Corn Phelps, Ella M. Ralston, Emma P. Rambo, Ella T. Robertson, Emma P. Scattergood, Mary A. Stahl, Anna M. Wilson, Anna B. Stoner, Priscilla Ackworth, M. Alice Balliet, Lizzie F. Brown, Helen E. Brown, Lizzie Elder, Sarah J. Elder, Kate McC. Elliott, Jane M. Sturgeon, Elizabeth J. Willing, Amelia D. Aaron, Achsah D. Applegate, Lizzie C. Bender, Caroline Boucher, Martha J. Divine, Jessie P. Haining, Hannah C. Hartshorne, Georgine T. Hurst, Emma T. Jaeger, Clara E. Kase, Sallie E. Kerr, Annie E. Kershon, Martha E. May, Emma McCarter, Helen McKean, Emma L. Mulvany, Annie B. Pawling, Helen S. Rambo, Sarah E. Rich, Kate B. Scott, Sarah E. Wigfall, Ellen B. Blue, Mary A. Dunlap, Annie B. Hartshorne, Sattie J. Hills, Sallie A. James, Margaret B. Kyle, Emma Lyle, Sarah E. Minniece, Lucia W. Mitchell, Emma H. Reeder, Lucy W. Scheuck, Jeannetta M. Smith, Mary E. Anderson, Mary K. Campbell, Hannah Ernest, Mary B. Hartshorne, Gertrude Kerr, Margaret T. Kinnean, Marie C. Ray, Sarah B. Reeder, Amelia C. Schoener, Fanny Scott, Ruth J. Watkins, Clara M. Buck, Eliza J. Craig, Rebecca F. Edwards, C. Augusta Easton, Maggie H. Graffus, M. Belle Jewett, M. Alice Kern, Mary H. Lambach, Maggie M. Miller, Bertha C. Mulvany, Lavinia F. Patterson, Alice Patterson, Lizzie F. Shivers, Bell Simpson, Clara R. Sutton, Carrie B. Vansyckle, Lizzie L. Wailes, Helen K. Chambers, Marie S. Churchman, Frances J. Coughlin, Hattie P. Davis, Sallie A. Davis, Lizzie A. Dickey, Mary E. Fine, Mary Harry, S. Kate Hughes, Bell M. Humphreys, Mary N. McCann, Nancy C. McDowell, Rosa B. McLean, Florence E. McLean, Sallie H. Matlack, Henrietta M. Miller, Lydia C. Shearer, M. Augusta Stewart, Mary Sturgeon, Sallie B. Duncan, Rebecca W. Furr, Josephine L. Jenks, Anna M. Kostenbauder, L. Anna Moore, Mary H. Pickel, A. Amanda Robb, M. Rebecca Russel, Kate A. Schrack, Emma E. Schultz, Anna F. Slater, Rachel S. Vansyckle, Rebecca L. Veech, Kate E. Watkins, Alice J. Watkins, Mary Weisel, Lizzie Wood, Mary F. Baker, R. Anna Beaver, Maggie B. Beck, Jennie W. Dempsey, Emily Franklin, Bettie H. Keck, M. Ellen Humphrey, Delia McCullough, Lizzie W. Porter, Kate Reynolds, E. Ellen Rhea, Maggie E. Rhea, Maggie S. Rutherford, Mary M. Steele, Annie B. Truscott, S. Lizzie Whitton, Mary P. Ashbridge, Gertrude H. Leisenring, Lizzie Moore, Augusta Newbold, Anna Scattergood, Ella J. Snodgrass, Emma G. Stiles, Mary G. Voorhees, Mary M. Waln, Lizzie M. Wailes, Fannie Brower, Sallie A. Hickman, Bessie Hunsicker, Ella E. Adams, Ellen E. Jones, Midge E. Oliver, Emma J. Clark, Nellie Hunsicker, Emma S. Landis, Clara E. Milligan, Rose-Saulsbury, Jennie M. Cameron, Minnie R. Cameron, Maggie Campbell, Laura F. Cochran, Anna G. Dickey, Ida W. Ramey, Ella M. Sherman, Emily P. Silver, Maggie M.

Slemmer, Mary A. Thomas, Ida F. Loch, Mary H. Simpson, Mary A. Lees, Mary D. Wills, Delia P. Gibson, Mary B. Murphey, Mary Slingluff.

Freeland Seminary (now Ursinus College).— This institution, located in the village of Freeland, Upper Providence township, Montgomery Co., near the Perkiomen Railroad, was opened to public patronage on the 7th day of November, 1848. It was intended to meet a popular demand for additional educational advantages in a thickly populated district of country, whose thriving people, many of them of German ancestry and still loving the mother-

soon became manifest that their efforts would be fairly rewarded. Among the early teachers was Professor J. W. Sunderland, who subsequently founded the Pennsylvania Female College in the same neighborhood. The seminary was well patronized by the Perkiomen Valley residents, and the intelligent farmers and business men of the county, and many of the members of the learned professions of the present generation, owe to this institution their acknowledgments for those early advantages which have enabled them to attain eminence and success in life. For the



Henry A. Hunsicker

tongue, desired their children to have facilities for acquiring a more liberal education than was afforded them by the common schools of their neighborhood. Prominent among the liberal and progressive in their views upon the subject of education were Abraham Hunsicker and his son, Rev. Henry A. Hunsicker. Prompted solely by a desire to promote the best interests of the youth of the upper districts of the county, these gentlemen, supported by liberal co-laborers, established Freeland Seminary. They called to their aid finely-trained educators, and it

period of twenty-one years—1848 to 1869—it was conducted as a seminary for the higher education of young men, during which time the number of students in attendance was usually between two and three hundred each year.

HENRY A. HUNSICKER is the son of Rev. Abraham and Elizabeth Hunsicker, and was born November 10, 1825. His father, who was a farmer, afforded his son in youth but the limited advantages of the common-schools, though he later became a pupil of Washington Hall boarding-school, then under the

care of Rev. Henry S. Rodenbaugh, and subsequently of the Treemount Seminary, Norristown, then presided over by Rev. Samuel Aaron. These advantages, however, were so well improved by close application to hard study, rigid scholastic discipline and a naturally inquiring mind, added to great administrative ability, that he was able, in his twenty-second year, with the assistance of his father and friends, to erect buildings and open Freeland Seminary for the education of young men. This school, for a period from 1847 to 1865 under his management, became very prosperous, after which it was leased for the term of five years to Professor Fetterolf, now the president of Girard College, Philadelphia, and afterwards sold to Dr. J. H. A. Bomberger, of Philadelphia, who obtained a charter and opened Ursinus College. During this time about two thousand three hundred pupils were under his instruction. As a Principal Mr. Hunsicker was rigid, yet mild, his kindly management enabling his pupils to bear with them most agreeable memories of their school-days. Rev. Abraham Hunsicker was a bishop and prominent leader of the Reformed Mennonite Church. His son at the age of twenty-three united with this church, and was with his father and others in organizing the present Trinity Church of Freeland in 1851, where for some years he assisted in ministerial labors. This church was the result of a schism which occurred in the Mennonite denomination growing out of the distrust of the latter body in the training of the young and an earnest opposition to secret societies.

Mr. Hunsicker was, in 1849, married to Mary S. Weinberger, whose children are Clement W., Joseph H., Abraham Lincoln, Flora G. and Howard Alvin, of whom Abraham L. met with an accident which proved fatal. Mrs. Hunsicker died May 7, 1874, and he was again married May 11, 1876, to Annie C. Gotwals, whose children are Mary and Edna Elizabeth.

Mr. Hunsicker has held strong anti-slavery and temperance views for many years, acting first with the Free-Soilers and later with the Prohibitionists. He supported Hale in 1852, Fremont in 1856, Lincoln in 1860 and 1864 and Grant in 1868, since which time he has uniformly voted the Prohibition ticket. He has, however, little taste for politics and never sought office, though nominated by his friends for Congress in 1874, and previously for the State Senate and the Constitutional Convention. Although chosen by his Christian brethren a minister, and ordained as such, he never regarded himself a settled or stated clergyman and never received any pecuniary compensation for such service. After closing a round of duty for twenty years as an instructor of youth, he embarked in the lumber business in Philadelphia, in which he is still interested as the head of the firm of Henry A. Hunsicker & Sons. Mr. Hunsicker, being of a kindly and generous nature, has ever been willing to assist in carrying forward schemes of public improvement or

moral and religious reform. Accordingly, his attainments in life are measured by what he has accomplished for others rather than for himself. He has more recently been employed in several valuable agencies of a public nature, especially in assisting emigrants from the East to secure good localities for settlement in Kansas and other Western States.

Ursinus College was chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania 1869. In securing the franchise and presenting its advantages to the public, its founders say: "In a partial respect, this institution is a continuation, under an enlarged and more comprehensive form, of Freeland Seminary, a school established more than twenty years ago and favorably known as the *Alma Mater* of upwards of two thousand young men, educated within its walls. It owes its establishment to the lively interest felt by its founders in the advancement of education in the higher branches of learning upon the basis of Christianity, and with chief regard to religious ends." Ruled by this desire, they chose as the specific designation of their new institution the name of one of the most distinguished reformers and scholars of the sixteenth century. Ursinus, the renowned theologian of the Palatinate, Germany, under Frederick II., surnamed *The Pious*, and principal author of the Heidelberg catechism and many masterly works in defiance of Apostolic Catholicism, will ever be held in honored remembrance as a most worthy representative of eminent learning consecrated to the service of pure Christianity. "In its general system of education Ursinus College will endeavor to meet the wants of the age by adopting a wise and healthy medium between the abstract ideal and materialistic utilitarian theories."

DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND FACULTY, 1869.—Directors, James Koons, Sr., Rev. Jesse Knipe, H. W. Kratz, Esq., A. Kline, A. Von Haagen, Rev. J. Dahlgren, George W. Schall, Rev. William Sorber, Abel Thomas, Rev. Abraham Hunsicker, J. W. Sunderland, LL. D., John Wiest, Andrew W. Myers, Rev. H. H. W. Hirschman, Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D.D., Emanuel Longacre, Wm. L. Graver, N. Pennypacker. Officers of the Board: A. Kline, pres.; H. W. Kratz, Esq., secretary and assistant treasurer; John C. Wanner, treasurer; Hon. Horace Royer, auditor. Faculty: Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D.D., president and professor of mental and moral philosophy, evidences of Christianity, Biblical studies, etc.; Rev. H. W. Super, A.M., vice-president and professor of mathematics, mechanics, the harmony of science and revealed religion; J. Shelley Weinberger, A.M., adjunct professor of the Latin and Greek languages and literature; Rev. John Von Haagen, A.M., professor of the German language and literature, of history, the history and philosophy of language, etc., professor of belles-lettres and political economy; J. Warren Sunderland, A.M., LL.D., professor of chemistry, geology, botany, etc.; J. Warren

Royer, A.M., M.D., lectures on physiology and anatomy. Additional Teachers: William H. Snyder, instructor in the academic department; J. Warren Custer, teacher of instrumental music, piano and organ; H. W. Kratz, Esq., teacher of vocal music.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS, 1884.—*Directors*, H. W. Kratz, Esq., A. Kline, J. W. Sunderland, LL.D., Rev. H. H. W. Hibschan, D.D., Rev. George Wolf, D.D., Rev. D. E. Klopp, D.D., Rev. F. W. Kremer, D.D., Rev. Aaron Spangler, H. M. Stauffer, Davis Kimes, Emanuel Longacre, Frank M. Hobson, Hon. Lewis Royer, M.D., Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D.D., Robert Patterson, Hon. Hiram C. Hoover, Rev. D. Van Horn, D.D., Rev. D. W. Ebbert, A.M., J. A. Strassburger, Esq., A.M., James Brownback, Henry J. Meyers.

Officers of the Board.—H. W. Kratz, Esq., president and auditor; Frank M. Hobson, secretary and treasurer. Executive Committee, Dr. Bomberger, Emanuel Longacre, Hon. Lewis Royer, Hon. Hiram C. Hoover, F. M. Hobson (*ex-officio*), H. W. Kratz, (*ex-officio*). Visiting Committee, Rev. W. A. Helfrich, D.D., Rev. F. W. Kremer, D.D., Rev. D. Van Horn, D.D., Rev. I. S. Weisz, D.D., Rev. Eli Keller, A.M., Rev. J. H. Sechler, A.M., Rev. James I. Good, A.M., Rev. S. P. Mauger, A.M., Rev. D. W. Ebbert, A.M. Committee on Organization, Dr. Sunderland, Rev. D. E. Klopp, D.D., Rev. D. Van Horn, D.D. Committee on Property, H. W. Kratz, F. M. Hobson, Robert Patterson, Davis Kimes, Hon. Lewis Royer. Committee on Finance, Dr. Wolf, Dr. Bomberger, Dr. Kremer, Rev. A. Spangler, J. A. Strassburger, Esq.

FACULTY, 1884.—Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D.D., president, and professor of ethics and intellectual science; Rev. Henry W. Super, D.D., vice-president, and professor of astronomy, physics, and the harmony of science and revealed religion; J. Shelly Weinberger, A.M., professor of Latin and Greek, and classical literature; Rev. John Van Haagen, A.M., professor of the German language and literature, Hebrew and history; Samuel Vernon Ruby, Esq., A.M., professor of English literature and belles-lettres.

Academic Department, 1884.—Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D.D., president; Alcide Reichenbach, A.M., principal, and instructor in the science and art of teaching; B. Frank Davis, A.B., instructor in languages; A. Lincoln Landis, B.S., instructor in mathematics and book-keeping; James W. Mcminger, A.B., teacher.

Theological Department, 1884.—Faculty: Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D.D., professor of systematic and practical theology, symbolics, and exegesis; Rev. Henry W. Super, D.D., professor of church history, apologetics, Biblical literature and homiletics; Rev. John Van Haagen, A.M., professor of the Hebrew language and literature.

SCHOLASTIC REGULATIONS.—In the college, each class has at least three exercises daily in the branches of study prescribed in the course.

In the academic and collegiate departments an accurate record is kept of the scholarship and deportment of each student.

Examinations of the several classes are held at the close of each term, to ascertain the measure of progress of each student and determine the student's claims of advancement to a higher class.

Biblical instructions are statedly given as part of the regular course of study. Every student is required to take part in these Biblical studies.

As indicated in the course of study, particular attention is given to proficiency in the chief parts of an English education,—orthography, reading, composition and rhetoric. A thorough course in German is also provided.

Young men from a distance board and room in the collegiate buildings, and young women are furnished with boarding in private families, all under the direct supervision of the faculty. Exceptions to this rule are made in the case of pupils or students residing in the vicinity of the college, and in other cases, at the discretion of the faculty. All such students, however, are subject to the general discipline of the institution.

The discipline of the institution is Christian and parental. No special injunctions or prohibitions need be detailed. The students are treated courteously, and are expected to conduct themselves accordingly. Every proper liberty is allowed, and no arbitrary or oppressive restraints are imposed. Violations of decorum and good order, however, incur prompt and decisive penalties. The honor of the institution and the peace and comfort of those connected with it cannot be disregarded with impunity.

DEGREES.—The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred upon matriculated students who have completed the full course of instruction in the college.

The degree of Bachelor of Science is conferred upon students who have completed the three-year scientific course.

The degree of Master of Arts is conferred upon graduates who have engaged in literary or scientific pursuits at least three years after graduation, and who, meanwhile, have sustained a good moral character.

For like reasons the degree of Master of Science is conferred upon graduates in the scientific course.

The degree of Bachelor of Divinity is conferred upon all collegiate graduates who have taken a full course in the theological department.

A graduate who is entitled to and desires the degree of Master of Arts, or Master of Science, or Bachelor of Divinity must make application for the same in writing to the secretary of the board of directors.

No diploma will be issued until the requisite fee of five dollars shall have been paid into the treasury.

RELIGION.—In proper harmony with the principles of Evangelical Christianity, upon which this institution is founded, the faculty regard it as their highest duty to give faithful attention to the religious interests of the students under their care, and to labor for

their spiritual welfare. This is done in no sectarian spirit, but in full accordance with an enlarged charity which recognizes the claims of all branches of the Evangelical Protestant Church. The scholastic duties of each day are opened with suitable devotions, which every student is required to attend. The students are also required to attend worship on the Lord's day, either in the chapel of the college or in some adjacent church.

Whilst the college is not under any formal ecclesiastical or synodical control, it has the approval of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States, and those also of the Eastern District Synod of the Church, by the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this Synod has learned with pleasure that Ursinus College is successfully prosecuting its educational work, and commends it to the favorable consideration of the Church."

LITERARY SOCIETIES.—For the mutual improvement of the students three literary societies exist, and are maintained with commendable zeal,—the Zwinglian, the Schaff and the Goethean (German). The first two have good libraries for general reading.

LIBRARIES.—The library of the college is yet in its incipency, but the private libraries of the faculty are always accessible for reference, thus making the whole number of volumes available for use about one thousand.

ALUMNI COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

First Class, 1873.—Rev. F. F. Bahner, A.M., Waynsboro', Pa.; Rev. Prof. J. A. Foll, A.M., Newtown, N. C.; Rev. J. H. Hunsberger, A.M., Finlay, Ohio; Rev. H. T. Spangler, A.M., Landisburg, Pa.; J. A. Shansberger, Esq., A.M., Norristown, Pa.

Second Class, 1874.—Rev. A. E. Dahlman, A.B., Lancaster, Pa.; Rev. M. H. Groh, A.B., New Lisbon, Ohio; Rev. J. G. Neff, A.B., Shenandoah, Pa.; Rev. Moses Peters, A.B., Altamont, Ill.; Prof. A. M. Tice, A.M., Collegeville, Pa.

Third Class, 1875.—Rev. D. W. Ebbert, A.M., Spring City, Pa.; Rev. L. G. Kremer, A.B., Hagerstown, Md.; H. H. Piggott, Esq., A.B., Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. D. U. Wolf, A.M., New Oxford, Pa.; Rev. E. G. Williams, A.B., Red Lion, Pa.

Fourth Class, 1876.—Rev. J. F. Butler, A.B., Shelbyville, Ill.; F. G. Hobson, A.M., Norristown, Pa.; John Keyser, A.B., Monterey, Pa.; J. M. Leisse, A.B., Robesonia, Pa.; Rev. A. B. Markley, A.B., Millersville, Pa.; Rev. G. A. Sheer, A.B., Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. G. S. Sorber, A.B., Vincent, Pa.; Rev. H. J. Welker, A.B., Coopersburg, Pa.; Rev. F. C. Yost, A.B., Somerset, Ohio.

Fifth Class, 1877.—Rev. H. Bomberger, A.M., Columbiana, Ohio; Rev. E. R. Cassaday, A.M., Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. S. M. Hench, A.B., Walkersville, Md.; Rev. J. W. Mabry, A.M., Cherryville, Pa.; Rev. P. Y. Shelly, A.B., Hamburg, Pa.; E. F. Slough, Esq., A.B., Norristown, Pa.

Sixth Class, 1878.—Rev. J. J. Fisher, A.B., Tamaqua, Pa.; S. L. Hertzog, B.S., Darrtown, Pa.; M. M. Leuhart, A.B., Hamburg, Pa.; H. A. Mathieu, Esq., A.B., Philadelphia, Pa.; L. C. Royer, A.B., Robertsdale, Pa.

Seventh Class, 1879.—F. S. Dietrich, A.B., Albany, Pa.; A. F. Kront, A.B., Stone Church, Pa.; W. H. S. Lecron, A.B., Waynesboro', Pa.; D. B. Markley, A.B., Collegeville, Pa.; J. B. Umberger, A.B., Auburn, N. Y.; Rev. W. H. Slouffer, B.S., Bath, Pa.; Rev. F. G. Shaffer, B.S., Pleasant Valley, Pa.

Eighth Class.—R. J. Baney, B.S., Meyerstown, Pa.; J. P. Beaver, A.B., Auburn, N. Y.; J. F. Becker, A.B., Catasauqua, Pa.; L. D. Bechtel, A.B., Reading, Pa.; L. H. Guth, A.B., Guth's Station, Pa.; A. S. Keiser, A.B., Lyons, Pa.

Ninth Class, 1881.—G. W. Stibitz, A.B., Hecla, Pa.; E. S. Snavely, B.S., Shady Grove, Pa.

Tenth Class, 1882.—Augustus W. Bomberger, A.B., Collegeville, Pa. Frank A. Guth, A.B., Guth Station, Pa.; Isa W. Kline, A.B., Meyers-town, Pa.; Louis E. Taubel, A.B., Philadelphia, Pa.

Eleventh Class, 1883.—Marvin Custer, A.B., Fairview village, Pa.; Frank B. Davis, A.B., Pickering, Pa.; H. F. Keller, A.B., Zionsville, Pa.; Lincoln A. Landis, B.S., Groter's Ford, Pa.; A. Bond Warner, B.S., Minersville, Pa.; George W. Wolfersberger, B.S., Campbellstown, Pa.;
Twelfth Class, 1884.—Henry A. Bomberger, A.B., Collegeville, Pa.; David L. Fogelman, A.B., Wemelsdorf, Pa.; Bertha Hendricks, B.S., Collegeville, Pa.; Howard A. Hunsicker, B.S., Collegeville, Pa.; John A. Keiper, A.B., Elizabethtown, Pa.; James W. Meminger, A.B., Ickesburg, Pa.; John Y. Stauffer, A.B., Guth's Station, Pa.; Phaon W. Snyder, A.B., Sagersville, Pa.; Minerva Weinberger, A.B., Collegeville, Pa.; Joseph E. Saylor, A.B., Limerick, Pa.

REV. J. H. A. BOMBERGER, D.D.—Rev. Dr. J. H. A. Bomberger, president of Ursinus College, Collegeville, Montgomery Co., Pa., and a very prominent minister of the Reformed Church in the United States, was born in Lancaster, Pa., on the 13th of January, 1817. His mother was a daughter of Rev. John H. Hoffmeier, for nearly thirty years pastor of the Reformed Church in Lancaster. His ancestors on both sides were of German origin, and in their ecclesiastical relations, as far back as is known, connected with the Reformed Church.

After receiving an elementary training, he was entered in the Lancaster Academy about 1827. On the 2d of January, 1832, he repaired to the High School of the Reformed Church at York, Pa., under the management of Rev. Dr. F. A. Rauch as principal, who was the first real teacher whose tuition he enjoyed. According to the prescribed course of academical study, he had in due time prepared enough Latin, Greek and mathematics to admit him into the sophomore class at college. But the High School had no such division in its curriculum, and in accommodation to existing arrangements, his studies were otherwise continued for two years. He was then admitted to the Theological Seminary, also located at York, in which Dr. Mayer was professor of theology. But in the fall of 1835, the High School being transferred to Mercersburg and raised to a college, he was induced to take a full college course, meanwhile suspending theological studies. He graduated in 1837, and afterwards spent a year in completing the theological course, under such aid and direction as Dr. Rauch, president of the college, could furnish him, the Theological Seminary not yet having been removed from York. During the last two years of his course he was employed as tutor in the preparatory department of the college.

In October, 1838, the Synod of Lancaster licensed him to preach the gospel; and in the latter part of November, in compliance with a call, he settled in Lewistown, on the Juniata. Here he was ordained on the 27th of December, 1838. For the Reformed Church this was a difficult and discouraging mission, so that he remained but twenty months. He preached three or four times every Sunday in English and in German. His salary at Lewistown was two hundred and twenty-five dollars. To aid in his support he obtained the academy (classical school) of the place, which had run down to three pupils, and only by special effort was raised to ten, thus adding two

hundred dollars to his income and five days and a half a week teaching to his other work.

In July, 1840, he accepted a call from the Waynesboro' charge, in Franklin County, consisting of four organized congregations,—Waynesboro' and Salem in Pennsylvania, and Cavetown and Leitersburg in Maryland. Here he remained until April, 1845, when a call as English pastor of the Easton congregation, as successor to Rev. B. C. Wolff, D.D., was accepted by him. At this place he was associated with Rev. Thomas Pomp, who was German pastor.

tlement, and though by great effort it was kept alive for three or four years, this enterprise was unable to maintain itself. In 1860 Christ Church, Green Street, near Sixteenth, was founded. Race Street was scarcely strong enough to justify sending off a branch, but the wants of the church in the then northwestern part of the city demanded it. About three years later another interest was started, also under the auspices of the Race Street Church, in the vicinity of Fourth Street and Girard Avenue, which afterward grew into Trinity Reformed Church, now at Seventh



J. H. Bomberger

In August, 1852, a call was extended him by the First Reformed Church, Race Street, below Fourth, Philadelphia. The consistory of the Easton Church having unanimously opposed it, the invitation was declined. Two years later the call to Philadelphia was renewed, and under special pressure accepted. The Race Street Church was reduced to about one hundred communicants, and much discouraged. But against many difficulties the congregation quietly and gradually grew. A second flock (Church of the Apostles) had been organized shortly before his set-

tlement, and though by great effort it was kept alive for three or four years, this enterprise was unable to maintain itself. In the light of these facts the ministerial work of Dr. Bomberger in Philadelphia must be regarded as having been in a high degree successful.

Through his varied experience and natural endowments Dr. Bomberger has accomplished in his ministerial services an amount of work which few men would have undertaken, and which fewer still could have carried to a successful issue. As a pulpit orator

he possesses great power, and has acquired to perfection the art, or inherited the gift, of enchaining the attention of an audience. Of a graceful form and dignified bearing, with a voice full, rotund and modulated, and with a diction at once pure and elegant, he wields all the advantages of a ready and fluent extempore speaker. His style tends to the diffuse, his manner is somewhat impassioned, and his imagery brilliant and captivating,—essential qualities in a public speaker. Possessing these advantages, it is quite natural that he should be unusually successful in the active duties of the ministry, and enjoy a reputation far beyond the limits of his own denomination. In addition to his pastoral work, Dr. Bomberger occupies a prominent position as a writer on theological topics, and as a defender of the historical faith of the Reformed Church. About the year 1852 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Marshall College.

His first literary attempt of note was a series of articles in the *Mercersburg Review*, 1853, on "Dr. Nevin and His Antagonists." Since the above date he has attained honorable distinction as a controversialist, and, in addition to occasional published sermons and addresses, has performed literary work as follows: In 1857 appeared his "Five Years in Race Street," with a full, general and statistical appendix relating to the origin and condition of the Reformed Church. In 1860 he edited and in large part retranslated "Kurtz's Handbook of Church History," now extensively used as a text-book in the theological seminaries of many denominations. "Infant Baptism and Salvation" appeared in 1861. In this year also Dr. Bomberger began to edit a translation of "Herzog's Encyclopædia," himself preparing one-half the translations, and carried it through nearly six volumes of the original. But the German translation having far exceeded the limits proposed for it, the publishers were not prepared to complete the work, and it was suspended. In 1866 appeared the "Revised Liturgy," a history and criticism of the ritualistic movement in the Reformed Church. "Reformed not Ritualistic," a reply to Dr. Nevin's "Vindication," was published in 1867, and by its vigorous and well-nigh exhaustive treatment of the subject at once designated its author as a natural champion of the Reformed in its historical sense. In 1868 the *Reformed Church Monthly*, a popular religious and theological journal, was founded and continued for nine years, during which Dr. Bomberger served as editor and furnished more than three-fourths of the articles.

As early as the Synod of Norristown, in 1849, Dr. Bomberger was appointed one of a committee intrusted with the task of preparing a Reformed Liturgy on the basis of the various liturgies of the Reformed Churches, and especially of the old Palatinate Liturgy used by the early ministers of the Reformed Church in this country. It was not long, however, until a majority of the committee were

of the opinion that the old Reformed Liturgy would not admit of such modifications as the wants of the time demanded. The committee nevertheless recommended a translation of the Palatinate Liturgy as the best result then attainable. But the Synod refused to enter upon this plan, and instructed the committee to proceed with the preparation of a liturgy. The Synod of Baltimore in 1852 provided that the work should proceed on the basis of the liturgical worship of the primitive church, while special reference should be made to the Palatinate and other Reformed Liturgies of the sixteenth century. In 1857 a "Provisional Liturgy" submitted by the members of the committee was allowed, but received no formal sanction. It was at once seen that there were in it two different systems of worship, the one containing a set of forms in the old Reformed style, and the other an altar liturgy, with responses and elements of a ritualistic character.

The diverse liturgical systems of the "Provisional Liturgy" having frustrated its purpose, and the desire for a liturgy cast in one mould having increased, the Synod of Easton resolved upon a revision. The former committee was intrusted with the work. Upon its reassembling, a prolonged controversy regarding the principles of revision having arisen, Dr. Bomberger stoutly defended Reformed customs and traditions. The question was referred for decision to the Synod of Chambersburg the following year, Dr. J. W. Nevin preparing the majority report and Dr. Bomberger that of the minority. The Synod continued the committee, and the majority, no longer respecting the earlier rules of the Synod, pursued their work in accordance with their own liturgical views, and finally submitted the whole work to the Synod of York in October, 1866, and a few weeks later to the General Synod of Dayton. The latter body, by a small majority, allowed the use of this "Revised Liturgy," but did not indorse it. In Dr. Bomberger's tract, "The Revised Liturgy," the seriousness of the situation is delineated. He proposed, as a remedy, to modify the Provisional Liturgy; but all phrases of doubtful import or contrary to pure doctrine should be changed. Notwithstanding these just and temperate propositions, the extreme liturgical party were in no mood to grant any concessions. Dr. Nevin, in his tract, "Vindication of Revised Liturgy," violently assailed the position of Dr. Bomberger, and sought to fasten the stigma of schismatics upon the adherents of Reformed doctrine in its purity. This called forth Dr. Bomberger's "Reformed not Ritualistic," in which the whole matter in dispute was succinctly stated and an elaborate defense of Reformed doctrine and custom presented. For the calm and dignified manner in which the nature and extent of the innovations were discussed, and for the wealth of historical and doctrinal matter brought to light, Dr. Bomberger merits the lasting gratitude of the Reformed Church. From this time forward he applied himself with additional

zeal to the defense of what he regarded Reformed usage and doctrine. The *Reformed Church Monthly*, with Dr. Bomberger as editor and principal writer, was established in January, 1868, and was supported as the theological exponent of the evangelical wing of the church. This periodical rendered incalculable service to the Reformed Church by its exposure of the aim and tendency of the new theology. Early in 1869, Dr. Bomberger was called to the presidency of Ursinus College, located at Collegeville, Montgomery Co., an institution founded by members and friends of the Reformed Church. At this institution, which imparts instruction on the basis of Christianity and with chief regard to religious ends, he has found ample opportunity for a wide field of usefulness and for making his influence as a scholar and educator widely and permanently felt. Believing that the higher branches of education in particular should be pursued in full harmony with evangelical Protestant principles, he has been heartily supported by the friends of education in general and by the evangelical or anti-ritualistic (sometimes inaccurately called Low Church) portion of the Reformed Church. Under his presidency of Ursinus College, including a theological department, not a few young men have come under his educational influence, while a number of these have entered the ministry. In addition to his duties as president and professor of ethics and intellectual science and theology, he served as pastor of St. Luke's Reformed Church, at Trappe, Montgomery Co., until October, 1883.

At the General Synod of Lancaster, in 1878, a "Peace Movement" was inaugurated, which has brought the liturgical controversy in the Reformed Church to a close. A new "Directory of Worship" is in process of adoption, which omits the objectionable features, and Dr. Bomberger has suspended his public opposition to the advocacy of so-called improved doctrines, which is still carried on in different periodicals by some ministers of his church.

During the summer of 1884 he made a brief tour through Great Britain, France, Switzerland and Germany, paying special attention to the historical places of the Reformed Church. He took a conspicuous part in the debates of the Alliance of Reformed Churches holding the Presbyterian System, at its sessions in Belfast, Ireland, in the month of June. Since returning, he has delivered, with great acceptance, in different parts of the State, a number of lectures and sermons, based on his observations abroad.

Dr. Bomberger has been twice married. By his first wife, Marion E. Huston, of Mercersburg, he has four daughters and one son; by his second, Julia Aymar Wight, of Philadelphia, three sons.

REV. HENRY W. SUPER, D.D., vice-president of Ursinus College, was born in Baltimore, Md., December 31, 1824. He was the son of John Super, for many years a resident of that city, who fought in the

battle of North Point, September 12, 1814, when Baltimore was assailed by the British under General Ross. The chief brunt of that battle fell upon the Twenty-seventh Regiment, to which he belonged. By the loss of his father at an early age the subject of this sketch was left without the parental help so necessary at that period of life, and with very limited education was placed in the counting-house of C. W. Karthaus, a prominent shipping firm of the city, succeeding that of Peter A. Karthaus, a wealthy firm dating back to the Revolution, but ruined by the devastation caused by the Berlin and Milan Decrees of Napoleon. The "French spoliation claims" of that firm have lingered from that period to the present, and though many efforts have been made to get bills through Congress to pay them, not until the present year (1885) has a bill received the sanction of both Houses of Congress.

The experience of four years in the counting-house, though of great benefit in teaching method and business habits, could not quell the longing for higher education and a professional life. Having connected himself with the First Reformed Church of Baltimore in 1840, he resolved to devote himself to the Christian ministry. Without help, other than that saved from his clerkship, he started for college, and managed to take a full course, aided in part by teaching during vacations.

Entering Marshall College, Pennsylvania, in 1844, he continued his studies without interruption until his graduation, in 1849. He then entered the Theological Seminary. During the following year he proceeded South, traveling through several Southern States, and finally locating in Memphis, Tenn., where he established a classical academy, the only one at that time in the town, and probably the first established in that city. Intent upon entering the ministry, he returned North, but on the way paid a visit to Tiffin, Ohio. Here he was urged at once to locate in the West, and with this in view attended a meeting of the Maumee Classis, covering territory now occupied by the Tiffin Classis. He was examined by a committee, consisting of Revs. J. H. Good, Hiram Shaul and Reuben Good, at the house of Elder Heilman, on Honey Creek. The examination proving satisfactory, the license was granted. The services connected with the granting of this license were held in Mt. Pisgah Church, Seneca County, Ohio, on Sunday, April 27, 1851.

Without waiting for a call in the West, he returned to Mercersburg, Pa., and completed his theological course. He soon received a call to Waynesboro'. His introductory sermon was preached in that charge on Sunday, November 23, 1851. Received very kindly, by this people, he remained with them about ten years, interrupted, however, for a time by illness in 1854, when he resigned the charge, but was again recalled on the restoration of his health in the following year. This charge was on the border-line of

Maryland, and during the war was exposed to raids and other military movements, which caused great anxiety and disquietude.

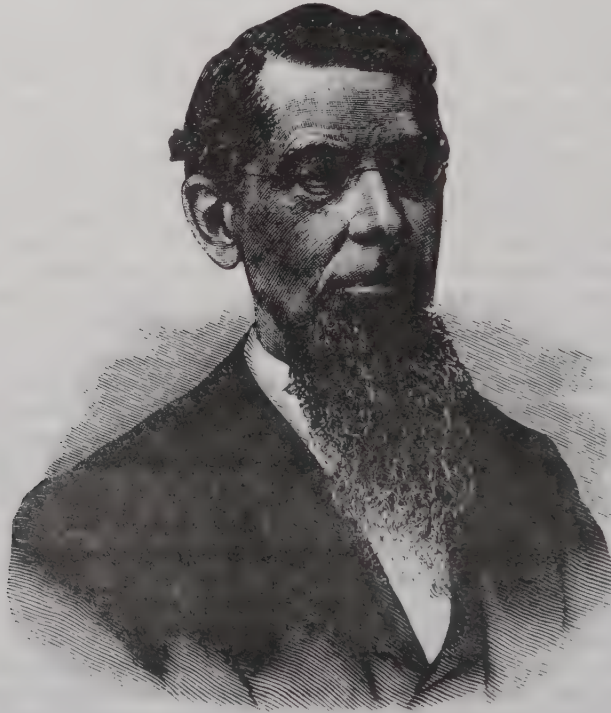
Receiving a call to the English Reformed congregation of Greensburg, Pa., he removed to that place in April, 1862, and remained until April, 1865. Finding that the work of the ministry was detrimental to his health, he now resolved to devote himself to the work of education.

Receiving an offer from the Keystone State Normal School to become the professor of mathematics in that institution, he accepted it, and began his duties in

history. About the same time he received the degree of D.D. from Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio.

In addition to pulpit efforts, Dr. Super has contributed articles and essays to reviews, magazines and papers. Some of his addresses to the students of Ursinus College have also been deemed worthy of publication, and at their request have appeared in pamphlet form.

In April, 1878, Dr. Super was married to Mrs. Sarah H. Detwiler, daughter of the late Francis Hobson, of Limerick township, and sister of Frank M. Hobson, of Collegeville.



H. W. Super.

that position in April, 1867, remaining there until he received a call to Ursinus College in 1870.

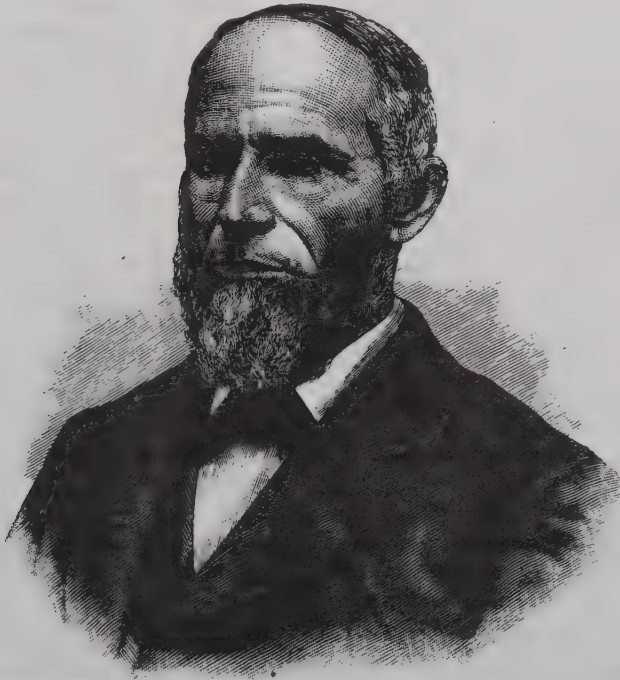
Freeland Seminary had been a high school of many years' standing, sending from its walls many business and professional men. To increase its usefulness and elevate its standard of education it was resolved to apply for a charter granting the full privileges of a college. This was granted in 1869, and the institution was opened in its new form in September, 1870. The services of Professor Super were secured for the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy. Subsequently the theological department was opened, and in this he occupied the position of professor of church

J. SHELLY WEINBERGER, A.M.—A few miles northwest of Quakertown, in the township of Milford and the county of Bucks, stand three Mennonite meeting-houses within a radius of less than a mile, and no others within a range of several miles. The country is a fine open level, and is still known as the "Swamp." Fifty years ago the citizens of the place almost exclusively held the religious faith of the Mennonites, and on the Presidential election cast their ballots for the Whig candidate. The school-house was attached to the meeting-house, and the most advanced in scholarship was generally called on to become the schoolmaster. The true genius of the Penn-

sylvania Germans was well displayed in this locality. The inhabitants were farmers, with the exception of a few mechanics and store-keepers, and were early noted for sobriety, industry, non-resistance and shunning of debt. Not to pay one's debts was considered a marked disgrace, and to sue, unrighteous. The dictates of conscience were regarded far more binding than statute law. Their over-cautious habits, however, prevented them from taking the initiative in any new enterprise, and the fact that a thing was new was thought sufficient ground for its rejection. Hence their slow progress in their early history. Amidst

of home training is the wholesome chastisement given him by his mother, who, in her old age, has as distinct a recollection of it as he has. Young Weinberger was educated in the common schools as they were conducted forty-five years ago.

When seventeen years of age he joined the church of his parents. In addition to subscribing to the creed he promised to obey the regulations of the church and to preach if the lot would fall on him. Bishop John H. Oberholtzer was the district school-teacher. His increasing parish labors divided his time unfavorably for discharging the duties of either office. When



J. Shelly Weinberger

surroundings and associations of this kind lived the Weinberger family in humble style, having the Bible, hymn-book, prayer-book and a few printed sermons for a library. Joseph Weinberger's grandparents emigrated from the borders of the Rhine, in Germany, to this country. He was married to Mary Shelly, and to them were born four daughters and one son,—John Shelly Weinberger, named after his maternal grandfather, John Shelly. Joseph Weinberger could read and write German, was esteemed for his correct habits and resoluteness, and died in the eighty-first year of his age, while his mother had become almost a centenarian. The first remembrance that the son has

young Weinberger was nineteen years of age the bishop asked him to succeed him as teacher. The local director proposed to make it easy by requiring but a partial examination and allowing the novice to attend a term at boarding-school before the district school would commence. Meanwhile his brother-in-law, Rev. Henry A. Hunsicker, principal of Freeland Seminary, was paying the family a social visit, and was urging the young man by all means to accept the proposition. That was the turning-point of his future career. The attendance of one term at a seminary gave no little weight to the young teacher's standing in the estimation of the community, and he

succeeded far above his own expectations, especially in discipline. Having completed the winter session, he drew his pay and went to Freeland Seminary for two terms during the summer, the directors not requiring him to come home to attend examination, as he had given satisfaction the previous winter. When twenty-one years of age he resolved to take a collegiate course and make teaching his profession. The resolution was strong, but the funds were wanting. Rev. Daniel Weiser offered to provide the means if young Weinberger would become a Reformed clergyman. His brother-in-law proposed to loan him all the money to insure an independent course. After the father became fully acquainted with the strong resolution of his son he resolved to furnish half the sum required and take notes for the other half. The way now was clear, and he concluded to prepare for Yale College, where his classical teachers, Wayne MacVeagh and William L. Williamson, had lately graduated. Two years' studying, besides teaching and acting as prefect in Freeland Seminary for board, amidst many discouragements, regrets and mortifications, was regarded sufficient preparation for entering an Eastern college.

In the second week of September, 1855, John Hunter Worrall, a senior, Joseph Alonzo Chistman, a junior, Henry Royer, a sophomore, and J. Shelly Weinberger, an applicant for admission, all of Montgomery County, started for Yale College. In the evening they found lodging at the Florence Hotel, in the great metropolis, and on the following noon arrived at the "City of Elms." Weinberger became Mr. Worrall's *protégé* in all the preliminary arrangements for appearing to the best advantage in Alumni Hall for examination. The applicant became a member of the freshman class of '59, numbering one hundred and fifty-three. He spent four profitable years at college, towards the close changed places with some whose early training had been far more favorable, and at the age of twenty-seven graduated with respectable honors. On the Monday following the commencement of his *alma mater* he took his place in Freeland Seminary as teacher of ancient and modern languages. He saved all of his salary he could for two years to pay his notes, when he considered himself financially free, and had but a meagre balance to his credit. He entered into a new covenant by marrying a young lady of fine intellectual endowments and good taste, Miss Emma Kratz, daughter of Jacob S. Kratz, of Plumstead, Bucks Co. In 1863 he purchased a small farm, stock and all, moved on the farm and managed it successfully without interfering with his teaching.

After having taught for Mr. Hunsicker for six years, the school was leased for five years to Mr. Adam H. Fetterolf, now Dr. Fetterolf, president of Girard College. The services of Mr. Weinberger had previously been secured, and he became Mr. Fetterolf's right-hand man in governing unruly boys and teaching re-

fractory classes. Before Mr. Fetterolf's lease had expired Freeland Seminary was sold to the board of directors of Ursinus College. The constitution of the college provides that one-fourth of the board may consist of members not belonging to the Reformed Church. In the election of the faculty it was considered wise by the board to make J. Shelly Weinberger a member, to represent the old element in the school, a stroke of policy for which there has been no cause for regret. He saved for the college one-half of the students of Freeland Seminary, some of whom subsequently graduated. He has rendered valuable aid to the Reformed brethren in their efforts to put the college on a firm basis and in their endeavors to establish a good system of discipline.

Professor Weinberger for some years studied the co-education of the sexes in colleges by reading all the books treating on the subject at his command, *pro* and *con*. Besides his own theory, the experience at Oberlin College for fifty years, as well as those of other colleges which have opened for ladies at a more recent period, has satisfied him that it is the natural and normal way to educate, as mind knows no sex. Being acquainted with the difficulties which have to be overcome to introduce the system and make it effective at Ursinus, he proposed what he thought might prove an entering wedge to it. He made a request that his daughter should be allowed to enter the college classes, proposing to pay for her tuition the same as if she were a son. The school had just commenced its session, and immediate action on the request was painful and every intimation unfavorable. After a consideration of one week the request was granted, with the understanding that no others be allowed to enter should they apply. Everything went on as before, and at the end of the scholastic year Dr. Super, the vice-president, and Professor Weinberger were appointed a committee to present an overture to the board of directors for admitting young ladies as day pupils into the institution. The board reported favorably, and the president of the faculty, in his next annual report, stated that the "experiment of admitting young ladies had proved the wisdom of the measure."

The quarter-centennial of the office of teacher in the different halls, on the same grounds, through three successive administrations, was celebrated on the 26th of June, 1884, by the graduation of his only child, Minerva, who was the valedictorian in a class of nine, and the first lady-graduate in the classical department of Ursinus College.

The professor is senior elder in Trinity Christian Church, which is orthodox in faith, congregational in polity and independent in its organization (Rev. Joseph H. Hendricks, A.M., pastor). He officiates in the pastor's absence, is radical and orthodox in his views, yet liberal. He has had different offers since graduation to become principal or president of higher institutions, all of which he declined, pre-

ferring a less responsible position, as increasing responsibility weighs heavily on him.

He teaches from nine to twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and the afternoon he devotes to his private business. He is now fifty-three years of age, and lives in a modest home fronting on the beautiful Perkiomen.

Haverford College.—This celebrated and prosperous institution holds an estate of about two hundred and twenty acres in the northern part of Haverford township, Delaware Co., and in Lower Merion township, Montgomery Co. It was founded in the year 1832 by prominent members of the Society of Friends in the Middle States, the larger number being residents of Philadelphia and its vicinity. The purpose of its founders was to provide a place for the instruction of their sons in the higher learning, and for moral training, which should be free from the temptations prevalent at many of the larger colleges. A tract consisting at first of forty acres, but gradually enlarged until it now contains upwards of seventy, was set off by an experienced English landscape-gardener and planted with a large variety of trees, to constitute the academic grove in which the college buildings should stand. This park is now the most beautiful which any American college can boast, and the exquisite undulations of its surface, its stately trees, its winding walks, and its green and well-kept turf attract many admiring visitors.

The "Founders' Hall," as it is now called, a large and well-constructed building, was finished in 1833, and in the autumn of that year "Haverford School" was opened. This modest title, corresponding with the unostentatious spirit of its founders, was borne for upwards of twenty years, although a full collegiate course of study was pursued from the beginning. Early in 1856, however, the institution was incorporated as a college, with the right of conferring academic degrees.

Barclay Hall, built in 1876, a strikingly beautiful building of Port Deposit granite, furnishes studies and bed-rooms for eighty students. Others were accommodated in Founders' Hall. There are two astronomical observatories,—one built in 1852, the other in 1884. These contain a refracting equatorial telescope of ten inches aperture, by Clark; a refracting equatorial telescope of eight and one-fourth inches aperture, by Fitz; an alt-azimuth reflecting telescope of eight and one-fourth inches aperture; a fixed transit instrument of four inches aperture, with circles twenty-six inches in diameter; a zenith instrument of one and three-fourths inches aperture, with micrometer and circles; a chronograph, connected by electricity with all the instruments, which records the exact time of observations to the tenth of a second; two sidereal clocks; a filar micrometer; a spectroscopic made by Grubb, with a train of ten prisms; a polarizing eye-piece for solar work; a sextant, and a valuable library of astronomical literature.

The students have free access to the observatory, and enjoy such advantages for observatory practice as are seldom offered. The director of the observatory, Professor Sharpless, is a man of great knowledge and wide fame.

A tasteful and well-proportioned building, erected in 1863-64, contains the library and Alumni Hall, the latter being used for lectures, society meetings, and the public exercises of the college. Here some fifteen thousand volumes are always ready for the use of the students, selected with great care in all departments of knowledge. A large number of the best European and American periodicals are taken in. The library is regarded as inferior in importance and usefulness to no other department of the college.

A carpenter shop was built soon after the opening of the school, as a place where the boys might find profitable exercise and amusement in the use of tools. This was fitted up in 1884 for the use of the department of mechanical engineering, and contains a forge, steam-engines, and a variety of machines and tools for the use of students in that department.

The chemical laboratory was built in 1853 (a room in Founders' Hall having previously been used for the purpose), and has several times been enlarged and improved. It is now very commodious, amply furnished and under very skillful management. Under it is a beautiful gymnasium, which is supplied with the apparatus of Dr. Sargent, the director of the Harvard gymnasium. Exercise here is required of the students, under the direction of an experienced physician.

In Founders' Hall there is a museum of natural history and a physical laboratory. This hall contains also the recitation-rooms and the dining hall.

Among the most distinguished officers and instructors of the school and college have been Daniel B. Smith, John Gummere, Joseph Thomas, Samuel J. Gummere, Henry D. Gregory, Paul Swift, Hugh D. Vail, Joseph Harlan, George Stuart, Moses C. Stevens, Clement L. Smith, Albert Leeds, Henry Hartshorne, Edward D. Cope and John H. Dillingham. The officers in 1884 are as follows: President, Thomas Chase, a graduate of Harvard University, who received in 1878 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Harvard, and in 1880 that of Doctor of Literature from Haverford. He was a member of the American company of revisers of the English translation of the New Testament, and is the editor of a series of classical text-books which are very widely used. Dean, Isaac Sharpless, a graduate of Harvard in the scientific school, and honored with the degree of Doctor of Science by the University of Pennsylvania in 1883. Professor Sharpless is a man of wide scientific distinction, and is the author of excellent text-books in geometry, astronomy and physics. Pliny Earle Chase, LL.D., also a graduate of Harvard, is the professor of philosophy and logic. He holds very high rank among living thinkers and men of science,

and his philosophical and scientific papers have been widely published, both in this country and in Europe. Allen C. Thomas, a graduate and Master of Arts of Haverford, is the accomplished and learned professor of history, political economy and rhetoric. Lyman B. Hall, a graduate of Amherst, and Ph.D. of the University of Göttingen, is professor of chemistry and physics, and a thorough master of these sciences. Edwin Davenport, A.B. and A.M. of Harvard, a brilliant and distinguished scholar, is professor of Latin and Greek. Henry Carvill Lewis, graduate and Master of Arts of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the foremost men of science in America, is the professor of geology. The other instructors are men of distinction and promise. Thomas Newlin, of the University of Michigan, professor of zoology and botany, and curator of the museum. James Beatty, Jr., a graduate of the Stevens Institute, professor of engineering branches. Walter M. Ford, M.D., instructor in physical training. William Earl Morgan, a graduate and Master of Arts of Penn College, assistant astronomical observer, and William F. Wickershaw, assistant librarian.

The following regular courses of study are pursued at the college: I. A course in classics, mathematics, general literature, modern languages and science, for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. II. A course in general science and literature and modern languages, for the degree of Bachelor of Science. III. A more specialized course in practical science and engineering, together with modern languages, for the degree of Bachelor of Science or for special degrees. The requisites for admission are substantially the same as at other first-class colleges.

The college claims, in its published circulars, special advantages for its students. These are, "First, good moral and religious influences. Endeavors are made to imbue the minds and hearts of the students with the fundamental truths of the Christian religion, and to train them by the inculcation of pure morals and the restraints of a judicious discipline. No student is admitted without a certificate of character from his last instructor, and none believed to be of low moral character are retained. Second, thorough scholarship. The teaching is of high quality; the classes are small enough to allow regular performance of work and the opportunity for individual instruction. The absence of the constant distractions which attend life at many colleges, and the example and influence of the professors, enables a large amount of honest work to be done, so that the standard of graduation is high. Third, the healthfulness of the student life. In the large and beautiful lawns every facility is given, right at the doors, for cricket, baseball, foot-ball, tennis, archery and other field games. The gymnasium furnishes judicious physical training, under the care of a skillful physician. The rooms are pleasant, the table and service good and all the conditions wholesome."

Haverford College, from its modest beginnings, has slowly but surely won a position among the foremost literary institutions of the country, and may justly be counted an honor to the county and the commonwealth in which it stands. In October, 1883, it celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its opening. Six hundred of the old students assembled on its beautiful grounds, and their high character and eminence gave a striking testimonial to the merits of their *alma mater*.

DR. THOMAS CHASE was born in Worcester, Mass., June 16, 1827. His father, Anthony Chase, was one of the most prominent citizens of that place, and his mother was the daughter of Pliny Earle, of Leicester, a distinguished inventor and manufacturer. He was graduated in 1848 at Harvard University, where he distinguished himself greatly in classics, metaphysics and English composition. After holding a mastership in the Cambridge High School, he was called, in 1850, to a position in the Harvard faculty; first as Latin professor during the year of Dr. Beck's absence in Europe, and then as tutor in Latin and history. In February, 1853, desiring to perfect his scholarship, he sailed for Europe, where he spent two years and a half, going attentively through England, France, Italy and Greece, Switzerland, Germany and Holland, studying antiquities, art, manners and customs, and scenery, perfecting himself in the French, German, Italian and modern Greek languages, and spending a winter semester in the University of Berlin. In this journey he became acquainted with many of the men most distinguished in Europe in literature, art, science and politics. Immediately on his return, though urged to resume his post at Cambridge, he accepted a classical professorship at Haverford. President Walker had recommended him as "the best scholar, not only of his years, but of his time." His success was immediate and great, and he has had no small share in causing the rapid growth which Haverford College has made in the last thirty years in influence and fame. In March, 1875, he accepted the presidency of the college. In 1878 Harvard University conferred upon him its highest honor, the degree of Doctor of Laws; and Haverford gave him the degree of Doctor of Literature at the end of his twenty-fifth year of service, in 1880.

Dr. Chase was one of the American company of revisers of the English translation of the New Testament, being conspicuous in that distinguished body for his ability and learning. He has published an interesting volume on his travels in Greece,—"Hellas, her Monuments and Scenery,"—contributed valuable articles to the *North American Review* and other periodicals, and given a number of literary addresses which have gained great commendation, both from their literary merits and from his graceful and effective delivery. He has also written an excellent Latin Grammar, and prepared editions of the first of Cicero's "Tusculan Disputations," and editions of "Virgil," "Horace,"



Thomas Chase

"Livy" and "Juvenal," which are widely used in the best schools and colleges.

Dr. Chase holds the highest rank as an educator. An enthusiastic scholar himself, an ardent lover of noble literature, and cherishing high ideals in life, he has excited similar enthusiasm and lofty aims in his pupils. He has bestowed much thought upon systems and methods of education, and is regarded as high authority in matters of this kind.

He was married, in 1860, to Alice Underhill Cromwell, of New York, a descendant of Sir Henry Cromwell, the grandfather of the Lord Protector. His wife died in January, 1882, leaving a daughter and four sons.

Cottage Seminary.—This academy, located on High Street, in the eastern part of the borough of Pottstown, was opened for the education of young ladies, in the year 1850, by the Rev. William R. Work, who was also pastor of the Presbyterian Church of that place. He was succeeded in the conduct of this institution by the Revs. Daniel G. Mallory, Curran and Cruikshank, and finally by Mr. George G. Butler, who also retired from the institution in 1881, since which time it has not been occupied for educational purposes. Like a number of other institutions of a similar character in the county, designed for the higher education of young ladies, its mission of usefulness has been, in some measure, supplied by the graded common schools of the borough and normal schools of the State.

Pennsylvania Female College (Collegeville, Pa.).—Prominent among the educators of Montgomery County are Professor J. Warrenne Sunderland, LL.D., and Luannie Sunderland, who, with the Rev. Abraham Hunsicker, organized the Montgomery Female Institute or Seminary as early as 1851. In their "announcement" they proclaimed what was then a new departure, and boldly advocated the necessity of a higher education for women in terms which, however well accepted and popular now, were deemed by many well-disposed and influential persons visionary then. These advanced educators then said, "We believe the female mind endowed with powers and capabilities quite equal to those of the other sex, and no sufficient reason can be assigned why they should not be as fully and carefully developed. In projecting this institution, therefore, we have a twofold object in view,—first, to provide correct and thorough instruction in the ordinary branches of learning at so cheap a rate as to bring it within the reach of all; second, to afford to such young ladies as may desire to pursue a more extensive course in the sciences and liberal arts an opportunity of doing so under circumstances as favorable as those enjoyed by the other sex at our most reputable colleges." They further assured parents, guardians and the public that "any young lady completing the course of studies prescribed, and sustaining satisfactory examinations, would receive an appropriate diploma, and be entitled

to a laureate as significant and valuable as that conferred on young men at institutions of a corresponding grade."

The foundation was now laid for a "Female College" in Montgomery County. If it was an experiment, it had liberal-minded, progressive and determined projectors, and measures were speedily taken to obtain such chartered privileges from the commonwealth as would place the institution in such a position as to command the respect, interest and public favor originally solicited for it by its founders. In 1853 an act of incorporation was obtained, vesting the following-named trustees with the necessary corporate powers: James Warrenne Sunderland, John R. Grigg, Mathias Haldeman, William B. Hahn and Wright Bringhurst. These trustees were empowered to appoint a president and faculty of instruction, "who shall be charged with the direction and management of the literary affairs of the college, etc." The charter provided that "the faculty shall have power to confer such literary degrees and academic honors as are usually granted by colleges upon such pupils as shall have completed in a satisfactory manner the prescribed course of study."¹

This pioneer female college gave a new and startling impulse to the advance of woman, and its annual commencements called together the most learned and progressive audiences that ever assembled in the Perkiomen Valley. It was indeed something new for the mothers of Eastern Pennsylvania to witness the graduation of daughters with collegiate honors; and on all these occasions the "class," surrounded by corporators and faculty, having passed the examination required by the high standard prescribed, and otherwise acquitted themselves in accordance with the commencement exercises, elated with their success as students flushed with tributes of substantial friendship and the congratulations of senior college sisters, waited in common with an expectant public for the parting address of the president, who was required to disarm all unfriendly criticism, justify the pronounced innovation upon rules of education and approve the advent of the graduates upon the threshold of a higher and broader life than had been vouchsafed to the earlier generations of womanhood in Pennsylvania. This task Professor Sunderland always performed during his presidency with distinguished ability and marked public approval, and to no one more than him is due the credit and honor of moulding that public opinion which a quarter of a century ago and since has demanded equal educational advantages for woman, fitting her for the employment of teacher and all the higher pursuits of life in which she is now found.

This college and kindred academical institutions in Eastern Pennsylvania, largely instrumental in the accomplishment of good in the past and passing

¹ Act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Female College, Pamphlet Laws, 1858, page 327.

generations, have ceased to be educational factors. The college buildings and beautifully located grounds are still preserved by the founder of the institution, who is frequently visited by the former students and their children. All are warmly welcomed by their former preceptor and his estimable "helpmeet," who together live in the golden sunshine of mature age, conscious of having performed their duty in their day and hopeful that in the near future the work they commenced in common with the co-laborers of the Schuylkill Valley will be continued for generation after generation, and woman be fully accorded her true position in all the avenues of usefulness, influence and honor consistent with her possibilities in a continental republic resting upon a liberal, intelligent, and Christian civilization.

ALUMNI OF PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE.

Class of 1853.—Mrs. J. F. Walter, A.M. (E. H. Hahn), S. C.; Anna Eliza Oberholtzer, A.M., Chester County; Hannah U. Price, A.M., Phoenixville.

Class of 1854.—Mrs. F. M. Hobson, A.M. (E. Gotwaltz), Freeland; Mrs. G. S. Ashmead, A.M. (S. W. Hall), California; Hannah P. Hall, San Francisco, Cal.; Mary E. Kurtz, A.M., Juniata County; Mrs. D. Noyce, A.M. (M. E. Stephens), Philadelphia; Emily Todd, A.M., Freeland; Mrs. Hon. H. Royer (C. B. Todd), Freeland; Mrs. Rev. Wm. Magee, A.M. (M. A. Wolf), Philadelphia; Mrs. J. C. Carson, A.M. (L. A. Stewart), Ripley, Tenn.

Class of 1855.—Josephine Caldwell, New York; Mrs. Col. T. W. Bean, A.M. (H. Heebner), Montgomery County; Ellen M. Hilton, A.M., New Jersey; Margaret B. Jackson, Kennett Square; Anna M. Newberry, A.M., Whitmarsh; Mrs. T. Highley (A. C. Nichols), Shannonville; Mary Ella Pennypacker, Phoenixville.

Class of 1856.—Mrs. Samuel Gross Fry, A.M. (M. J. Cassady), Philadelphia; Rachel Dickinson, died in New Jersey; Mrs. Dr. H. F. Sellers (Amelia Oakford), Philadelphia; Mrs. Enoch Davis (M. E. Buckwalter), Delaware County; Sallie R. Roman, Newport, Del.; Mrs. C. Reiff (Deborah S. Yerkes), Norristown; Rebecca Towers, Royer's Ford; Mrs. W. H. Fessenden (H. A. Sunderland), Boston, Mass.

Class of 1857.—Deborah L. Hilton, A.M., Washington, D. C.; Martha A. Pennypacker, A.M., Chester County; Mrs. Dr. H. C. Dodson, A.M. (M. A. Hahn), Maryland.

Class of 1858.—Mrs. Slifer (Anna P. Rodenbaugh), Lewisburg; Elizabeth E. Evans, Philadelphia; Mary T. Davis, Norristown.

Class of 1859.—Helen G. Coates, Philadelphia; Mrs. Robins, A.M. (Adeline V. Compton), New Egypt, N. J.; Emma A. Fry, Philadelphia; Mrs. H. Grubb (E. B. Hunsicker), Freeland; Mrs. Kerns, A.M. (Ellen J. McKee), Dayton; Diana C. Young, A.M., Milford.

Class of 1860.—Emma J. Hahn, A.M., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. H. Longstreth (S. Hunsicker), Limerick; Caroline B. Reinard, A.M., Pottstown; Martha E. Schafer, A.M., Chester County; Mrs. Dr. Wilcox (Hannah S. Tyler), Mattoon, Ill.; Lucy M. Weaver, A.M., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Class of 1861.—Harriet B. Booz, Chicago, Ill.; Bella L. Freas, Spring Mill; Martha A. Howell, Yardleyville; Virginia S. Rogers, A.M., Philadelphia; Mrs. Captain H. Preston (M. Van Horn), Wilmington; Mrs. C. Spare (E. F. Willmame), Philadelphia.

Class of 1862.—E. B. Chatham, A.M., New Jersey; Rebecca Eicholtz, A.M., Illinois; Fannie G. Hagaman, A.M., Carbon County; Lydia G. Pierson, Mullica Hill, N. J.; Sallie Preston, Wilmington, Del.; Mary K. Schreiner, Chester County; Mrs. H. Prizer (Lydia A. Tustin), died in Chester.

Class of 1863.—Helen M. Lewis, Philadelphia; Emma J. Young, A.M., Milford.

Class of 1864.—E. Amanda Larzalere, Montgomery County; Hannah Larzalere, Montgomery County; Elizabeth Tustin, Chester County.

Class of 1865.—Calista Aiman, Whitmarsh; Mrs. B. Wright (Emma T. Black), Tullytown; Mary P. Crawford, Lower Merion; Henrietta M. Hahn, Clifton Springs, N. Y.; Clarissa V. Hahn, Washington, D. C.; Rebecca Nash, Whitmarsh; Anna Townsend, Royal Oak, Md.; Sarah F. Valliant, St. Michael's, Md.

Class of 1866.—Zilphee Aiman, Chestnut Hill; Emma Gibbons, Oak-

dale; Mary P. Egbert, Lower Merion; Kate D. Hughes, Bridgeport; C. Cecelia Hamer, Freeland; Emma E. Evans, Limerick; Anna Hallman, Eagleville; Kate Stauffer, A. M., Ohio.

Class of 1867.—Sallie K. Antrim, Millville, N. J.; Emily Y. Crawford, Conshohocken; Emma J. Hahn, Clifton, N. Y.; Emma E. Jones, Tidoute; Hannah E. Mosser, Breinigsville; Agnes S. Shultz, Colebrookdale; Clara Detwiler, Doniphan, Kan.; S. Emma Price, Eagleville.

Class of 1868.—Mary A. Cox, Philadelphia; Sadie S. Gabriel, Allentown; Fannie Hamer, Freeland.

Class of 1869.—Ida V. Moser, Lehigh County, Pa.; Madge P. Walker, Philadelphia; Emily S. Lane, Bucks County; Ella C. Tolan, New Jersey.

Class of 1870.—Fannie V. French, Maine; Nellie M. Marsh, Chester County, Pa.; Ella V. Gilmore, Maryland; Jennie M. McCallmont, New Jersey; Ella T. Wallaston, Montgomery County, Pa.; Martha Hallman, Lower Providence, Pa.

Class of 1871.—Minerva Schwenk, Montgomery County; Addie T. Sherman, Montgomery County.

Class of 1875.—Lizzie Stanger, New Jersey; Lizzie Gutwals, Chester County, Pa.; Anna Wainely, New Jersey.

The Hill School, preparatory to College, Scientific School and Business.—The Hill School was established in 1851 by the Rev. Matthew Meigs, Ph.D., LL.D., ex-president of Delaware College, and formerly of the University of Michigan.

The school property, comprising about twelve acres, lies on the eastern border, adjoining the corporate limit of the beautiful borough of Pottstown, less than two hours' ride from Philadelphia, with which there is communication by eighteen daily trains on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and by the Bound Brook route but three hours and a half from New York. The school is situated on a commanding eminence known as "The Hill," affording an extensive and beautiful prospect of the valley of the Schuylkill and the surrounding country.

The rooms are severally heated by steam, ventilated directly and equably with an exhaustive system constantly withdrawing polluted air from the atmosphere.

The incandescent system of electric lighting, which has been adopted throughout, neither adds noxious fumes to the atmosphere nor exists by its absorption, but by its non-combustion of oxygen, and the uniform volume of light received from an electric lamp makes it more comfortable and less dangerous to the eyes than any other form of illuminant known.

Hot and cold water have been introduced into every room. In connection with the best traps that sanitary science has devised is a separate ventilating shaft for each set of pipes, which issues at a point above the crown of the roof.

On each floor are two bath-rooms, and the sewerage is disposed of according to the specific direction of the best authorities.

Each boy occupies a single bed.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.—The gymnasium, constructed and equipped under the personal direction of Professor George Goldie, of Princeton College, embraces every appliance requisite for the symmetrical development of the body and supplementary apparatus for special training.

At the beginning of the year, and at such times

during the year as may seem good, a physical examination of each pupil is made by a skilled physician in order to determine hereditary tendencies, functional or organic disorders and individual weaknesses, all of which results serve to guide the instructor, who requires of each pupil the prescribed exercises resultant upon and corrective of personal needs. Daily participation in the simpler forms of gymnastic drill is expected and enforced, except in case of illness.

Experience has shown the quick and intelligent response of boys to this method of physical training, and so far from defeating the aim to increase their reverence for their bodies, it has been found that this practical, reasonable system dignifies the spirit in which they regard their highest functions.

This culture is supplemented by the study of physiology and hygiene, with the use of skeleton and manikin, and by lectures, general and special, with reference to public and personal health.

Its prosperity and efficiency have increased from year to year, and its distinguished position will always be found the best monument of its founder's sagacity and liberality. Rigorously restricting the number of its pupils, and enabled thereby to bestow the most scrupulous attention upon each student's personal needs, it has accomplished a great work in impressing upon the individual the habits of exact and scholarly methods, which have been utilized in every department of life.

In 1876 the founder was succeeded by his son, John Meigs, Ph.D., by whom the school was reorganized with special reference to the work of preparation for college and scientific school.

Under the present *régime* every graduate of the school who has applied for admission has entered one of the best colleges in full standing. An enlarged faculty of instruction and increased appliances have confirmed the expectations of its friends.

On the 4th of March, 1884, the buildings of the school were destroyed by fire. On the 1st of October of the same year the work was resumed in the new structure erected during the spring and summer.

In their reconstruction whatever experience, sanitary science and generous aspiration could suggest has been scrupulously incorporated. The purpose has not been merely to create a home for the boys, provided with every element of exceptional comfort and happiness, but to signalize the school-life and school-work by appliances complete and attractive.

TEACHERS, 1884.—Latin and Greek, John Meigs, Ph.D. (Lafayette); William E. Roe, A.M. (Williams); Walter C. Roe, A.B.¹ (Williams). Mathematics, George Q. Sheppard, A.B. (Lafayette). English and

Latin, Andrew W. Willson, Jr., A.B. (Princeton). History, William E. Roe, A.M. (Williams); Walter C. Roe, A.B.¹ (Williams). Natural Sciences, Henry R. Goodnow, A.B. (Amherst, University of Berlin, ex-Fellow Johns Hopkins University). German, Rev. L. K. Evans, A.M. (Franklin and Marshall, University of Berlin). Physiology and Hygiene, Richard W. Saylor, M.D. (Amherst, New York College of Physicians and Surgeons). Music, Ed. Giles.

North Wales Academy and School of Business, Professor S. U. Brunner, principal. This institution was opened in Kulpville, Pa., Oct. 14, 1867, its object being to meet the increasing demand for practically educated men and women. It was removed to North Wales, Montgomery Co., April 10, 1871.

The organization and system of instruction are adapted to meet the wants not only of the commercial part of the community, but also of the professional, agricultural and artisan classes.

There are two separate departments,—academic



NORTH WALES ACADEMY.

and commercial. We recognize the fact that while a thorough English and classical education is highly conducive to success in life, a practical business education is scarcely less so. Such an education is nearly as necessary for the professional man, farmer and mechanic as for the merchant.

The aim steadily held in view in this institution is to give its pupils symmetrical culture, and at the same time to make of them practical, self-reliant men and women, fitted to assume the duties and to discharge the responsibilities of life, and to appreciate any refining pleasure that may come in their way.

Students are fitted for college if their parents or guardians so desire.

The commercial department is entirely separate from the graduating course. It is a complete and independent course of itself, yet students can elect

certain branches from either it or the graduating course.

With a determination to make this school a success, the principal employs none but first-class, capable instructors.

Special attention is also called to the fact that dull and backward students have extra instruction given them outside of the regular routine of school-work.

BUILDING, GROUNDS, ETC.—The school building was erected in 1872, and consists of a large stucco

and Lydia (Umstead) Brunner, was born at the old homestead, Worcester township, Montgomery Co., on April 6, 1842. His rudimentary education was acquired at the Bethel Public School, which he attended six months during the year, beginning at the age of six and continuing until that of seventeen. While he was yet a student here, in 1858, he was chosen by the school board of his district, against his own personal wishes, to teach an unexpired term in Johnson's School, in the extreme western end of the district. He reluctantly entered upon his new duties about



S. U. Brunner

stone structure, with mansard roof, forty-three feet square, four stories high, including basement, which latter is used for cooking and dining purposes, etc. The first story is divided into school, recitation, office and class-rooms, and the second and third into dormitories and studios. The observatory on top of the building affords a magnificent view of the surrounding country. The grounds are ample, and a variety of shrubbery, flowers, shade and ornamental trees have been set out.

SAMUEL U. BRUNNER, youngest son of Frederick

January 1, 1859, and successfully completed the unexpired term of one of the hardest schools to manage in the district.

He entered Washington Hall Collegiate Institute, at Trappe, in the spring of that year; and continued to teach public school, and during vacation to attend school, until 1864. During this time he taught successfully two consecutive terms at Cassel's School, Worcester, and three in Whitpain, closing his career as public-school teacher, in 1867, as principal of the Jenkintown Public School.

Always of a practical turn of mind, he entered Eastman's National Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in the summer of 1864, graduating with distinguished honor in a class of twenty-seven in thirteen weeks. Wishing to apply his newly-acquired knowledge so as to gain actual experience in business, he became chief book-keeper for the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company, No. 730 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, which position he held until July, 1866. His chosen profession was resumed in August of that year at Jenkintown.

Having a desire to establish a business for himself, he ventured to open a private school in Kulpsville Hall, October 14, 1867. This school, known as Kulpsville Academy and School of Business, he, opening with two pupils, successfully conducted until it was removed to North Wales, in April, 1871.

Parochial Schools.—There are two large parochial schools maintained in the county. The largest of these, located in Norristown, is St. Patrick's Parochial school, which was begun in January, 1875, in the basement of St. Patrick's church. The studies are the same as in the public school, and the same text forms are used, with the exception of the Readers, which are selections from the classics and Catholic writers. The school is under the charge of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mercy. The other school is located in Conshohocken, and is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church of that borough. There are upwards of one thousand pupils in attendance upon them, and they are supported exclusively by contributions or payments made by those who adhere to the faith and doctrines of that ancient church. Females are employed as teachers, and the branches of study prescribed, together with the general management of these schools, are under the control of the ecclesiastical authorities of the denomination referred to. They receive no aid from the public school tax levied in the county or appropriated by the State.

CHAPTER XXVII.

FLORA OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.¹

IF there has been any attempt to describe and catalogue the plants of this county, there is no record of the fact, at least as far as the knowledge of the author extends. Botanical incursions within what is now known as the limits of Montgomery County were undoubtedly made by those pioneers in botany who contributed by their labors and their attainments to make Philadelphia illustrious as the centre of the American School of Natural Science and History. The names of Bartram, Barton, Nuttall, Schweinitz,

Muhlenberg, Collins and Darlington form a galaxy of botanical stars equalled by few and excelled by none in this or any other country in the brilliancy of their attainments, and of whom every Pennsylvanian should feel especially proud, because they honored this State with their residence and gathered the major part of their scientific knowledge from the plants of her soil.

John Bartram, born near Philadelphia, founded the first botanical garden of this country upon the banks of the Schuylkill, and there can be no doubt that it contained at least a few of the plants found in the beautiful Schuylkill Valley. Bartram could never have remained ignorant of the richness of the flora of the country lying but a few miles above his garden, and he probably made personal visits into the lower townships of what is now known as Montgomery, but then still embraced in Philadelphia County. His zeal was so great and his labors so extensive in investigating new species of plants, that Linnæus himself pronounced him as the greatest living botanist.

Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton, professor of botany and materia medica in the University of Pennsylvania, was a nephew of David Rittenhouse, the famous astronomer of this county; and he undoubtedly botanized and collected specimens from this county while visiting his illustrious uncle at his country home, in Norriton township, a few miles north of Norristown.

It was Dr. Barton who induced Thomas Nuttall, a young English botanist of great merit and promise, to come to America to study the plants of her varied soil and climate. It was likewise through his encouragement that Nuttall completed the great work of Michaux on the "Forest Trees of America;" and nowhere could he have found more abundant material for study than on the beautiful hills overlooking the Schuylkill and Wissahickon, just above Philadelphia, in the southern limits of Montgomery, covered as they must have been with luxuriant forests in all their original richness. It is more than probable that Montgomery contributed somewhat toward the data of that product of unwearied thought and labor.

Lewis David Schweinitz, a Moravian clergyman of Bethlehem, in this State, who contributed fourteen hundred new species to the flora of Eastern Pennsylvania, of which twelve hundred were new species of North American fungi, living as he did so near the northeastern corner of Montgomery, must likewise have explored her forests and ravines in search of material. Fungi in his time had been but little studied, and his labors did much to advance this particular branch of study.

Dr. Henry Ernst Muhlenberg, son of the founder of the Lutheran Church in America, was born at the Trappe, and was the first and only botanist of distinction that Montgomery County produced. He contributed a large share of botanical knowledge to the flora of Pennsylvania. It is probable that his first

¹ By P. Y. Eisenberg, M.D.

taste for botanical research was developed while roaming over the hills of the Skipack and Perkiomen in his boyhood. Upon the approach of the British in 1777 he fled from Philadelphia, where he was an assistant pastor of one of the Lutheran Churches, to his quiet country home, and there secluded himself because of a reward offered for his capture. During this season of seclusion he studied new varieties and new species of plants, and to a number of these his name has been assigned. His memory will live in the hearts of all lovers of plants and flowers, as long as the American dog-violet blooms, or as long as the Drop-Seed grass grows. Having moved to Lancaster, where he assumed charge of a Lutheran Church, he continued his study of flowers, not as labor, but as a source of recreation amid his ministerial duties. He published the "*Flora Lancastriensis*," the first attempt to catalogue and describe the flowering plants of Lancaster County, a work that is only excelled by the classical volume of the late Dr. Darlington, of West Chester, known as the "*Flora Cestrica*."

The latter eminent and learned botanist, in his great work, erected a monument to himself as imperishable as the science he loved so well. His descriptions of the flora of Chester County are so exhaustive and his botanical language so complete that a botanist could scarcely be satisfied in determining newly-found varieties without first consulting his book while studying plant-life in Eastern Pennsylvania. Dr. Darlington botanized within view of the Schuylkill, and there can be but little doubt that he crossed beyond its banks in the hope of finding something new on Montgomery's soil, with its rich floral treasures. And finally a passing notice must be made of Alan W. Corson, of Whitmarsh, a botanist of more than local reputation. Endowed with a strong love of nature, and untaught by others, he mastered the natural sciences of his native county, making extensive collections in botany, mineralogy and entomology. His herbarium was one of the finest of his time in this section of the country. He made trees a special object of study, and in his nursery had many rich and rare specimens, some of which were imported from Europe.

The fertile Chester Valley extends beyond the borders of our neighboring county into Montgomery, carrying with it similar soils and geological formations, and consequently growing similar plants and flowers. Like climate and underlying strata are the two determining factors in producing like vegetation, and hence the author feels warranted in affirming that almost every plant and fern described so accurately and minutely by Dr. Darlington in his "*Flora of Chester County*" can be found on the soil of Montgomery. A description of localities best known to the author and his friends may not be amiss. There is probably no more beautiful and picturesque scenery in Eastern Pennsylvania than that which greets the traveller's eye in passing down the valley from Nor-

ristown to Philadelphia. Here nature has been especially lavish in dispensing her floral treasures.

All along the Schuylkill, from below West Laurel Hill, in Lower Merion, to Balligomingo, above West Conshohocken, in Upper Merion, the western bank of the river is steep and rugged, oftentimes being formed by bold bluffs. Occasionally it is interrupted by deep ravines, as those at Mill Creek and Balligomingo. In fact, the entire river, border, on both sides,—for the eastern is but the counterpart of the western,—form exceedingly interesting localities to the botanical student. Excursions are annually made by the botanical classes in the College of Pharmacy and medical colleges of Philadelphia, to Lafayette, Spring Mill and Mill Creek, in pursuit of material for study.

Near West Conshohocken the purple-flowered raspberry decorates the banks of the Schuylkill, and greets the dusty traveller as he passes down the river road. The beautiful climbing fumitory seeks a more retired shade, and blossoms, with all its delicate and handsome foliage, in the ravines and thickets leading off from the river, in the same locality. Up the ravine, some two miles from Balligomingo, is the Gulf Rock. In its immediate vicinity grow some four or five varieties of violets,—the bird's-foot violet, the Pale violet, american violet, named after Muhlenberg, the botanist; and the wild pansy, or heart's-ease, which has yielded so kindly to cultivation and produced the magnificent specimens grown by Vick and other florists.

Upon the bosom of Gulf Creek, in the same vicinity, grows in fragrant beauty the sweet-scented Water-Lily, admired by all lovers of flowers. The ancient Greeks very appropriately dedicated this flower, because of its virgin beauty, to the water-nymphs which they believed to people the streams of their native land.

This section of Montgomery County, too, is rich in ferns, but still farther down the river, opposite Spring Mill, at Soapstone Quarry, on the banks of Mill Creek, at Black Rock and at Flat Rock Tunnel a still greater variety and a more luxuriant growth of these interesting botanical specimens can be found. The eastern bank of the Schuylkill presents but little variation in floral specimens from those on the opposite side. The ravine near Lafayette, the vicinity of Spring Mill, and whole rocky river-border from Conshohocken to Norristown, with its intersecting ravines and thickets, are prized by local botanists as especially rich in their offerings for study. Here and there are found a few exceedingly rare plants, among which is the climbing milkweed, known as the *Gonolobus hirsutus*, clinging to the twigs and branches of some friendly tree. On one of the bluffs, overlooking the river, blooms, in modest retirement, the shooting-star, known as the *Dodecatheon Meadia*. Its home, about two miles below Norristown, is known to but a few, and is the sole place, as far as known, in this county, where it blooms in its pristine beauty. It shrinks from sight upon the approach of man, and hides itself in some

nook or corner among the rocks, away from the hoe or plow of the farmer. There, in a sheltered and secluded spot of its own choice, it flowers until the prying eye of the botanist has spied its matchless beauty.

Above Norristown, in the Schuylkill, is Barbadoes Island. Here are found the Papaw, Spatterdock, the Virginia cowslip, and similar plants that seek a rich alluvium as their home. Along the Schuylkill, above Norristown, are to be found the pencil-flower, Vetch, wild-bean and the bracted bindweed. The hills of Valley Forge are rich in botanical interest to the student, as well as in historic memories. Valley Creek, which divides them, marks the extreme western limit of botanical exploration in Montgomery. The eastern bank of the river, from opposite the Forge to Pottstown, presents little or nothing different from what has been already described. A few miles above Valley Forge the Perkiomen joins the Schuylkill, and furnishes new and fertile fields for study. Along its banks, and in the woods near the copper-mines west of Shannonville, one of the rare lady-slippers has been found, the *Cypripedium acaule*. Other districts, remote from the principal streams coursing through the county, are likewise fruitful localities for the amateur in botanical science; as, for instance, the thickets and lowlands of Upper and Lower Merion. It is to be regretted that so small a portion of the county has been scientifically explored, and it is due to personal friends and co-laborers in this delightful pursuit, that the catalogue hereto appended is as full as it is.

To Miss Margaret Harvey, of Ardmore, for her labors in classifying the ferns of the county; to Messrs. Aaron F. Baker, Jos. Crawford and John Overholtzer, of Norristown, especially to the latter gentleman, the thanks of the author are due for valuable assistance rendered in making and revising this catalogue.

To Miss Anna L. Ralston and Dr. E. M. Corson, of Norristown, acknowledgments are likewise due for rare specimens and information concerning their locations. With these friends the author has spent many a pleasant hour in studying and deciding some unknown species of plant, and in rambling over hills, and through thickets and ravines, in search of new specimens.

In nomenclature and classification Gray has been followed, but occasionally, where he has failed to mention or describe the plant in question, Wood is recognized as authority. The plants analyzed and catalogued have all been thoroughly tested by these two authors, and subsequently their identity unequivocally fixed by a final reference to Darlington's "Flora Cestrica." As far as the catalogue extends, the aim has been to make it reliable. That the grasses and sedges have not received more attention is to be regretted, and it is fervently hoped that the list of flowers and ferns hereto appended may serve as a nucleus around which new additions shall be made, from time to time, by those interested in the botany of the county.

The study of botany in a practical manner affords

rich enjoyment, which is otherwise unattainable; and if the results of the labors of his friends and himself shall serve as a stimulus to the youth of the county to pursue this delightful science, the author will feel amply compensated for his effort to describe and enumerate the plant-life of Montgomery County.

AN ATTEMPT TO ENUMERATE THE INDIGENOUS AND NATURALIZED PLANTS FOUND GROWING IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SERIES I.—PHENOGAMOUS OR FLOWERING PLANTS.

Class I.—Dicotyledonous or Exogenous Plants.

Ranunculaceæ.

Clematis, L.

Virginiana, L. (virgin's-bower).

Anemone, L.

Virginiana, L. (Virginia anemone).

nemorosa, L. (wind-flower).

Hepatica, Mill.

triloba, Chaix. (liverleaf).

Thalictrum, Tourn.

anemonoides, Michx. (rue-anemone).

Cornuti, L. (fall meadow rue).

dioicum, L. (early meadow rue).

Ranunculus, L.

Flammula, L. (spearwort).

abortivus, L. (small-flowered crowfoot).

sceleratus, L. (cursed crowfoot).

recurvatus, Pois. (hooked crowfoot).

Pennsylvanicus, L. (bristly crowfoot).

fascicularis, Muhl. (early crowfoot), found along Schuylkill River, above Norristown.

repens, L. (creeping crowfoot).

bulbosus, L. (butter-cups).

acris, L. (tall crowfoot).

Caltha, L.

palustris, L. (marsh marigold).

Helleborus, L.

viridis, L. (green hellebore).

Aquilegia, Tourn.

Canadensis, L. (wild columbine).

vulgaris, L. (garden columbine), naturalized in some places.

Delphinium, Tourn.

Consolida, L. (field larkspur).

var. grandiflora (cultivated).

Hydrastis, L.

Canadensis, L. (orange-root).

Cimicifuga, L.

racemosa, Ell. (Black snakeroot).

Magnoliaceæ.

magnolia, L.

macrophylla, Michx. (great-leaved magnolia).

Liriodendron, L.

Tulipifera, L. (tulip-tree).

Anonaceæ.

Asimina, Adams.

triloba, DuRoi. (common pawaw), found on Barbadoes Island, in Schuylkill River, above Norristown.

Menispermaceæ.

Menispermum, L.

Canadense, L. (moon-seed).

Berberidaceæ.

Berberis vulgaris, L. (common barberry).

Canadensis, Push. (American barberry).

aputefolium.

Podophyllum, L.

peltatum, L. (mandrake, May-apple).

Nymphaeaceæ.

Nuphar, Smith.

advena, Ait. (yellow pond-lily, spatterdock).

- Nymphaea*, Tourn.
odorata, Ait. (sweet-scented water-lily), found in Gulf Creek,
Lower Merion, by Miss Margaret Harvey.
- Papaveraceæ.**
Papaver, L.
 corniferum, L. (common poppy).
 dubium, L., cultivated grounds, near Norristown.
Chelidonium, L.
 majus, L. (celandine).
Sanguinaria, Dill.
 Canadensis, L. (bloodroot).
- Fumariaceæ.**
Adlumia, Raf.
 cirrheosa, Raf. (climbing fumitory), a handsome climber, with
 delicate foliage, rare; found in rich, wet woods.
Dicentra, Bork.
 cucullaria, D. C. (Dutchman's breeches).
 spectabilis (bleeding hearts).
Corydalis, Vent.
 aurea, Willd. (golden corydalis).
 var. flavula.
Fumaria, L.
 officinalis, L. (common fumitory).
Cruciferae.
 Nasturtium, R. Br.
 officinale, R. Br. (true water-cress), along streams, running
 wild near Norristown.
 sylvestre, R. Br. (yellow cress).
 palustre, D. C. (marsh cress).
 obtusum, Nutt.
 Armoracia, Fries (horse-radish), escaped in many places.
Dentaria, L.
 diphylla, L. (two-leaved toothwort).
 laciniata, Muhl. (common toothwort).
Cardamine, L.
 rhomboldea, D. C. (spring cress).
 hirsuta, L. (common bitter cress).
 variety sylvatica, Gray.
Arabis, L.
 lyrata, L. (rock cress).
 hirsuta, Scop. (hairy rock-cress), rare.
 patens, Sulliv.
 Thaliana, L. (Wood).
 Canadensis, L. (sickle-pod).
 laevigata, D. C. (smooth rock-cress).
Turritis, Dill.
 glabra, L. (tower mustard).
Barbarea, R. Br.
 vulgaris, R. Br. (common winter-cress).
Erysimum, L.
 cheiranthoides, L. (wormseed mustard).
Sisymbrium, L.
 officinale, Scop. (hedge mustard).
 Thalianum, Gaud. (mouse-ear cress).
Sinapis, Tourn.
 nigra, L. (black mustard).
 arvensis, L. (field mustard).
 alba, L. (white mustard).
Draba, L.
 verna, L. (Whitlow-grass), an early forerunner of spring.
Camelina, Crantz.
 sativa, Crantz (false flax).
Lepidium, L.
 campestre, L. (field peppergrass).
 Virginicum, L. (wild peppergrass).
 sativum, L. (cultivated peppergrass).
Capeella, Vent.
 Bursa pastoris, Mœnch. (shepherd's purse).
Raphanus, L.
 sativus, L. (garden radish), escaped in some places.
Cleome, L.
 pungens, L. (spider-flower), Wood.
- Rosaceæ.**
Rosa, L.
 odorata, L. (mignonette).

Violaceæ.

- Solea*, Ging., D. C.
 concolor, Ging., woods along Schuylkill, near Mill Creek; rare.
Viola, L.
 blanda, Willd. (sweet white violet).
 cucullata, Ait. (common blue violet).
 var. palmata (hand-leaved violet), Gray.
 sagittata, Ait. (arrow-leaved violet).
 pedata, L. (bird-foot violet), found on hill-side near Gulf Rock,
 Upper Merion; a beautiful violet.
 villosa, Walt. Nutt. (hairy violet), cemetery, Montgomery, near
 Schuylkill River.
 Striata, Ait. (pale violet), woods, Balligomingo, along Schuylkill.
 pubescens, Ait. (downy-yellow violet).
 Muhlenbergii, Torr. (American dog-violet), shaded, wet-ground
 named in honor of an eminent botanist of this county, Rev
 Dr. Henry Ernst Muhlenberg.
 tricolor, L. (pansy, heart's-ease), sandy hill-side near Gulf Rock,
 Upper Merion.

Cistaceæ.

- Lechea*, L.
 major, Michx. (larger pinweed).
 minor, Lam. (smaller pinweed).
Helianthemum, Tourn.
 Canadense, Michx. (frostweed), along river-bank.

Droseraceæ.

- Drosera*, L.
 rotundifolia, L. (round-leaved sun-dew), boggy meadows near
 Port Kennedy.

Hypericaceæ.

- Hypericum*, L.
 perforatum, L. (common St. John's wort).
 corymbosum, Muhl. (corymbled St. John's wort).
 mutilum, L. (small St. John's wort).
 Canadense, L. (Canada St. John's wort).
 Sarotha, Michx. (orange-grass).

Caryophyllaceæ.

- Dianthus*, L.
 armeria, L. (Deptford pink, wild pink).
 caryophyllus (clove pink or carnation pink).
 Barbatus (Sweet William).
Saponaria, L.
 officinalis, L. (common soapwort or bouncing Bet.).
Silene, L.
 stellata, Ait. (starry campion).
 vestiflora, L. (night-flowering catch-fly).
 nivea, D. C.
Agrostemma, L.
 Githago, L. (corn-cockle).
Arenaria, L.
 serpyllifolia, L. (thyme-leaved sandwort).
Stellaria, L.
 media, Smith (common chickweed).
 pubera, Michx. (great chickweed).
 longifolia (long-leaved stitchwort).
Cerastium, L.
 vulgatum, L. (mouse-eared chickweed).
 viscosum, L. (larger mouse-ear chickweed).
 nutans, Raf. (nodding chickweed).
 arvense, L. (field chickweed).
Mollugo, L.
 verticillata, L. (carpet-wood).

Portulacaceæ.

- Portulaca*, Tourn.
 oleracea, L. (common purslane).
Claytonia, L.
 Virginica, L. (spring beauty).

Malvaceæ.

- Althæa*, L.
 officinalis, L. (common marsh-mallow).
 rosa, Cav. (hollyhock).
Malva, L.
 rotundifolia, L. (common mallow).

sylvestris, L. (high mallow).
moschata, L. (musk mallow).

Sida, L.

spinosa, L., along the Schuylkill.

Abutilon, Tourn.

Avicenne, Gærtn. (velvet-leaf).

Hibiscus, L.

Trionum, L. (bladder ketmia).

Syracus, L. (shrubby althaea), escaped from gardens.

Tiliaceæ.

Tilia, L.

Americana, L. (basewood).

Europæa, L. (lime-tree), cultivated for ornamental purposes.

Linum, L.

Virginianum, L. (wild flax).

usitatissimum (common flax).

Oxalidaceæ.

Oxalis, L.

violacea, L. (violet-wood sorrel).

stricta, L. (yellow-wood sorrel).

Geraniaceæ.

Geranium, L.

maculatum, L. (wild cranesbill).

Carolinianum, L. (Caroline cranesbill).

pusillum, L. (small flowered cranesbill).

Balsaminaceæ.

Impatiens, L.

pallida, Nutt. (pale touch-me-not).

fulva, Nutt. (spotted touch-me-not).

balsamina, L. (lady-slipper).

Tropeolum, L.

majus, L. (garden nasturtium).

Rutaceæ.

Zanthoxylum, Colden.

Americanum, Mill. (prickly ash).

Ailanthus.

glandulosus (tree of heaven).

Ptelea, L.

trifoliata, L. (shrubby trefoil, hop-tree), Lower Merion, Miss M. Harvey.

Anacardiaceæ.

Rhus, L.

glabra, L. (smooth sumach).

copallina, L. (dwarf sumach).

typhina, L. (stag-horn sumach).

venenata, D. C. (poison sumach).

Toxicodendron, L. (poison ivy); *var. radicans* (climbing poison ivy).

Catinus.

Vitaceæ.

Vitis, Tourn.

Labrusca, L. (Northern fox-grape).

æstivalis, Michx. (summer grape).

cordifolia, Michx. (winter frost-grape).

Ampelopsis, Michx.

quinquefolia, Michx. (Virginia creeper).

Rhamnaceæ.

Ceanothus, L.

Americanus, L. (New Jersey tea).

Celastraceæ.

Celastrus, L.

scandens, L. (climbing bitter-sweet, wax-work), very ornamental in autumn.

Euonymus, Tourn.

atropurpureus, Jacq. (burning-bush, Wahoo).

Americanus, L. (strawberry bush).

Sapindaceæ.

Staphylea, L.

trifolia, L. (bladder-nut).

Æsculus, L.

hippocastanum, L. (common horse-chestnut).

glabra, Willd. (Ohio buckeye).

Acer, Tourn.

Pennsylvanicum, L. (striped maple).

saccharinum, Wang. (sugar maple).

dasycarpum, Ehrhart. (silver maple).

rubrum, L. (red, or swamp maple).

pseudo-platanus, L. (false sycamore).

Negundo, Moench.

aceroides, Moench. (box elder), along the Schuylkill.

Polygalaceæ.

Polygala, Tourn.

sanguinea, L. (common purple milkwort).

senega, L. (Seneca snake-root).

verticillata, L. (whorled milkwort).

polygama, Walt.

ambigua, Nutt. (ambiguous milkwort).

Leguminosæ.

Lupinus, Tourn.

perennis, L. (wild lupinus), found along the Perkiomen, near its mouth. Jos. Crawford.

Crotalaria, L.

sagittalis, L. (rattle-box), Montgomery Cemetery woods, above Norristown.

Trifolium, L.

arvense, L. (rabbit-foot clover).

pratense, L. (red clover).

medium, L. (zigzag clover).

reflexum, L. (buffalo clover), Professor Meehan, above Norristown.

repens, L. (white clover).

agrarium, L. (yellow, or hop-clover).

procumbens, L. (low hop-clover).

Melilotus, Tourn.

officinale, Willd. (yellow melilot), common in waste grounds along Schuylkill, above Norristown.

alba, Lam. (white melilot).

Medicago, L.

lupulina, L. (black medick-noucesuch), sparingly in waste places.

Amorpha, L.

fruticosa, L. (false indigo).

Robinia, L.

Pseudacacia, L. (common locust-tree).

viscosa, Vent. (clammy locust-tree).

Wistaria, L.

frutescens, D. C. (dedicated to late Professor Wistar, of Philadelphia).

Tephrosia, Pers.

Virginiana, Pers. (goat's-rue, catgut), sandy soil.

Desmodium, D. C.

nudiflorum, D. C. (naked-flowered tick trefoil).

acuminatum, D. C. (acuminated tick trefoil).

rotundifolium, D. C. (round-leaved tick trefoil).

canescens, D. C. (whitish tick trefoil).

pauciflorum, D. C. (few-flowered tick trefoil).

paniculatum, D. C. (panicled tick trefoil).

Canadense, D. C. (Canada tick trefoil).

ciliare, D. C. (ciliated tick trefoil).

viridiflorum, Beck. (green-flowered tick trefoil).

Marylandicum, Booth. (Maryland tick trefoil).

lineatum, D. C. (slender tick trefoil).

cuspidatum, Torrey & Gray. (sharp-pointed trefoil).

Lespedeza, Michx.

procumbens, Michx. (procumbent bush-clover).

hirta, Ell. (hairy bush-clover).

capitata (capitate bush-clover).

violacea, Pers., *var. divergens* (violet bush-clover).

" " *var. sessiliflora* " "

" " *var. angustifolia* " "

Stylosanthes, Swartz.

elatior, Swartz. (pencil-flower), in sandy soil on the banks of the Schuylkill, above Norristown.

Vicia, Tourn.

sativa, L. (common vetch, or fava).

- Cracca*, L. (rare, near Montgomery Cemetery, above Norris town).
- Carolinum*, Walt. (Carolina vetch).
- Americana*, Muhl. (American vetch), along the Schuylkill, near Balligomongo.
- Lathyrus*, L.
- venosus*, Muhl. (vetchling, or everlasting pea).
 - odoratus* (sweet pea, cultivated).
 - latifolius* (everlasting pea, cultivated).
 - pisum sativum* (common pea, cultivated).
 - fava vulgaris* (horse-bean).
- Phaseolus*, L.
- perennis*, Walt. (wild bean).
 - vulgaris* (common kidney-bean, cultivated).
 - lunatus* (Lima bean, cultivated).
 - multiflorus* (scarlet pole bean, cultivated).
- Apis*, Boerh.
- tuberosa*, Moench. (ground-nut, wild bean), found in thickets along Stony Creek; not common.
- Galactia*, P. Browne.
- glabella*, Michx. (milk pea).
- Amphicarpea*, Ell.
- monoica*, Nutt. (hog pea-nut).
- Baptisia*, Vent.
- tinctoria*, R. Browne (wild indigo).
- Cercis*, L.
- Canadensis*, L. (red-bud Judas-tree), along the banks of the Schuylkill, in the ravines leading thereto; a beautiful scene, where a number are clustered together, similar to that of a peach orchard.
- Cassia*, L.
- Marylandica*, L. (wild senna). The leaves of this plant have been used medicinally as a substitute for the officinal senna.
 - Chamaecrista*, L. (partridge pea), along the Schuylkill, in ravines and thickets, both above and below Norristown.
 - nitida*, L. (wild sensitive plant), sandy soil, in Montgomery Cemetery.
- Gleditsia*, L.
- triacanthos*, L. (three-thorned acacia, or honey-locust), along the Schuylkill, near Spring Mill.
- Rosaceæ.**
- Prunus*, L.
- Americana*, Marsh. (wild yellow or red plum).
 - Pennsylvanica*, L. (wild red cherry).
 - Virginiana*, L. (choke-cherry).
 - serotina*, Ehrhart (wild black cherry).
 - domestica* (cultivated plum).
 - cerasus* (common sour cherry).
 - avium* (ox-heart cherry).
 - armeniaca* (apricot).
- Spiraea*, L.
- salicifolia*, L. (common meadow-sweet).
 - opulifolia*, L. (nine-bark), around Norristown, A. F. Baker.
- Gillenia*, Moench.
- trifoliata*, Moench (Indian physic).
- Agrimonia*, Tourn.
- Eupatoria*, L. (common agrimony).
 - parviflora*, Ait. (small-flowered agrimony).
- Sanguisorba*, L.
- Canadensis*, L. (Canadian burnet).
- Genus*, L.
- album*, Gmelin (white avens).
 - Virginianum*, L. (Virginia avens).
 - strictum*, Ait. (erect avens).
- Potentilla*, L.
- Norvegica*, L. (Norwegian cinquefoil).
 - Canadense*, L. (common cinquefoil).
 - fruticosa*, L. (shrubby cinquefoil), Miss Harvey, Lower Merion.
- Fragaria*, Tourn.
- Virginiana*, Ehrhart (wild strawberry).
 - vesca* (Northern strawberry).
 - Indica*, Ait. (after Wood), Miss Ralston.
- Rubus*, L.
- odoratus*, L. (purple flowering raspberry), along River-road, above West Conshohocken.
- Rubus*, L.
- villosus*, Ait. (blackberry).
- hispidus*, L. (swamp blackberry).
- occidentalis*, L. (black raspberry).
- Canadensis*, L. (dewberry).
- strigosus*, Michx. (wild red raspberry).
- Rosa*, Tourn.
- Carolina*, L. (swamp-rose).
 - lucida*, Ehrhart (dwarf wild-rose).
 - (var. *nitida*), A. Baker.
 - rubiginosa*, L. (sweet-briar).
 - blanda*, Ait. (early wild-rose).
- Crataegus*, L.
- coccinea*, L. (scarlet-fruited thorn).
 - tormentosa*, L. (black thorn).
 - Crus galli*, L. (cockspur thorn).
 - oxycantha*, L. (English hawthorn).
- Pyrus*, L.
- communis*, L. (common pear).
 - malus*, L. (common apple).
 - arbutifolia*, L. (chokeberry).
 - coronaria*, L. (crab-apple).
 - angustifolia*, L. (narrow leaved crab-apple).
- Amelanchier*, Medic.
- Canadensis*, Torrey & Gray (service berry).
 - var. *botryapium* (shad-bush).
- Cytisus*, L.
- vulgare*, L. (quince).
 - Japonica*, L. (Japan quince).
- Calycanthaceæ.**
- Calycanthus*, L.
- floridus*, L. (common shrub).
- Melastomaceæ.**
- Rhexia*, L.
- virginica*, L. (meadow beauty), along borough-line, Northeast from Norristown.
- Lythraceæ.**
- Cuphea*, Jacq.
- viscidissima*, Jacq. (clammy cuphea).
- Onagraceæ.**
- Epilobium*, L.
- coloratum*, Muhl. (common willow herb).
 - angustifolium*, L. (great willow herb).
- Oenothera*, L.
- biennis*, L. (common evening primrose).
 - lombipetala*, Nutt. (Miss A. L. Ralston).
 - var. *grandiflora*.
 - fruticosa*, L. (sun-drop).
- Gaura*, L.
- biennis*, L.
- Ludwigia*, L.
- alternifolia*, L. (seed-box).
 - palmistris*, Ell. (water purslane).
- Circea*, Tourn.
- lutea*, L. (enchanter's night-shade).
 - Alpina*, L. (Alpine enchanter's night-shade), Valley Forge, Miss Anna R. Ralston.
- Myriophyllum*, Vaill.
- spicatum*, L. (water milfoil).
- Grossulaceæ.**
- Ribes*, L.
- floridum*, L. (wild black currant).
 - rubrum*, L. (red currant).
 - uva crista*.
 - aureum*, Pursh. (Missouri currant, cultivated for ornament).
- Chenopodiaceæ.**
- Sicyos*, L.
- angulatus*, L.
- Cucurbita*, L.
- pepo*, L. (pumpkin, after Wood).
- Citrullus*, Neck.
- vulgaris* Schrad. (watermelon, after Wood).
- Cucumis*, L.
- sativus*, L. (cucumber, after Wood).
 - melo*, L. (muskmelon, after Wood).
 - melo-pepo*, L. (round squash, after Wood).

Crassulaceae.

- Sedum*, L.
acre, L. (mossy stone-crop).
telephium, L. (garden orpine, or live-for-ever).
telephoides, L. (wild orpine, or live-for-ever).
Penthorum, Gronov.
sedoides, L. (ditch stone-crop).

Saxifragae.

- Saxifraga*.
Virginienis, Michx. (early saxifrage).
Pennsylvanica, L. (swamp saxifrage).
Henchera, L.
Americana, L. (common alum-root).
Mitella, L.
diphylla, L. (bishop's cap).
Chrysosplenium, Tourn.
Americanum, Schwein. (golden saxifrage).
Hydrangea, Gronov.
arborescens, L. (wild hydrangea).
Philadelphus, L.
coronarius, L. (mock-orange).

Hamamelidaceae.

- Hammamelis*, L.
Virginica, L. (witch-hazel).
Liquidambar, L.
styraciflua, L. (sweet gum).

Umbelliferae.

- Hydrocotyle*, Tourn.
Americana, L. (water penny wort).
Sanicula, Tourn.
Marylandica, L. (Maryland sanicle, or black snakeroot).
Canadensis, L. (Canada sanicle).
Daucus, Tourn.
carota, L. (common carrot).
Heracleum, L.
lanatum, Michx. (cow parsnip).
Pastinaca, Tourn.
sativa, L. (common parsnip).
Archemora, D. C.
rigida, D. C. (cow-bane).
Archangelica, Hoffm.
hirsuta, Torrey and Gray (hairy archangelica).
Ethusa, L.
Cynapium, L. (fool's parsley).
Thaspium, Nutt.
barbinode, Nutt. (bearded meadow parsnip).
trifoliatum, Gray (trifoliate meadow parsnip), rare; ravine below Norristown leading into the Schuylkill.
var. Atropurpureum, Torrey and Gray.
Zizia, D. C.
integerrima, D. C. (zizia), abundant on the hills along the Schuylkill.
Cicuta, L.
maculata, L. (water hemlock).
Cryptotaenia, D. C.
Canadensis, D. C. (honestwort).
Charophyllum, L.
procumbens, Lane. (chervil).
Ozmoirhiza, Raf.
longistylis, D. C. (smoother sweet cicely).
brevistylis, D. C. (hairy sweet cicely).
Conium, L.
maculatum, L. (poison hemlock), not common along the river banks and margins of ravines.
Apium, L.
graveolens (celery).
petroselinum (parsley).

Araliaceae.

- Aralia*, Tourn.
racemosa, L. (spikenard), on rocky hills.
nudicaulis, L. (wild sarsaparilla).
quinquefolia, L. (ginseng), found near King of Prussia, Upper Merion.
trifoliata, Gray (dwarf ginseng).

Cornaceae.

- like *araliaceae*.

Cornus, Tourn.

- florida*, L. (dogwood), common throughout.
circinata, L'Her. (round-leaved cornel).
sericea, L. (silky cornel).
paniculata, L'Her. (panicled cornel).
alternifolia, L. (alternate-leaved cornel).

Nyssa, L.

- multiflora*, Wang. (sour gum).

Caprifoliaceae.

- Symphoricarpos*, Dill.
racemosus, Michx. (snowberry).
Lonicera, L.
ciliata (fly-honeysuckle), Miss Anna L. Ralston.
sempervirens, Ait. (trumpet-honeysuckle), Lower and Upper Merion.
grata, Ait. (American woodbine).
parviflora, Lam. (small honeysuckle), common in woods and thickets.
tartarica, L. (tartaric honeysuckle, cultivated).
flava, Sims (yellow honeysuckle).
Diervilla, Tourn.
trifida, Moench (bush-honeysuckle), abundant in surrounding districts.
Triosteum, L.
perfoliatum, L. (horse-gentian).
angustifolium, L. (narrow-leaved horse-gentian, ravine near Gulf Rocks, Upper Merion).
Sambucus, Tourn.
Canadensis, L. (common elder).
Viburnum, L.
prunifolium, L. (black haw).
dentatum, L. (arrow-wood).
Lentago, L. (sweet viburnum).
obovatum, Walt.
acerifolium, L. (maple-leaved arrow-wood).
Opulus, L. (cranberry-tree), Jos. Crawford.

Rubiaceae.

- Gallium*, L.
aparine, L. (bedstraw).
asprellum, Michx. (rough bedstraw).
circosans, Michx. (wild liquorice).
pilosum, Ait. (hairy bedstraw).
triflorum, Michx. (sweet-scented bedstraw).
concinnum (Torrey & Gray), John E. Overholtzer.
trifidum, L. (small bedstraw).
boreale, L. (Northern bedstraw).
Cephalanthus, L.
occidentalis, L. (button bush).
Mitchella, L.
repens, L. (partridge berry).
Houstonia, L.
carulea, L. (bluets).

Valerianaceae.

- Fedia*, Gaertn.
olitoria, Vahl. (corn salad).
radiata, Michx. (royal corn salad), not common; John E. Overholtzer.
patellaria, Sulliv.

Dipsacae.

- Dipsacus*, Tourn.
sylvestris, Mill. (wild teasel).

Compositae.

- Vernonia*, Schreb.
Novboracensis, Wild. (wild iron-wood).
Eupatorium, Tourn.
purpureum, L. (joe-pye-weed).
perfoliatum, L. (boneset).
ageratoides, L. (white snakeroot).
aromaticum, L. (aromatic thoroughwort).
Mikania, Wild.
scandens, L. (climbing hemp-weed).
Conoclinium, D. C.
coelestinum, D. C. (mist-flower).
Sericocarpus, Nees.
conyzoides, Nees. (white-topped aster).
Aster, L.
corymbosus, Ait. (corymbid aster).

Aster, L.

- cordifolius*, L. (cordate-leaved aster).
- sagittifolius*, Willd. (arrow-leaved aster).
- patens*, Ait. (spreading aster).
- punicus*, L. (reddish aster).
- ericoides*, L. (heath-like aster).
- undulatus*, L. (wavy aster). Miss Anna L. Ralston.
- Novae Angliae*, L. (New England aster), Miss Anna L. Ralston.
- carneus*, Nees.
- Trudescanti*, L.
- miser*, L. Ait. (wretched aster).
- Novi-Belgii*, L.

Erigeron, L.

- Canadense*, L. (butter-weed).
- annuum*, Pers. (daisy fleabane).
- bellidifolium*, Muhl. (robin's plantain).
- strigosum*, Muhl. (meagre daisy fleabane).
- Philadelphicum*, L. (common fleabane).

Diplopappus, Cass.

- linariifolius*, Hook. (linear-leaved, double-bristled aster).
- umbellatus*, Torrey and Gray (umbellated double-bristled aster).

Solidago, L.

- bicolor*, L. (two-colored golden-rod).
- latifolia*, L. (broad-leaved golden-rod).
- caesia*, L. (bluish-gray golden-rod).
- odora*, Ait. (sweet golden-rod).
- nemoralis*, Ait. (old field golden-rod).
- gigantea*, Ait. (giant golden-rod).
- altissima*, L. (tallest golden-rod).
- lanceolata*, L. (lanceolate golden-rod).
- Canadensis*, L. (Canada golden-rod).

Inula, L.

- Helenium*, L. (elecampane).

Ambrosia, Tourn.

- trifida*, L. (great ragweed).
- artemisiifolia*, L. (Roman wormwood, hog-weed).

Xanthium, Tourn.

- strumarium*, L. (cocklebur).

Eclipta, L.

- procumbens* Michx. (eclipta), around Norristown and along the Schuylkill.

Heliopsis, Pers.

- laevis*, Pers. (ox-eye).

Rudbeckia, L.

- laciniata*, L. (cut-toothed cone-flower).
- hirta*, L. (rough cone-flower).

Helianthus, L.

- annuus*, L. (common sunflower), escaped in some places.
- tuberosus*, L. (artichoke), escaped in some places.
- giganteus*, L. (giant sunflower).

Coreopsis, L.

- Drummondii*, L. (Drummond tick-seed, after Wood).

Bidens, L.

- cernua*, L. (bur marigold).
- frondosa*, L. (common beggar-tick).
- chrysanthemoides*, Michx. (bur marigold).
- bipinnata*, L. (Spanish needles).
- connata*, Muhl. (swamp beggar-ticks).

Helenium, L.

- autumnale*, L. (sneeze-weed).

Galinsoga, Ruiz & Pav.

- parviflora*, Cav. (galinsoga).

Anthemis, L.

- nobilis*, L. (officinal chamomile), escaped in some places.

Achillea, L.

- Millefolium*, L. (yarrow, or milfoil).

Leucanthemum, Tourn.

- vulgare*, Lam. (ox-eye, or white daisy).

Tanacetum, L.

- vulgare*, L. (common tansy).

Artemisia, L.

- absinthium*, L. (common wormwood).

Gnaphalium, L.

- polycephalum*, Michx. (common everlasting).

Antennaria, Gaertn.

- margaritacea*, R. Browne (pearly everlasting).
- plantaginifolia*, Hook. (plantain-leaved everlasting).

Erechtites, Raf.

- hieracifolia*, Raf. (fireweed).

Senecio, L.

- aureus*, L. (golden ragwort).
- var. *obovatus*, Gray.
- var. *balsamita*, Gray.

Cirsium, Tourn.

- lanceolatum*, Scop. (common thistle).
- arvense*, Scop. (Canada thistle).

Lappa, Tourn.

- major*, Gaertn. (common burdock).

Cichorium, Tourn.

- Intybus* (cichory).

Leontodon, L. Juss.

- autumnale*, L. (fall dandelion).

Cynthia, Don.

- virginica*, Don. (cynthia).

Hieracium, Tourn.

- Canadense*, Michx. (Canada hawkweed).
- Gronovii*, L. (hairy hawkweed).
- paniculatum*, L. (panicled hawkweed).
- scabrum*, Michx. (rough hawkweed).

Nabalus, Cass.

- albus*, Hook. (rattlesnake-root).
- altissimus*, Hook. (tall rattlesnake-root).

Taraxacum, Haller.

- dens leonis*, Desf. (common dandelion).

Lactuca, Tourn.

- elongata*, Muhl. (wild lettuce).

Mulgedium, Cass.

- leucophaeum*, D. C. (tall false lettuce).

Sonchus, L.

- asper*, Vill. (spiny-leaved sow-thistle).
- arvensis*, L. (corn sow-thistle).
- oleraceus*, L. (common sow-thistle).

Lobeliaes.**Lobelia, L.**

- cardinalis*, L. (cardinal flower).
- syphilitica*, L. (great lobelia).
- inflata*, L. (Indian tobacco).
- spicata*, Lam. (spiked lobelia).

Campanulaceae.**Campanula, Tourn.**

- Americana*, L. (tall bell-flower).
- rotundifolia*, L. (harebell).
- aparinoides*, Pursh. (marsh bell-flower).

Specularia, Heist.

- perfoliata*, A., D. C. (Venus' looking-glass).

Ericaceae.**Gaylussacia, H. B. K.**

- resinosa*, Torr. & Gr. (huckleberry).

Vaccinium, L.

- stamineum*, L. (squaw huckleberry).
- vacillans*, Solander (low blueberry).
- corymbosum*, L. (swamp blueberry).

Epigaea, L.

- repens*, L. (trailing arbutus).

Gaultheria, Kalm.

- procumbens*, L. (winter-green).

Andromeda, L.

- Mariana*, L. (staggon-bush).
- floribunda*, Pursh.

Kalmia, L.

- latifolia*, L. (calico-bush, mountain laurel).
- angustifolia*, L. (sheep-laurel).

Azalea, L.

- viscosa*, L. (clammy azalea), John E. Overholzer.
- mediflora*, L. (purple azalea).
- arborescens*, Pursh. (smooth azalea).

Rhododendron, L., rare, only found along the Schuylkill.

- maximum*, L. (great laurel).

Pyrola, L.

- elliptica*, Nutt. (shin-leaf), found around Norristown; A. F. Baker.
- rotundifolia*, L. (round-leaved pyrola).
- chlorantha*, Swartz. (small pyrola).

Chimaphila, Pursh.
umbellata, Nutt. (pipewort).
maculata, Pursh. (spotted winter-green).
Monotropa, L.
uniflora, L. (Indian-pipe, corpse-plant).
Hypopitys, L. (pinesap, false beech-drop).
Aquifoliaceæ.
Ilex, L.
verticillata, Gray (black alder).
Ebenaceæ.
Diospyros, L.
Virginiana, L. (persimmon).
Plantaginaceæ.
Plantago.
major, L. (common plantain).
lanceolata, L. (rib-grass).
Virginica, L. (Virginian plantain).
Primulaceæ.
Dodecatheon, L. (American cowslip or shooting-star).
meadia, L., very rare; found on cliff overlooking the Schuylkill, two miles below Norristown, near Pott's Landing, by Dr. E. M. Corson. This plant is a beauty, and though shy in its wild state, it yields cheerfully to cultivation, and, like the pansy, at once becomes handsome and brilliant.
Lysimachia, L.
stricta, Ait. (erect loosestrife).
quadrifolia, L. (four-leaved loosestrife).
ciliata, L. (fringed loosestrife).
longifolia, Pursh. (long-leaved loosestrife).
nummularia, L. (moneywort), after Wood; escaped in some places.
Anagallis, Tourn.
arvensis, L. (poor man's weather-glass pimpernel), found near Oakland Institute; Miss A. L. Ralston; rare.
Jasminaceæ.
Utricularia, L.
vulgaris, L. (greater bladder-wort).
Bignoniaceæ.
Tecoma, Juss.
radicans, Juss. (trumpet-creeper).
Catalpa, Scop., Walt.
Bignonioides, Walt. (catalpa, Indian-bean).
Martynia, L.
proboscidea, Glox. (unicorn plant).
Orobanchaceæ.
Epiphegus, Nutt.
Virginica, Bart. (beech-drops).
Aphyllon, Mitchell.
uniflorum, Torr. & Gr. (one-flowered cancer-root), sparingly throughout.
Scrophulariaceæ.
Verbascum, L.
Thapsus, L. (common mullein).
Blattaria, L. (moth-mullein, a noxious weed).
Linaria, Tourn.
vulgaris, Mill. (food-flax).
Elatine, Mill. (prostrate linaria), along Perkiomen; Jos. Crawford
Scrophularia, Tourn.
nodosa, L. (figwort).
Chelone, Tourn.
glabra, L. (turtle-head).
Pentstemon, Mitchell.
pubescens, Solander (beard-tongue).
Digitalis, Nutt.
Mimulus, L.
ringens, L. (monkey-flower).
alatus, Ait. (winged monkey-flower).
Gratiola, L.
Virginiana, L. (hedge-hyssop).
aurea, Muhl. (golden hedge-hyssop).
Veronica, L.
officinalis, L. (common speedwell).
Anagallis, L. (water speedwell).
serpyllifolia, L. (thyme-leaved speedwell).
arvensis, L. (corn speedwell).
Virginica, L. (Culver's physic).
Americana, Schweinitz (American brooklime), not common.
scutellata, L. (marsh speedwell).

Gerardia, L.
tenuifolia, Vahl. (slender gerardia).
pedicularia, L. (lousewort, false foxglove).
quercifolia, Pursh. (smooth false foxglove).
flava, L. (downy false foxglove).
Castilleja, Mutis.
coccinea, Spreng. (scarlet-painted cup).
Pedicularis, Tourn.
Canadensis, L. (common lousewort).
Melampyrum, Tourn.
Americanum, Michx. (cow-wheat).
Verbenaceæ.
Verbena, L.
hastata, L. (blue vervain).
urticifolia, L. (white vervain).
officinalis, L. (common vervain).
Phyrna, L.
Leptostachya, L. (looseseed).
Labiataæ.
Teucrium, L.
Canadense, L. (American germander), frequent.
Trichostema, L.
dichotomum, L. (blue curls).
Isanthus, Michx.
cerulens, Michx. (false pennyroyal), along the Schuylkill.
Mentha, L.
viride, L. (spearmint).
piperita, L. (peppermint).
arvensis, L. (cornmint).
Canadensis, L. (wild mint).
Lycopus, L.
Virginicus, L. (bugle-weed).
Europæus, L. (European bugle weed).
var. sinuatus, Gray.
Cunila, L.
Mariana, L. (common dittany).
Pycnanthemum, Michx.
muticum, Pers. (not frequent), John E. Overholzer.
lanceolatum, Pursh. (lanceolate mountain-mint).
linifolium, Pursh. (flax-leaved mountain-mint).
clinopodioides, Torr. & Gray.
Origanum, L.
vulgare, L. (wild marjoram), sparingly throughout; dry banks below Norristown.
Thymus, L.
serpyllum, L. (creeping thyme).
Calamintha, Mönch.
chiriodium, Benth. (basil).
Melissa, L.
officinalis, L. (common balm).
Hedeoma, Pers.
pulegioides, Pers. (American pennyroyal).
Collinsonia, L.
Canadensis, L. (stone-root).
Salvia, L.
lyrata, L. (lyre-leaved sage).
Monarda, L.
didyma, L. (Oswego tea).
punctata, L. (horse-mint).
fistulosa, L. (wild bergamot).
Lopanthus, Benth.
nepetoides, Benth.
scrophulariifolia, Benth.
Nepeta, L.
cataria, L. (catnip).
glechoma, Benth. (ground ivy).
Brunella, Tourn.
vulgaris, L. (heal-all).
Scutellaria, L.
pilosa, Michx. (hairy skull-cap).
lateriflora, L. (mad-dog skull-cap).
integrifolia, L. (entire leaved skull-cap).
versicolor, Nutt.
Marubium, L.
vulgare, L. (common horehound).
Leonurus, L.
cardiaca, L. (common motherwort).

- Stachys*, L.
palustris, L. (hedge-nettle).
 var. *cordata*, Gray.
- Lamium*, L.
amplexicaule, L. (dead nettle).
- Borraginaceae*.
Echium, Tourn.
vulgare, L. (viper's-bluegloss).
- Lycopsis*, L.
arvensis, L. (small bluegloss).
- Symphytum*, Tourn.
officinale, L. (common comfrey).
- Oenothera*, Michx.
Virginiana, D. C. (false gromwell), along the Schuylkill, below Norristown.
- Lithospermum*, Tourn.
arvense, L. (corn gromwell).
- Mertensia*, Roth.
Virginica, D. C. (Virginian cowslip), found on Barbadoes Island, in the Schuylkill, above Norristown.
- Myosotis*, L.
palustris, With. (true forget-me-not).
 var. *laxa*, Lehm.
verna, Nutt., not common; Jos. Crawford.
- Echinospermum*, Swartz.
lappula, Lehm.; Jos. Crawford.
- Cynoglossum*, Tourn.
officinale, L. (hound's tongue).
Virginicum, L. (wild comfrey).
Morisoni, D. C. (beggar's lice).
- Hydrophyllaceae*.
Hydrophyllum, L.
Virginicum, L. (water-leaf).
- Phacelia*, Juss.
bipinnatifida, Michx.
- Polemoniaceae*.
Polemonium, Tourn.
repens, L. (Greek valerian).
- Phlox*, L.
paniculata, L. (panicked phlox).
maculata, L. (wild sweet William).
subulata (moss pink), frequent throughout; along banks of the Schuylkill.
- Convolvulaceae*.
Quamoclit, Tourn.
coccinea, Moench. (cypress vine), along the river-banks of the Schuylkill.
- Ipomoea*, L.
purpurea, Lam. (common morning-glory), escaped from gardens; apparently naturalized.
pandurata, Meyer (man-of-the-earth).
- Convolvulus*, L.
arvensis, L. (bindweed), along Stony Creek; along Schuylkill.
- Calystegia*, R. Br.
sepium, R. Br., along streams around Norristown; Dr. E. M. Corson.
spithamea (Pursh), along Schuylkill, above Indian Creek; John E. Overholtzer.
- Cuscuta*, Tourn.
Gronovii, Willd. (common dodder).
compacta, Juss. (close dodder).
- Solanaceae*.
Solanum, L.
Dulcamara, L. (bitter-sweet).
nigrum, L. (common night-shade).
Carolinense, L. (horse-nettle).
tuberosum, L. (common potatoes).
- Physalis*, L.
angulata, L. (ground-cherry).
 var. *Philadelphica*, Lam.
pubescens, L. (common ground-cherry).
viscosa, L. (clammy ground-cherry).
- Nicandra*, Adans.
Physaloides, Gaertn. (apple of Peru).
- Datura*, L.
stramonium, L. (common stramonium).
 var. *Tatula* (purple thorn apple).
- Nicotiana*, L.
rustica, L. (wild tobacco).
tabacum, L. (common tobacco).
- Gentianaceae*.
Sabbatia, Adans.
angularis, Pursh (American gentian).
- Gentiana*, L.
Andrewsii, Griseb. (closed gentian).
crinita, Froel. (fringed gentian).
- Obolaria*, L.
Virginica, L. (obolaria).
- Apocynaceae*.
Apocynum, Tourn.
androsaemifolium L. (spreading dogbane).
canabinum, L. (Indian hemp).
 var. *vulca* (after Wood).
- Asclepiadaceae*.
Asclepias, L.
Cornuti, Decaisne (common milkweed).
phytolaccoides, Pursh. (poke milkweed).
purpurascens, L. (purple milkweed).
variegata, L. (variegated milkweed).
incarnata, L. (swamp milkweed).
tuberosa, L. (pleurisy-root).
quadrifolia, Jacq. (four-leaved milkweed).
obtusifolia, Michx. (obtusely-leaved milkweed).
- Gonolobus*, Michx.
hirsutus, Michx., rare; found along river-banks below Norristown, near Potts' Landing; Dr. E. M. Corson.
- Oleaceae*.
Chionanthus, L.
Virginica, L. (cultivated for ornament).
- Ligustrum*, Tourn.
vulgare, L. (common privet).
- Fraxinus*, Tourn.
Americana, L. (white ash).
sambucifolia, Lam. (black ash).
pubescens, Lam. (red ash).
- Syringa*.
vulgaris (after Wood).
Persica (after Wood).
- Aristolochiaceae*.
Asarum, Tourn.
Canadense, L. (wild ginger).
- Aristolochia*, Tourn.
Serpentaria, L. (Virginia snake-root).
sipho, L'Her. (Dutchman's pipe), near Henderson's quarries; John E. Overholtzer.
- Phytolaccaceae*.
Phytolacca, Tourn.
decandra, L. (common poke).
- Chenopodiaceae*.
Chenopodium, L.
album, L. (lamb's quarter, pig-weed).
botrys, L. (Jerusalem oak).
ambrosioides, L. (Mexican tea), John E. Overholtzer.
- Amarantaceae*.
Amarantus, Tourn.
paniculatus, L. (panicked amaranth).
retroflexus, L. (pigweed).
albus, L.
spinosus, L. (thorn amaranth).
hypochoeriacus, L. (garden amaranth).
- Polygonaceae*.
Polygonum, L.
Orientale, L. (prince's feather).
hydropiper, L. (smart-weed).
hydropiperoides, Michx. (mild water-pepper).
aviculare, L. (doorweed).
Carex, Olney.
Pennsylvanicum, L. (Pennsylvania knotweed).
nodosum, Pers., var. *incarnatum*.
Virginianum, L. (Virginian knotweed).
Convolvulus, L. (wild buckwheat).
dumetorum, L. (climbing wild buckwheat).
arifolium, L. (halberd-leaved tear-thumb).

- Polygonum*, L.
sagittatum, L. (tear-thumb).
Persicaria, L. (lady's thumb).
Eragrostis, Tourn.
esculentum, Moench. (buckwheat).
Rumex, L.
crispus, L. (curled dock).
sanguineus, L. (bloody-veined dock).
acetosella, L. (sheep sorrel).
Lauraceae.
Sassafras, Nees.
officinale, Nees. (sassafras).
Benzoin, Nees.
odoriferum, Nees. (spice-bush).
Santalaceae.
Comandra, Nutt.
umbellata, Nutt. (bastard food-flax).
Saururaceae.
Saururus, L.
cernuus, L. (lizard's-tail).
Euphorbiaceae.
Euphorbia, L.
maculata, L. (spotted spurge).
Cyparissia, L. (border spurge).
hypericifolia, L. (St. John's-wort spurge).
corollata, L. (flowering spurge).
Acalypha, L.
virginica, L. (three-seeded mercury).
Urticaceae.
Ulmus, L.
fulva, Michx. (slippery elm).
Americana, L. Willd. (American elm).
Morus, Tourn.
rubra, L. (red mulberry).
alba, L. (white mulberry).
Urtica, Tourn.
gracilis, Ait. (tall wild nettle).
dioica, L. (common nettle).
Behmeria, Jacq.
cylindrica (wild false-nettle).
Cannabis, Tourn.
sativa, L. (hemp).
Humulus, L.
Lupulus, L. (common hop; along river-courses).
Platanaceae.
Platanus, L.
occidentalis (American plane or sycamore).
Juglandaceae.
Juglans, L.
nigra, L. (black walnut).
cinerea, L. (butternut).
Carya, Nutt.
alba, Nutt. (shellbark).
microcarpa, Nutt. (small-fruited hickory).
glabra, Torr. (pig-nut).
amara, Nutt. (bitter-nut).
Cupuliferæ.
Quercus, L.
macrocarpa, Mich. (burr oak, or mossy-cup white oak).
alba, L. (white oak).
Prinus, L. (swamp chestnut oak).
coccinea, Wang. (scarlet oak).
rubra, L. (red oak).
palustris, Du Roi (pin oak).
nigra, L. (black-jack).
tinctoria, Bartram (black oak).
Castanea, Tourn.
vesca, L. (chestnut).
Fagus, Tourn.
ferruginea, Ait. (American beech).
Corylus, Tourn.
Americana, Walt. (hazelnut).
Carpinus, L.
Americana, Michx. (thornbeam).
Myricaceae.
Comptonia, Solander.
asplenifolia, Ait. (sweet fern).

- Botanice*.
Betula, Tourn.
alba, Spach. (American white birch).
papyracea, Ait. (paper birch).
Alnus, Tourn.
serulata, Ait. (alder).
incana, Willd. (speckled or hoary alder).
Salicaceae.
Salix, Tourn.
viminialis, L. (basket osier).
humilis, Marshall (low bush-willow).
lucida, Muhl. (shining willow).
alba, L. (white willow).
fragilis, L. (brittle willow).
Babylonica, Tourn. (weeping willow).
Populus, Tourn.
tremuloides, Michx. (American aspen).
balsamifera, L. (balsam poplar).
Coniferae.
Pinus, Tourn.
rigida, Miller (pitch pine).
strobus, L. (white pine).
Abies, Tourn.
Canadensis, Michx. (hemlock spruce).
Larix, Tourn.
Americana, Michx. (American or black larch).
Juniperus, L.
communis, L. (common juniper).
Virginiana, L. (red cedar savin).
Taxus, Tourn.
baccata, L. (American yew).
Class II.—Monocotyledonous or Endogenous Plants.
Araceae.
Arisema, Martins.
triphylloides, Torr. (Indian turnip).
Symplocarpus, Salisb.
fetidus, Salisb. (skunk-cabbage).
Acorus, L.
calamus, L. (sweet-flag, calamus).
Typhaceae.
Typha, Tourn.
latifolia, L. (common cat-tail).
angustifolia, L. (narrow-leaved, or small cat-tail).
Sparganium, Tourn.
auriculatum, Engelm. (large bur-reed).
simplex, Hudson, around Norristown; A. E. Baker.
Leonuraceae.
Lemma, L.
minor, L. (lesser duckweed), ponds near river, swampy lands.
Alismaceae.
Alisma, L.
plantago, L.; var. *Americanum*, Gray.
Sagittaria, L.
variabilis, Engelm. (arrow-head).
simplex, Pursh. (common arrow-head).
Orchidaceae.
Orchis, L.
spectabilis, L. (showy orchis), sparingly throughout; in rich, moist thickets.
Platanthera, Richard.
lucida, Gray (ragged orchis).
Goodyera, R. Brown.
pubescens, R. Brown (rattlesnake plantain).
Spiranthes, Richard.
cernua, Richard (nodding ladies' tresses).
gracilis, Bigelow (slender ladies' tresses).
Microstylis, Nutt.
ophioglossoides, Nutt. (cubber's-mouth; rare; John E. Overholt).
Liparis, Richard.
limbolia, Richard (tway-blade), not frequent.
Callorhiza, Haller.
oblongifolia, Nutt. (coral-root).
innata, R. Brown. rare; in moist woods.
multiflora, Nutt. (many-flowered coral), rich woods, thickets; rare in these parts.

Aplectrum, Nutt.

hyemale, Nutt. (Adam and Eve), rare; found in rich woods where there is plenty of mould.

Cypripedium, L.

pubescens, Willd. (larger yellow lady's-slipper), sparingly along the Perkiomen.

acule Ait. (stemless lady's-slipper), rare; found near copper-mines along the Perkiomen; Jos. Crawford.

*Amoryllidaceæ.**Narcissus*, L.

pseudo-narcissus, L. (daffodil), escaped in some places.

Hypoxis, L.

erecta, L. (star-grass), common in open woods.

*Iridaceæ.**Iris*, L.

versicolor, L. (larger blue-flag).

Virginica, L. (slender blue-flag), sparingly in surrounding townships.

Pardanthus, Ker.

Chinensis, Ker. (blackberry-lily).

Sisyrinchium, L.

Bermudiana, L. (blue-eyed grass).

*Trigonoreureæ.**Dioscorea*, Plumier.

villosa, L. (wild yam-root).

*Smilacæ.**Smilax*, Tourn.

rotundifolia, L. (green-brier).

tanoides, L. (cat-brier).

herbacea, L. (carrion-flower).

glauca, Walt. (smooth smilax).

Trillium, L.

cernuum, L. (nodding trillium).

Medeola, Gronov.

Virginica, L. (Indian cucumber-root).

*Liliaceæ.**Asparagus*, L.

officinalis, L. (garden-asparagus), sparingly escaped from gardens.

Polygonatum, Tourn.

biflorum, Ell. (smaller Solomon's-seal).

giganteum, Dietrich (great Solomon's-seal).

Smilacina, Desf.

racemosa, Desf. (false spikenard).

bifolia, Ker. (two-leaved Solomon's-seal).

Convallaria, L.

majalis, L. (lily-of-the-valley).

Ornithogalum, Tourn.

umbellatum, L. (Star of Bethlehem).

Allium, L.

Canadense, Kalm. (wild meadow-garlic).

tricoctum, Ait. (wild leek).

vineale, L. (wild garlic).

Hemerocallis, L.

fulva, L. (common day-lily), escaped from garden.

Lilium, L.

laudense, L. (wild yellow lily).

superbum, L. (Turk's-cup lily).

Erythronium, L.

Americanum, Smith (dog's-tooth violet).

Muscari, Tourn.

racemosa, L. (grape hyacinth), after Wood.

*Melanthaceæ.**Uvularia*, L.

perfoliata, L. (smaller bellwort).

semifoliata, L. (scissile-leaved bellwort).

Veratrum, Tourn.

viride, Ait. (American white hellebore).

*Pontederiaceæ.**Pontederia*, L.

coriata, L. (pickerel-weed).

*Commelynaceæ.**Commelyna*, Dill.

Virginica, L. (day-flower).

Tradescantia, L.

Virginica, L. (common spiderwort).

*Gramineæ.**Phleum*, L.

pratense, L. (timothy).

Agrostis, L.

vulgaris, With. (red-top).

Muhlenbergii, Schreber.

Mexicana, Trin.

diffusa, Schreber (drop-seed).

Elyusine, Gaertn.

Indica, Gaertn (wire-grass).

Trienspis, Beauv.

scleroides, Torr. (tall red-top).

Dactylis, L.

glomerata, L. (orchard-grass).

Poa, L.

annua, L. (low spear-grass).

Eragrostis, Beauv.

perovides, Beauv.

var. megastachya.

Bromus, L.

secalinus, L. (cheat or che-e).

Triticum, L.

repens, L. (couch-grass).

Hordeum, L.

distichum, L. (two-rowed barley).

Secale, L.

cercale, L. (rye).

Avena, L.

sativa, L. (common oats).

Aira, L.

capitata, L. (common hair-grass).

Anthoxanthum, L.

odoratum, L. (sweet-scented vernal grass).

Phalaris, D.

arundinacea, L. (reed canary-grass).

Panicum, L.

sanguinale, L. (common crab-grass).

capillare, L. (old witch-grass).

clandestinum, L.

depauperatum, Muhl.

crus-galli, L. (barnyard-grass).

Setari, Beauv.

glauca, Beauv. (fox-tail).

italica, Kunth. (Bengal grass).

Sorghum, Pers.

mutans, Gray (Indian grass).

Zea, L.

mays, L. (Indian corn).

SERIES II.—CRYPTOGAMOUS OR FLOWERLESS PLANTS.

Class III.—*Acrogyna.**Equisetaceæ.**Equisetum*, L.

arvense, L. (common horse-tail).

limosum, L.

hyemale, L. (scouring rush).

*Filices.**Polypodium*, L.

vulgare, L. (polypody).

Pteris, L.

aquilina, L. (common brake).

Adiantum, L.

pedatum, L. (maiden-hair).

Asplenium, L.

pinnatifidum, Nutt. (pinnate-leaved spleenwort).

ebeneum, Ait. (ebony fern, or ebony spleenwort).

ruta muraria, L. (wall-rue fern).

angustifolium, Michx. (narrow-leaved spleenwort).

thelypteroides, Michx. (spleenwort).

felix femina, R. Brown (lady-fern).

Camposorus, Link.

rhizophyllus, Link (walking leaf).

Phegopteris, Fée.

hexagonoptera, Fée (beech-fern).

Aspidium, Swartz.

marginale, Swartz (wood-fern).

acrostichoides, Swartz (Christmas, or evergreen-fern).

- Aspidium*, Swartz.
Thelypteris, Swartz (swamp shield-fern).
Novboracense, Willd. (New York fern).
spinulosum, Swartz (spiny-shield fern).
cristatum, Swartz (crested fern).
Goldianum, Hood (shield-fern).
Cystopteris, Bernh.
fragilis, Bernh (bladder-fern).
Onoclea, L.
sensibilis, L. (sensitive fern).
Woodsi, R. Brown.
Ivensis, R. Brown (*Woodsi*).
Dicksonia, J. Her.
punctilobula, Hook. (*Dicksonia*).
Osmunda, L.
regalis, L. (flowering, or royal fern).
Claytoniana, L. (Clayton's fern).
cinnamomea, L. (cinnamon fern).
Botrychium, Swartz.
Virginicum, Swartz (rattlesnake fern).
lunarioides, Swartz (moonwort).
 var. *obliquum* (oblique-leaved moonwort).
 var. *dissectum* (cut-leaved moonwort).
Lycopodiaceae.
Lycopodium, L.
dendroideum, Michx. (ground-pine).
clavatum, L. (club-moss).

CHAPTER XXVIII.

ZOOLOGY OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.¹

VERY little attention has yet been given in our county histories to the habitation and distribution of our existing animals. Botany, in this respect, has not been neglected; the exact localities of many of our native trees, shrubs and plants, when not too common, have been especially pointed out or noticed, and thus serve as a valuable guide to the practical student. It is our purpose now to treat on this more fully than has probably hitherto been done. Certain errors that originated in our natural history nearly half a century ago, are still mentioned, we regret to say, even in quite recent works. For instance, that quadrupeds and birds are nearly all decreasing, and some are rare that are actually numerous, or *vice versa*. This shows that the writers thereof have studied nature more in books at their desks than abroad in the fields. Another matter is becoming too serious to be longer overlooked,—the names of the most common and familiar objects being overburthened with technical nomenclature. Hence, we need not wonder that our bluebird, which cannot be mistaken, is called by Swainson *Scialia Wilsonii*, by Bonaparte *Saxicola Sialis*, by Wilson *Sylvia Sialis*, and lately by another *Sialis Sialis*. As this examination has been superficial, how many more technical names have been given it we are consequently unable to say. Our common partridge has no less than eight, the pewee four, the snowbird, the kingbird and house-wren an equal number. As may be seen in Audubon's "Quadrupeds

of America," though published a third of a century ago, the ground-squirrel and mink have each been furnished with five, the marmot with four, the wild-cat seven, and even our common American rabbit with no less than three. Now, as similar names are being made and applied more or less through all animated nature, who is to decide as to which is the proper one, or when and where the number is to end? Hence, to help to stay this evil, we shall treat all alike, by dispensing with such cumbersome and useless labors. However, as more important in a historical work, we have concluded to give in this connection, as far as we could ascertain them, the names of the several animals, birds, fishes and reptiles in the Delaware Indian language, with our several authorities therefor. C will stand for Campanius; Z for Zeisberger; P, Pyrlaeus; S, Schmick; H, Heckewelder; Str., William Strachey; and W for Roger Williams. This result has only been accomplished through many years' diligent labor. As a first attempt, we will state that three-fourths of the number have been derived from original manuscripts. The spelling is retained as found in the Swedish, German and English sources; only nine names being derived from the first and three from the latter, which otherwise could not have been thus supplied. In the arrangement of the catalogues we have closely followed Professor S. F. Biard, as the most simplified for this purpose.

Quadrupeds.—The existing native mammalia within the present limits of Montgomery County, it is very probable, do not exceed at the utmost thirty-five species. The bats have been variously estimated at from five to eight distinct kinds. The latter number may be too high, and accidental varieties may have been mistaken for distinct species. The common mole is now much more numerous than formerly; this may, in part, be accounted for by their having less enemies. The star-nosed mole is not as rare as is supposed. In high, early spring freshets, along our rich low, grounds, they are driven from out their haunts, and frequently found drowned, thus proving that they are more numerous than is commonly supposed. We must confess it is difficult otherwise to procure specimens.

The wild-cat or lynx may possibly exist. One was shot in February, 1860, in Rockhill township, Bucks Co., within a couple of miles of the line of Marlborough and Upper Salford, where they could yet find secure retreats, from the rocky character of the hills, still covered with native forests. We think it can be safely stated that the gray fox no longer exists in this or the adjoining counties. The red fox is still found on the hills of Upper Merion, Douglas, New Hanover, Marlborough, Upper Salford and Upper Hanover. A fox was killed in Moreland township in 1847, and since then none have been known anywhere in that section. An otter was captured on the East Branch, in Perkiomen township, about 1858.

¹By Wm. J. Buck.

We have been unable to ascertain of any other having since been seen in the county. The raccoon abounds in the townships of Limerick, New Hanover, Marlborough, Upper Salford and Perkiomen, but is diminishing. The flying squirrel, though seemingly scarce, is more common than is generally supposed. A friend residing in Limerick a few years ago, had a favorite shellbark tree on his farm that appeared to yield quantities of nuts, but somehow they would disappear. Taking a lantern one night to the place, he was amazed at the sight of numerous flying squirrels, scampering off in various directions. He had not previously known of their existence in the vicinity. By similar means we have ascertained that the several kinds of shrews and mice are more numerous than is generally supposed. The interesting ground squirrel at this time does not appear nearly as frequent as thirty years ago. The jumping mouse resorts in the vicinity of thickets or copses, and is difficult to capture. The white-footed mouse, which has been stated as rare, is found almost everywhere, and cannot readily be mistaken. It has been repeatedly published that the marmot or ground-hog is a common and well-known animal in Eastern Pennsylvania. Our observations, made for many years, do not confirm this. There is something about it that is remarkable, and applies as well to Bucks as to Montgomery County. After the most extensive inquiries among the descendants of our earliest families, we cannot ascertain that it was ever known or found in Horsham, Moreland, Abington, Cheltenham or Upper Dublin. Near Flourtown, in Springfield township, one was discovered about 1868 and regarded with great curiosity. In Lower Salford they disappeared a quarter of a century ago. A few are still found in Upper Hanover and Upper and Lower Providence; but, strange to say, they are common around Red Hill and Eastburn's Hill, in Upper Merion, the latter elevation being only about a mile from the borough of Bridgeport. The muskrat, like the mole, is increasing. In Moreland, with its numerous small, lasting streams, it is no unusual circumstance for a person in high, early spring freshets, to shoot twenty or thirty of these animals in less than half a day. In this township, by the Pennypack, in the winter of 1861 and the following year, Tyson Michener caught in a box-trap twenty minks, which were all males, showing the sagacity of the other sex. The people of the vicinity were justly surprised at this number being caught there. The disappearance of former animals will be noticed in local history.

CATALOGUE

1. The gray bat, common.
2. Brown bat, common.
3. Red bat, occasionally seen.
4. Large gray bat, rare.
5. Carolina bat, occasionally seen.
6. Little brown bat, rare.
7. Blunt-nosed bat, occasionally seen.
8. The large shrew, common.
9. Small shrew, rare.
10. Gray shrew, occasionally seen.

11. Common mole, abundant.
12. Star-nosed mole, occasionally seen.
13. Wild-cat or lynx (*Lynceus*, C.), very rare.
14. Red fox (*Vulpes*, Z., *Mishquashim*, P.), in some parts of the county.
15. Weasel, not common.
16. Mink (*Erpinnings*, C., *Winnings*, Z.), not common.
17. Otter (*Honckijf*, C.), very rare.
18. Skunk (*Canemachena*, L.), common.
19. Raccoon (*Arachkone*, Str., *Nachcanna* and *Esau*, Z.), in some parts of the county.
20. Opossum (*Wopink*, Z.), occasionally seen.
21. Cat or fox-squirrel, rare.
22. Gray squirrel, common at places.
23. Red squirrel or chickaree (*Chorecrueick* or *Piningus*, Z.), occasionally seen.
24. Striped or ground squirrel, common at places.
25. Flying squirrel (*Blacnik*, Z.), common at places.
26. Marmot or ground-hog (*Morachyeu*, Z.), found in a few townships.
27. Muskrat (*Jumakus*, C.), abundant.
28. Jumping mouse, occasionally seen.
29. Common or Norway rat, abundant; introduced.
30. Common mouse, abundant; introduced.
31. Field-mouse (*Achpolsus*, Z.), common.
32. Native black rat, rare.
33. Meadow-mouse, common.
34. White-footed mouse, common; partial to dry, sheltered retreats.
35. Hare or rabbit (*Sjumenis*, C.), common.

Birds.—While perhaps one-third of our various species of birds have diminished, we do not doubt but in this county the balance are increasing. In the lower townships, the planting of groves and numerous evergreen trees in and around lawns, and by lanes and roadsides, has greatly tended to promote their augmentation by affording them additional shelter and security. The turkey-buzzard, strange to say, has become more numerous. In October, 1881, in Horsham township, the writer saw three flying together, and was informed that it was no unusual circumstance in that vicinity. The Hon. I. F. Yost, of New Hanover, stated that he had recently seen as many as forty or more at one time in that township. It is doubtful whether the hawk tribe has diminished. Both the golden and bald eagle are repeatedly shot over the county. We have kept a partial record of those that have been shot or captured within a distance of three miles of the Willow Grove during the last thirty-five years, and the number is above twenty; nearly one-third being of the former species. They are mentioned in books as being rare and only seen in Pennsylvania during the winter. From our record we find that nearly all were secured in the month of May. That eagles sometimes breed in Montgomery County is very probable. In the spring of 1852, a pair were seen daily around the summit of the high hill to the east of Willow Grove for above a month. The male bird was shot the 31st of May by William Thomas, after which the female disappeared. The supposition is strong that they had a nest somewhere in the woods of that vicinity. The fish-hawk still abounds and rears its young along the Perkiomen, below Schwenksville, to the Schuylkill. A great horned owl was captured a mile from Jenkintown within the past three years. The common red-headed woodpecker is now almost an entire stranger in the lower half of the county. Wild pigeons are still occasionally

found on the hills of New Hanover, Upper Hanover, Upper Salford and Marlborough, and no doubt still breed there. The pheasant or ruffed grouse still abounds on the hills of the aforesaid townships, and Upper Merion. It has only recently disappeared in Lower Merion, and is now becoming scarce along Edge Hill, in Moreland and Abington, where it was common forty years ago. The loon or great northern diver is still occasionally shot along the Schuylkill and Perkiomen during the winter. A pelican was shot on the Schuylkill, within a mile of Pottstown, in 1880. A pair of summer or wood ducks attempted to breed near a dam in Moreland township, about thirty years ago, but, unfortunately, were both shot by a young man in the neighborhood, thus indicating that they may even yet rear broods here. The crow is still abundant, and very destructive to the young and the eggs of our most useful birds. Bounties for their heads, as well as for the heads of the hawk tribe, should be continued, as the laws thereon have not been repealed. The English sparrow, introduced since 1860, has multiplied rapidly and spread over the county, keeping chiefly in flocks in our larger towns and villages. It has to some extent driven away from their usual haunts some of our more useful birds, as the wren, bluebird, and even the robin.

CATALOGUE.

1. Turkey buzzard (*Amalochipua*, Z.), not common.
2. Duck-hawk, occasionally seen along the Schuylkill.
3. Pigeon hawk, occasionally; more frequent in winter.
4. Sparrow hawk, common.
5. Goshawk, occasionally in winter; from the north.
6. Cooper's hawk, common.
7. Sharp-shinned hawk, common.
8. Red-tailed hawk, common.
9. Red-shouldered hawk, common.
10. Broad-winged hawk, frequent in fall and winter.
11. Rough-legged hawk, common in winter.
12. Black hawk, occasionally seen.
13. Marsh hawk, common along Schuylkill and Perkiomen.
14. Golden eagle, occasionally; most common in May.
15. Bald eagle (*Hoopalenne*, Z.), most common in May.
16. Fish hawk (*Nimenees*, Z.), along Schuylkill and Perkiomen.
17. Barn, or white owl, occasionally seen.
18. Great horned owl (*Hokhoos*, Z.); not uncommon and resident.
19. Screech owl, common at places.
20. Long-eared owl, occasionally; chiefly in winter.
21. Short-eared owl, frequent in winter along streams.
22. Gray, or barred owl, common in winter.
23. Little owl, occasionally in winter.
24. Snow owl, occasionally, only in winter; a visitor from the far north.
25. Yellow-billed cuckoo, common; building in orchards.
26. Black-billed cuckoo, common.
27. Hairy woodpecker, occasionally seen.
28. Downy woodpecker, or sapsucker, common.
29. Red-cockaded woodpecker, rare.
30. Yellow-billed woodpecker, occasionally seen.
31. Great black woodpecker, or log-cock, rare; only in a few of the upper townships.
32. Red-bellied woodpecker, occasionally seen.
33. Red-headed woodpecker (*Memukochus*, Z.), common in some of the upper townships.
34. Flicker or golden-winged woodpecker, common.
35. Humming-bird, common during the summer.
36. Chimney swallow, abundant.
37. Barn swallow, common.
38. Cliff swallow, common at places; building under the eaves.
39. White-bellied swallow, common.
40. Bank swallow, occasionally along the Schuylkill.
41. Rough-winged swallow, occasionally seen.
42. Purple martin, abundant at places; building in boxes.
43. Whip-poor-will (*Wecoolis*, Z.), common at places.
44. Night hawk (*Pischk*, Z.), common.
45. Kingfisher (*Tuckennia*, Z.), frequent along streams.
46. King-bird (*Sachem* or *Sagamore*, W.), common.
47. Great-crested flycatcher, common.
48. Pewee, a common and favorite bird.
49. Wood pewee, common.
50. Olive flycatcher, rare.
51. Traill's flycatcher, occasionally seen.
52. Small flycatcher, common.
53. Green-crested flycatcher, frequent.
54. Robin (*Tschigochus*, Z.), abundant; sometimes remaining over winter.
55. Wood thrush, common; a favorite songster.
56. Wilson's thrush, common.
57. Hermit thrush, common.
58. Olive-backed thrush, occasionally seen.
59. Blue-bird (*Tschimalus*, Z.), a common favorite.
60. Ruby-crowned wren, common in spring and autumn.
61. Golden-crested wren, common in spring and autumn.
62. Titlark, or pipit, frequent in winter.
63. Black-and-white creeper, common.
64. Blue yellow-backed warbler, common.
65. Maryland yellow-throat, common.
66. Connecticut warbler, occasionally seen.
67. Morning warbler, occasionally seen.
68. Kentucky warbler, rare.
69. Yellow-breasted chat, occasionally seen.
70. Worm-eating warbler, common in spring and autumn.
71. Blue-winged yellow warbler, common.
72. Golden-winged warbler, occasionally seen.
73. Nashville warbler, occasionally in spring and autumn.
74. Tennessee warbler, rare.
75. Golden-crowned thrush, common; building on the ground in woods.
76. Water thrush, common.
77. Large-billed water thrush, rare.
78. Black-throated green warbler, occasionally seen in spring and autumn.
79. Black-throated blue warbler, common in spring and autumn.
80. Yellow-rumped warbler, common in spring and autumn.
81. Blackburn warbler, common in spring and autumn.
82. Bay-breasted warbler, occasionally seen in spring and autumn.
83. Pine-creeping warbler, common in spring and autumn.
84. Chestnut-sided warbler, frequent in spring and autumn.
85. Blue warbler, frequent in spring and autumn.
86. Black-poll warbler, frequent in spring and autumn.
87. Summer yellow bird, common; building in orchards.
88. Black and yellow warbler, common in spring and autumn.
89. Cape May warbler, occasionally seen in spring and autumn.
90. Red-poll warbler, common in spring and autumn.
91. Yellow-throated warbler, occasionally seen in spring and autumn.
92. Prairie warbler, rare; only in spring or autumn.
93. Hooded warbler, occasionally seen in spring and autumn.
94. Black-cap flycatcher, frequent in spring and autumn.
95. Canada flycatcher, frequent in spring and autumn.
96. Redstart, common in spring.
97. Scarlet tanager, common; partial to woods.
98. Cedar-bird, common; building in orchards.
99. Wax-wing, rare.
100. Great shrike or butcher-bird, occasionally seen.
101. Red-eyed flycatcher, common.
102. Warbling flycatcher, common.
103. White flycatcher, common.
104. Blue-headed flycatcher, common.
105. Yellow-throated flycatcher, common.
106. Catbird, common; partial to low grounds.
107. Brown thrush, or thrasher, common; frequents thickets.
108. Great Carolina wren, occasionally seen.
109. Bewick's wren, rare.
110. Long-billed marsh wren, common along the Schuylkill.
111. House wren, common.
112. Wood wren, rare.
113. Winter wren, common in winter; frequents out-buildings.
114. Gray creeper, frequent in winter.

115. White-bellied nuthatch, or sapsucker, frequent in winter.
116. Red-bellied nuthatch, frequent in winter.
117. Blue-gray flycatcher, occasionally seen.
118. Tufted titmouse, common.
119. Black-cap titmouse (chickadee), frequent in winter.
120. Summer red-bird, occasionally seen.
121. Shore lark (skylark), frequent in winter.
122. Pine grosbeak, occasionally seen in winter.
123. Purple finch, frequent during spring; migratory.
124. Yellow bird, thistle, or salad bird; common; frequently in flocks.
125. Siskin or pine finch, rare.
126. Red crossbill, in small flocks every winter.
127. White-winged crossbill, rare; only in winter.
128. Red-poll linnet, seen occasionally in early spring.
129. Snow bunting, occasionally seen in winter only.
130. Lapland long-spur, rare and only in winter.
131. Savannah sparrow, common.
132. Grass sparrow, abundant.
133. Yellow-winged sparrow, frequent.
134. White-throated sparrow, common in winter.
135. White-crowned sparrow, occasionally.
136. Snow-bird, common during winter; migrating north in spring.
137. Tree sparrow, frequent in winter.
138. Field sparrow, common.
139. Chipping sparrow, abundant during summer.
140. Song sparrow, abundant; generally remaining through the year.
141. Swamp sparrow, common along streams.
142. Lincoln's finch, rare; sometimes seen in autumn.
143. Fox-colored sparrow, common in winter.
144. Black-throated bunting, occasionally seen.
145. Rose-breasted grosbeak, in small flocks every spring and autumn.
146. Blue grosbeak, an occasional visitor.
147. Indigo bird, common; builds in orchards.
148. Red-bird, cardinal grosbeak (*Melanerpes formicivorus*, Z.); common in woodlands, by streams.
149. Ground robin or cheewink, abundant.
150. Reed-bird or bobolink, common in spring.
151. Cow-bird, common in pastures; builds no nest.
152. Red-winged blackbird (*Troglodytes*, Z.), common.
153. Meadow lark, common.
154. Orchard oriole, common; builds a hanging nest.
155. Baltimore oriole, common; builds a hanging nest.
156. Rusty blackbird, common.
157. Crow blackbird or purple grackle, abundant.
158. Crow (*Corvus*, Z.), abundant.
159. Fish crow, occasionally, along the Schuylkill.
160. Blue jay, common; builds sometimes in orchards.
161. Wild pigeon (*Columba*, Z., *Amica*, H.), some seasons abundant in spring and autumn.
162. Turtle dove (*Columba palumbus*, Z.), common.
163. Ruffed grouse or pheasant (*Tetrao*, Z.), abounds in a few townships.
164. Partridge, quail, or Bob White (*Lophortyx*, Z.), common.
165. Great blue heron or crane (*Grus*, Z., *Tyrannus*, Z.), occasionally seen.
166. White heron, occasionally in autumn on the Schuylkill.
167. Snow heron, occasionally found in autumn on the Schuylkill.
168. Louisiana heron, rare.
169. Blue heron, occasionally along the Schuylkill.
170. Green heron (fly-up-the-creek), common.
171. Night heron, rare.
172. Small bittern, common.
173. Bittern, or snake-driver, common.
174. Golden plover, occasionally seen in autumn.
175. Killdeer, common at places.
176. Black-bellied plover, occasionally seen.
177. Piping plover, occasionally seen during summer.
178. Turnstone, occasionally seen along the Schuylkill.
179. Northern phalarope, rare; only along the Schuylkill.
180. American woodcock, common at places.
181. English or Wilson's snipe (*Scolopax v. Wilsoni*, Z.), common in the spring.
182. Gray snipe (*Memus*), occasionally seen.
183. Red-backed sandpiper, occasionally seen along the Schuylkill.
184. Purple sandpiper, occasionally along the Schuylkill.
185. Jack snipe (*Pisula*), occasionally along the Schuylkill.
186. Little sandpiper, occasionally along the Schuylkill.
187. Little snipe, occasionally along the Schuylkill.
188. Sanderling, occasionally along the Schuylkill.
189. Semipalmated sandpiper, occasionally along the Schuylkill.
190. Tell-tale, or stone snipe, occasionally along the Schuylkill.
191. Spotted sandpiper, occasionally along the Schuylkill.
192. Yellow-legged snipe, common along streams.
193. Solitary sandpiper, common.
194. Field plover, common at places all summer.
195. Spotted goodwit, occasionally along the Schuylkill.
196. Marsh hen, or large rail, occasionally along the Schuylkill.
197. Clapper rail, occasionally along the Schuylkill.
198. Virginia rail, occasionally along larger streams.
199. Common rail, occasionally in the spring.
200. Yellow rail, occasionally seen.
201. Coot, or mud hen, occasionally seen.
202. Florida gallinule, occasionally seen.
203. American swan (*Tyrannus*, C.), very rarely on the Schuylkill.
204. Canada goose (*Henck*, W.), occasionally seen in flocks.
205. Brant, occasionally on Schuylkill.
206. Mallard, or green head, occasionally seen.
207. Black duck, occasionally seen on the larger streams.
208. Pintail, occasionally on the Schuylkill.
209. Green-winged teal, sometimes seen in spring and autumn.
210. Blue-winged teal, occasionally on the Schuylkill.
211. Spoonbill, or shorelark, occasionally on the Schuylkill.
212. Summer, or wood duck (*Quercus*, H.), occasionally along streams.
213. Widgeon, occasionally along the larger streams.
214. Black head or scaup duck, occasionally in spring and autumn on the Schuylkill.
215. Little black-head, or blue bill, occasionally seen.
216. Ring-necked duck, occasionally seen.
217. Red-head, occasionally seen.
218. Dipper, or buff head, occasionally seen.
219. Whistle-wing, occasionally seen.
220. Harlequin duck, occasionally seen.
221. Long-tail, occasionally seen.
222. Ruddy duck, occasionally seen.
223. Sheldrake or fish duck, common on ponds and streams.
224. Red-breasted merganser, occasionally on the Schuylkill.
225. Loon, or great northern diver, occasionally during winter.
226. Pelican, very rarely on the Schuylkill.
227. Black-backed gull (*Columba*, S.), on the Schuylkill in winter.
228. Herring gull, on the Schuylkill in winter.
229. Black-headed gull, on the Schuylkill in winter.
230. Crested grebe, on the Schuylkill in winter.
231. Horned grebe, on the Schuylkill in winter.
232. Red-necked grebe, on the Schuylkill in winter.

Reptiles.—The removal of trees and stones in the cultivation of the soil, and the increased attention paid to drainage, has had considerable to do with diminishing our larger reptiles, which are becoming scarcer. In the rocky hills of Upper Hanover, strange to say, the rattlesnake is still found, and, to a very limited extent, in Marlborough and New Hanover. There may probably be in the county about a dozen species of snakes, of which the garter and water snake are the most common. Our turtles may not exceed eight species, the frogs may number seven or eight, the lizards two and the salamanders probably from four to six kinds.

CATALOGUE.

1. Rattlesnake (*Heterodon*, Z.), rare; at a few places.
2. House snake, occasionally seen.
3. Green or grass snake (*Agkistrodon*, Z.), very rare, on bushes.
4. Blacksnake (*Serpentes*, Z.), not common.
5. Ribbon snake, common.
6. Garter snake (*Masticophis*, Z.), common.
7. Yellow-bellied snake, rare and small.
8. Worm snake, rare and small.
9. Ring snake, rare and small.
10. Water snake (*Amphibius*, Z.), common.
11. Spotted, or blowing viper (*Sistruncus*, Z.), rare.

12. Copperhead (*Mehnerthya*, Z.), rare.
13. Land tortoise (*Tachyoch*, Z.), common.
14. Snapping-turtle (*Talpe*, Z.), almost common.
15. Mud turtle, common.
16. Musk turtle, common.
17. Painted turtle, common.
18. Three-clawed turtle, occasionally seen.
19. Muhlenberg turtle, occasionally seen.
20. Spotted turtle (*Geococles*, S.), common.
21. Toad, abundant and useful.
22. Tree frog, common; probably two species.
23. Bull frog (*Anthracus*, Z.), common.
24. Herring frog, occasionally seen.
25. Green frog (*Tegall*, Z.), common.
26. Spotted, field, or garden frog, common and useful.
27. Wood, or marsh frog, occasionally seen.
28. Fence lizard, not common; partial to old fences.
29. Striped lizard, rare; about decayed wood.
30. Blotched, or marbled salamander, occasionally seen.
31. Spotted salamander, common.
32. Red salamander, common on moist grounds.
33. Black salamander, occasionally seen.

Fishes.—

1. Long-eared sun-fish, common.
2. Striped bass, occasionally seen.
3. White perch (*Kakickan*, C.), occasionally seen.
4. Blue-spotted sun-fish, common.
5. Barred killifish, common, small.
6. Brook trout (*Maschilenek*, Z.), only at places, native in Sandy Run.
7. Mud minnow, common.
8. Small minnow, common.
9. Black-banded minnow, occasionally seen.
10. Pike (*Nequongille*, Z.), common.
11. Red fin, common.
12. Shiner or bream, common.
13. Chub (*Lennamek*, Z.), common.
14. Roach (*Shuck*, C.), common.
15. Sucker, common.
16. Silvery sucker, common.
17. Yellow catfish (*Wisauk*, Z. and H.), abundant at places.
18. Big-head, common.
19. Stone catfish, common.
20. Black bass, common in Schuylkill; introduced.
21. Gold fish, common in Schuylkill; introduced.
22. Carp, occasionally in Schuylkill; introduced.
23. Common eel (*Schuchamek*, Z. and H.), abundant at places.
24. Black lamprey (*Pieskauksinek*, C.), common in Schuylkill.
25. Silvery lamprey, occasionally seen.

General Remarks.—In the last forty years various estimates have been made as to the number of species existing in the zoology of Pennsylvania. Some have made the number ten thousand, and others nearly twenty-six thousand species. We are inclined to believe that the species in nearly all departments are made too numerous; that in the desire to announce new discoveries, and for naturalists to bestow each other's names on them, lie some of the main causes that are continually changing and swelling our catalogues. In all the divisions of nature we become frequently perplexed at the varieties offered, which are only too often mistaken for species. We cannot believe, for instance, from their close resemblance to each other, that there are as many species of sparrows or warblers as have been given in the catalogue, and hence the great difficulty that attaches itself to this study in a proper discrimination from mere varieties. Sex also often makes a remarkable difference, as has often come to our knowledge, particularly in regard to birds, serpents and insects. As

near as we can well arrive at it now, we would estimate the various species in the zoology of Montgomery County as follows: Mammals, 35; birds, 234; reptiles, 33; fishes, 40; insects, 7,000; spiders, etc., 100; crustaceous or shelly tribe, 60; worms, etc., 100; and animalcules, 120,—making over seven hundred species, without the insects: thus showing that even within our restricted limits the animal kingdom is pretty well represented, without including those that have become extinct or have been naturalized from abroad.

CHAPTER XXIX.

AGRICULTURE.

THE annals of agriculture in Eastern Pennsylvania are so essentially blended with that of the whole country that some reference to the subject, in a general way, seems a necessary prelude to the history of farming and farmers in Montgomery County. If the number, character and condition of persons employed in tilling the soil be considered in connection with the necessity and gross value of the product, great importance must be conceded to the calling. Agriculturists are producers, and from least to greatest, the farm, plantation or modern ranch must show a product in excess of home consumption equal to a fair rental value over the interest-cost of the land and improvements, or the investment will be deemed a financial failure. Under the American system of tenures, and the excellent laws for the registration of titles, land has become the most safe, and hence the most desirable, security for all permanent investment of surplus capital. This in itself has enhanced the value of improved lands eligibly located. The primary disadvantage to the practical tiller of the soil is increased by our vast system of internal improvements in rail and waterways, by means of which the products of cheaper lands, thousands of miles westward, can be brought in direct competition with the more costly agricultural products of the Atlantic States. This disadvantage is, however, in some measure compensated by the superior markets afforded to those who are at a convenient distance from our seaport cities and large inland manufacturing towns.

The census reports of 1880 exhibit results flattering to agricultural pursuits. Of four million eight thousand nine hundred and seven farms, approximating into which the cultivated area of the United States is divided, nearly seventy per cent. are managed and tilled by their owners. In the Northern States the proportion rises to eighty per cent. and even higher. We have millions of farms just large enough to profitably employ the labor of the proprietor and his growing sons and daughters. In the far West we have

multitudes of plantations and ranches upon which labor, capital and improved machinery are employed under skilled direction; among them farms that are the wonder of the world, where one thousand or five thousand acres are sown as one field of wheat or corn, or, as on the Dalrymple farm in Dakota, "where a brigade of six-horse reapers go twenty abreast to cut the grain that waves before the eye almost to the horizon." The American farmers, as a class, differ essentially from the agriculturists or peasantry of Europe. The active tillers of the soil here are the same kind of men as those who fill the professions or are engaged in commercial and mechanical pursuits. Of a family of sons of the same parents, born and raised on the old homestead, all are liberally educated as they grow up, and having outgrown the farm, one becomes a lawyer and judge, another goes down into the city and becomes a merchant, or, perhaps, gives himself to political affairs and becomes Governor or a member of Congress; but one among them, inspired by ancestral pride, remains upon the old farm, or carves out a new one for himself and his children on the public domain in the West, remaining through his life a plain, hard-working farmer. This has been the experience of many generations, and nowhere in the world, for the last half-century, has there been mental activity and alertness equal to that in America applied to the cultivation of the soil. And while this has been the character of the native-born farmers, those who have come among us from foreign countries have caught the step and spirit of the national movement with wonderful ease. With examples on every hand of the right way of doing things, the Germans, Scandinavians, and perhaps, in a less degree, the Irish and French who have made their homes with us, have been changed from the crude ways of the European peasant to the happier methods of the American farmer.¹

¹ In the South the soil was, until the war of the Rebellion, tilled by a race of blacks, degraded and brutalized, so far as is implied in a system of chattel slavery. Upon the fruits of their labor the master lived, either in luxury or in squalor, according to the number of those whose unpaid services he could command. The great majority of the slave-holding class lived far more meanly than ordinary mechanics at the North, or even than the common day-laborers among us. Of the three hundred and eighty-four thousand slave-holders of 1860, twenty per cent. owned but one slave each, twenty-one per cent. more owned but two or three; those who owned five slaves, or fewer, comprised fifty-five per cent. of the entire number, while seventy-two per cent. had less than ten slaves, including men, women and children. To the vast majority of this class slavery meant, simply and solely, shirking work; and to enjoy this blessed privilege they were content to live in miserable huts, eat the coarsest food and wear their butternut-colored homespun. The slave worked just as little as he could, and just as poorly as he dared; at everything on which he could lay his hands without having the lash laid on his back; and wasted and spoiled on every side, not from a malicious intention, but because he was ignorant, clumsy and stupid, or at least stupefied. The master lived on whatever he could wrest from laborers of this class. Of the planters with seven cabins or families of slaves, averaging five each, including house-servants, aged invalids and children, Mr. Fred. Law Olmstead, in his work on "The Cotton Kingdom," estimated the income "to be hardly more than that of a private of the New York metropolitan police force." Yet there were only about twenty thousand slave-holders in 1860 who held slaves in excess of this

The landed wealth of American farmers, evidences the fruit of their toil. Of the 4,008,907 farms in the whole country, Pennsylvania contains 213,542. Of these, 38,331 contain over 20 and less than 50 acres, 78,877 contain over 100 and less than 500 acres; and although the tendency of later years has been to decrease the number of acres in farms, we still have in the State 922 farms of over 500 acres and less than 1000, and 244 farms containing over 1000 acres of improved land. The average number of acres of Pennsylvania's 213,542 farms was, in 1880, 93 acres; the average in 1870 was 103; in 1860, 109; in 1850, 117. The value of these farm lands, as reported in the census of 1880, was \$975,689,410; in 1870, \$1,043,481,582; in 1860, \$662,050,707; in 1850, \$407,876,999. The value of implements and machinery was, in 1880, \$35,473,037; in 1870, \$35,685,196; in 1860, \$22,443,842; in 1850, \$14,722,541. The product of cereals in Pennsylvania aggregate an immense annual wealth,—Barley: 1880, 438,100 bushels; 1870, 529,562; 1860, 530,714; 1850, 165,584. Buckwheat: 1880, 4,661,200; 1870, 3,904,030; 1860, 5,572,024; 1850, 2,193,639. Corn: 1880, 45,821,531; 1870, 34,702,006; 1860, 28,196,821; 1850, 19,835,214. Rye: 1880, 3,683,621; 1870, 3,577,641; 1860, 5,474,788; 1850, 4,805,160. Wheat: 1880, 19,462,405; 1870, 19,672,967; 1860, 13,042,165; 1850, 15,367,691.

Tobacco: 1880, 36,943,272 pounds; 1870, 3,467,539; 1860, 3,181,586; 1850, 912,651. Irish potatoes: 1880, 16,284,819 bushels; 1870, 12,889,367; 1860, 11,687,467; 1850, 5,980,732. Value of live-stock in Pennsylvania: 1880, \$84,242,877; 1870, \$115,647,075; 1860, \$69,672,726; 1850, \$41,500,053.

Products of Montgomery County, 1880: Barley, none reported; buckwheat, 2234 bushels; Indian corn, 1,521,097 bushels; oats, 840,085 bushels; rye, 194,636 bushels; wheat, 486,763 bushels.

Value of orchard products, \$78,691; hay, 111,612 tons; Irish potatoes, 564,643 bushels; sweet potatoes, 1684 bushels; tobacco, 20,930 pounds.

Horses, number, 14,805; mules and asses, 452; working oxen, 12; milch cows, 34,918; other cattle, 9874; sheep, 2800; swine, 21,160.

number. Of these, two or three thousand lived in something like state and splendor. What the industrial outcome of the abolition of slavery will be it is yet too early to decide; but we already know that we are past the danger of "a second Jamaica," of which we had once a reasonable fear. The blacks are already, under the impulse of their own wants, working better than they did beneath the lash; and those wants are likely to increase in number and intensity. As to the poor whites of the South, I am disposed to believe that they are preparing for us a great surprise. We have been accustomed to think of them as brutalized by slavery till they had become lazy, worthless and vicious. Perhaps we shall find that the poor whites have been suppressed rather than degraded, and that beneath the hunting, fishing, lounging habit which slavery generated and maintained lies a native shrewdness almost passing Yankee wit, an indomitable pluck, such as has made the fights of Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg memorable forever in the history of mankind, and an energy which when turned from horse-races, street-fights, cocking-mains, hunting and fishing, to breaking up the ground, felling the forest, running the mill, exporting the mine and driving trade, may yet realize all the possibilities of that fair land.—*Francis A. Walker, late superintendent of the truth census.*

Product of wool, 15,428 pounds; milk, 5,534,032 gallons; butter, 4,166,479 pounds; cheese, 342,004.

Average Annual Value of Product of Milk Cows.

Gallons of milk per cow, 158, 16 cts. per gallon . . .	\$25 28
Pounds of butter per cow, 119, 40 cts. per pound . . .	47 60
Pounds of cheese per cow, 9, at 5 cts. per pound . . .	45
Value of one calf per year	12 00
Total	\$85 33

Farm areas and farm values in Montgomery County: Farms, number, 6114; improved land, 270,056 acres; value of farms, including improvements, \$36,688,601; value of farming implements and machinery, \$1,567,046; value of live-stock, \$2,779,555; cost of building and repairing fences, 1879, \$282,631; cost of fertilizers purchased, 1879, \$141,278; estimated value of all farm products sold and consumed for 1879, \$6,086,078.

The following comparative statistics from the census of 1880 exhibit the industrial resources of Montgomery and adjoining counties:

Acres of improved land: Berks, 405,714; Bucks, 324,763; Chester, 401,714; Lancaster, 490,922; Lehigh, 173,104; Montgomery, 270,056. Estimated value of all productions sold and consumed: Berks, \$4,486,551; Bucks, \$5,960,056; Chester, \$5,970,229; Lancaster, \$9,330,202; Lehigh, \$2,418,615; Montgomery, \$6,086,078. Value of annual products sold and consumed per acre: Berks, \$11.60; Bucks, \$18.83; Chester, \$14.86; Lancaster, \$18.90; Lehigh, \$13.96; Montgomery, \$22.54. Estimated market value of land per acre: Berks, \$91.04; Bucks, \$111.31; Chester, \$97.50; Lancaster, \$140.41; Lehigh, \$103.41; Montgomery, \$135.85. Gross indebtedness: Berks, \$1,384,455; Bucks, \$95,649; Chester, \$954,821; Lancaster, \$1,270,919; Lehigh, \$1,014,019; Montgomery, \$324,145. Securities and convertible assets: Berks, \$135,700; Bucks, not reported; Chester, not reported; Lancaster, \$132,958; Lehigh, \$40,122. Number of manufacturing establishments: Berks, 1044; Bucks, 599; Chester, 737; Lancaster, 1437; Lehigh, 473; Montgomery, 840. Capital invested: Berks, \$12,522,140; Bucks, \$3,039,014; Chester, \$6,411,853; Lancaster, \$10,481,798; Lehigh, \$12,850,472; Montgomery, \$13,789,461. Annual products: Berks, \$20,143,164; Bucks, \$6,208,209; Chester, \$10,404,331; Lancaster, \$14,809,330; Lehigh, \$14,097,475; Montgomery, \$20,656,993.

The estimated value of the annual agricultural and manufacturing products of Montgomery County exceeds by \$2,613,439 that of any other county in the State, excepting the city and county of Philadelphia, and Allegheny County, which includes the city of Pittsburg.

The importance of the foregoing results will be fully appreciated when contrasted with the total yield of the gold and silver of the United States,—total gold and silver, 1880, \$74,490,620.

The industrial pursuits of Montgomery County yielded a product in money value equal to thirty-five per cent. of the bullion of the United States for the year 1880.

Agricultural Societies.—In the winter of 1845-46 a few farmers in the neighborhood of Jeffersonville, Norriton township, animated by the example of the agriculturists of Philadelphia County, met together in the village school-house to discuss the propriety of forming a local association for the promotion of the interests they had in common, believing such a course best calculated to aid them in the successful prosecution of their calling. Their deliberations resulted in the adoption of a constitution on the 23d of February,

1846, by which they agreed to style themselves "The Jeffersonville Agricultural Association of Montgomery County." This may be considered the starting-point in the history of the society. Dr. George W. Holstein, in delivering an address before this Society on the 19th of October, 1856, referring to the organization of the society, says:

"All honor to that little Spartan band of six that then and there bound themselves together and resolved to battle against the difficulties and trials that such an enterprise must always encounter in its infancy. Its first officers were: President, William Bean; Vice-Presidents, John Miller and Robert Stinson; Treasurer, Samuel Shannon; Recording Secretary, Michael S. Ramsey; Corresponding Secretary, A. W. Shearer. Thus, you see, that when first organized the offices were filled by six gentlemen, and, although but ten years have rolled by since that period, more than one-half of that little party have already passed off the stage of action, and gone to find their reward in a higher sphere; and if no other memorial of their useful career is left behind them, they have a lasting monument to their worth in this honorable and prosperous institution."

The meetings of this society were held every two months, alternately at Jeffersonville and Penn Square. These meetings were often informal in their character, combining social features with those of a business nature. Addresses upon subjects pertaining to the objects of the association were frequent. Among those who read important papers in the years of 1847-48 were Hon. Jonathan Roberts, Judge Longstreth and Rev. Henry S. Rodenbough.

On the 6th of December, 1847, a resolution was presented and adopted to hold a public exhibition during the ensuing year. At that date the proposition was novel, and the difficulties to be met and overcome were deemed of a serious character. A committee, consisting of William Bean, William Hamil, Daniel Smith, Arnold Baker, and Daniel Getty, was appointed to submit a plan of details. The want of funds precluded the association from offering premiums in money; the committee suggested the substitution of certificates of merit for the best display of such stock, products, implements, etc., as might be exhibited. The plan was approved, and the following committee was appointed to carry it into effect, with power to make all necessary arrangements: A. W. Shearer, Arnold Baker, James H. Owen, Daniel C. Getty, Jonathan Ellis, John Beard and Augustus W. Styer. The want of proper accommodations presented a serious obstacle to success, but all difficulties were surmounted, and on the 19th and 20th of October, 1848, the first annual exhibition of the association was held at Jeffersonville, on which occasion Mr. John Wilkinson, of Chestnut Hill, delivered the address standing on a carpenter's work-bench on the barn-floor of the tavern property. From the stand A. W. Shearer read off the list of premiums awarded by the several committees.

The display of live-stock was highly creditable to the effort and neighborhood; the implements of husbandry exhibited were of the best quality, and it became evident that the interests of the farmer and the mechanic were mutual; it led to competitive trials of

plows and plowmen, grain-threshers and fans, mills for making cider, pumps for lifting water, and a general display of all mechanical inventions of that date in which farmers were interested. There was a Domestic or Ladies' Department at the first exhibition. The display was made in the old hotel still standing in the village.

The rooms occupied were on the second floor at the west end of the building. The farmers' wives and daughters evinced a disposition to co-operate, and their contributions were numerous and greatly admired. This was the first instance in the history of Montgomery when the almost sacred "spare rooms" of our blessed mothers were made to pay tribute to the "cattle show." One remembers with what decorous modesty and blushing shyness the maiden daughters stood guard over the precious things and rare household goods that were here consecrated to new uses. Mothers were not without misgivings, and watched with critical interest the curious inspection to which the well-preserved articles "brought from home" were subjected by the crowd. The "exhibition" was a success, and the society took the necessary steps to have them annually. The farmers from the east end of Norriton, Whitpain and Plymouth united their efforts, and the second annual exhibition was held at Penn Square on the 17th and 18th of October, 1849. Later the society purchased several acres of ground at Springtown, a village at the point where De Kalb Street road crosses the Germantown turnpike, and erected permanent buildings and shedding for all kinds of cattle, with a quarter-mile track for speeding horses and exhibiting rare and fancy stock. This ground was secured and the improvements erected in the year 1850.

The following committee selected the grounds and located the several buildings: William Bean, Jonathan Ellis, John H. White, Samuel Roberts, John Walker, Arnold Baker and Joseph Shannon.

The following gentlemen were appointed a building committee: Samuel Roberts, David Getty, Samuel Shannon, John Styer, John Harding, John Rex, George Geatrell, Rees Conrad and William Hamil.

The following gentlemen constituted the committee of arrangements for the first exhibition, held at Springtown on the 9th and 10th of October, 1850: John Styer, Colonel Thomas P. Knox, William Wentz, Daniel C. Getty, Henry Novioch, Edwin Moore and Rees Conrad.

Of the early officers of this society, Dr. Holstein writes:

"Mr. William Bean occupied the presidential chair during the first year of its existence, and on the 1st of February, 1847, retired in favor of Dr. Jones Davis, of Lower Providence township, brother-in-law of Mr. Bean.

"Dr. Davis brought with him to the chair a ripe experience as a scholar and practical farmer, and for a period of five years gave freely of his time and means in advancing the work in hand. He retired February 2, 1852, and G. Blight Brown, Esq., was elected his successor, who presided with zeal and ability for two years. On the 6th of February, 1854, Dr. James A. McCrea was elected his successor, who served

efficiently for one year. February 12, 1855, Mr. Edwin Moore, of Upper Merion, was elected, and presided at the ninth annual exhibition, which was the most encouraging in the history of the society."

The first recording secretary, Michael S. Ramsey, Esq., filled the office but one year, when he was succeeded by Christian Miller, Esq., who, like his predecessor, retired after serving one year, preparatory to exploring the gold-fields of California. Mr. Miller made a most excellent secretary, and his loss was keenly felt. Mr. William Bean, the first president, was induced to accept the office, serving with credit for the succeeding year. He retired in favor of James Henry Owen, his son-in-law. Mr. Owen fulfilled the duties of the office for five consecutive years, when he was succeeded by George F. Roberts, who was in office at the time of the ninth annual exhibition, held at Springtown in 1856. The subordinate offices of the society underwent frequent changes, but from the first able and competent gentlemen were always found ready to step forward and give their aid and services, either as officers or private members. The society had three hundred and fourteen contributing members at the close of the year 1856.

The name of the society was changed on February 4, 1850, to The Montgomery County Agricultural Society, per report of Jonathan Ellis, W. A. Styer and William Yerkes, committee.

There was quite a lively contest between the friends who favored the three several villages bidding for the permanent location,—Jeffersonville, Penn Square and Springtown. The friends of the two latter united in accepting the liberal overtures of the proprietor of the Springtown property, and won the day.

The society now numbered several hundred members, among them the most enterprising and intelligent agriculturists, manufacturers, merchants and mechanics of the county. Their stated meetings were largely attended, and frequently papers were read by learned specialists, and discussions of a practical character were encouraged, to the manifest advantage of all concerned.

Their annual exhibitions were distinguished for the rare displays of stock, farm products, machinery and fast horses, while the Ladies' Department developed into proportions that made it for many years the most conspicuous feature of each annual exhibition. The attendance was large, and the proceeds from admissions to the grounds enabled the society to pay liberal premiums to competitors, and extend their improvements for the convenience and encouragement of exhibitors.

The remoteness of the place, however, from railroad facilities, and want of hotel accommodations commensurate with the public need on these annual occasions, gave rise to dissatisfaction among the wide circle of membership, which resulted in the organization of a new society located at Norristown, known as The East Pennsylvania Agricultural and Mechanical Society, and the removal of the original society to Ambler

Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, in Upper Dublin township, where more extensive grounds were purchased and enlarged buildings erected.

The society became well-established at Ambler, under the presidency of Hon. Wm. B. Roberts, and an energetic board of officers, materially aided by the ladies of the vicinity. For many years its annual exhibitions were largely attended, and the display of agricultural products, farm-stock and implements was very creditable. The Home Department was under the control of the ladies, whose choice contributions from the well-conducted farm-homes of the county, rendered these annual exhibitions memorable in the annals of agriculture.¹ A notable feature on these occasions was the trials of speed which, in the judgment of many, was only another name for "horse-racing," and the continuance of the practice eventually gave rise to dissatisfaction to many of the farmers, who believed it to be a perversion of the original or primary object of the society.

Wm. G. Audenried succeeded Mr. Roberts in the presidency of this society, who, in turn, was succeeded by Dr. Milton Newberry, Lewis Styer and Joseph Rex being recording secretaries in the order named. No exhibitions have been held by the society for several years past, and the grounds and improvements were sold in 1884 to a number of gentlemen who held liens against the property.

THE EAST PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY was organized December, 1860. The first officers elected were: President, Dr. William Wetherill; Vice-Presidents, M. C. Boyer, Samuel E. Hartranft; Recording Secretary, Theodore W. Bean; Corresponding Secretary, A. Brower Longaker; Treasurer, David Sower; Executive Committee, Henry S. Hitner, Samuel F. Jarret, Samuel E. Hartranft, William L. Williamson, Abraham Brower, James M. Chain, John Ogden, Chas. P. Shannon; Auditing Committee, George Pennick, George Fronfield and A. F. Jarrett.

The following gentlemen served as president of this society: John Kennedy, elected January 15, 1866; Joshua Ashbridge, elected January 20, 1868; C. F. Norton, elected January 17, 1870; Hiram C. Hoover, elected January 18, 1871; Walter H. Cook, elected February 10, 1873; S. E. Hartranft, elected February 18, 1875; O. G. Morris, elected February 14, 1876; John Kennedy, elected February 12, 1877.

The last officers of this society were: President, John Kennedy; Vice-Presidents, William H. Holstein, Thomas H. Wentz; Recording Secretary, F. T. Beerer; Corresponding Secretary, A. S. Hallman; Treasurer, Charles Hurst; Executive Committee, Morgan Wright, Jesse R. Eastburn, Daniel Getty,

Andrew Hart, Chas. D. Phillips, Benj. P. Wertsner, Chas. Dager, John J. Hughes.

The society purchased a tract of twenty acres, with a front on Stanbridge and Marshall Streets, whereon the executive committee erected a large exhibition hall and commodious shedding for cattle, a large building for the display of machinery, and graded a very fine half-mile track for the trial of fast-trotting horses.² The first annual exhibition of the society was held in the Fall of 1861, and was attended with marked success. The Home Department was managed by the ladies of the society, to whom the gentlemen committed the entire control, limiting them only in the amount of money expended for premiums paid. This society was for several years a liberal patron to artisans, who, in turn, made liberal displays of their products. The accommodations enabled merchants of Norristown and Philadelphia to display their goods and wares, while inventors and manufacturers of improved machinery from different parts of the United States entered their products for the liberal premiums offered. The competition among owners and trainers of trotting horses was a feature of great local attraction. As compared with the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, this society may have surpassed it in exhibits of fast horses and machinery, may have equalled it in the Home and Floral Departments, but as to farm products and horned cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, the Montgomery County Society always had the finest displays. The last exhibition of this society was held in the autumn of 1877, since which time the grounds and improvements have been converted to other uses.

The practical utility of agricultural societies has been in some measure superseded by the society of patrons of husbandry. These organizations found early auxiliaries in the county and State agricultural societies

¹It was during the presidency of Mr. Roberts that an ineffectual effort was made to unite the two county societies; the differences of opinion were found to be irreconcilable; the matter of location was in favor of Norristown, but the fear of too much horse-racing prevented the union of these societies.

²This society was publicly inaugurated on the 4th day of July, 1861. The ceremonial exercises embraced a parade of military and civic organizations and a formal dedication of the grounds and buildings to the uses intended. General William Schall was chief marshal of the parade, assisted by Colonel John R. Grigg, Colonel A. W. Shearer, Major J. C. Snyder, S. E. Hartranft, Henry G. Hart, Jacob Mitchner, Abijah Stephens and Dr. John Schrack, aids. The following military organizations participated in the parade: Wayne Artillerists (Captain David Schall), National Artillerists (Captain John C. Snyder), Union Cadets (Captain Jacob F. Quillman), Jeffersonville Rangers, Blue Bell Rangers, Upper Merion Rifle Company, Hand-in-Hand Rifle Company, Captain Whitners' and Captain Owen Jones' cavalry companies. The two latter were subsequently mustered into volunteer service and served until the close of the Rebellion. The military were followed by a division of civic societies, marshaled by Theo. W. Bean; Montgomery Lodge of Odd-Fellows, No. 57; Curtis Lodge, No. 239; Norris Lodge, No. 439; and the Encampment of Odd-Fellows; Taylor Council, American Mechanics, No. 29; and Cadets of Temperance, No. 32. The Fire Department was represented by the Norristown Hose Company and the Fairmount Engine Company. On reaching the fair-grounds the parade was met by a large concourse of people. Dr. William Wetherill, president of the society, called the vast assemblage to order and announced the formal opening of the exhibition hall and dedication of the grounds to the uses intended in a brief but comprehensive speech. Hon. A. Brower Longaker read the Declaration of Independence; he was followed by David Paul Brown, Esq., who delivered the oration of the day. The event was successful, and the new society was ushered into existence with every prospect of public favor and usefulness.

throughout the country, and in many localities have so thoroughly absorbed public interest in their fraternal offices of co-operation as to render "agricultural societies" in some measure useless. It must be conceded that the associated efforts of the farmers of the county in the two societies had a tendency to quicken the energies and sharpen competition among them as a class. These associations encouraged the introduction of improved implements and machinery, by which the labor of the farmer has been lightened and seasons of extreme toil shortened. The mower, reaper and binder have materially lessened the risk of securing crops, by shortening the period of hay and grain harvests. Improved plows, cultivators and seed-drills have made the planting of crops quite as much a matter of skilled labor as that of the mechanic and artisan.

As a matter of history, the annual product of an hundred-acre Montgomery County farm, well managed, for the year ending April 1, 1865, is deemed worthy of preservation:

250 bushels of wheat, at \$2.50	\$625 00
400 bushels of oats, at \$1.00	400 00
500 bushels of corn, at \$1.40	700 00
300 bushels of potatoes, at \$1.50	450 00
2400 pounds of butter, at 60 cents	1440 00
Pork, lambs, veal, wool, hay, poultry, orchard fruits and dairy products in excess of consumption	600 00
	\$4215 00
Paid for one hired man	\$300 00
Paid for one hired boy	100 00
Paid for one hired girl	150 00
Paid for harvest labor	125 00
Paid for taxes and repairs	300 00
Paid for feed	400 00
Paid for incidental expenses	150 00
	1525 00
Profit	\$2690 00

The war ended April 9, 1865, and a decline in the price of all commodities followed. This was first and most keenly felt by the agriculturists of the country. The cost of labor, transportation, improved machinery, lumber, fuel and fertilizers receded slowly from the maximum of expansion reached in the protracted struggle. The farmers of the interior and of the great West felt most the sudden change. The fall in the price of corn, wheat and oats, horses, horn cattle, pork, sheep and wool, all of which were subject to continued high rates of transportation to a market east of the Alleghanies, led to co-operative efforts among farmers as a class of producers, having for its object the expulsion of all "middle men" between them and the consumers, the purchase in bulk of their own supplies and the cheapening of freights by antagonizing corporate monopolies. This effort crystallized in the organization of the Farmers' Grange, the operations of which have become a part of the history of the country. No review of the agriculturists of this generation would approach completeness without reference to these societies and the influence they have and still are exerting upon large communities throughout the North and West. The keen sense of commercial advantage natural to the intelligent American farmer was quickened and enlarged by the stirring times through which they, in common

with others, had passed; and representing the great landed wealth of the country, their leading men and capitalists were urgent in all co-operative efforts to equalize the advantages of the producing classes with those of the consumers. In addition to the commercial advantages of the organization, it has certain social features of peculiar interest. The grange recognizes in the adult woman of the period an equal factor in domestic economy, and in these societies, as we are informed, she is placed on a perfect equality with men in all matters pertaining to their offices of usefulness. In this they are the most progressive of all fraternal organizations of the age, and the measure of influence for good they are exerting is difficult to estimate.¹

¹ "We would especially urge the importance of woman's mission in the grange. No social, educational or moral work can prosper without her sympathy and active support. The founders of our order very wisely 'opened wide the doors and bade her welcome to the grange,' welcome to all its privileges, welcome to share in the social enjoyment and its mental culture, and to be the centre of its moral influence. It is her mission to help to a higher life all who are permitted to associate with her in the social circle of the home. Let that influence be felt with equal power in the grange, and its existence is assured. Her presence will always secure good order and add to the enjoyment of our meetings, and her strong faith, patient endurance in adversity, and her intuitive perception of the right will prove to be the sheet-anchor of our fraternal organization whenever it is threatened with danger of any kind. A grand opportunity is here offered to woman to extend her influence for good. We hope it will be improved, and in thus helping others to successfully fight the battle of life, her better nature will be strengthened, and she will come nearer to our ideas of the 'perfect woman nobly planned.'"—*Report of Committee on Good of the Order, National Grange, 1882.*

"REPORT OF THE WORTHY CHAPLAIN.

"As Chaplain of the Pennsylvania State Grange, I take pleasure in reporting the condition of the order, so far as it has come under my notice since our last annual meeting.

"My visitations have been confined chiefly to my native county of Montgomery. Here, in company with my wife, who occupies the position of Ceres, I have visited nearly all the subordinate organizations in the county. Two of the oldest granges in the State are in our county,—Keystone, No. 2, and Pennypack, No. 8. In the early days of the order they were strong and vigorous. They have had troubles to discourage them, removals, death, the wedding-out process, etc., all of which have lessened their numbers. In both of these granges are found some of our most earnest patrons, who continue to have an abiding faith in the stability and importance of our order. For both of them we hope a better day is dawning.

"Our own, Merion, No. 112, comes next in line. She holds her own well, never having missed a stated meeting without a quorum.

"Our visit to Star, No. 562, Cold Point, No. 606, and Wissahickon, No. 760, have been of the most pleasant kind, finding all in good working order.

"Our Pomona, No. 8, is in a very flourishing condition. The meetings are always largely attended and deeply interesting. The annual combined meeting of Pomonas Nos. 3, 8 and 22 has become thoroughly established, and accompanied with good results. Here we have the 5th degree conferred in full form. Visitors come from all the adjoining counties, and many from New Jersey and Delaware.

"WILLIAM H. HOLSTEIN,

"Chaplain Pennsylvania State Grange, 1883."

"REPORT OF THE WORTHY CERES.

"WORTHY MASTER:

"The only grange work I have done, separate from my husband, Worthy Chaplain of State Grange, was in April last, when, at the request of Brothers Herr and Brown, of Clinton County, Pa., who had arranged visits in their county, some other granges along the route were added to the plan. One in Columbia County, with their Pomona Grange; one in Montour, one in Snyder, one in Union, two in Lycoming and one week in Clinton County. The cost of this trip to the State Grange was

The order of Patrons of Husbandry was introduced into Montgomery County in the year 1873 by the granting of a charter to Keystone Grange, No. 8, of Montgomery County, Pa., located in Upper Providence township.

The following are among the granges organized in Montgomery County,¹ as recently said by one of their most active members, "to unite the Agriculturalists in a brotherhood that knows no North, South, East or West."

Keystone Grange, No. 2, P. of H., Pennsylvania.²
—Organized March 20, 1873, by G. W. Thompson, of New Jersey. This was the first organization of the Patrons of Husbandry in Montgomery County, Pa. Charter members, Josiah S. Miller, John Wanner, H. R. Rittenhouse, Milton C. Rambo, Abr'm Eddleman, Jesse W. Slough, Nelson O. Naille, Jonathan Hayes, John D. Wittey, John D. Saylor, Henry Keeler, J. W. Shupe, James R. Weikle, B. M. Markley, Chas. S. Miller, A. D. Bechtel, H. D. Bechtel, Mrs. Hannah C. I. Miller, Mrs. Mary A. Wanner, Elizabeth Edleman, Sarah Naille, Mary A. Slough, Elizabeth Shupe, Elizabeth Keeler. Time of meeting, first and third Wednesday evenings of each month.

Good-Will Grange, No. 7, P. of H., was organized July 24, 1873. Charter members, D. H. Keck, M. H. Brendlinger, D. S. Levengood, Wm. H. Young, John Roos, George M. Drumbheller, Abraham Hoffman, J. F. Yost, David Hatfield, Miss Hannah Pannebacker, Miss Louisa Roos, Miss Emma Yost, Mrs. S. Wagner, Henry W. Schneider, James S. Knous, Francis Updegrave, M. F. Leidy, Joel M. Koch, John Sabold, Jr., A. L. Wilson, Mrs. Kate Young, Miss Amanda Roos, Miss Rebecca Yost, Mrs. Elizabeth Drumbheller. M. H. Brendlinger was the first Master and D. H. Keck is the present Master.

Star Grange, No. 562, P. of H., was organized June 10, 1875, by George Hammel, County Deputy at Eagle Hall, Huntington Valley, Montgomery Co. Charter members, William W. Ridge, Nauris S. Saurman, Wynkoop Butcher, Christian Snyder, Christian B. Duffield, R. Edwin Duffield, Peter Fesmire, Harvey Fesmire, George Heaton, Amos Buckman, James B. Leshner, James Marsh, Joseph Winder, Elwood Lukens, William Banes, Joseph Banes, Samuel Yerkes, Charles Heaton, Cecelia Shelmire, Emma Heaton, Carrie Banes, M. Ella Duffield. Meetings on Wednesday evenings on or before full

moon, and on the Wednesday evening two weeks after.

Pennypack Grange, No. 8, P. of H., was organized August 2, 1873, in Jones' Hall, Hatboro', by James Wilkinson, of Iowa, a deputy of the National Grange. Charter members, Chas. L. Walton, Joseph Burnsley, John C. Hobensack, B. I. Hallowell, A. L. Phillips, Geo. W. Walton, Chas. R. Kauffman, Anna S. Walton, Elizabeth B. Walton, Chas. W. Heaton, John Shaw, Samuel C. Walker, Eliz. Hobensack, Wm. Phipps, John Dennison, Seth I. Walton, Edwin C. Walton, Mary W. Walton, Mina Young, Lottie Hobensack, Edward H. Parnell, George W. Beuchler, Thomas Reading, Tacey A. Appleton. The present Master (1884) is Alfred L. Phillips. Place of meeting, Chas. L. Walton's Hall, Moreland township. Time of meeting, Wednesday on or before the full moon.

Merion Grange, No. 112, P. of H., was organized at the King of Prussia school-house, February 4, 1874, by District Deputy Master Heckel. Charter members, George W. Righter, Isaac W. Holstein, John Hampton, William Davids, James Abraham, Wm. B. Roberts, Mark R. Supplee, Servitus Supplee, Samuel Tyson, Benj. C. Abraham, William Pechin, Ezekiel Anderson, Andrew Supplee, Thomas Abraham, Austin L. Taggart, Caroline H. Righter, Anna M. Holstein, Esther Hampton, Alice H. Holstein, Kate Anderson, Susan H. Roberts, Hannah Supplee, Hannah R. Supplee, Sarah R. Tyson, Josie Abraham, B. D. Abraham, John Hallowell, Frank Mancill, Jona W. Shainline, George W. Shainline. George W. Righter was the first and is also the present Master. Merion Grange meets on the Wednesday evening of or before full moon and the second Wednesday following, the year round, in Merion Chapel near Merion Station, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

Cold Point Grange, No. 606, P. of H., was organized October 11, 1875, in the old Cold Point Baptist Church, by George Hammel, Deputy of Montgomery County, with forty charter members,—Benjamin P. Wertsner, Jesse Roberts, S. Powell Childs, Samuel S. Richards, H. C. Biddle, Howard Cadwallader, William A. Styer, Henry Brownholtz, John M. Conrad, Frances C. Hoover, L. D. Zimmerman, Jacob L. Rex, Edwin L. Kirk, George Freas, Charles N. Shearer, David Marple, William B. Richards, Jesse Streeper, Mary Wertsner, Sarah S. Rex, E. K. Styer, Amanda Biddle, Mrs. Francis C. Hoover, Maria Zimmerman, Martha Cadwallader, Maggie Freas, Malinda Childs, Lizzie W. Richards, Elma B. Conrad, Mary Ann Kirk, Martha C. Styer, Hannah Egbert, Elizabeth Harley, Mary P. Styer, Hannah Styer, D. R. Brownholtz, Edith Marple. The first and present Master is S. Powell Childs. Place of meeting, Plymouth Valley Creamery Hall, every Thursday night.

Wissahickon Grange, No. 760, P. of H., was organized December 5, 1881, by Sarah S. Rex,

\$14.64. As a report of this visitation was sent to the *Farmers' Friend* upon my return, and an itemized statement of expenses sent to worthy Secretary R. H. Thomas, it is not worth while to repeat them.

"Whether this trip resulted in any good to the places visited I am unable to say; but the pleasure of meeting so many true Patrons is a most agreeable remembrance of the time thus spent.

"ANNA M. HOLSTEIN,

"*Cerca of Pennsylvania State Grange, 1883.*"

¹ We have been unable to obtain complete data of these organizations. Sanitoga Grange, P. of H., located in Pottsgrove Township, is among those omitted for the reason stated.

² Grange No. 1, Pennsylvania, is in Lycoming County.

Deputy-at-large for the State of Pennsylvania, at the house of Jacob L. Rex, near Blue Bell. On December 26th the grange took possession of a hall at Ambler Park, the grounds of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society. Charter members, Jacob L. Rex, William F. Cramer, Sarah S. Cramer, Charles Shoemaker, Mary Shoemaker, John S. Rex, Amos Walton, Henrietta Walton, George Elkinton, Mary S. Rex, M. Lizzie Keisel, Anna Keisel, Ellie Walton, J. W. Merrill, Conrad Walton, Christian B. Duffield, Frank W. Duffield, Frederick Nash, Charles R. Keisel. The first Master was Jacob L. Rex; the present is John W. Merrill, of Springhouse. Place of

tuition of the Rev. James Grier Ralston, who was not only the principal of the school, but owner of the property. Mr. Ralston was an earnest advocate of education for women equal to that obtained by men. From this institute she graduated with the highest honors September 29, 1852.

She is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Norristown. She is also a member of the Montgomery County Historical Society, the first woman member ever admitted to that honorable institution.

Having a natural as well as an acquired taste for literary pursuits, she has for several years been an in-



Sarah S. Rex

meeting, the hall over the Springhouse Creamery, every Thursday night, near Penllyn, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

MRS. SARAH SLINGLUFF REX, daughter of William H. and Mary Slengluff (whose ancestry are elsewhere mentioned in this book), was born in Norristown, Pa., October 10, 1834, in the well-known old time mansion, the two lower rooms of which were occupied many years for banking purposes by the old Bank of Montgomery County.

She was the eldest of five children, and during her school-age years, or until 1848, attended the public schools of Norristown, and subsequently entered, as a student, the Oakland Female Institute, under the

dustrious contributor to the grange organ of this State,—*The Farmers' Friend and Grange Advocate*,—and for two years editress of the department devoted to flowers, their origin, culture, etc. She performed this work solely for the purpose of spreading such knowledge among the many farmers' wives and families, in order to lighten their cares and brighten their homes and lives.

In the great grange movement throughout the country she saw great possibilities for the women of the farms, and as her lot in life had been cast with them, she felt it her duty to assist them all that lay in her power.

She was for a number of years president of the

"Home Department" of both of the agricultural societies of Montgomery County; first, the East Pennsylvania, then the "old" Montgomery County; in fact, was the presiding officer of each, until each in its turn departed this life.

She has, with honor to herself and profit to the Pennsylvania State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, filled the high and responsible office of Flora for two terms, and was in 1885 a member of the Finance Committee of the State Grange, and also Deputy-at-Large for the State of Pennsylvania.

She is omnivorous as regards books, newspapers and periodicals, extravagantly fond of flowers, gardening; and of the animal kingdom she is passionately fond of the noble horse and other pet animals of a domestic nature or species.

She was married, April 1, 1853, to Jacob Lentz Rex, Esq., a farmer of Whitpain township, Montgomery Co., the marriage ceremony being performed by Rev. John S. Ermentrout, pastor of the Reformed Church of the Ascension, of Norristown. All her married life has been spent, thus far, upon her husband's farm, which was formerly owned by his father, John Rex, and prior to that by his grandfather, Levi Rex, then of Chestnut Hill, whose wife was Catharine Riter.

Mr. and Mrs. Rex are the parents of three children, viz.,—Mary S., William S. and John Rex.

Pomona Grange, No. 8, Montgomery County.—Organized in 1875. This is a county organization, and is composed of representatives from all the subordinate granges in the county, and meets quarterly. The State Grange meets annually in January, and is composed of delegates from all the subordinate granges in the State. The National Grange meets annually, and is composed of representatives from all the State Granges.

CHAPTER XXX.

TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH ORGANIZATION—POST OFFICES—ROADS.

Township and Borough Organization.¹—The subject of township and borough formation and the history of local government has as yet been almost entirely overlooked. Watson, in his "Annals," makes no mention of the matter. Very few counties whose organization or history dates back into the colonial period have had complete accounts or tables prepared as to the origin, date, formation and organization of their respective townships for the purpose of carrying into effect the duties and requirements of the inhabitants of the same in their relation to the government. Though the smallest division, yet taken

collectively with the boroughs they form the counties, and these again form the State, which again forms an integral part of this great republic. On the early history of townships errors have been repeatedly published, chiefly through Holme's map of original surveys, bearing the date of 1681, which any one only ordinarily informed should know has been filled up down even to 1730, of which we shall have more to say hereafter. Another great error is in the dates assigned for the organization of townships. The population at the dates assigned in itself shows that their formation was not required and was impracticable.

Prior to the grant to Penn no evidence exists that any settlement had been made by Europeans within the present limits of Montgomery County, although the Dutch had, no doubt, for many years previously voyaged up and down the Schuylkill in pursuit of the beaver traffic and other peltries. Section 10, of the royal charter gave "unto the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns, free and absolute power to divide the said country and islands into towns, hundreds and counties, and to erect and incorporate towns into boroughs and boroughs into cities, and to make and constitute fairs and markets therein, with all other convenient privileges and immunities according to the merit of the inhabitants and the fitness of the places." To the same was also given the right to erect any parcels of land within the province aforesaid into manors, "and in every of the said manors to have and hold a Court Baron, with all things whatsoever which to a Court Baron do belong; and to have and to hold view of frankpledge, for the conservance of the peace and the better government of those parts by themselves or their stewards or for the lords for the time being." We see herein ample powers given to Penn for laying out townships and chartering boroughs; also to confer manorial privileges to large purchasers, with right to hold thereon courts and exercise feudal prerogatives.

Owing to the sparse population, attention was not at once directed to county boundaries until at a meeting of the Provincial Council held 8th of Second Month, 1685, when they passed a resolution that "there is a necessity to ascertain the bounds of the several counties of Pennsylvania, in order to the raising and collecting of taxes, public monies, and other ways to adjust the limits of the respective Sheriffs for the performing of their power and duty; and also that the people might know into what county they all belonged and appertain to answer their duties and places." Such an object necessarily would soon call attention to the formation of townships, and that their lines for the same reasons be clearly established. To carry this into effect the Council, at a meeting held 9th of Second Month, 1690, "ordered that a warrant be made to empower each county, by their respective magistrates and grand jury, to divide their respective counties into hundreds, or such other divisions as they shall think most convenient for their ease in col-

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

lecting ye levies for ye defraying ye charge of the counties." It was on this authority that the first townships of the three original counties—namely, Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks—were officially formed and organized, and not before, though otherwise stated.

Records exist to prove that in Bucks County, from the power now conferred, a court was held at Neshaminy Meeting-house the 27th of Seventh Month, 1692, for the especial purpose of laying out said county into townships, nine being then formed, constituting its most populous portions. In Philadelphia they must have been formed at very nearly the same date, but, most probably, somewhat earlier and not long after the Council's order. We will now briefly refer to Holme's map, that it may no longer mislead even intelligent persons. We find thereon "The Mannor of Moreland" duly mentioned and its boundaries denoted. This tract was not taken up nor surveyed until 7th of Sixth Month, 1684. There is also "Letitia Penn's Mannor of Mount Joy" and "William Penn, Jr.'s, Mannor of Williamstadt," the surveys of which were not made until October, 1704, twenty-three years after 1681. Samuel Carpenter's great tract to the north of Moreland was not taken up nor granted him until May 26, 1706. However, we deem it unnecessary to go any farther into this matter than to state that it is a filled-up map, and that no reliance can be placed on it as to dates. Through this source Mr. Westcott has also been led into errors in his "History of Philadelphia," wherein he states that between the years 1682 and 1684 there were "undoubtedly established the German township, Oxford, Bristol, Moreland Manor, Plymouth, Byberry, Dublin and Kingsessing." We will admit that they may have existed in name; but that was all, not legalized nor laid out in townships, for their population was then entirely too sparse to warrant it. Even no settlement had been made at Germantown until late in the year 1683. As to the paucity of some early records, the following will explain: In a petition of the inhabitants of New Hanover to December Sessions of court, 1735, they state that eleven years before they had been made a township called "Frankfort and New Hanover," and that at the time no record was made of the fact or of its boundaries, hence they desire that now "the same may be recorded by the draft and boundaries hereunto annexed."

Courts of Quarter Sessions were not established in the three counties until October 3, 1706, when the Council "ordered that there be a court erected in every county, to be held four times in every year, in which all actions and causes may be tried except matters of life and death." So the power in this court to erect townships could not have existed until after said date, and in which it has ever since remained. This fact, too, will explain the want of early records on the subject. After the minutest search on our part in the records of Philadelphia, we could not find any positive

mention earlier than that of Upper Hanover in 1724, and this was by reference in the petition from there to the court in December, 1735. For all earlier dates we had to depend chiefly on deeds, noting therein the first mention of the name as a township, and it is on this authority that the dates are given.

Probably the earliest township that bore a name within the present limits of the county was "The parish of Cheltenham," which is so called in a survey made by Thomas Fairman, 1st of Seventh Month, 1683, for a purchase made by Patrick Robinson. The Manor of Moreland was not located until August 7, 1684, and we have been unable to find it called a township earlier than 1718, when its population even then must have been very small. Whitpain in one instance is called a township in 1701; but it could not possibly have been such until some years after. Springfield was located in 1684, and in a petition of 1703 is called a manor. Whitmarsh was called a township in 1704, and it may be possible, from its situation and size, that at that time it exercised such powers. We find thus mentioned Gwynedd and Abington in 1704; Plymouth, 1705; Skipack and Van Bebber's, 1713; Upper Merion, 1714; Montgomery, 1717; Limerick, 1722; and Salford in 1727, which brings us down to the period when all future townships are duly mentioned in the records as to their origin and organization, though, in a few instances, very briefly, because the draft alone has been preserved. The minutes of the county commissioners commence in 1718, at which date assessors and collectors had been appointed for Cheltenham, Merion, Upper Merion, Abington, Whitpain, Perkiomen and Moreland; Upper Dublin and Plymouth in 1719; Whitmarsh and Springfield, 1720; and Gwynedd in 1722.

It is interesting, in examining those early petitions to the Court of Quarter Sessions, to observe the various reasons set forth therein for the application. Thus, in the petition for the erection of Franconia in 1731, it is stated "that the said settlements are too great a circuit for one constable to serve with the township of Salford." The petition for Douglas in 1736 represents that "the High road leading to Philadelphia through George McCall's Manor and several other tracts of land has been so bad that it was difficult for a single horse to pass without damage, and that the said petitioners had several times represented to this Court the badness thereof, but that nothing as yet has been done; the reason, as they were informed, was because no overseers have been as yet appointed by the Court over the said road, and that there were at least thirty families settled on the said lands who are not in Hanover or Amity townships, between which the said road lieth, and pray the said Court would be pleased to erect the said lands into a township and appoint a Constable and Overseers." For the same year a petition is presented for the erection of New Hanover into a township, because they state that they are now about sixty families settled on a tract of land six miles

square, who have no "Constable or Overseers of the poor or highways." A petition is presented from New Hanover the same year wherein they present a dispute about supporting a crippled person owing to the boundary with Limerick not having been "fixed and recorded at the time the said person became a cripple." The court then directed the surveyor-general to make a return of the lines in dispute, when they would determine the boundary.

In the petition for a division of Salford, in 1741, is stated, among other reasons, "that said township is settled with many inhabitants, some of whom escape being taxed for want of the true boundaries being ascertained." From the petition for the erection of Worcester, in 1733, we have the singular fact that that section was "formerly called New Bristol." "Skippack and Perkioming" were not formed into a township until September Sessions, 1725, when by the latter name was included what had been heretofore known as Bebbler's tract or township, constituting over one-half of the entire present area. The townships generally derived their names from what they requested to be called in the petitions, but there are several instances in which no name was mentioned, when, in the order from court, it would be designated. Sometimes the petitioners sent in also a draft denoting the bounds and number of acres, but this, it appears, during the colonial government, was generally done either by the surveyor-general or one of his deputies. The court also in some cases specified the extent and boundaries of the township on which such a survey or draft should be made. We regret to state that very few of the early township drafts have been entered in the records, and consequently have been lost. Immediately on the formation of a township the court would appoint a constable and one or two overseers of highways and the same number for the poor, these constituting the only local officers until near the date of the Revolution, when, in addition, an assessor and a collector were appointed for the same. Previous to 1760 in some of the smaller townships but one overseer of highways would be appointed; after that date two appears to have been the general number. An act was passed in 1771 which provided for the appointment of two overseers of the poor in each township, by the justices of the peace at a yearly meeting convened for the purpose. This office was not abolished until after the several counties had been amply provided with houses for the support and employment of their needy poor.

As respects the formation of townships and local government, it appears no change worth noting is observed until the passage of the act of March 24, 1803, which instructs that "the several Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in their respective counties, shall, from and after the passing of this act, have authority, upon application by petition to them made, to erect new

townships, to divide any township already erected or to alter the lines of any two or more adjoining townships so as to suit the convenience of the inhabitants thereof, and the several courts in their respective counties, upon application so as aforesaid made to them, are hereby authorized and required to appoint three impartial men, if necessary, to inquire into the propriety of granting the prayer of the petition, and it shall be the duty of said men so appointed, or any two of them, to make a plot or draft of the township proposed to be divided, and the division line proposed to be made therein, or of the township proposed to be laid off, or of the lines proposed to be altered, or of any two or more adjoining townships, as the case may be, all of which they, or any two of them, shall report to the next Court of Quarter Sessions, together with their opinion of the same, and, at the court after that to which the report shall be made, the court shall confirm or set aside the same, as shall appear to them just and reasonable." This act still remains in force, and by it all townships in the State have been formed down to the present time.

By the act of April 6, 1802, two supervisors of public roads are elected annually, in the several townships, on the third Saturday of March. To this were added, in 1807, an assessor and two inspectors. The act of March 20, 1810, permitted the election of "two respectable citizens for constables, whereof the Court of Quarter Sessions should appoint one." This singular mode was a return to the colonial system of the Penns, as pursued in the election and appointment of sheriffs and coroners. Through the new Constitution of 1839 a considerable change was made; the offices of justices of the peace, constable, two supervisors, assessor, assistant assessor, auditor, treasurer and clerk were established in every township and elected by the voters thereof, to which were afterwards added school directors. The first election was held the third Friday in March, 1840, which day has been changed to February. Never before has local government possessed such an influence and power as now, or so thoroughly recognized the choice to lie in the people, an idea which had no existence under the proprietary sway of almost a century.

The power to erect boroughs was vested entirely in the Penn family, and remained thus until the Revolution, when it was confided to the Legislature of the State, in whom it continued until the act of April 1, 1834. This act authorized Courts of Quarter Sessions, with the concurrence of the grand jury of the respective counties, "to incorporate any town or village within their respective jurisdiction containing not less than three hundred inhabitants." The act of April, 1851, abolished the clause limiting the population, which is to be regretted, and has led, in consequence, to dissatisfaction from the expense entailed on the government of insignificant places. An additional act was passed in June, 1871, to arrest hurried proceedings, which required that due mention of such applica-

tions be published in at least one newspaper not less than thirty days before such petition should be presented. In all cases a draft or plot of the town to be incorporated must be filed in the office of the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions and also of all intended enlargements or extensions of existing boroughs. Norristown was originally incorporated in 1812, Pottstown 1815, Conshohocken 1850, and Bridgeport in 1851 by special acts of Assembly. The remaining and later boroughs, of course, have been authorized by the Courts of Quarter Sessions, also townships, wards and election and school districts.

In concluding this subject, from the researches made on the history of our several township and borough organizations, we have been impressed with one hitherto great neglect, the importance of which cannot be too soon remedied,—in the surveys of all the townships prior to the Revolution the number of acres is invariably given, but since then not a township or even a single borough has been returned with its area in acres. Even in the change made in 1876 of a portion of the boundary line between Whitmarsh and Springfield, no estimate whatever is given of the number of acres which were taken from the latter township. When the history of Montgomery County was prepared, in 1858, the author was desirous of knowing the number of

acres taken from Plymouth by the extension of the borough of Norristown five years previous. To ascertain so important and interesting a fact in local history he was obliged to make the calculation himself in what he deemed as the most convenient mode. His estimate, as may be seen in said work, was about one hundred and fifty-eight acres; although this has been since repeatedly published as correct, yet it was not official nor made by a special survey. It is hoped in the future that this matter will no longer be overlooked by the proper authorities. Further, that all the boundary lines may be gone over as near as possible after the early surveys, and at all corners and at certain intervals square white marble stones be placed to designate the proper lines, and that all the township and borough areas be then given as to the number of acres they respectively contain. This, if accomplished, will serve several valuable purposes, particularly to assessors and collectors and also to supervisors of highways, as well as determining more satisfactorily in numerous cases road and farm boundaries.

The following tables have been prepared only after a long period of time has been spent in securing the information, a considerable portion of them being now published for the first time:

A Tabular Statement of the several Townships and Boroughs of Montgomery County, with the date of their Formation, Area, Population and Election Districts and Wards.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHES.	DATE.	FORMED FROM.	ACRES.	POPULATION.										Election Districts and Wards.
				1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.		
Abington	Before 1704	Original	10,160	1,080	1,236	1,133	1,521	1,791	1,836	2,068	2,140	2,185	1	
Bridgeport Borough	Feb. 27, 1851	Upper Merion	460						572	1,041	1,578	1,892	1	
Cheltenham	1684	Original	5,400	680	783	959	934	1,055	1,292	1,581	2,162	3,239	2	
Conshohocken Borough	May 15, 1850	Plymouth and Whitmarsh	640						727	1,711	3,071	4,561	2	
Douglas	June, 1736	John Penn's Manor, 1701	9,900	1,297	987	750	941	1,296	1,293	1,579	1,600	1,676	2	
East Greenville Borough	Sept. 6, 1875	Upper Hanover	180									341	1	
Franconia	March, 1731	Salford, 7440 acres	9,520	620	656	848	998	1,183	1,270	1,579	1,707	2,559	1	
Frederick	March, 1730	Original	9,900	697	828	927	1,947	1,217	1,131	1,783	1,818	1,911	1	
Green Lane Borough	Dec. 10, 1875	Marlborough	154									187	1	
Gwynedd	1702	Original	12,150	906	1,078	1,221	1,492	1,559	1,571	1,976	2,070	2,041	2	
Hatboro' Borough	Aug. 26, 1871	Moreland	600									589	1	
Hatfield	March, 1742	Original, est. 6310 acres	7,100	520	652	756	835	895	1,135	1,310	1,512	1,694	1	
Horsham	1717	Original	9,900	781	948	1,021	1,086	1,182	1,326	1,325	1,582	1,315	1	
Jenkintown Borough	Dec. 8, 1874	Abington	248									800	1	
Lansdale Borough	Aug. 24, 1872	Gwynedd and Hatfield	260									798	1	
Limerick	1722	Manatawny	14,101	999	1,282	1,577	1,743	1,781	2,105	2,113	2,000	2,065	1	
Lower Merion	1684	Original	14,500	1,422	1,935	2,256	2,524	2,827	3,517	4,124	4,886	4,287	1	
Lower Providence	November, 1805	Providence, March, 1720	9,144		904	1,140	1,193	1,413	1,901	1,578	1,572	1,586	1	
Lower Salford	March, 1741	Salford, 1727, 8165 acres	8,300	524	558	734	820	1,141	1,297	1,375	1,415	1,828	1	
Marlborough	March, 1741	Salford, 7400 acres	8,000	645	672	829	952	1,146	1,171	1,342	1,395	1,212	1	
Moreland	Located 16-4	Original Manor	10,900	1,282	1,692	1,890	2,044	2,162	2,348	2,556	2,297	1,746	2	
Montgomery	1714	Original	7,179	546	580	751	941	1,006	971	998	922	876	1	
New Hanover	1724	Original	12,900	1,395	1,965	1,349	1,344	1,416	1,635	1,873	1,900	1,905	1	
Norristown Borough	March 31, 1812	Norriton and Plymouth	2,300			827	1,089	2,037	9,024	8,848	10,743	13,163	7	
Norriton	September, 1730	Williamstadt Manor, 1704	3,200	922	1,256	1,098	1,139	1,411	1,591	1,406	1,345	1,368	1	
North Wales Borough	Aug. 20, 1869	Gwynedd	100								107	673	1	
Perkiomen	September, 172	Skippack & Van Bebber's, 1713	11,440	781	902	1,146	1,278	1,485	1,622	1,846	2,056	2,515	2	
Plymouth	July, 1636	Original	5,153	572	895	928	1,091	1,381	1,589	2,025	1,916	1		
Pottsgrove	Aug. 20, 1806	Douglas and New Hanover	1,500		1,571	1,882	1,332	1,361	1,589	1,853	2,265	3,084	1	
Pottstown Borough	Feb. 6, 1815	Pottsgrove	268				976	721	1,093	2,380	4,123	5,305	1	
Royer's Ford Borough	June 14, 1879	Limerick										558	1	
Springfield	Located 1684	G. Maria Penn's Manor	1,013	496	550	629	668	695	743	1,067	1,222	1,375	1	
Towamencin	March, 1728	Original, 5500 acres	6,160	473	488	571	669	743	994	1,137	1,209	1,282	1	
Upper Dublin	Before 1719	Abington	8,840	741	1,050	1,250	1,292	1,322	1,439	1,137	1,588	1,856	1	
Upper Hanover	June, 1736	Original	14,500	738	925	1,273	1,300	1,167	1,741	2,125	2,197	2,168	1	
Upper Merion	Before 1714	Part Manor of Mount Joy	10,200	993	1,156	1,285	1,518	2,801	2,238	3,127	3,873	3,273	2	
Upper Providence	November, 1805	Providence, 1729	12,095		1,395	1,670	1,682	2,244	2,357	2,823	3,292	3,092	2	
Upper Salford	March, 1741	Salford, 1727	12,755	676	836	1,008	1,168	1,310	1,410	1,681	1,795	1,866	2	
West Conshohocken Borough	Oct. 6, 1874	Upper and Lower Merion										1,622	1	
Whitmarsh	1704	Original	8,857	1,085	1,328	1,601	1,921	2,079	2,408	3,048	3,131	3,220	2	
Whitpain	1701	Original	8,640	771	955	1,120	1,157	1,221	1,370	1,492	1,730	1,429	1	
Worcester	March, 1733	Original, 8000 acres	10,080	782	868	977	1,135	1,296	1,153	1,967	1,587	1,631	1	
Totals				24,150	29,703	35,793	39,406	47,241	58,291	70,500	81,612	96,134	65	

A Tabular Statement of the several Townships and Boroughs of Montgomery County, with the Number of their Land-Holders, Taxables, and Amount of Taxable Property.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGH.	1734.	1785.															1882.			
	Land- holders and Ten'ts	1741. Taxa- bles.	Slaves	Grist- Mills.	Saw- Mills.	Tan- neries.	H'ses	Cattle	Tax- ables.	1828. Taxa- bles.	1882. Taxa- bles.	H'ses	Cattle	Val. Real Estate.	Amt. Tax. Property.	Av. pr. TAX'bl				
Abington	42	92	4	2	2	..	276	310	2	300	613	545	695	\$2,493,455	\$2,655,380	\$661				
Bridgeport Borough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	443	49	28	695,725	731,740	1656				
Cheltenham	23	67	..	6	3	1	155	148	..	213	690	373	345	2,531,000	2,721,970	3945				
Conshohocken Borough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1110	144	64	1,946,655	2,081,555	1880				
Douglas	..	58	1	4	5	1	280	400	4	295	480	354	838	830,790	941,830	1564				
East Greenville Borough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	37	37	162,366	179,751	1576				
Franconia	34	50	2	2	..	1	153	266	1	190	668	545	1116	1,273,400	1,441,150	2157				
Frederick	42	76	5	5	4	2	167	292	..	208	470	297	1047	721,155	816,265	1736				
Green Lane Borough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	23	32	75,095	83,965	1363				
Gwynedd	49	93	..	3	2	1	222	362	5	286	576	496	1114	1,617,212	1,728,547	3000				
Hatboro' Borough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	85	50	377,725	409,340	2282				
Hatfield	..	..	..	2	1	1	149	267	1	211	462	392	703	1,018,890	1,165,605	2393				
Horsham	17	80	1	2	1	..	199	270	2	267	428	460	735	1,318,390	1,447,020	2180				
Jenkintown Borough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	392	84	29	530,039	584,270	1634				
Lansdale Borough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	262	69	12	383,495	425,370	1623				
Limerick	21	59	1	..	..	2	205	329	2	315	646	471	1282	1,341,465	1,461,545	2262				
Lower Merion	52	101	7	5	4	2	245	298	4	522	1508	840	1067	4,566,199	4,849,069	3212				
Lower Providence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217	358	414	1,479,928	1,719,988	3553				
Lower Salford	..	..	2	2	..	3	145	245	1	167	450	453	985	1,050,225	1,220,218	2711				
Marlborough	..	..	1	3	2	..	139	186	4	197	301	188	488	342,375	388,790	1295				
Montgomery	28	54	4	..	1	2	132	204	1	171	244	251	516	713,280	768,705	3150				
Moreland	71	125	19	10	3	2	343	373	4	388	510	479	764	1,897,465	1,787,255	3504				
New Hanover	..	87	1	5	2	3	303	472	4	323	430	441	1087	882,143	980,561	2280				
Norristown Borough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231	334	458	167	6,310,233	6,774,473	1722			
Norriton	20	25	14	2	4	1	181	269	6	245	424	372	912	1,116,001	1,201,331	2634				
North Wales Borough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	62	5	310,865	336,785	1566				
Perkiomen	42	73	7	3	1	1	210	319	2	252	663	588	1352	1,716,195	1,890,600	2851				
Plymouth	16	46	..	2	1	..	150	156	4	228	437	285	469	1,146,089	1,225,584	2604				
Pottsgrove	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	1102	416	982	1,678,506	1,856,361	1984			
Pottstown Borough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	1845	224	13	2,181,833	2,744,741	1487			
Royer's Ford Borough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	212	34	27	310,030	336,214	1680				
Springfield	16	29	2	1	..	1	94	129	4	166	352	237	358	1,522,665	1,600,890	4547				
Towamencin	32	55	..	1	..	..	117	165	..	163	313	337	707	847,735	929,255	2668				
Upper Dublin	35	77	1	6	2	..	193	235	1	293	534	488	661	1,652,492	1,652,492	3994				
Upper Hanover	..	97	..	3	..	2	251	381	1	258	565	442	1118	1,193,368	1,331,604	2187				
Upper Merion	32	52	6	4	3	..	192	216	3	360	745	365	1044	1,812,045	1,935,840	2598				
Upper Providence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	325	845	600	1630	2,239,045	2,430,840	2876			
Upper Salford	..	..	3	4	4	1	175	267	1	250	403	421	1035	870,180	979,230	2129				
West Conshohocken Borough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	211	50	36	640,850	679,035	2639				
Whitemarsh	50	89	2	5	..	2	246	244	5	379	823	504	774	2,284,915	2,454,059	3081				
Whitpain	24	56	..	2	1	2	175	246	1	249	402	428	967	1,295,650	1,384,430	3443				
Worcester	25	70	5	2	1	..	190	311	2	249	459	489	1518	1,348,230	1,485,250	3235				

Post Offices.¹—Our modern requirements and necessities have certainly made the post-office an important place to every hamlet, village and town. To lack in this is to be wanting in one of the elements of business prosperity to which, however humble, every place aspires. Besides, there is the amount of intelligence and information which it conveys, and which contributes not a little to the diffusion of knowledge. The post-office of a country village to a close observer of human nature affords an interesting place of study; we mean on the immediate arrival and opening of the mails, by watching the actions and countenances of the various individuals thus brought together. Generally silent, and looking inquiringly and anxiously. The result is, while a few depart pleased, others are disappointed or distressed. Ah! those little silent messages, that so wonderfully, through education, enable us, however distant, to still hold intercourse with each other! How often to their receivers the source of pleasure or pain! Then there are, too, the newspapers and magazines; with what haste are their wrappers torn off, and their contents devoured! Yet this is but a common every-day occurrence at a post-office.

William Penn, as proprietary and Governor of

Pennsylvania, issued an order in July, 1683, for the establishment of a post-office, and granted Henry Waldy, of Tacony, authority to hold one, and supply passengers from Philadelphia to the Falls and New Castle. The rate of postage on letters from the Falls to the city was three-pence, to Chester five-pence, and to New Castle seven-pence. A trip was made once a week. Colonel Andrew Hamilton was postmaster-general of the province for several years, receiving for his services an annual salary from the Assembly. It was not till after the reorganization of our present government, in 1789, that Congress established post-offices and made the requisite arrangements for the transportation of the mail. Like everything else in the beginning, it was at first a slow and crude affair, and, from the nature of circumstances, could not be expected to have that dispatch that now distinguishes it. Then a letter from Boston to Philadelphia was longer on its journey than now from either of those cities to Europe. The time for railroad travel, ocean steamboat navigation and magnetic telegraphs had not come. In November, 1796, there were but five hundred and two post-offices in the United States and thirty-three in Pennsylvania.

During the colonial period but three post-offices were established in this State,—namely, at Philadelphia, Chester and Bristol,—and not one within the present

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

limits of Montgomery or Chester Counties. In 1791 the number had increased in Pennsylvania to ten. The first in this county was established at Pottstown in October, 1793, and Jacob Barr was appointed postmaster. The next was a few years afterwards at Norristown, of which John Davis was postmaster in 1799. Surprising to relate, so slow was their introduction that the whole number in the country in 1819 was only 3618. The postage charged in 1805 for single letters, for 40 miles or less, was 8 cents; under 90 miles, 10 cents; under 150 miles, 17 cents; and under 500 miles, 20 cents; while now the reduction has become so great that for two cents a letter can be sent anywhere over the United States, which in some cases may require a distance of three thousand miles of travel, equivalent to the distance to Europe across the Atlantic Ocean. The extension of settlement, a denser population and such greatly improved means of travel and transportation have jointly aided to bring about the present greatly reduced rates, the tendency of which is to greatly increase correspondence over previous years as well as the circulation of newspapers, magazines and books, thus showing that we do, indeed, live in a reading age.

Among the manuscripts of Mrs. Ferguson, of Horsham, was found an article written in 1787, entitled "An Old Woman's Meditations on an old Family Clock," from which we take an extract relative to the postal facilities of the neighborhood at that date,—

"Since my clock and I have passed our days in retirement, how frequently, for the want of a post nigh, on the evening of a market day, when expecting a letter from the metropolis filled with wit, sentiment or affection, or all united in one, have I with impatience numbered your strokes, or still more ardently longed for the epistle that had crossed the Atlantic, whose value was appreciated as danger and distance had endeared it to the longing receiver."

We perceive by this that she was at that date dependent on her neighbors going to the city for her mail facilities, the post-office there being a distance of eighteen miles.

Prior to 1800 the total number of post-offices in Montgomery County was 2; in 1819, 11; in 1827, 26; in 1832, 29; in 1851, 51; in 1858, 61; in 1871, 85; in 1876, 92; and in 1883, 112.

Post-Offices prior to 1816.

Hathoro', Horsham, Jenkintown, Norristown, Pottsgrove, Sumneytown, Swamp Churches, Whitemarsh, Willow Grove, Trappe.

1816-27.—Barren Hill, Bird-in-Hand, Evansburg, Montgomery Square, New Goschenhoppen, Plymouth, Pottstown, Reesville, Shannonville, Skippack, Upper Dublin.

1827-32.—Centre Square, Franconia, Gulf Mills, Gwynedd, Hillegas, Jeffersonville, Kulpsville, Limerick, New Hanover, Perkiomen Bridge, Pleasantville, Spring House, Union Square, Upper Hanover, Upper Merion, Worcester.

1832-51.—Abington, Blue Bell, Conshohocken, Crooked Hill, Douglas, Edge Hill, Fairview village, Frederick, General Wayne, Harleysville, Huntingdon Valley, King of Prussia, Limerick Bridge, Lower Merion, Montgomeryville, Norritonville, Pennsburg, Penn Square, Plymouth Meeting, Port Kennedy, Port Providence, Royer's Ford, Salfordville, Schwenk's Store, Sorrel Horse, Tylersport.

1851-58.—Broad Axe, Cabinet, Cheltenham, Eagleville, Fitzwatertown, Gilbertsville, Hoppenville, Hickorytown, Prospectville, Sodemakertown.

1858-71.—Bridgeport, Collegeville, Fagleysville, Flouertown, Grater's

Ford, Green Lane, Half-Way, Harfield, Jarroctown, Lansdale, Ledonessville, Linrick Station, Line Lexington, Lower Providence, North Wales, Oaks, Overbrook, Palm, Peadly, Perkiomenville, Red Hill, Souder's Station, Three Tons, Waverly Heights, William Penn, Zeiglersville.

1871-76.—Arlimore, Bryn Mawr, Colmar, Davis Grove, East Greenville, Eureka, Haverford College, Hendricks, Hartrauff, Klein's, Merion, Pleasant Run, Souderton, Schwensville, Swedeland, Telford.

1876-83.—Academy, Ashbourne, Belfry, Cedars, Charlton, Creamery, Fort Washington, Gehman, Hartrauff, Hoyt, Iron Bridge, Mainland, Mingo, Niantic, Obelisk, Pencoyd, Providence Square, Rosemont, Rudy, Weldon, West Point, Wynnewood, Yerkes.

The aforesaid increase is really suprising, and it will be observed that from 1871 to the present time it has averaged upwards of three per annum. With the present reduced rates of letter postage the business must keep increasing. We confess, however, that for reform and improvement in postal facilities we have now for some time been the followers of the British system. We owe to them, through the example set us, the introduction of stamps, postal cards and lower rates. In Great Britain, for some time, authors have been permitted to send their manuscripts to publishers at newspaper rates by leaving one end of the package open. Here such are compelled to pay the rates of letter postage, which is a serious expense to those who are required to write on but one side of the paper. The result of this is to compel authors to forward their manuscript by express, to the great emolument of those companies and a loss to the government. In either respect this is a great disadvantage to the sender. When the author resides in the country, and wishes to communicate with his publisher in the city, though near a post-office, yet he may be many miles from an express-office, to which he is compelled to go in order to send his parcel, unless he pays letter rates for it by mail, which is sixty-four cents per pound. In either case, it will be observed, considerable unnecessary expense is incurred, to the great detriment of authors. It is time that a more liberal policy be pursued here towards the encouragement of literature.

With our present easy and frequent mail facilities and numerous post-offices, the disadvantages labored under formerly can be best understood by the following announcement of letters not called for remaining at Norristown, October 4, 1799, as advertised by John Davis, postmaster, which we give verbatim:

"Charles Polaski, Esq. (3), Miss Ann Little, Nockamixon; Messrs. George and Andrew Stewart (merchants), Maurice Stephens, Esq., Dr. Charles Moore, Montgomery township; William Orr, Chester County; Nathaniel Boileau, Esq., near the Billet; William Lloyd, care of A. Crawford (3), Robert Morrison, James McIntire, Lower Merion township, 2; William Paine, Cornelius Forrester, Andrew Todd, Trap; Mordecai Moore, Sen., Great Valley; Cadwallader Roberts Stephen, Love Mayson, Horsham township, 2; David Rittenhouse, Jacob Longaker to the care of A. Barragh, William McCray, Benjamin Shultz, Upper Hanover; Daniel Jourian, near the Billet; William Bill, Merion township; Jacob Bittle, Mrs. Berey de Sebert, Trap; Conrad Zorns, Margaret Duff."

Several to whom those letters were addressed must have resided above sixteen miles distant, and in one instance all of thirty-five miles. The first newspaper was published in Norristown in 1799, and the second in 1801. In 1810 the number was only two within

the county, in 1831 it had increased to five, in 1840 to six, and in 1858 to eight. Such were the limited mail facilities that for some time, at first, the aforesaid newspapers were chiefly delivered by regular carriers throughout the county, employed to make weekly trips for this purpose by the several publishers, which entailed some expense. It is very probable that even as late as 1840 one-half of the entire number were conveyed thus or by stage lines. Since the introduction of railroads and the reduction of newspaper postage the mails have been more and more resorted to, until now we believe that within the county the "paper-carrier" or the "post-rider," as he was respectively called, has become a matter of the past, the deliveries for their patrons being chiefly made in packages to stores, inns, mills and mechanic shops, or the road-side box, placed there on purpose for this accommodation, where no house stood near.

Roads.¹—As an index to the progress of settlement roads have considerable to do, as well as with the development of a country's resources. We introduce this subject with the idea of shedding light upon the obscurity that somewhat environs our earliest history down to a period when more ample materials exist. The first highway for travel by land in this State was the road leading from the Swedish and Dutch settlements below Philadelphia to New York. We find this road in 1677 called the "King's Path," and extending through the present towns of New Castle, Wilmington, Chester and Bristol to the Falls, where the Delaware was crossed in canoes. Overseers for the same were appointed by the court at Upland March 14, 1681, to serve for one year, to whom were respectively assigned particular portions, which were to be put in order before the last day of May. This would show that at a remarkably early period the matter was receiving some attention, and at a time when the population must have been necessarily very sparse and Philadelphia as yet unknown.

William Penn, in his "Frame of Government" for the Province of Pennsylvania, adopted the 2d of Second Month, 1682, in section 8th, states "That the Governor and Provincial Council shall at all times settle and order the situation of all cities and market-towns in every county, modeling thereon all public buildings, streets and market-places, and shall appoint all necessary roads and highways in this province and territories thereof." In his "Conditions and Concessions to First Purchasers" he provides "that the surveyors shall consider which roads and highways will be necessary for the cities, towns, or through the lands. Great roads from city to city, not to contain less than forty feet in breadth, shall be first laid out and declared to be for highways before the dividend of acres be laid out for the purchaser, and the like observation to be had for the streets in the towns and cities, that there may be convenient roads and streets preserved,

not to be encroached upon by any planter or builder, that none may build irregularly to the damage of another." The amount thus allowed was in the proportion of six acres for every one hundred as sold to the first purchasers and was given as a compensation for the loss they might sustain, not only in consequence of laying out all roads or highways, but also for the unevenness of the grounds and for barrenness or waste. After Penn's return, in his instructions to Lieutenant-Governor Blackwell, dated London, 25th of Seventh Month, 1688, he charges him "That care be taken of the roads and highways in the country, that they may be straight and commodious for travelers, for I understand they are turned about by the planters, which is a mischief that must not be endured." This showed in him a solicitude on the subject that is creditable.

An act was passed in 1700 to authorize the justices of the Quarter Sessions, upon petition presented to them, to cause roads to be laid out from or to any dwelling-place not near a highway, to be first viewed by six sufficient householders of the neighborhood, and its expediency and necessity agreed to by at least four of the number. The width, formerly limited to forty feet, was now reduced to thirty-three, and to be duly recorded as public roads or highways. In 1705 an act was passed that "No travelling waggon or cart, or other carriage, going or coming to the city of Philadelphia, between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, in the county of Philadelphia, carrying any burden, shall be drawn in any highway or road with above three horses or oxen in length." If any person shall cause such "to be drawn with a greater number of horses or oxen, then in such case the horses or oxen shall draw in pairs, that is to say, two abreast for such a number as they shall use, except one horse;" the fine for every offense to be forty shillings. The act of 1734 provides that no roads shall be laid out through any man's improved grounds unless there be an actual necessity. In this case the land was to be valued by six persons, to be appointed by the court, and the price thereof to be paid to the owner by the persons at whose request and for whose use the same was laid out. These were also to be recorded as public roads, and to be cleared and maintained by the persons using the same; and to stop or interrupt the course, or commit any nuisance thereon, subjected the offenders to a penalty.

We find in the early petitions for townships to the Court of Quarter Sessions that the principal cause assigned therein for the request, is the want of overseers to keep the highways in proper condition and repair. Take, for instance, this extract, presented in June term, 1736:

"Whereas, upon the petition of several of the Inhabitants of the township of Ouley to the last Court, setting forth that for several years past about four miles distant from the High Road leading to Philadelphia through George McCall's Manor and several other tracts of land, have been so bad that it was difficult for a single Horse to pass without damage, and that the said Petitioners had several times represented to this Court the badness thereof, but that nothing as yet

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

had been done; the reason is, they were informed, was because no Overseers have been yet appointed by the Court over the said road and that there was at least thirty families settled in the said lands who are not in Hanover or Amity townships, between which townships the aforesaid road lieth; prayed the said Court would be pleased to erect the said Lands into a Township, and appoint a Constable and Overseers. Whereupon the Court erected said township of Douglass, and appoint John Ball and James Yokham Overseers of Highways of the said township, and Andrew Ringberry Constable."

To the same court was also presented a petition for the erection of Upper Hanover township, wherein is stated "that there are above sixty families settled on lands between Salford and New Hanover, which land is six miles long and six miles wide, and no Constable or Overseer of the Poor or Highways within the said lands." Robert Thomas and Frederick Hillegas were appointed overseers of the highways within the new township and to serve for the ensuing year. For without a township organization no taxes could be collected to meet such expenses; neither was there any local authority to keep roads in proper order or enforce repairs, no matter how impassable or dangerous their condition.

All public roads or highways within the boundaries of a township were placed under its care and management. One or two overseers were appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions in each, the number somewhat depending on its territorial extent and population. The overseers were held responsible for due attention to the roads within their respective districts. When summoned, every taxable or freeholder was compelled to work upon them, and if he refused to obey, a penalty could be imposed. This was imperative in the case of damages arising from great floods and snows of considerable depths. The expense was met through county levies well into this century. The overseers or supervisors were also responsible for the repair or renewal of all causeways and small bridges, those on the dividing or boundary lines to be shared equally by the districts. A petition was presented to the court in December Sessions, 1731, by some of the inhabitants of Upper Dublin, praying that the township line road with Horsham be divided, and that the supervisors of the latter township be required to keep their portion in proper condition, "which hath been hitherto neglected," and the court so ordered. The town-book of Upper Dublin has been preserved, commencing in 1765, from which we ascertain that but one overseer or supervisor was appointed down to 1772, since which period the number has been two. Edward Burk retained the office longest, from 1777 to 1786. The town-book of Cheltenham commences in November, 1767, when the road expenses amounted to £23 19s. 8d. The act of April 6, 1802, authorized the election of two supervisors in each township on every third Saturday of March, who, in addition, were required to put up index-boards. In case of no election or irregularity, the act of March 24, 1818, empowered the judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions to fill vacancies.

We here present a list of overseers of highways in

the several townships, being the earliest and fullest we could secure:

Arlington.—1767, Joshua Knight and Lewis Roberts; 1773, Evan Roberts and John Paul; 1785, Isaac Whiteman and Joseph Webster.
Cheltenham.—1767, Bartholomew Mather; 1785, Alexander Loller and Thomas Shoemaker.

Horsham.—1767, Daniel Jones and Abraham Lukens; 1773, Robert Trollet and Samuel Conan; 1785, Abraham Lukens and William Miller; 1810, Joseph Keenderline and Isaac Parry.

Lower Merion.—1767, Robert Jones and Stephen Goodman; 1773, Stephen Carpenter and John Zell; 1785, William Stadlerman and John Jones; 1810, Lewis Knox and Peter Pechan.

Moreland.—1767, Philip Wynkoop and John Hancock; 1773, Isaac Cadwallader and John Sumner; 1785, Garret Van Buskirk and John Rhoads; 1810, Annes Addis and Charles Johnson.

Montgomery.—1767, Humphrey Bate; 1773, Samuel Hines; 1810, Jacob Kneetler and John Gordon.

Plymouth.—1767, David Morris; 1785, Frederick Dull and Joseph Levering; 1810, John Shoemaker and Henry Clare.

Springfield.—1810, Jacob Miller and Robert McCurdy.

Towamencin.—1773, Frederick Wanpole; 1810, Joseph Smith and John Boorse.

Upper Dublin.—1773, John Spencer and John Burk; 1810, Christopher Dresher and Jonathan Scout.

Upper Salford.—1767, John Hildeville and Philip Wentz; 1773, Richard Klein; 1785, Valentine Kratz and Michael Schall; 1810, Frederick Barnet and Abraham Schall.

Whitemarsh.—1767, John Kitler and Jacob Edge; 1773, John Kitler and James White; 1785, Joseph Lukens and George Freas; 1810, Jacob Gilbert and Andrew Fisher.

A county situated as Montgomery is, and embracing all the contiguous territory from the north to the west of Philadelphia, must necessarily have numerous roads spreading through it from that point, like the framework of a fan. Such roads were the earliest highways, and, as settlements extended farther and farther in those directions, they became more and more important. It has been stated, on good authority, that the products of Pennsylvania became so considerable that in 1760, for their transportation to the city alone, from eight to nine thousand wagons were required. Now, as two-thirds of the territory surrounding Philadelphia was within our present county limits, it is reasonable to conclude that of the said number of wagons about six thousand must have passed over our roads to market within the space of one year. Hence we see the importance of this subject with reference to promoting easy and ready means for the several purposes connected with business or traffic so long before the era of steamboats, canals and railroads.

The earliest mention of a road within the county's present limits yet found is in the petition of James Fox and other settlers of Plymouth to the Council to have a "cart-road" laid out from the city to said place, for which a permit was given 5th of Second Month, 1687, and the road must have been opened not long after for use. Nicholas Scull and some others petitioned from Sandy Run for a road for the purpose of hauling lime from the kilns to the city, the road to meet the Plymouth road near Creisheim, or the upper part of Germantown. This road the Council ordered to be laid out May 19, 1698; but it appears, from a subsequent petition, that nothing further was done in the matter until March, 1703, when the court ordered it to be opened according to the petitioners'

request. We next find that the inhabitants of North Wales petitioned, in June, 1704, for a road up to their settlement, stating that they then numbered in said township above thirty families. The court ordered the road to be laid out from Philadelphia, through Germantown, up into the present Gwynedd. This was the beginning of what has been since known as the Bethlehem road. The same court also confirmed the laying out of a road leading from Merion Meeting-House to Powell's ferry, on the Schuylkill, which was, very probably, at or near the present West Manayunk.

We now approach a period that was marked by a rapid extension of settlement up into the country. At March Sessions, 1706, the grant of "a common cartway or road, to extend from Wissahickon Mill up to Perkioming Creek at Edward Lane's" (which was laid out fifty feet wide), was confirmed by the court. John Henry Srogell, Mounce Jones and others petitioned, in March Sessions, 1709, that the said road might be extended from Edward Lane's up to "Mauntitang," and it was so ordered. This was the original Reading road, and ran about to the present limits of the county. According to a petition and grant of March Sessions, 1711, a road was laid out "from the bridge between the land of John Humphreys and Edward Foulke, in Gwyneth, to the mills on Pennepack Creek," at a ford in Moreland township, which grant and laying out the court, in September, 1712, confirmed. This was the original Welsh road, leading from the present Spring House to Huntingdon Valley, where the early settlers went to have their grain converted into flour, it being but little over one-third the distance to the city.

The York road was ordered to be laid out in answer to the prayer of a petition presented to Governor Gookin and Council, who appointed twelve prominent freeholders residing along the route to make the survey. The action of the freeholders was subsequently confirmed. This important thoroughfare commenced at the intersection of Fourth and Vine Streets, Philadelphia, and terminated at John Reading's landing, on the river Delaware, now known as Centre Bridge. It passed through the present Rising Sun, Shoemakertown, Jenkintown, Willow Grove and Hattboro'. It received its name from being one of the early routes of travel between the two great cities. The want and laying out of this road at the time shows that the progress of settlement had been pretty well extended towards the north and northeastwards, even to the boundaries of the province.

A road commencing "at a stake in the upper line of Bebbert's township, over Skippack Creek," to Edward Farmar's mill, on the "Gwynedd road," was laid out and confirmed in March, 1713, and in the following August was surveyed and a draft made. This is the well-known Skippack road, terminating about a mile above Flourtown in the Bethlehem turnpike. As early as June, 1714, a road was laid out from

Richland township, Bucks Co., to John Humphrey's, near the present Spring House, in Gwynedd. To this same point another road was located in 1717, commencing "at Theophilus Williams' plantation, on Neshaminy creek." The Limekiln road, extending southwards from Fitzwatertown, was in use and known by that name before 1716. The road leading from Whiteland, in Chester County, to Swedes' Ford, on the Schuylkill, was laid out in 1723, thus showing travel from a new direction. The road leading from the present Salfordville, through Lederachsville, to Skippack was surveyed and confirmed in June, 1728. The present highway from Sunnyside, through Harleysville and Kulpville, to the Spring House was surveyed and confirmed in June, 1735. In August following the Bethlehem road was originally laid out from the lands of Peter Trexler, in the present Lehigh County, to the Spring House, thus making this an early and important centre for roads.

Friends' Meeting-houses were made early and prominent termini for roads, particularly in directions at variance with the usual routes towards the city. From Abington Meeting-House to Byberry Meeting-House a survey was made and confirmed in September, 1712; from the latter place to Horsham Meeting-House in June, 1720. The road from Plymouth Meeting-House to Gwynedd or North Wales Meeting-House was surveyed in March, 1717, and which, it appears, was reconfirmed in December, 1751; from Fitzwater's lime-kilns, in Upper Dublin, to Abington Meeting-House in December, 1724. The road from Germantown to Abington Meeting-House was confirmed in June, 1735, since known as Washington Lane; from St. Thomas' Church, in Whitemarsh, to Oxford Church, was surveyed and confirmed in September, 1734. The road from Gwynedd Meeting-House to Swedes' Ford was surveyed in March, 1738, and ordered, in September, 1756, to be resurveyed and opened thirty-two feet in width, which the court confirmed. Also a road from the latter meeting-house through Whitpain was surveyed and a review ordered in December, 1746. This is very probably the present highway from Gwynedd to Blue Bell.

That which became the greatest of all our traveled thoroughfares, the road from Lancaster to the foot of High (now Market) Street ferry, was laid out November 23, 1741, and since denominated the old Lancaster road, in contradistinction to the turnpike route, which was materially straightened. By Lewis Evans' map we know that the Gulf road must have been opened to travel, at least as far as Valley Forge, several years before 1749. Several important roads were laid out in 1766. The Upper Ridge, commencing on the line of Bucks County, was laid out August 26th, passing through the present Tylersport and extending westwardly through the townships of Upper Salford, Marlborough, Frederick, New Hanover and Pottsgrove, ending at "Turkey Point," on the Schuylkill. It was reviewed February 19, 1767, and confirmed by the court, who

directed the several overseers of highways along the route to open the same. On September 3d a road was laid out through Marlborough township to Funk's mill (formerly Grove's), on the east side of Perkiomen Creek, to be thirty-five feet in width. In November of that year likewise a road from the Pottstown ferry, by the division lines of New Hanover and Douglas, and across the Skippack road and lands of the late William Mayberry, deceased, to the Bucks County line. We are unable at present to state the exact date of the opening of the Ridge road through the present borough of Norristown, but we find it called the "New Reading or Egypt road" in 1774, which would imply that it could not have been long in use.

As an important auxiliary to roads and travel, we must not omit some mention of bridges. In looking over the early laws very little can be found on the subject; and no wonder, for during the whole colonial period comparatively few were built, and these were very rude and chiefly constructed of logs. An act was passed August 15, 1732, authorizing bridges over all small creeks to be built and maintained by order of the justices of the Quarter Sessions, the grand jury, assessors and commissioners, the latter defraying the expenses from the county funds. The earliest mention ascertained of a bridge in the county was in 1717, at John Humphreys', in Gwynedd township. In the laying out of the Governor's road from the Bucks County line to the present Willow Grove, in 1722, mention is made of a bridge over Round Meadow Run, at the latter place. The grand jury, in 1773, reports the bridge on the York road, over Pennypack Creek, at Hatboro,' as very much out of repair, and recommend its improvement at the cost of the county. It was entirely rebuilt in 1789. We have the authority of Rev. H. M. Muhlenberg's journal that in the Revolution there were no bridges on the Reading road over either the Perkiomen or Skippack Creeks, though a main road to Philadelphia and in a thickly-settled country. The grand jury reports, in 1786, the bridge over Stony Creek, at Norristown, as being unsafe, from one of its abutments being undermined. The venerable bridge at Bird-in-Hand, over Gulf Creek, must be considerably over a century old. Substantial stone bridges were built on the Ridge road, over Plymouth Creek and the Perkiomen, in 1798, and both are in use. The latter was considered a great affair in its day and cost sixty thousand dollars. The bridge on the Bethlehem road, over Sandy Run, below Fort Washington, was erected in 1792, and over Tacony Creek, at Shoemakerstown, in 1798. The bridge over the Manatawny, at Pottstown, was completed in 1805, and was also quite an undertaking at the expense of the county, costing thirty-five thousand dollars.

Milestones, in this connection, also deserve some attention. We could find no law whatever respecting them; hence guide-boards would have superior claims. Several venerable stones, bearing on the rear side the Penn coat-of-arms, are still standing along the east

side of the Gulf road, in Upper and Lower Merion, on the faces of which are denoted the number of miles to Philadelphia. They are of soapstone, and hence more easily wrought upon. They average about three and a half feet high and ten inches in thickness. This road was probably laid out about 1740, and these milestones are the only ones known to bear such emblems. The late H. C. Hill, of Norristown, took sufficient interest in them a few years ago to have those that had fallen over replaced, and traced them up to Valley Forge. It is singular by whose order it was done. The county, no doubt, bore the expense, for the Penn family took no lead or interest in promoting works of public utility. On the road from the Spring House to Sumneytown the milestones bear the date of 1767, thus proving them to be of colonial origin. On the Bethlehem road, above Pleasantville, Bucks Co., a milestone bears on its face "1793. 44 M. to P." There may, perhaps, be found, on some other roads in the county, milestones with dates. This matter is deserving attention and worthy of future investigation. Peter Kalm, in his "Travels in 1748-49," states that "there are not yet any milestones put up in the country; the inhabitants compute the distance by guess."

Turnpike roads claimed the attention of the people of Montgomery County at quite an early period. The Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike was the first road of the kind constructed in Pennsylvania, if not in America. It was commenced in 1792 and finished in two years, at a cost of \$7500 per mile, having a course in the county of about four and one-half miles. The Germantown and Perkiomen turnpike, on the Reading road, twenty-five miles in length, was commenced in 1801 and finished in 1804, at a cost of \$11,287 per mile,—certainly a nice sum for that day. Next, the Cheltenham and Willow Grove turnpike, eleven miles in length, on the York road, commenced in 1803 and completed the following year, at \$8000 per mile; the Chestnut Hill and Spring House turnpike, eight miles in length, on the Bethlehem road, finished in 1804, at over \$8000 per mile, and in 1814 extended into Hilltown, Bucks Co., three miles above Line Lexington; the Perkiomen and Reading, twenty-nine miles, at \$7000, commenced in 1811 and finished in 1815; the Ridge turnpike, twenty-four miles, at \$7500, commenced in 1812 and finished in 1816; Doylestown and Willow Grove turnpike, eleven and one-half miles, at \$3600, commenced in 1839 and finished in 1840; the Sumneytown and Spring House turnpike was completed in 1848; the Fox Chase and Huntingdon Valley turnpike was finished in 1848 to the "Sorrel Horse" tavern, five miles (an act was passed March 11, 1850, to extend it to Richborough, Bucks Co., which was soon after accomplished); the Conshohocken and Plymouth turnpike, constructed, in 1849, to the "Broad Axe," and extended, in 1855, beyond the "Three Tons," seven and one-half miles, on the Butler

road; the Perkiomen and Sumneytown turnpike, twelve miles, completed in 1849, and the following year extended one and one-quarter miles, to Green Lane; the Hatboro' and Warminster, commencing at Willow Grove, on the York road, four and one-half miles, finished in 1850, cost \$2800 per mile; the Limekiln turnpike and also the Goshenhoppen and Green Lane were completed in 1851; the Bridgeport and King of Prussia, on the State road, completed in 1853, and the Skippack pike the following year; the Limerick and Colebrookdale turnpike in 1855; the Willow Grove and Germantown plank-road and turnpike, completed in 1857, cost \$8000 per mile; the Gerysville pike and the Harleysville and Souder-ton pike were completed before 1866; the Harleysville and Lederachsville and the Norristown and Centre Square pikes were finished in 1868; the pike from Blue Bell to Penllyn in 1872.

It may be justly estimated that there are in the county at this time about two hundred miles of turnpike roads, constructed at a cost of upwards of a million dollars. It was this improvement in facilitating transportation that opened the way for the introduction of canals and railroads, the latter now so decidedly leading the way that at this time there need be but thirty-four miles constructed to surpass in length the aforesaid total turnpike mileage. How wonderfully illustrative of our progress in population and wealth within a period of considerably less than a century!

In our recent researches we have become convinced that the construction of our turnpikes was often attended with great difficulties, which required time and indomitable perseverance to overcome. We find, for instance, that the Doylestown and Willow Grove Turnpike Company was chartered in 1828, and, after several years' exertions, was abandoned, when incorporation was obtained again in 1838, and it was completed in three years. The Sumneytown and Spring House Company was first incorporated in 1829, and was not successful. A second charter was obtained in 1845, and after a three years' struggle this road was also finished. The Willow Grove and Germantown Plank-Road and Turnpike Company, which was chartered in 1853, was four years in progress, and, owing to expensive lawsuits for right of way, cost its stockholders more than double its original estimate.

Pursuant to an act of Assembly, passed April 6, 1830, the State road was laid out December 29th following, forty feet in width, commencing at New Hope, on the river Delaware, passing through Doylestown and the townships of Montgomery, Gwynedd, Whitpain, Norriton and Upper Merion, and the boroughs of Norristown and Bridgeport, on the present De Kalb Street. It extends the full breadth of the county, the distance being sixteen miles, seventy-two chains and sixty-nine links, passing through West Chester to the Maryland line in a general southwesterly

course. About half its distance in the county has been turnpiked since 1852. It was a beneficial improvement, and deserves, in this connection, honorable mention.

Even down to the beginning of this century much in the way of transportation was done on horseback; huge sacks, wallets and baskets, or panniers, were constructed and used for this especial purpose. In this way nearly all produce was taken to Philadelphia, and horsemen would thus be seen nearly surrounded with poultry, pork, butter, flax, etc., and even live calves and sheep would be taken to market by such means. Old and young, male and female, were usually conveyed on horseback, it mattered not whether on business or pleasure, as well as to their different places of worship on the Sabbath. For hauling, sleds were used previously to wagons. The latter were at first very rudely constructed, with but little or no iron, and the wheels generally of solid wood, cut with a saw from the end of a log. The roads, which were made with little regard for the removal of rocks and stumps or the bridging of streams, through the action of frost and unfavorable weather, could not fail at intervals to be rendered almost impassable, particularly during the winter and early spring.

A tongue-cart was the first general conveyance to market, and, as a protection against the weather, a coverlet would be stretched on hickory boughs. Gigs and chairs began to come into use just before the Revolution as vehicles for conveyance on business or pleasure. As these were taxable, we find, in 1785, but fifty-three "riding-chairs" returned in the whole county, the highest number being fourteen in Moreland, seven in Upper Hanover, six in Upper Dublin, five in Horsham, four in Abington, four in Cheltenham, three in Douglas, and two each in Norriton, Plymouth, Springfield and Whitemarsh, not one being returned in Frederick, Franconia, Gwynedd, Hatfield, Limerick, Providence, Upper or Lower Salford, Marlborough, Montgomery, New Hanover, Perkiomen, Upper Merion, Whitpain and Worcester. It seems now surprising that such townships as Gwynedd, Providence, Perkiomen and Upper Merion should thus be without, clearly demonstrating how much, even a century ago, the people were addicted to going either on horseback or on foot. At this period it is stated that it was regarded as no unusual thing for women to go on horseback to Philadelphia from Pottstown and its vicinity, a distance of thirty-seven miles, to do their shopping, and return the following day. It would certainly require a good physical constitution for the sex to endure this now. A writer in the *Herald*, in 1853, states that "fifty years ago our farmers brought their marketing into Norristown on horseback and carried it from house to house to dispose of at low prices. Now they bring it in carriages and wagons, and sell it out in a large, comfortable market-house, at fair prices."

CHAPTER XXXI.

JOURNALISM.

THE press is a potential factor in the affairs of the country. Aided by the art of telegraphy and the use of the telephone, it has become a means of rapid and general communication, and exerts a controversial power during periods of great public excitement difficult to estimate. Local newspapers have always



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been received with favor, and at this date have a large circulation throughout the county. As a source of local and general information they are valuable, and they afford an excellent index to the current history of the people, whose habits, customs and manners are mirrored in them. Perfect files of local or county newspapers are among the most desirable works of reference, and should be found in all public libraries. There are nineteen newspaper establishments within the limits of the county, and these are located at fourteen different places, viz.: Norristown, Pottstown, Conshohocken, Pennsburg, Hatboro', Skippackville, North Wales, Lansdale, Collegeville, Schwenksville, Telford, Bryn Mawr, Ambler and Kulpville. Job printing is carried on in connection with every newspaper office in the county.

The number of newspapers which have existed in Montgomery County is very large, and we can scarcely hope to trace in detail the history of them all. For more than fifty years after the organization of the county there were but two local journals,—the *Herald*, which was Federal in politics, and the *Register*, which supported the National Republican, subsequently the Democratic party. The first printing-office in the county was established in 1799 by David Sower, at Norristown, who, in June of that year, commenced the publication of a small paper which he called *The*

Norristown Gazette.¹ It continued but one year, and was immediately succeeded by the *Herald*.² The *Register* was established, in 1800, at Norristown, by a Mr. Wilson.

The conditions of journalism were widely different from those which exist at the present day; but an examination of the files of these early publications will satisfy the curious that they were in many respects equal and in some particulars superior to their successors. There was, of course, no general presentation of the news of the day, as now collected by telegraph, nor was there any systematic gathering of the news of the locality. "Reporting" was an art of later invention. A matter of more than common interest, a disastrous fire, a serious breach of the peace called forth a paragraph rather in the nature

¹The first number of *The Norristown Gazette* was issued on the 13th day of June, 1799. It was printed by David Sower, nearly opposite the court-house. The *Gazette* was a four-page weekly paper, and the size was ten by eight and one-half inches; each page was divided into three columns. The price of the paper was one dollar per annum. A number of this paper issued October 11, 1799, contains only four advertisements; three of these were in reference to stray cattle, and the other as follows:

"Several tons of excellent sheet-iron, also hoop-iron and nail rods of all sizes, for sale at the Valley Works.

"Oct. 8, 1799.

"REES BROOK."

It also contains a "List of letters now in the Post-Office at Norristown Charles Polaski, Esq., Miss Ann Little, Messrs. George and Andrew Stewart (merchants), Maurice Stephens, Esq., Doctor Charles Moore, Montgomery township; William Orr, Chester County; Nathaniel Boileau, Esq., near the Billet; William Baget, care of A. Crawford (3), Robert Morrison, James McIntire, Lower Merion township; Cornelius Fornison, Andrew Todd, Trap; Mordecai Moore, Sen., Great Valley; Cadwallader Robert Stephen, Love Mason, Horsham township, 2; David Rittenhouse, Jacob Longaker (to the care of A. Darrough). William McCray, Benjamin Shultz, Upper Hanover township; Daniel Jordan, near the Billet; William Dill, Merion township; Jacob Jeans, John Hood, and Jacob Bittle.

"Norristown, Oct. 4, '99.

"JOHN DAVIS, P. M."

The same issue of the *Gazette* contains the report of the October election for the year 1799, the editor prefacing the statement as follows:

"The good order with which the election of the First District was conducted, we are happy to observe, reflects no small degree of praise on its members. The following are the totals of the votes of this county for the different candidates; although the statement is not official, it is allowed to be accurate:

GOVERNOR.			
Thomas McKean	2,221	Frederick Conrad	2,226
James Ross	1,795	Isidiah Davis	2,227
		Jonathan Roberts	2,216
Majority for McKean	426	<i>Federal Candidates.</i>	
SENATOR.		Cadwallader Evans	1,757
John Richards	2,211	Benjamin Brooke	1,811
Zebulon Potts	1,775	Henry Pawling	1,750
		Henry Sweitzer	1,779
Majority in this county for Richards	436	COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.	
ASSEMBLY.		Henry Sheetz (Rep. Can.)	2,213
<i>Republican Candidates.</i>		John Roberts (Fed. Can.)	1,774
Nathaniel Boileau	2,223	Majority for Sheetz	439 "

The number of the *Gazette* referred to contains the following: "An Indian chief being asked his opinion of a cask of Madeira wine presented to him by an officer, said he thought it a juice extract'd from women's tongues and lion's hearts, for after he had drunk a bottle of it, he said, *he could talk for ever and fight the devil*."

²The first number of the *Norristown Herald and Weekly Advertiser* was issued October 13, 1800. It was a four-page paper, nineteen and a half inches by ten; each page was divided into three columns. It was published by David Sower, and the price was two dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. It was Federal in politics.

of editorial comment than a detailed narration of the facts. But the editor's columns teemed with reading-matter of another and not less interesting description. From private correspondence and from the columns of his exchanges he gathered a great amount of valuable information, and those who catered to the taste of the reading public of Montgomery County made their selections with judicious care. A series of letters from Europe, published in the *Herald* during the early part of the present century, and written by an officer attached to the American squadron then cruising in the Mediterranean, would even now interest the historical student. The letter-writer of that day enjoyed an advantage which has been lost to his posterity. No correspondent, for example, would now dream of noting the bombardment of an important seaport, knowing that the fullest particulars of the event would be wired to the entire civilized world within twenty-four hours after its occurrence. But when such correspondence was the sole source of information, it may well be imagined that the unpretentious sheets in which it was published were sought for with eagerness and read with profound interest. Nor were the researches of the editor confined to the columns of his exchanges. His pages often contained extracts from works of the highest merit. He reproduced the essays of Addison and the speculations of Locke. Public libraries were not easily accessible; books were dear, and the editor of the year 1800, if he had not the means of collecting news which have been so abundantly developed within the memory of the present generation, supplied other and equally important wants which are now filled through other channels.

It must not, however, be supposed that these early journals contained nothing of local interest. If reporters were not employed, their services were not so indispensable as they have since become. Full accounts of all political gatherings of importance appear in the respective organs over the signatures of their secretaries. Societies of various description were equally accommodating. While the editors did not feel called upon to give their own views on public questions at length in every edition, they opened their columns freely to correspondents of their own political faith, and the correspondents seldom failed to avail themselves of the privilege. Over assumed names they argued matters of public controversy, abused opposition parties and put awkward questions to candidates in a style upon which the modern writers of political leaders, it must in candor be said, have made little, if any, improvement.

The progress of the county journals, the increase in their size and number and the change in their character have been as gradual as the alteration in the condition under which their business was conducted. The *Herald* was published by David Sower until 1809, when he transferred it to his oldest son, Charles Sower, Jr.

The latter opposed the war with England with such

violence that his printing-office was mobbed by the supporters of the administration, probably the first and last instance of that species of public criticism that Montgomery County has afforded.

After some other changes of fortune the paper passed, in 1816, into the hands of another member of the same family, David Sower, Jr., who continued to publish it for eighteen years, and four times enlarged it. In 1834 it was sold to John Hodgson, of Chester County, who sold it, three years later, to Robert Iredell. Mr. Iredell united with it the *Free Press*, which had been established in 1829 as the organ of the Anti-Masonic party, and the name of the publication was changed to the *Herald and Free Press*, which it still retains. At a much later date the same establishment absorbed still another office. About 1842, F. P. Sellers started the *Olive Branch*, at Doylestown, as an organ of Washingtonian temperance sentiment, and in 1850 he removed it to Norristown, where it became, under the auspices of the Rev. Samuel Aaron and others, the exponent of both temperance and free soil. In 1853 it was sold to a stock company, and Dr. Joseph Moyer, of Hilltown, Bucks Co., assumed the management. Two years later he retired and was succeeded by Lewis H. Gause, who conducted it until the spring of 1857, when most of the stockholders sold their interests to M. Auge and James Hooven, who changed its name to the *Norristown Republican*. Mr. Auge became the editor and manager, and in his hands the publication continued until 1862. It was then sold to Howard M. Jenkins and Wilmer Atkinson. In 1864, Morgan R. Wills purchased of Robert Iredell one-half interest in the *Weekly Herald*, publishing it jointly thereafter with Robert Iredell, Jr. This arrangement continued until 1865, when the firm became Wills, Iredell & Jenkins, the *Norristown Republican*, owned by Atkinson & Jenkins, being consolidated with the *Herald*, Mr. Atkinson retiring. The *Republican* was continued for several years as a semi-weekly. Mr. Howard M. Jenkins retired from the firm in 1867, and the remaining members, Wills & Iredell, became possessed of the *Lehigh Register*, Allentown, Pa. In 1869, Robert Iredell, Jr., purchased Mr. Wills' interest in the *Lehigh Register*, and removed to Allentown, Mr. Wills purchasing Mr. Iredell's interest in the *Herald* and *Semi-Weekly Republican*, thus becoming sole proprietor of the *Herald*. On the 20th of December of that year Mr. Wills issued the initial number of the *Norristown Daily Herald*, and for three years issued it as a one-cent journal. It has been several times enlarged, and the price increased from one to two cents per copy. It is now universally regarded as one of the most readable publications in the United States, and owes much of its popularity to Mr. John H. Williams, a humorist of national reputation, who is one of its editors. The *Daily Herald* was the first daily newspaper successfully established in Montgomery County.

ROBERT IREDELL.—Mr. Iredell is descended from

a very old English family, whose genealogical record, dating back several hundred years, is in the possession of one of his sons. His great-grandfather, Thomas Iredell, was born in Cumberland, England, became much interested in the preaching of William Penn, and finally, leaving the Church of England, joined the Society of Friends, from whose Monthly Meeting, held at Pardsay Cragg, Cumberland, he received his certificate, June 27, 1700, when he sailed for Philadelphia. He was married, March 9, 1705, at the old Friends' Meeting-house, corner of Second and Market Streets, Philadelphia, to Rebeckah Williams, and August 17, 1710, moved to Horsham, Montgomery Co., where he purchased a large tract of land,

died December 8, 1850. He married Hannah Kirk, daughter of Rynear and Elizabeth Bliss Kirk, on the 10th day of May, 1792. Their children were Charles, George B., Joseph L., James W., Thomas, Jonathan, Seth and Robert. The last named, the subject of this sketch, was born October 15, 1809, at the old homestead at Horsham, where his youth, until he was seventeen years of age, was spent. His education was received at the school at Horsham Meeting, and later at Loller Academy, Hatboro', Montgomery Co., after which, having determined to learn the printer's art, he removed to Norristown and entered into an apprenticeship with David Sower, publisher of the *Norristown Herald*, remaining with his em-



Morgan R. Wills.

part of which he gave to the Friends and upon which was built the meeting-house. Thomas and Rebeckah Iredell had seven children, one of whom, Robert (born January 4, 1721, and died in 1799), married Hannah Lukens.¹ Their children were sixteen in number. Jonathan was born October 10, 1765, and

ployed four years. In August, 1831, he purchased the *Norristown Free Press* from Henry Bell, of Reading, who founded it as an anti-Masonic journal. In 1837 he became owner of the *Norristown Herald*, and united it with the *Free Press*, the paper being known as the

¹It may not be uninteresting or inappropriate here to state that Hannah Lukens was a sister of John Lukens, who, in 1743, erected a saw-mill on the head-waters of the Pennypack Creek, in Horsham township, perhaps the oldest in the county in operation at the present time. He planted at the gate of the lane leading to his residence two pine-trees, which grew to be very large trees. Both were torn by storms, but the trunk of one of them, consisting of two logs twelve feet in length, was in April, 1880, taken to the saw-mill which been had erected nearly one hundred and forty years before, and sawed into boards by his grand-

nephew, James W. Iredell, then, as now, proprietor of the mill. They produced nine hundred and thirty-four feet of boards.

John Lukens was surveyor-general of the province of Pennsylvania from 1761 to 1781, and of the State from 1781 to 1789. He had his office at the northwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets, Philadelphia. He was one of those appointed by the government to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disc, and in the biographical sketch of Rittenhouse in the "National Portrait Gallery" it is stated that earlier "he (Rittenhouse) became acquainted with an eminent mathematician, John Lukens."

Norristown Herald and Free Press, under which title it is still continued as one of the most prominent and influential weekly newspapers in the State. Mr. Iredell remained as editor and publisher of the *Herald and Free Press* until March, 1864, when it passed into the hands of Morgan R. Wills and Robert Iredell, Jr. Mr. Iredell was appointed recorder of deeds by Governor Ritner and served three years. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster at Norristown by President Lincoln, and, with the exception of an interval of two and a half years under President Johnson's administration, whose policy he refused to indorse, he has held the position to the present time.

pertaining to the welfare and progress of the borough of Norristown Mr. Iredell was a leading spirit. Serving four years in the Council, he labored for the advancement of projects to which the present excellent condition of the town owes its origin. Robert Iredell was, on 22d day of October, 1832, married to Teresa, daughter of Charles Jones, of Norristown. Their children are Jonathan, Charles Jones, William C., James W., Robert and Phebe J. Of these, Jonathan and William died in infancy; Charles Jones was an associate editor of the *Herald and Free Press*, a man of high literary attainments and a brave soldier of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, who lost his life



Robt Iredell

He was in his political predilections early a Whig and an earnest advocate of the party's cause until its dissolution. Having always been an anti-slavery man, he found the Republican party in 1856 very congenial, and although the divisions among his old and influential Whig associates might have caused many a man to hesitate in his choice between the American and the Republican parties, he allowed no question of personal sacrifice to stand in the way of his prompt and courageous espousal of the cause of freedom. It required courage in those days to even intimate that slavery was a wrong, but the advanced ground of Charles Sumner was his ground, and these principles he advocated with persistency and ability. In affairs

in the sinking of the "West Point," August 14, 1862; James W. occupies an important position in the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is located in Cincinnati; Robert is the successful editor of the *Lehigh Register* and *Daily Chronicle and News* at Allentown; and Phebe J. resides with her father. Mr. Iredell is a member of the Society of Friends, the faith in which he was born, and continues his relation with the Gwyendd Monthly Meeting.

The *Register*, which had been established by a Mr. Wilson, which had been established by a Mr. Wilson, was purchased in 1801 by James Winnard, who continued it until about 1830, when he sold it to the firm of Powell & Patterson, whose members had learned the printing trade in the office. Mr. Samuel

D. Patterson soon bought out his partner's interest, and in 1834 sold the establishment to Adam Slemmer, but repurchased it in 1846.

ADAM SLEMMER, son of Jacob Slemmer, whose father came to America from Switzerland about 1740, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 7, 1791, and was educated at private schools in Philadelphia. December 7, 1812, he was married to Margaret Craft, by whom he had six sons and two daughters, the late brevet brigadier-general United States army, Adam Jacoby Slemmer, being the youngest child.

He commenced business as a merchant in Philadelphia, which he continued some time, when, on account of failing health, he was advised by his physician to change his residence to the country. He then (September, 1819) removed to the upper end of Montgomery County, and followed the occupation of a teacher.

He was originator, editor and proprietor, with Enos Benner as partner, of the *Bavenn Freund*, a German newspaper, published at Sumneytown, Montgomery Co., in 1827.

In the fall of 1827 he was nominated, against his will and consent (he not being present), for member of the Legislature, and received nearly an unanimous vote in the upper end of the county at the election, and was re-elected in 1828, 1829 and 1830, thus serving four successive terms, including one extra session.

In 1832 he was commissioned by Governor Wolf a justice of the peace, he then acting as conveyancer.

In 1833 he received a commission as prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Montgomery County, tendered by Governor Wolf without solicitation, which was held under consideration for a time, and finally accepted, when, in May of that year (1833), he removed to Norristown, where he resided nearly fifty years, up to the time of his death, February 14, 1883, in the ninety-second year of his age.

In 1834 he bought the *Norristown Register* printing establishment, and edited the same from 1834 to 1852.

He was elected a member of the Town Council of Norristown, and, with John B. Sterigere, entered upon borough improvements, a law being passed authorizing the opening and widening of streets; commenced curbing and paving of sidewalks (Mr. Sterigere acting voluntarily as regulator); was chosen president of Council, but the length of time he served in that capacity is not recollected.

He was chosen trustee of the Norristown Academy, and became by a vote of the board president, in which capacity he conveyed the property to the borough by deed, as per act of Assembly.

He joined the Norristown Fire Company, composed of the property-holders of the borough, and was elected president thereof.

He was elected school director; assisted in organizing the public schools; served in various capacities; elected president of the board; superintended the building of the school-houses on Oak, Cherry and

Sandy Streets; composed the rules for the government of the Oak Street School.

He became a member of the Norristown Library Company and took much interest therein; superintended in part the building of the library-house; planned the interior; had the books removed from the old building and placed them on the shelves; was chosen president of the library company.

He was appointed by the court an inspector of the Montgomery County Prison; composed rules for the government thereof, adopted by the board; resigned this office after serving some time.

He originated the Montgomery Cemetery, laid it out, superintended the building of a chapel and dwelling, as also the reception vault, spent several years in its arrangement, and filled the offices of president, secretary and treasurer; wrote a petition praying for the abolition of public executions, procured signatures and sent it to the Legislature, upon which was predicated the law of this commonwealth abolishing public executions; wrote a charter for the Norristown Insurance Company, sent it to the Legislature, which became a law. The company was organized and some shares sold; subsequently a change was made, and the act embraced the introduction of water into the borough, creating the present Insurance and Water Company; was elected secretary and manager of the Montgomery County Bible Society in 1844, since which time he conducted the operations and wrote all the reports, also performed duty as depositary, and engaged in the distribution of Bibles up to 1867.

The remaining years of Mr. Slemmer's life were passed in retirement, and he died at the advanced age of ninety-one years.

In 1849 the paper was bought by John B. Sterigere, a prominent politician. At this time and previously the mechanical department was in charge of William Slemmer. Mr. Sterigere died in 1852, and the paper was sold by his administrators to Dr. E. L. Acker.

While Adam Slemmer was the owner he bought out the *Montgomery Democrat*, a rival Democratic paper, whose publication had been commenced during the contest between Wolf and Muhlenburg. Dr. Acker became the purchaser of another paper. Hon. Jacob Fry, being the political rival of Mr. Sterigere, had induced his brother Daniel to start the *Montgomery Watchman* in 1849. Two years later it passed into the hands of Daniel H. Neiman and E. B. Moore, and in 1853 the latter became the sole proprietor. In 1858, through the Hon. Owen Jones, it was purchased by Dr. Acker as a means of securing harmony in the party, and the publication was continued under the name of the *Register and Montgomery County Democrat and Watchman*. Dr. Acker continued publishing the journal until 1877. In 1875 he started the *Daily Register*, which he published for three years. In 1877 the establishment was sold by the sheriff, and purchased by Isaiah B. Houpt. The question whether the latter purchased



A. Kneule

the exclusive right to use the name of "Register" was contested in the court, and decided in favor of the purchaser by Judge Ross, reserving to Dr. E. L. Acker the right to publish the *Daily Register*.¹ The sheriff having omitted to sell the title of the *Daily Register*, Mr. Houpt changed its name to the *Daily Watchman*, and published it under that title for about a year, when it was discontinued, and the *Norristown Register* was sold to E. K. Kneule. Mr. Kneule, in 1880, resumed the publication of a daily edition, which for a short time was issued in the morning and gave telegraphic news, but the experiment was soon discontinued. It is now issued in the afternoon as the *Norristown Register*, and is the leading Democratic daily. The *Weekly Register* is published on Tuesdays, and is Democratic in politics.

Mr. Albrecht Kneule founded the *Pennsburg Democrat*, a German weekly newspaper, April, 1857, and continued its publication until July, 1858, when it was consolidated with the *Bauern Freund*, also a German newspaper founded by Enos Benner at Sunnyside town about 1830. The *Bauern Freund* has been edited by Mr. Kneule since its consolidation. The paper is published at Pennsburg, and has always had a large circulation. It is Democratic in politics, and received a large share of the patronage from that party when its leaders controlled public affairs in the county.

Mr. Kneule also founded the *Perkiomen Valley Press*. The initial number of this weekly paper was issued January 10, 1874, at Pennsburg. This enterprise was suggested by the altered condition of the business interests of the people of the Perkiomen Valley, resulting from the construction and operation of the railroad through that region. New enterprises sprung up along the line of the road. Young English-speaking people established themselves at all the stations furnishing supplies and shipping accommodations for the people, and in order to meet the wants of this new life the *Valley Press* was started. Edwin Kneule, son of the original founder, acquired an interest in the establishment in 1876. The *Perkiomen Valley Press* is published at Pennsburg, and is Democratic in politics.

ALBRECHT KNEULE was born March 1, 1822, at Esslinger, a town of about twenty-five thousand inhabitants, in the kingdom of Württemberg, Germany. He was one of three sons of Adam and Frederike Kneule, and attended the so-called Latin School of

Esslinger from his sixth to his fourteenth year, during which time he acquired a knowledge of the branches of useful learning taught in the German schools, and also a knowledge of the rudiments of the Latin and French languages. In 1846 he entered the *Esslinger Zeitung* printing-office as an apprentice and served a term of four years. He subsequently worked as a compositor on a French newspaper at Berne, remaining there for several months. In the spring of 1850 he accepted an engagement in a large book and printing-house in Stuttgart, the capital of Württemberg, where he worked as a compositor until 1852, when he emigrated to the United States of America. His emigration was to avoid the enforced military service of Germany, which was distasteful to him. After a long and stormy voyage from Havre-de-Grace on board a sailing-vessel he reached New York in the month of November, 1852. He immediately went to Philadelphia, and in a few weeks thereafter obtained a situation in the office of the *Neutralist*, at Skippackville, Montgomery Co. He remained in this office until the month of March, 1857.

Mr. Kneule had now become a citizen of the country, and was impressed with the idea of providing the German population of the upper end of the county with a reliable German newspaper; to this end he located at the thriving village of Pennsburg, and there, on the 7th day of April, 1857, founded the *Pennsburg Democrat*, a German weekly newspaper. The enterprise was successful, filling a void long felt by the strong wing of the dominant party in the county. The *Bauern Freund*, a German paper, published at that time at Sunnyside town by Enos Benner, was, in the spring of 1858, purchased and consolidated by Mr. Kneule under the name of *Bauern Freund and Pennsburg Democrat*. This movement gave the paper a wide field, and the subscription-list was very considerably increased, as was also the general job-work of the printing-office. The potent influence of this paper in the Democratic party also gave it a just claim on the organization, and in the distribution of its favors the *Democrat* was not overlooked. Its circulation is believed to be the largest of all German papers published in the county. Its success is claimed to be due to the active part taken by its proprietor in public affairs of the upper end of the county during and subsequent to the exciting events of the great Rebellion. Mr. Kneule has always been identified with the Democratic party, and he attributes his success in journalistic enterprises to his activity in upholding the rule of that party in Montgomery County. In 1878, Mr. Kneule became the owner of the *Norristown Register*, and gave his son, Edwin Kneule, an interest in the establishment. On the 1st day of April, 1880, the firm commenced the issue of a daily, being the only Democratic daily paper published in the county. It has been successfully maintained ever since, and is now considered permanently established. Mr. Kneule was married, in 1855, to Miss

¹On the 5th of July, 1857, the *Norristown Register* was sold by the sheriff and purchased by Isaiah B. Houpt. On July 10, 1857, Dr. E. L. Acker issued the *Weekly Register*, vol. i. No. 1. Mr. Houpt instituted legal proceedings to enjoin Mr. Acker from publishing the *Weekly Register*, claiming that he had purchased the establishment, including the name under which it had previously been issued. The proceeding was novel, and excited considerable interest among the friends of the rival editors and publishers. After a full hearing, Judge Ross granted an injunction restraining Dr. Acker from publishing the *Weekly Register*. The injunction, however, as decreed by the court, did not restrain the issue of the *Daily Register*, which, together with a paper called the *Weekly Gazette*, was published by Dr. Acker for some months, when the publication of both was suspended.

Louisa Kraft, the family consisting of one daughter and four sons. The present homestead is located on Main Street, Norristown, next door to the *Register* office. The life of this German emigrant, who had been taught in German schools and printing-offices to aspire to something more than a plodding soldier, shows the possibilities of free American citizenship. From the humble printer of 1852, by strict attention to a chosen pursuit, he has become the principal proprietor of three widely-circulated newspapers,—the

Journal into the *Montgomery Ledger*, the first number of which was dated November, 1843. In April, 1845, Andrew H. Tippen and Jacob D. Streeper purchased the printing establishment, taking possession thereof and issuing their first number on the 16th of that month. In the spring of 1849, Colonel Tippen retired from the business, and J. D. Streeper became the sole proprietor. On April 1, 1854, he associated with him in the editorial department L. H. Davis, Esq., who had served an apprenticeship in the office



W. J. Binder.

Register, the *Perkiomen Valley Press* and the *Bauern Freund*.

The Montgomery Ledger and Daily Pottstown Ledger.—The *Montgomery Ledger* is the continuation of the first newspaper published in Pottstown,—the *Pottstown Times*, which was established in the place by John Royer, July 1, 1819. After an existence of ten or twelve years the *Times* was changed into the *Pottstown Journal*, and Jacob C. Slemmer became the proprietor. Mr. Slemmer subsequently merged the

and who has remained in connection with the establishment ever since. On the 1st of April, 1855, Mr. Davis became one of the owners with J. D. Streeper, the latter continuing his connection for two years, until 1857, when failing health obliged him to retire; he was succeeded by William L. Williamson. The firm of Davis & Williamson continued as editors and publishers of the *Montgomery Ledger* until April 1, 1867, when William J. Binder, who also had learned the printing business in the office, purchased the inter-

est of Mr. Williamson, and the firm was changed to, that of Davis & Binder. These editors and proprietors commenced the issue of a daily edition of the paper in addition to the weekly on the 1st of October, 1873, the new journal being known as the *Daily Pottstown Ledger*. On the 19th of September, 1879, Mr. Davis sold his interest to his partner, W. J. Binder, who has since continued to be the sole proprietor, and is continuing successfully the issue of the two papers. The *Weekly* was subsequently enlarged to thirty-six columns and the *Daily* to twenty-eight columns. Mr. Binder associated with him his former partner, L. H. Davis, in the editorship of the papers, the latter having, as above stated, remained continuously with the establishment since 1855. The *Montgomery Ledger* and *Daily Pottstown Ledger* are well and widely known newspapers in Eastern Pennsylvania, and at the present time enjoy a large circulation. They are independent in politics and devoted to the dissemination of local and general news, the latter being a specialty.

WILLIAM J. BINDER.—Both the paternal and maternal ancestors of Mr. Binder emigrated from Germany, the family of Jacob Binder consisting of two sons, John and Amos, and several daughters. The birth of John occurred in Chester County, from whence, with his parents, he removed to New Hanover, Montgomery Co., which afterward became his place of residence. He married Anna Mary Steltz, of the same township, and had children,—Aaron, Elizabeth (Mrs. David Hurst, of Easton), Tamsen (Mrs. Jeremiah H. Binder, of Pottstown), and William J. Mr. Binder subsequently removed to Chester County, where he pursued the vocation of a farmer. His son, William J., who was born September 30, 1843, in East Nantmeal township, Chester Co., spent his boyhood on the farm. On attaining his thirteenth year Pottstown became his home, where superior advantages of education were afforded at the Hill Preparatory School, in that borough. Having completed his studies and determined to acquire an independent trade, he chose the printer's craft, serving an apprenticeship of four and a half years and a period of one year as foreman, at the expiration of which time he entered the army, becoming a member of the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and serving until the conclusion of the conflict. For a brief period in 1865 he was connected with the *Indianapolis Herald*, but returning the following spring, purchased a half-interest in the *Montgomery Ledger*, of Pottstown, re-entering as co-proprietor the office in which he had learned the printer's art. It had hitherto printed a weekly edition, but Mr. Binder, however, readily discerned a promising field for daily journalistic enterprise, and in October, 1873, a daily issue was printed. In September, 1879, he purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. Lewis H. Davis, and now controls the business as sole proprietor, having also a jobbing department of considerable capacity. While giving a synopsis of

the news of the day, Mr. Binder has aimed to make the paper an attractive family journal, in which effort he has, unaided, been successful and received the commendation and support of the thoughtful reading public. While its proprietor is himself a staunch Republican, the journal is conducted on principles of strict neutrality without party predilections. Mr. Binder is associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church in which he holds a local preacher's license, and has been connected with the church in nearly every official capacity. He was, on the 26th of December, 1867, married to Mary A., daughter of James Hilton, of Glasgow, Montgomery Co., and has children,—Hilton Simpson, Mary, Ella, Bessie, Edith, Laura, John Kingsley and Florence.

The National Defender.—The *National Defender* was established at Norristown August 12, 1856, by Henry Leibert, Esq.; from him it passed to Messrs. Seymour & Royer in 1858; upon January 19, 1859, to Joseph W. Royer; and upon the 21st of the ensuing February, Mr. Edwin Schall became the proprietor. In 1864 the paper was sold to S. B. and A. Helfenstein, and in 1871 the former bought out his brother's interest and became the sole proprietor. At one time the paper was the organ of the American party, but for many years its politics have been Democratic. It is issued weekly, on Tuesdays.

Since the close of the Civil war the publication of country newspapers has been facilitated by the introduction of what are known in the trade as "patent outsides." These are half-sheets filled with miscellaneous reading-matter, printed in Philadelphia and New York, and distributed to the local publishers, who fill up the blank pages with advertisements and reading-matter of their own. By such means it has become possible to issue a local journal at very small expense, and many have been started in small towns and villages where no printer would have dreamed of locating half a century ago. Montgomery County, in common with its neighbors, has experienced a great increase in the number of its printing offices within a few years, and some of the local journals thus started are conducted with much ability and success. Among them may be mentioned the *Lansdale Reporter*, the *Hatboro' Public Spirit*, the *North Wales Record*, the *Bryn Mawr News*, the *Bryn Mawr Home News*, the *Schwenksville Item*, the *Providence Independent*, the *Towamensing Item* and the *Montgomery Law Reporter*.

The first number of the *Lansdale Reporter* was issued October 27, 1870, by Frederick Wagner, the size at that time being twenty-four by thirty-two inches, seven columns to a page. On March 15, 1877, it was sold to J. E. Wittmer, who disposed of it to A. K. Thomas & Co., the present proprietors, February 3, 1881. During the summer of that year a handsome new office was erected on Main Street, and early in the fall it was equipped with new presses, run by steam-power.

The paper was enlarged to an eight-column folio September 22, 1881, and is now published weekly on Thursdays. The *Medical Summary*, R. H. Andrews editor and proprietor, is printed monthly by A. K. Thomas & Co. The *Agent's Call*, another monthly journal, is also published at the same office.

The John E. Wittmer mentioned above had become connected with Montgomery County journalism as early as August, 1873, when, in connection with Dr. William T. Robinson, a leading citizen of Hatboro', he commenced the publication of the *Hatboro' Public Spirit*. The success of this enterprise was almost phenomenal. In the course of a few months Dr. Robinson bought out his partner, and within a year from the appearance of the first edition he had built a commodious printing-office, and fitted it up with a steam-power press and improved machinery of every description. His paper was rapidly enlarged, until it became one of the largest in the county, and it speedily attained an extensive circulation. His son, Mr. Ernest C. Robinson, has since become one of the editors. The paper appears weekly, on Saturdays.

The *North Wales Record* was founded in 1874 by Milton Wood, who ran it till 1876, when it passed into the hands of Marlin & Smith. In the fall of that year Smith bought Marlin out, and remained the sole proprietor until the winter of 1877, when a half-interest was purchased by Wilmer H. Johnson, who, in 1878, became sole editor and publisher, and has so continued ever since. The latter has made it a very complete and reliable compendium of local news, and has increased its circulation. It is the organ of the Prohibitionists, and is published weekly, on Saturdays.

The Norristown Independent.—This newspaper was established and issued its first number on the 15th day of May, 1865. Robert C. Fries was the publisher, and George N. Corson, Esq., editor. William M. Runkle succeeded to the editorship June 14, 1866; the date of his retirement appears to be unknown. Theodore W. Bean, Esq., became editor October 6, 1870, and retired in the month of December, 1872. The establishment was subsequently purchased by Charles P. Shriner, of Columbia, Pa., March 1, 1875, who, in the following August, commenced the publication of a daily issue. The first number appeared August 2, 1875, and continued until August, 1876, when its publication as a weekly and daily paper was discontinued. The machinery and material of the office was purchased by Thomas Rossiter, who used the same for general printing and job work for some years thereafter. *The Independent* was Republican in politics. It was also devoted to public interests generally, and furnished its full measure of local news of the county.

The Wahrheits Freund.—This was a German weekly paper, established at Norristown, by R. C.

Fries, at the time *The Independent* was founded, May 15, 1865. It was published in the same office, and circulated among the German people of the county. It was Republican in politics. Its publication ceased when *The Independent* was sold to Charles P. Shriner, March 1, 1875.

The True Witness.—*The True Witness* was founded by Moses Auge, at Norristown, and the first number was issued Saturday, June 29, 1871. It was a small sheet, about eight by ten inches, and devoted to Temperance reform. The paper received substantial encouragement, and was enlarged May 11, 1872, and a second time enlarged August 15, 1874. Mr. Auge remained editor and proprietor of the *Witness* until November 21, 1874, when its publication was discontinued.

The Providence Independent.—A local newspaper, founded by Elwood S. Moser, June, 1875. The publishing house was originally at the Trappe, a village in Upper Providence township. The establishment was removed to Collegeville, on the line of the Perkiomen Railroad, in the month of April, 1883, where *The Independent* is at present published. It is independent in politics, and its columns are liberally given to the publication of local news. It is published weekly.

Home News.—*The Home News* was founded in 1877 by Frank Young, editor and publisher. During the same year Frank Hower acquired an interest in the establishment. In 1878, Mr. Hower, with Mr. Garrigus, purchased the interest of Mr. Young, and became the proprietors. In 1880, John Hocker became the owner of one-half interest, and in the spring of 1881, Samuel A. Black, the present editor, bought the interest of Mr. Hower, and has since that time been the sole proprietor. *The Home News* is neutral and independent in politics. It is published in Bryn Mawr, Lower Merion township, a beautiful village on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is a purely local journal, having for its object the collection and publication of strictly home news and information useful to a suburban and rural population. It is published weekly.

In April, 1877, Rev. N. B. Grubb, assistant pastor of the congregation then worshiping at Gottshall's Mennonite Church, at Schwenksville, opened a job-printing office in that village. In September of the same year he began the publication weekly of a four-column paper, measuring fifteen by twenty-two inches, called *The Weekly Item*. It was twice enlarged within a short time, and in 1881 the name was changed to *The Schwenksville Item*. In the fall of 1882 the publisher accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Mennonite Church of Philadelphia, to which city he removed with his family in May, 1883. The *Item* publishing house, with all its interests, was then leased to Irvin H. Bardman, of Frederick, Pa. The success with which Mr. Bardman met led to another enlargement of the paper. In March, 1884, Mr. Bardman be-

came the sole proprietor. The *Item* is now a seven-column folio, issued weekly, on Fridays.

The publishing business in Conshohocken was for a long time in a languishing condition. Several enterprises, including the publication of a semi-weekly and a daily, ended in failure. *The Reporter*, a weekly, survived the wreck of its contemporaries, and in 1881 was sold to William L. Prizer, who had been successively local editor and business manager of the *Norristown Herald*. Mr. Prizer enlarged the paper and has put it in a prosperous condition. It is issued weekly, on Saturdays.

The Neutralist.—This German weekly newspaper was established at Skipackville by John Young & Co., John Shupe being of the firm, in the year 1848. This firm continued its publication for two years. In 1850, J. M. Schunemann & Co., John Shupe, being of the firm, became the owners and proprietors, and published it until 1861. The establishment was destroyed by fire during the year named. There being no insurance upon the property and machinery, the proprietors declined to refit and continue its issue. Subsequently, A. E. Dambly, the present proprietor, became the editor and publisher, and the paper has become a useful medium of information among the German-speaking people throughout the county. It is Republican in politics, with strong independent tendencies.

The Montgomery County Presse.—This German weekly newspaper was founded in Norristown in 1860 by John Shupe, the present editor and publisher. The establishment was removed to Lansdale in 1861, and there published until 1868, when it was removed to the village of Telford, on the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, where it has since been published. It circulates in both Montgomery and Bucks Counties. It is independent in politics. The support and encouragement received by the German press of the county shows the fondness of the German people for their native language.

The Morning Chronicle.—*The Chronicle* is the successor of *The Advertiser*, a weekly newspaper established at Pottstown, by A. M. Scheffey, editor, and D. Q. Gerger, founded November 22, 1875. In June, 1879, the establishment was purchased by A. R. Saylor, who changed the name to *The Morning Chronicle*, and commenced the publication of a daily edition with the weekly issue. L. R. Saylor became associated with this journal January, 1884, and the enterprise is now conducted by the firm of A. R. Saylor & Brother. The firm occupy a commodious office on High Street, Pottstown, and general job printing is carried on in connection with the publication of the daily and weekly papers issued.

The News.—*The News* was established July 1, 1881, at Bryn Mawr, by Frank A. Hower, who has been and is at present the editor and publisher; it is a four-page paper, of eight columns each. It is a weekly paper, and is issued every Friday. *The News* is in-

dependent in politics and devoted to local and general news, and encourages the enterprise and thrift of the community in which it is published. *The News Printing-House* is located on Lancaster Avenue, Bryn Mawr. Frank A. Hower, the proprietor of *The News*, has been connected with journalism for many years. Among the newspapers with which he has been associated are *The Pennsylvanian*, published in Lancaster; *The Coatesville Times*; *The Democratic Guard*, Sunbury, Pa.; *The Morning Express*, *The Anti-Monopolist*, published in Philadelphia. He also established *The Home News*, June 1, 1877, at Bryn Mawr.

The Ambler Gazette.—The local newspaper often precedes the organization of the borough. "Ambler" Village sustains its weekly paper, as it does its independent school district and its bank.

The Gazette is the successor of the *Ambler Times*, founded by Dr. Rose in the year 1879. Irwin S. Weber succeeded the founder in 1882, and changed the name to the *Ambler Gazette*. The establishment was purchased from Mr. Weber by the present proprietor, Horace G. Lukens, and the paper is issued weekly. It is devoted to local news, and sustains all well-grounded enterprises for the good of the community in which it is published, preserving independence in politics.

The Daily and Weekly Times.—The *Daily and Weekly Times* was founded by William Rennyson, Esq., of Bridgeport, Pa. The office of publication was established at No. 52 East Main or Egypt Street, Norristown. The first number of the *Daily* was issued November 11, 1881. The proprietor of this journalistic enterprise sought public favor upon business principles, and offered a cheap and readable paper to its subscribers and patrons. It is the only one-cent daily paper published in the capital town of the county, and from its initial edition has enjoyed a large circulation, being distributed by newsboys in the borough and by mail throughout the county. December 5, 1881, the paper was enlarged to its present size. The founder of this journal, who is also identified with the industrial interests of the Schuylkill Valley, soon found it necessary to place the establishment on a permanent basis, and therefore transferred the entire property to the *Times Company, Limited*, March 11, 1882, associating Mr. W. H. Yerkes, formerly of *Hatboro' Public Spirit*, who assumed the business management of the paper. The editorial and local departments were placed under the direction of Mr. George F. Meredith, with an efficient corps of assistants.

The Daily and Weekly Times is Republican in politics, with the independence to be fearless in the advocacy of the right when in its judgment party leaders and managers are reckless and partisan methods are wrong. *The Daily Times* originated the movement to secure a free bridge over the Schuylkill

River at Norristown in its initial number. Its files show the persistency with which it waged a war with corporate power, and the support given by the public to the movement was responsive to a necessity long felt and hastened to a consummation by sagacious and independent journalism. The successful establishment of *The Daily and Weekly Times* was accomplished without the aid of partisan patronage, deriving its support from the public upon its merits as a well-managed local journal. The *Times* office has connected

His early school advantages were limited. His first occupation was that of locomotive-building; he subsequently was largely engaged in mining and manufacturing in various parts of the United States, always in advance and always making a success of whatever he undertook.

He always had a fondness for books, music and literature of the higher order, and has been a hard student all his life, devoting to studies his leisure time. He is proficient in French and Latin, and has devoted



William Rennyson.

with it a large job and printing establishment, substantially equipped with improved presses and all the necessary material for the prompt execution of orders in this important line of business.

WILLIAM RENNYSON was born in Paterson, N. J., March 31, A.D. 1841. His ancestry on the maternal side were Scotch-Irish and on the paternal side English. The death of his father at an early age, leaving his family of five young children without means of support, rendered it necessary for the subject of this sketch to exert himself for a livelihood.

much time to algebra and the higher mathematics. His curriculum can properly include everything from a steamboat to a locomotive, and his *alma mater* is the universe. He is a Bachelor of Laws, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Rennyson is a veteran officer of the Union army, having entered the same, at the age of nineteen, as a first-lieutenant, soon afterwards being promoted to the command of his company in the Tenth New Jersey Volunteers. He served two years and a half, and resigned his commission, giving as his reason for

leaving the service that he was "*the only support of a widowed mother.*" He was married, on April 25, 1865, to Miss Sallie C. Bright, eldest daughter of M. Bright, Esq., of Pottsville, Pa. There are living children,—Nellie May, Charles Edward, Gertrude Irene, Florence Estelle and Harry Bright. These children have all spoken French, and at one time it was adopted as the home language by all its members.

Mr. Rennyson is devoutly and sincerely a worshiper of Almighty God, and has full faith in the doctrine of future rewards and punishments, believing that good works, honesty and uprightness of character, with "good-will to all men," will certainly be a subject for future happiness, if not immediate reward. Born in the Episcopal Church, he connected himself with the Baptist Church. He is, however, cosmopolitan in his idea of religious worship and is a patron of all churches. "His religion is exemplified by the twenty-four-inch gauge, which is emblematical of the twenty-four hours of the day, which he has been taught to divide into three equal parts, whereby eight hours are devoted to the service of God and a worthy distressed brother, eight hours for our usual avocations and eight hours for refreshment and sleep," and finds it good and very agreeable, as is also the "chamber of reflection."

Cradled as an Abolitionist, when it was odious and dangerous to be one, during all his life he stood the brunt and bore the responsibility of his convictions upon occasions when it required physical courage and strength to maintain his position, sometimes amounting to positive discomfort. Naturally, from an Abolitionist he became a Republican in politics, was a follower of Lincoln, Seward, Sumner and Greeley. He is now a Republican, though not always in harmony with the powers that be of that party, but will carry out his convictions of right and wrong in any event.

The above sketch is preliminary to his career as an editor of one of the now widely-known journals of Montgomery County, of which he was the projector and sole proprietor and editor for several years. No better description could be given of his mind and work at that time than the following quotations from his salutatory, introducing the first number of *The Daily Times* to public consideration and patronage,—

"We offer no apology for our appearance to-day as a journalist. None is needed. Norristown may or may not require another daily newspaper and may or may not be willing to support another. Neither is it because there are no good editors or good papers already in the service of the Norristown people or that these other papers are not well deserving of support, that calls us into existence. Quite the contrary. We have heard and we believe that the best-conducted papers of the interior of the State of Pennsylvania are published in Norristown. If there be any editor who does not do his duty, or any publisher who does not

understand his business, we do not know it; but in any event neither of these reasons would be sufficiently strong to impel us to the drudgery and responsibilities incumbent upon the editor who enters as such into the journalistic arena. . . .

"The first aim of our new enterprise will be to make our 'local columns' replete with all kinds of news and intelligence that our citizens shall first demand; after this has been accomplished we shall turn our attention to intelligence from distant nationalities, and report what men are doing in another hemisphere, and hope to be able to chronicle the passing events of many continents, and comment upon them with propriety and judgment, bringing to our aid such talent as may, from time to time, be necessary, in order that we may succeed in doing so.

"We shall always be glad to receive advice from any public-spirited citizen having in view the general good and welfare of our people.

"We have no quarrels to adjust, no differences to heal, and while our personal preferences are *our own*, we shall strongly endeavor to keep fully abreast with our highest convictions of public duty, as we may be led to understand them.

"In politics this journal shall be independent, with Republican proclivities, and on that line we shall be free to commend men and measures of all parties, when they are *deserving*, and the reverse when they are *wrong*. We shall take a hand in all matters of public concern, commending or condemning as our judgment may lead us. We shall never be disinterested. In politics we will join in all the scrambles for office and place, commending only the *good* and *pure*, and denouncing dishonesty and insincerity, believing this to be pre-eminently the sphere of healthy journalism.

"And in this matter we wish to be well understood, while we will go into politics, we will always keep clear from all embarrassing affiliations of factions or party; and while we make no secret of our Republican proclivities, the *Times* will never be the mouth-piece of any boss nor the organ of any ring.

"We shall discuss all these things with fearlessness, but with dispassionate fairness and liberality, which shall be our aim in all our discussions. . . .

"We enter upon our enterprise full of confidence in our ability to carry through to success what we have undertaken. We have ample resources in ourselves and in those we have called to our aid. Fully convinced of our ability to achieve success, and this in no spirit of assurance, and fully determined at any and every sacrifice to deserve it, we submit this introduction to our friends, who are on the *qui vive* to hear from us."

Mr. Rennyson still retains his connection with the *Times*, though the active work is transferred to others.

Conshohocken Telegraph, Edward Baumgard, editor and proprietor, a weekly newspaper established at Conshohocken, Pa., August 5, 1884. Its size was

twenty-eight by forty inches, with thirty-six columns, was independent in politics and suspended publication February 5, 1885.

Towamensing Item, established January 13, 1885, at Kulpsville, Montgomery Co., Pa., H. R. Boors, publisher. It is a weekly newspaper; size, twenty-two inches by sixteen, with twenty-six columns. It is independent in politics and devoted to local news.

Montgomery Law Reporter, F. G. Hobson, Esq., editor and proprietor, a weekly journal devoted to reporting legal decisions and the interests of the business public. The initial number was issued January 31, 1885, at Norristown, Pa.

COLONEL SAMUEL D. PATTERSON, who for fully forty years held a most prominent position in literature and politics in the State of Pennsylvania, was a native of Montgomery County, and descended from a Welsh family, who were among its earliest settlers. His parents were John and Mary (Dewees) Patterson; his grandmother was a Miss Richards, a descendant of the Welsh family mentioned, from whom was also descended Benjamin Wood Richards, mayor of Philadelphia in 1829.

In early youth Samuel D. Patterson was for a short time a pupil in the school of the Rev. Dr. John Jones, but on the death of his father he left school and became an apprentice to the printer's trade in the office of the *Norristown Register*, the leading Democratic journal of the county, of which James Winnard, Esq., was the editor and proprietor. Quick, intelligent, earnest and assiduous, he soon became a favorite of his employer, as also of a number of other prominent men, political and personal friends of Mr. Winnard, one of whom was the Hon. Levi Pawling, who took a deep interest in the young printer.

Soon after the close of young Patterson's apprenticeship, Mr. Winnard gave up the management of the *Register* to him, he then becoming its editor and publisher. In that position he became intimately acquainted with many of the leading politicians of the State (especially those of the Democratic party), and in almost every instance he secured their enduring friendship. Among those in whose esteem he thus became firmly established were Francis R. Shunk, James Buchanan, George Wolf, Jesse Miller and Ellis Lewis. At about this time he assumed the editorship of the *Reporter*, the Democratic organ in the State, a connection which brought him still more prominently in contact with the leading men of the party.

In 1837 he removed to Philadelphia, having accepted the office of United States marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, under the administration of President Van Buren. He served honorably in that position until 1841, when he was relieved by President Tyler. He then retired from politics and entered upon literary work, becoming a leading contributor to *Godey's*, *Graham's*, the *Knickerbocker* and other magazines of the day, and mingling on terms of intimacy in the society of such writers as Poe, N. P. Willis,

Bayard Taylor, Griswold, Willis Gaylord Clark, George R. Graham and others of equal celebrity. Subsequently he became editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*—then a leading literary paper—and editor and proprietor of *Graham's Magazine*, the most popular monthly then published. Under the administration of President Polk he reluctantly accepted the office of navy agent at Philadelphia. His death occurred at Philadelphia February 9, 1860, and his remains were interred in Laurel Hill Cemetery. He had married early in life a Miss Mott, of Easton, Pa., who died in 1854. Of their children, only one, Dr. Daniel D. Patterson, is now living. An older son, W. Mott Patterson, who was a journalist of repute, died at Philipsburg, N. J., in 1875. Colonel Patterson was married a second time, and his widow is now living.

CHAPTER XXXII.

BANKS AND BANKING.

Various Financial Institutions.—The increase of bank capital and banking facilities in Montgomery County within the last thirty years would seem phenomenal were it not supported by a corresponding increase of deposits and a line of discounts in proportion to the aggregate of capital and deposits. The first bank established, as will be hereafter seen, was chartered by the State March 21, 1814, with a capital of \$400,000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$600,000. Twelve years later (1826) the paid-in capital was only \$117,480, and the full amount of its authorized capital does not appear to have been paid in until about 1856, when this one bank of Montgomery County was operating on a paid-in capital of \$393,170, with a line of deposits of \$254,132.57, and discounts amounting to \$875,480.60, being an excess of discounts over paid-in capital and deposits of \$228,176.73.

The population of the county at this date (1856) may be estimated at 66,000, as the census of 1860 ascertained it to be 70,500. Passing to 1832-83, we find the number of chartered banking institutions in the county to have increased from one to thirteen, with an authorized and paid-in capital of \$1,512,000, an aggregate of deposits amounting to \$3,730,088, and a line of discounts amounting to \$3,061,746; these comparative statistics show an excess of deposits over capital and loans of \$2,180,342. The authorized banking capital has increased in the period of twenty-eight years (1856-84) \$912,000, while the deposits subject to check or sight drafts are \$2,180,342 in excess of capital and loans. This remarkable development of the wealth and financial resources of the county is vastly greater than would be presumable from the increase of population within the same period. Population in 1860, 70,500; 1880, 96,401,—an increase of 25,901.

Reference to previous banking systems and result-

ing financial conditions is necessary to a correct understanding of the radical change of methods inaugurated under the present National Banking Laws. The States early began to assume the prerogative of chartering banks, not only of discount and deposit, but of issue, thus, in addition to other benefits, giving them the inducement arising from the profits to furnish the people with the convenience of paper money.

During the period of State currency it was issued under two systems as to the constitution of the banks themselves, with still further diversities of administration in different States to insure the convertibility of their issues. The two great systems were banks each with its own special charter and free banks, *i.e.*, banks established under a general law authorizing their formation by all who would comply with its provisions.¹ The prevailing system was that of special charter.

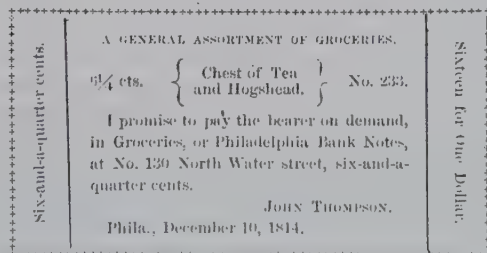
In the country at large, for a quarter of a century before the national bank system was established, the circulating medium was issued by banks, either under general laws or each specially chartered by its own State, and with various privileges and restrictions affecting the amount and safety of their issues. But the exceptions were few in which banks were not practically allowed to issue all that they could keep afloat while redeeming it on presentation. As a whole, banks were soundest and the baseless inflation least in the older sections of the country and in the strongest commercial centres. What in slang phrase was

known as "wild-cat banking" was, as it always will be, most rampant in pioneer States.

Prior to the era we have been considering, of a paper currency issued by State banks in different States, their operation and influence were much ameliorated by the concurrent agency and influence of a great overshadowing United States Bank. Of these there were two, one succeeding the other after its dissolution by the expiration of its charter. The first was planned by Alexander Hamilton, Washington's Secretary of the Treasury, and largely through his influence chartered by Congress, in 1797, for twenty years, with a capital of ten millions of dollars. It was located in Philadelphia, with branches in Boston, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Va., Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans. It was established despite strenuous opposition on alleged constitutional and other grounds. But it was found absolutely necessary as a fiscal agent of the government, a regulator of paper currency issued by State banks, an instrument for carrying on the exchanges of the country, and, in general, for evolving order out of the financial chaos induced by the expenditures of the Revolutionary war and the enormous issues of irredeemable paper money spawned forth by the States individually and as confederated to carry it on. It was of incalculable benefit to the people, but the opposition to it was great, not only on account of the natural antagonism of many to great corporations and monied powers, but also to its supposed inconsistency with certain political and constitutional theories. Its charter was not renewed. But the war of 1812, immediately following its extinction, brought financial disturbances and exigencies which made the necessity of some national fiscal institution more urgent than ever. Accordingly, in the face of strenuous opposition, a second United States Bank was chartered, in 1816, for twenty years, with a capital of thirty-five millions of dollars, having its central location in Philadelphia and branches in other chief commercial centres. It was started in the midst of prevailing financial chaos and a generally depreciated currency of broken State banks, which had been greatly multiplied to fill several times over the vacuum created by the extinction of the original Bank of the United States.¹ After earnest and persistent struggles

¹The free system was an episode in a few States, but it was still in operation in the State of New York when the war broke out. It undoubtedly suggested the analogous system of free national banks having their circulating notes protected by adequate public securities lodged with the fiscal department of the State. It followed the failure of the safety-fund system in the State of New York. This required all the banks of the State to contribute a small percentage of their capital annually, to be held by the State as an insurance fund for the redemption of notes of broken banks. It proved inadequate to bear the strain put upon it by the bank failures which multiplied through the commercial panic extending from 1837 to 1842. The State of New York then adopted the system of making every new bank and every old bank, on the expiration of its charter, at once free and the insurer of its own bills, by requiring the deposit of an amount sufficient for the purpose in approved mortgages and public stocks, national, State or municipal. This tempted single men and coteries of men, all over the State, who held mortgages, or the kind of public stocks required, to organize free banks and issue circulating notes nearly equal to the face of the securities deposited, thus duplicating their interest. The result was the speedy failure of many and crippling of most of them. The security for the bill-holders proved imperfect or worthless. Mortgages, if good, required a tedious process to turn them into cash. Often the real estate which secured them shrunk in value far below the face of the mortgage, and had to be accepted instead of cash by the mortgagee or by the State as trustee for the bill-holder. Many stocks of States since solvent then were in default for interest. This class of securities proved inadequate. Altogether the system was a failure, while it taught one great lesson, *viz.*, that nothing is a proper security for bank circulation but that sort of public stocks which, in any and all circumstances, have an immediate salable value above the face of the notes protected by them. The New York free-banking system was at length reformed so as to rule out all but the highest grade of securities, such as United States or New York State stocks or their equivalents, as the basis of their bank circulation. At the time of the adoption of the national bank system nearly all the New York State banks had got upon this footing. The free-banking system which was copied from New York in the adjacent States of New Jersey and Connecticut had only a transient trial, and disappeared prior to the war.

¹The following is a specimen of the sort of currency, familiarly known as "shin-plasters," issued about the year 1812 by individuals in consequence of a scarcity of coin for business purposes:

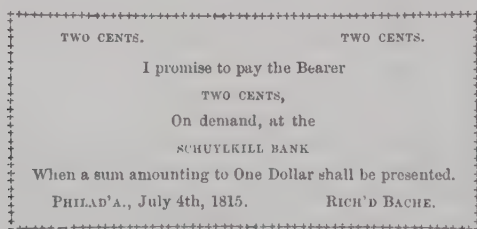


it brought order out of this confusion, became the great medium of inter-State exchanges and the source and promoter of a sound and stable national and State currency.

These Banks of the United States operated beneficially in various ways. They furnished a paper currency really current through the nation. It was known to be backed by what was then an immense capital, and to possess all the prestige of national authority, indorsement and use. Hence it was received everywhere without discount as readily as gold and silver coin. It could be used in traveling in every corner of the land.

The Bank of the United States, failing of recharter by Congress, obtained a charter from the State of Pennsylvania by paying a bonus of nearly six millions. Thus swept from its proper national foundations, it was plunged into the mire of corruption in the very first step of its new abnormal career. The political revolution of 1840, having for an object the restoration of the United States Bank, failed of it through the untimely death of President Harrison, and the succession to his place of John Tyler, who vetoed the bill rechartering it.¹

The following is a copy of a two-cent note of this period, the dimensions of which were four inches in length by two in breadth.



¹ The first Bank of the United States was incorporated by Congress in February, 1791, with a view to its aid in "conducting the national finances," and its "advantages to trade and industry in general." Congress having refused to renew the charter, it expired by its own limitation in 1811. Stephen Girard purchased the building in Third Street where its business had been transacted. A new United States Bank was chartered by Congress, and approved by President Madison on the 10th of April, 1816, with a capital of thirty-five millions, the government taking seven millions of the stock. During the war of 1812-14 all the State banks had been in a state of suspension. The organization and management of the United States Bank on a specie basis caused them to resume. The stock of the bank was made an object of speculation, and stood at one time as high as \$156 per 100. The dividends varied from five to six per cent. The branches of the bank were at Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, Providence, Hartford, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Fayetteville, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Chillicothe and Pittsburgh. The bank commenced operations under the presidency of Captain William Jones in January, 1817. In 1820 the distinguished Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina, took charge of it, and restored it from a languishing condition to one of great prosperity. Nicholas Biddle, Esq., succeeded him in 1823. About the year 1828-29 the subject of the renewal of its charter began to be agitated. The bank was drawn into the vortex of politics, and a fierce war was waged between its partisans and opponents. In October, 1833, the deposits of the government, which had hitherto been exclusively with this bank, were removed by order of President Jackson. A bill to recharter the bank had been vetoed by him in the previous year. The charter expired, according to limitation, in 1836. In the same year the United States Bank of Pennsylvania was chartered by the State Legislature with the same

The banking laws of the several States remained greatly diversified prior to the war for the Union. The commercial and manufacturing centres of New England and the Middle States, and the extensive system of long credits prevailing in the old slave States of the South, with whose merchants a large business was annually transacted, gave to certain city banks commercial stability and credit, due more particularly to the confidence reposed in the character, sagacity and integrity of their officers and directors than to the laws or legal limitations within which they were supposed to act. At first inter-State exchanges were effected with inconvenience and loss to the merchant or trader, and these difficulties were multiplied with increasing rapidity with every new railroad linking distant communities together.

The period from 1850 to 1860 was one of violent political agitation and partisanship, resulting from the fruits of the Mexican war and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Great political leaders became responsive to sectional interests, and the brewing storm seemed suppressive of all measures that did not contribute to intensify the love of or hatred for human slavery. Public improvements long projected were delayed, neither section being willing to contribute to the material advancement of the other, fearing some advantage against which they would have to contend when the conflict would come; and, therefore, the office of statesmanship was diverted from the best interests of the country and given wholly to the embittered quarrel between the North and South.

Events in 1860 precipitated the crisis, and the inadequacy of the State banks to meet the great and sudden emergencies of the national government, in providing for the army and navy and the supplies of all kinds necessary for the prolonged struggle, rendered enlarged banking facilities necessary, while the stability and credit of the banks of the country became a matter of national importance. The early history of the Rebellion bears ample testimony that the best efforts of statesmanship, aided by the wisdom of long-experienced bankers in the financial centres of the North and West, were honestly united in devising a system of banking that would be sufficiently strong and expansive to meet the wants of what was then well understood to be one of the most expensive wars maintained by any civil government in the history of modern times. The present National Banking Law, as subsequently modified by the several amendatory acts of Congress, was the result.

The first national bank organized under the National Banking Act was the First National Bank of Philadelphia.

capital of thirty-five millions, and, purchasing the assets and assuming the liabilities of the former United States Bank, continued the business under the same roof. This bank failed and went into liquidation early in 1841.

MONTGOMERY NATIONAL BANK, NORRISTOWN, PA.—This bank was chartered as the Bank of Montgomery County March 21, 1814, its authorized capital being \$400,000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$600,000. The first election for directors was held October 14, 1815. The following persons were elected: Francis Swaine, Matthew Roberts, Isaiah Wells, Levi Pawling, Zadoc Thomas, Philip Hahn, Thomas Humphrey, Isaac Markley, Charles Rogers, Robert Erp, Enoch Walker, John Jones and Joseph Thomas. Judges of election: Henry Scheetz, John Wentz, Samuel Breck. The board organized Monday, October 16, 1815, at the Washington Inn, Norristown, (now Koplin's hardware-store, adjoining the public square). Francis Swaine was elected president and Matthias Holstein cashier, each receiving twelve votes. Following are the names of the principal officers in regular succession:

Presidents.—Francis Swaine, October 16, 1815, resigned April 15, 1817; Joseph Thomas, April 26, 1817, died June or July, 1844; John Boyer, August 3, 1844, resigned November 26, 1864; A. B. Longaker, December 10, 1864, resigned November 7, 1868; W. H. Slingluff, from November 7, 1868, to November 20, 1875; John Slingluff, from November 20, 1875, to date.

Vice-Presidents.—John Slingluff, from June 5, 1875, to November 20, 1875; W. H. Slingluff, from November 20, 1875, to April 14, 1880.

Cashiers.—Matthias Holstein, from October 16, 1815, to March 30, 1822; David Wolmer, March 30, 1822, died November 14, 1829; W. H. Slingluff, from March 28, 1829, to November 7, 1868; John Slingluff, from November 7, 1868, to November 20, 1875; William F. Slingluff, from November 20, 1875, to date. William F. Slingluff was assistant cashier from June 5, 1875, to November 20, 1875.

The bank was rechartered as a State bank every ten years to May, 1865, when it was changed to a national bank. As a State bank its notes were always kept at par in Philadelphia.

The exact location of the first building occupied for business is unknown, but an exchange was effected November 25, 1815, for a building owned by Philip S. Markley, Esq., located on the south side of Egypt Street, above Cherry. Part of the site of the old building is now occupied by the house of Miss Mary McDermott and the balance by the house of James Hooven; the lot extended from about twenty feet west of Cherry Street to the line of Geo. W. Wainright's store-house, and included the present site of the bank. The present bank building was occupied in the month of November, 1854.

The first deposit appears to have been made November 18, 1815, by Isaac Markley; amount, \$50. The first statement was made January 20, 1816, and shows the capital stock paid in to have been \$42,473; deposits, \$13,392.22; bills and notes discounted, \$78,895.90.

The following exhibits the condition of the bank during each decade since its establishment:

	Capital paid in.	Deposits.	Loans, bills and notes discounted.
1826	\$117,480 00	\$99,420 57	\$235,232 87
1836	159,634 28	120,592 16	352,501 04
1846	290,891 27	176,147 81	482,531 81
1856	393,170 00	254,132 87	875,480 60
1866	400,000 00	493,368 50	1,017,106 13
1876	400,000 00	340,387 91	1,299,014 66
1884	200,000 00	735,674 46	1,048,180 21

No records of the notaries-public who have attended upon the bank has been kept; the following officers are known to have acted: Lloyd Jones, R. T. Stewart, Geo. N. Corson, H. K. Weand, Theo. W. Bean, Jos. Slingluff, A. R. Calhoun, Jas. W. Schrock, J. P. Hale Jenkins, Wallace J. Boyd, L. M. Childs.



BANK OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

The board of directors has been regularly organized every year, making seventy organizations since the date of charter, 1814.

The cost of the building now occupied, situated on Egypt Street, between Cherry and Barbadoes Streets, is stated on the books at \$21,000, but this cost is reached by crediting real estate with amount received at the time the adjoining lots were sold off. It is probable that the improvements cost nearly double the amount above stated.

The capital stock of the bank was reduced from \$400,000 March 16, 1880, and there was paid back upon each share in cash \$50, one half of which came from the reduction in capital and the other half from a dividend of the surplus fund, which was

also reduced from \$400,000 to \$200,000. This returned to the stockholders the full amount paid in by them on each share; the par value of the shares was increased from \$50 to \$100 per share, thus making the present capital \$200,000 in two thousand shares. The surplus fund proper January 2, 1884, was \$250,000, and the undivided profits on that day were \$50,617.91. On January 2, 1885, the capital was \$200,000; surplus fund, \$300,000; undivided profits, \$38,281.32; deposits, \$716,893.26.

The present officers of this bank are: President, John Slingluff; Cashier, W. F. Slingluff; Teller, Henry S. Sechler; Book-keepers, William D. Zimmerman and James Z. Wambold; Note Clerk, Harry C. Crawford; Watchman, Robert Patten. Notaries: Joseph Slingluff, James W. Schrack, J. P. Hale Jenkins, Louis M. Childs, Alexander K. Calhoun. Reserve agents: Philadelphia, Western National Bank; New York, Chemical National Bank.

WILLIAM H. SLINGLUFF¹ was born in Whitpain township, Montgomery Co., March 19, 1805, on a farm near Centre Square, and a short distance below St. John's Lutheran Church (at that time called Grog Hill Church). His father, John Slingluff, was a farmer and an honored citizen, as is shown by his having filled the office of guardian of the poor in Whitpain township in 1803. He was also one of the founders and a member of the first board of directors of the Whitpain Library Company, at Blue Bell, March 7, 1818.

William H. Slingluff was the youngest of eight children. His father in his youth was a resident of Lower Dublin township, and one of five children. He was married in Germantown township, September 6, 1788, to Mary Hallman, of the same township, by Michael Schlatter, minister of the gospel.

His grandfather, also John Slingluff, is said to have been a man of imposing presence, having bright blue eyes and strongly-marked features.

His great-grandfather was Hendrick Sligloff (so spelled by an English scholar on page 390 of volume iii. of the Colonial Records), one of seventy-five Palatines who, with their families, came to Philadelphia, August 19, 1729, in the ship "Mortonhouse," James Coultas, master, from Rotterdam, but last from Deal, as by clearance dated June 21st previously.

By a reference to Rupp's collection of thirty thousand names of immigrants, we find that he was accompanied by his wife, Anna Christianna, and by a son named Paulus (misspelled Apalis).

According to list "A" in the secretary's office at Harrisburg we find that those names marked with a star were written by the clerks. In this list we find the name of Hendrich Schlengcluff, an autograph.

After the lapse of years it was thought best by the family to spell the name as it was pronounced, Slingluff, thus preserving the Russian termination "ff."

Paulus is the Swedish for Paul, and the name of his great-grandmother, Anna Christianna, also indicates her Swedish origin.

His mother, Mary Hallman, was a daughter of Anthony Hallman, a Revolutionary soldier, who was wounded at the battle of the Brandywine.

She was a girl of nine years at the time of the battle of Germantown, and died at the age of eighty-six in Norristown at the residence of her son. She is said to have possessed remarkable beauty in her girlhood. She was a daughter of Mary Streeper, and one of five children, great-granddaughter of William Strieper, brother of Jan Strieper, "of Kaldkirchen, in the County of Juliers, in the borders of Germany," who took up "5000 acres of land by virtue of a warrant from former Commissioners bearing date December 15, 1683," part of which is described as in the "Liberties" of Philadelphia and including a large tract of what is now known as Logan's Hill and Wayne Junction. Jan Strieper came first and bought the land; then, becoming dissatisfied, he returned to Europe and conveyed his property to his brother Wilhelm by a deed of exchange. By some trick best known to those who kept the property, it was all lost to the descendants of Wilhelm Strieper.

The subject of this sketch lived during his boyhood on his father's farm, in Whitemarsh township, about a half-mile below the village of Broad Axe, bought in 1807, when William was but two years of age. He engaged in labor on the farm and at intervals in teaching school for his brother John, and at one time teaching at night in the old Sandy Hill school-house. He also for a short time kept the store for his brother Samuel, at the village of the Rising Sun, where, when scarcely twenty years of age, he met the lady whom he married on the 15th day of December, 1833, the Rev. John C. Clay performing the ceremony at Gloria Dei Church, Philadelphia (Old Swedes').

Mrs. Slingluff was Mary Knorr and the daughter of Matthias Knorr, a farmer and lumber-dealer, representing the third generation in America, whose grandparents, John George Knorr and Hannah, his wife, were born in Germany prior to 1698. On the maternal side, Mrs. Slingluff was the great-great-granddaughter of Dirk or Derick Keyser, who came to America from Amsterdam, in Holland, arrived in New York in 1688, and came from thence by land to Germantown, Pa., where he purchased land and settled. He was accompanied by his son Pietra, aged eleven years, Dirk and Joanna (taken from the Holland Bible now in possession of Samuel Keyser, Germantown).

From his earliest childhood Mr. Slingluff had a great love for out-of-door sports, such as running, leaping, wrestling and, later, fencing and pistol-prac-

¹ This sketch was written by a member of the family.



W. H. Hughes

tice. He was strong of nerve, had a steady eye and never missed when he fired to kill. But in after-life he often said, "Had I my life to live over again I would never shoot a bird."

His education was mainly self-acquired. His father, a farmer, was a thoroughly good man, but unable to give this boy the education he so much desired. His ambition was the study of the law, but after purchasing Blackstone's "Commentaries" and the works of Flavius Josephus, he was unable to secure other much-needed books, and concluded to remove to Norristown and secure a situation that was remunerative. He became errand-boy and watchman in the old Bank of Montgomery County October 24, 1825, at the age of twenty. Previous to this he attended school one or two quarters at the old Sandy Hill school-house, occasionally teaching for his brother John, then school-master, and reaping the benefit of one quarter's tuition in mathematics from the late venerable and respected Allan Corson, of Plymouth. Being of an omnivorous habit where books were concerned, he was conversant with all the works of the day contained in the Whitpain Library. He was a devout student of the Bible, and all through life quoted readily from its sacred pages. David Wolmer, a bachelor, who was cashier at the time of Mr. Slingluff's advent in the bank, soon observed with satisfaction his aptitude for the business, together with his accuracy in all things. He therefore took great pleasure in advancing his interests, and on the death of Mr. Wolmer, in March, 1829, he was elected by the directors to fill the office of cashier at a salary of six hundred dollars per year. At this time, while procuring sureties, among the directors was a "doubting Thomas," who expressed himself in this wise,— "What! trust that boy!" "Yes!" was the instant reply from a farmer and a well-to-do member of the board, "put me on his bond," which was done. This incident was always remembered with gratitude by Mr. Slingluff, who, when an opportunity offered, invited the grandson of this good man to learn the banking business, which he did, and is still in the institution, a loved and respected officer. At the time of Mr. Slingluff's death this young man wrote thus,—

"It is not his own household alone that must realize and acknowledge this loss. The marks he has made and the work he has done cover a wider field. The institution to which he gave more than half a century of untiring and zealous attention, and which flourished and grew under his faithful fatherly care into a monument to his diligence and skill, has lost one of its wisest counselors. Those whose lot threw them in daily contact with him have lost a friend who was ever courteous and true and ready with a word of wisdom or knowledge from a fund which his experience had given him. The course which his excellent judgment approved was the one he followed with a firmness that was as immovable as it was invincible. What he understood to be his duty was the rule of his action. He was one of the few who remembered a kindness received long after they have forgotten a kindness towards another, and when all that remains of him we so respected and honored is hidden from earthly eyes forever, we cannot do less than give thought of him the warmest place in our remembrance."

On November 7, 1868, Mr. Slingluff was elected

president of the bank, and in November, 1875, resigned his position, his eldest son, John, being elected president and his youngest son, William F., cashier. In January, 1875, a valuable testimonial was presented to Mr. Slingluff by direction of the stockholders of the bank in appreciation of his valuable services as a bank officer. It is in form a large medallion of silver and gold, adorned with a finely-engraved representation of the bank building, together with explanatory inscriptions,— "In 1861, Mr. Slingluff, with the approval of the directors, offered a loan to Governor Curtin for the purpose of arming volunteers. This was done in April, and the act legalizing the loan was passed in May. The amount was \$50,000, and doubtless among the very first loans the State received."

Although classed as a rebel because of his politics, which were Democratic, those who knew him best know that personally from his own funds he expended as much or more money in the way of gifts to the soldiers he visited after the battle of South Mountain, and to their families at home in assistance in their hours of need, than any other of our townsmen.

It was a source of bitter grief to him that this war was thought to have been necessary, descended as he was from a humane and peace-loving ancestry. Previous to and during the war a well-known colored man often came and said, "Mr. Slingluff, we have boarders at our house and nothing for them to eat, and no clothes either." The man always obtained help.

Mr. Slingluff was quick in his perceptions, accurate in his judgment of men and measures, and in honestly carrying out his convictions made warm friends and bitter enemies. Opposition to him was sometimes transferred to the bank, but his honesty and integrity carried both safely through.

In business life he was an example of the highest integrity of character, and demanded the same qualities in others. He would not countenance the slightest deviation from the standard of absolute right. During his early years as cashier of the bank he was frequently amused by one of the directors persisting in going over the accounts. One day this man turned suddenly and said, "Slingluff, what method would you pursue if you were going to rob the bank?" With an indignation almost too great for speech, he replied, "I never made that my study." It was owing to his forethought and determination of purpose that a fund was accumulated sufficiently large to defray the expenses of the bank building. A visitor to Norristown from Georgia has written as follows:

"The Montgomery County Bank presents a front that for purity of style and simplicity of design surpasses anything I have met with this side the Atlantic, and when the fact is considered that it is the work of the hands and hands of one who pretends to no professional ideas of architecture, it becomes a matter of astonishment indeed. It is of pure white marble, the more precious that it is quarried in this county, and but a little distance from where, through human skill, it rises in beauti-

ful proportions of 'lofty columns and light façade.' The design originated with and was carried out, as I understand, by the present energetic and enterprising president of the bank. He has certainly erected an exquisite monument to himself, of which those who come after may well be proud."

"Mr. Slingluff (in the language of one who knew him well) possessed in a remarkable degree that self-reliance which gives every man power. As a bank officer he had few superiors, and the qualities of his mind would have made him a success in any other pursuit. He was a firm patriot,—neither patronizing foreign countries for what he wore nor for what he put into his dwelling. He believed in and practiced home industry. Whatever he attempted he did with his whole might. . . . When opposed or antagonized he allowed no compromise. With his tremendous power in overcoming all opposition, to those for whom he formed an attachment he was the kindest of friends. He particularly loved children, and many a child was made happy by his gifts and kind words. . . . His heart was as tender as that of a child's. He would not hurt the smallest animal or injure the feelings of the humblest individual. But when the battle came with those he regarded as his peers, he stood like a rock. Many a soldier will remember with affection his visit at Antietam, and hundreds of soldiers' homes were made joyous by his benefactions."

He was very fond of gardening and the culture of flowers and fruits. In the garden attached to the bank his pride and delight was the annual blooming of a bed of tulips, numbering hundreds, of all shades and shapes. In after-life, in the home of his old age (if any part of such a life as his could be called old), he was pleased to sit early and late upon a piazza enjoying the beauty and fragrance of his garden. In his home he was devotedly loved by all. He commanded the strictest truth and honor from his children and all those with whom he came in contact. He took an active life-long interest in all that pertained to Norristown, the introduction of water and gas being mainly due to him. The provision for the education of children and their comfort in the erection of proper school buildings was largely accomplished through his influence, the attractive grounds upon which the building at De Kalb and Oak Streets stands having been owned by him and sold to the board of school directors for a nominal sum.

For more than a score of years he served the public in the Town Council, the school board and the Norristown Library Company, to all of which interests he was as attentive as though they were largely remunerative. He was also for many years a director of the Germantown and Norristown Railroad, treasurer of the Schuylkill Bridge Company and of the Montgomery Cemetery Company, and a director of the King of Prussia Turnpike Company, besides being an officer and active member of the Gas and Water Companies.

Mr. Slingluff's death occurred April 14, 1880. He

died as he had lived,—like a soldier at his post, calm, self-possessed and in full possession of all his faculties, caring until the last for the needs of his family, in view of his wife's illness and his fast-approaching dissolution. There was no terror, no anxiety, but a calm reliance on his Father in Heaven, induced by an inner consciousness of having done his duty as far as it was given him to know it.

On Monday, April 19, 1880, he was laid to rest in that cemetery that in health he had done so much to beautify. Truly it can be said of him, "An honest man's the noblest work of God."

Mr. Slingluff had five children, as follows: Sarah S., the wife of Jacob L. Rex, Esq., residing near Blue Bell, in Whitpain township, Montgomery Co.; Mary M., the wife of the Hon. A. B. Longaker, of Lehigh County; John Slingluff, president of the Montgomery National Bank, Norristown; Clara S. Pauling, widow of the late Dr. Harry Pauling, of Norristown; William F. Slingluff, cashier of the Montgomery National Bank, Norristown.

JOHN SLINGLUFF, the son of William H. and Mary Knorr Slingluff, was born on the 3d of August, 1839, in Norristown, the scene of his active business life. He received his earliest instruction at the public school, and at the age of fourteen became a pupil of the Elmwood Institute, under the principalship of Rev. G. D. Wolf. His educational opportunities ended with his sixteenth year, when he became engaged in the attractive employment of a civil engineer. Circumstances, however, influenced him, a year later (in 1856), to enter the Bank of Montgomery County as clerk, with which he has, during the remainder of his life, been largely identified. He acted as note clerk until 1868, receiving at that date promotion to the position of cashier and remaining thus officially connected with the institution until his election to presidency, which office he has held since 1875, the date of his father's retirement. Mr. Slingluff was married, on the 3d of September, 1862, to Miss Wilhelmina, daughter of Frederick Gilbert, of Norristown, and has children,—Mary (Mrs. Howard Boyd), William H. and Helen G. Mr. Slingluff has been and is identified with nearly every business enterprise of importance in the county, and has, from the beginning of his active career, wielded an extended influence in commercial circles. He is superintendent of the Norristown Water Company, treasurer and superintendent of the Norristown Gas Company, treasurer of the Montgomery Cemetery Company, as also of the Standard Iron Company and of the Second National Building and Loan Association. He is president of the Economy Mutual Fire Insurance Company and the Norristown Junction Railroad Company. He is a director of the Perkiomen Railroad Company, as also of the Stony Creek Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Newtown and New York Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company and the



John Singliff



J. M. Albutson

Plymouth Railroad Company. He is president of the Montgomery Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, manager of the King of Prussia Turnpike Company, superintendent of the Fire-Alarm Telegraph Company and president of the Montgomery Hose and Steam Fire-Engine Company. Mr. Slingluff was early instructed in the doctrines of the Old-Line Whig party, but later indorsed the platform of the Democracy, by which party he was nominated for Congressional honors in 1880, and, although defeated, ran ahead of his ticket. He has since 1877 been a member of the board of inspectors of the Montgomery County Prison and president of the board since 1880. He is also one of the managers of the Schuylkill bridge at Norristown. Mr. Slingluff is prominently identified with the order of Masonry, as past officer of Charity Lodge, No. 190, of Norristown, of which he is both treasurer and trustee; member of the Royal Arch Chapter and of Hutchinson Commandery, No. 32, Knights Templar; representative to the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania; and a member of said Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, having been, until declining a reappointment, District Deputy Grand High Priest for the counties of Bucks, Chester and Montgomery for several years. He is now a member of the committee on finance of Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Mr. Slingluff is a supporter in religion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Slingluff is a member.

J. M. ALBERTSON & SONS.—J. M. Albertson established a private banking-office in Norristown in 1857, in a building on Swede Street. In 1870 he erected the three-story brick banking-house on the corner of Swede and Main Streets, which he occupied in the fall of that year. In 1875 his sons William E. and Amos L. became partners, under the firm-name of J. M. Albertson & Sons, as it now is.

JACOB MORTON ALBERTSON.—The well-known and worthy citizen of Norristown whose name forms the caption of these few paragraphs is of Holland Dutch descent, and of a family which has been represented in America for nearly two and a half centuries, his remote ancestors having come to New Amsterdam now New York, in the "good ship 'Fox,'" on the 16th day of the Ninth Month, 1640. On the paternal grandmother's side he is Welsh, descended from Cadwalader Roberts, who emigrated from Wales to Gwynedd about the year 1693. His own mother was a sister of Thomas Livezey, a notice of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

The grandfather of our subject, Jacob Albertson, about the year 1800, bought from Joseph Potts a farm in Plymouth township, which became the home of the family in Montgomery County, and part of which was inherited by Jacob Albertson, and after his death bought by J. M. Albertson, the present owner. The property in question fronts upon the Conshohocken turnpike, and lies about midway

between the Ridge and the Germantown and Perkiomen turnpikes, and, with the additions made by the present proprietor, contains about ninety acres of limestone and iron-ore land.

It was upon this farm that Jacob Morton Albertson was born, on the 5th day of the Fifth Month, 1826. He was the fifth of ten children, of whom but four are now living. As a lad he attended the boarding and day-school kept by Hannah Williams in the house where Joseph R. Ellis now lives, at the crossing of the Conshohocken with the Germantown and Perkiomen turnpike, and later was, for a year or more, a pupil at Westtown boarding-school. Afterwards, until he was twenty-two years of age, he worked upon his father's farm, and was then sent to Philadelphia to serve customers with the products of the dairy and farm. While there Nathan R. Potts, who took an interest in the young man, allowed him to spend his spare hours in his office, reading the law that related to conveyancing, copying opinions and writing bonds, mortgages and finally deeds. He had already attained at Westtown a theoretical knowledge of surveying, and John Levering, of Lower Merion, whose acquaintance he made, interested himself in showing him what he needed to know of the practical part of the work. Then he spent a period with his estimable uncle, Lewis Jones, of Gwynedd, who was a surveyor and conveyancer, and became quite proficient in the profession.

At the invitation of Addison May young Albertson, in the spring of 1850, removed to Norristown. A deed which his friend gave him to write fell under the observation of William Rossiter, a conveyancer, who offered him a desk in his office and a half-interest in all of the business which the two could transact. At the end of a year, through the favor of William H. Slingluff, he was elected surveyor of the borough, which so increased his business, that he had more than enough to do. His success in life was now fully assured. Industry and honesty, doing all that they could as well as they could, had prepared the way, and his subsequent progress was easy and natural, for he had the esteem of all around him.

In 1857 he began the banking business, and in 1865 built the banking-house which he now occupies. In 1870 his business interests were further extended by his acquisition of the Star Glass-Works, which he has since successfully conducted. Lately, in connection with his two sons, he has built and is now carrying on a second factory.

Mr. Albertson, in the year 1852, married Miss Sarah P. Lee, of Exeter, Berks Co., Pa., a descendant of Anthony Lee, an English settler, who took up six hundred acres of land in Oley township, now Berks County, by survey, dated Tenth Month 24, 1716, and received patent therefor the following year. They have five children and five grand-children. The names of the former are William E.; Amos L.; Mary, married to P. F. Hunter, of Norristown; Martha,

married to A. W. Howard, of Pittsburg; and Elizabeth.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NORRISTOWN.—The First National Bank of Norristown (capital stock, \$150,000) was organized January 8, 1864, the directors elected on that date being James Hooven, Franklin Derr, S. P. Stinson, Garret Bean, William W. Taylor, George McFarland, Samuel Anders, Benjamin E. Chain and Daniel O. Hitner.

The first officers of the bank were James Hooven, president; George Shannon, cashier; Lindley V. Righter, teller; Christian H. Detwiler, clerk.

The bank opened for business March 28, 1864. The subsequent officers were: President, James Hooven; Cashier, George Shannon; Tellers, Lindley V. Righter, Christian H. Detwiler, George R. Kite; Clerks, A. C. Rhoads, Walter Shannon, Edward L. Crawford, William C. Lenzie.

The bank was rechartered February 24, 1883, for twenty years.

This bank commenced business in a building at Egypt and Cheery Streets, and subsequently erected



FIRST NATIONAL BANK, NORRISTOWN.

the banking-house now occupied, being No. 107 N. W. Egypt Street, which was finished in 1870 and occupied the same year.

The amount of deposits at the close of first year was \$389,503.63; amount of discounts at the close of first year, \$244,764.57; amount of deposits March 28, 1874, \$346,383.16; amount of discounts March 28, 1874, \$338,502.45; amount of deposits March 28, 1884, \$611,478.08; amount of discounts March 28, 1884, \$469,267.62; surplus fund, \$80,000.

The board of directors are elected and organized annually, in the second week of January.

Charles H. Stinson, Esq., was solicitor of the bank from the date of organization until appointed president judge of the courts of Montgomery County, when he was succeeded by Benjamin E. Chain, Esq., who has been secretary of the board since the date of organization.

R. T. Stewart, H. K. Weand, Theodore W. Bean and F. G. Hobson, Esqs., have been notaries-public for the bank.

The persons who died while in the service of the bank as directors were Franklin Derr, George McFarland, S. P. Stinson and Christopher Heebner. William W. Taylor died a few years after his resignation.

This bank was a United States depository for the revenue collected in this district from June, 1864, to October, 1877, when the several districts were consolidated. About the close of the war, in April, 1865, when the volunteer soldiers of the armies were being discharged and paid off, the treasurer of the United States drew a draft on the bank for one hundred thousand dollars, being the largest amount drawn upon one draft while the bank acted as a United States depository.

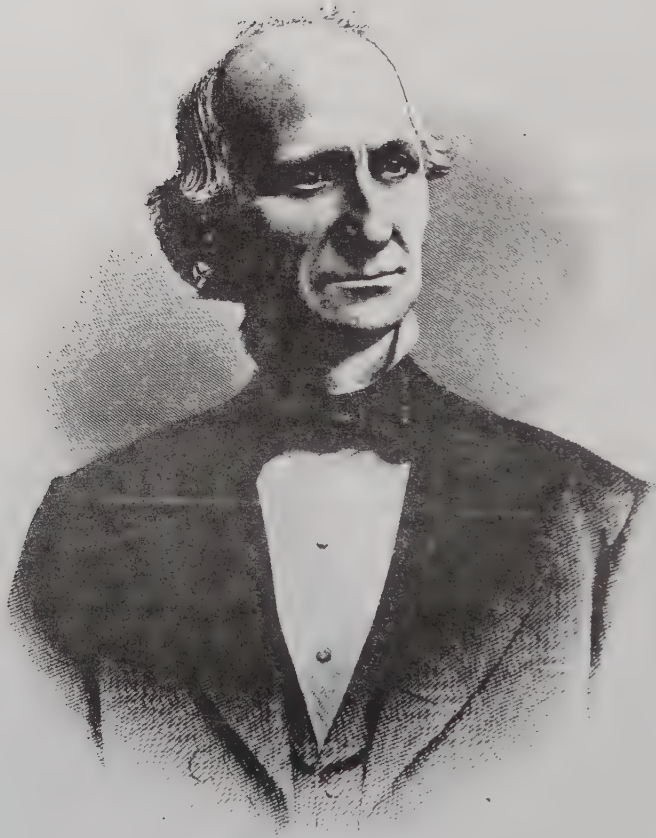
The board of directors meet in each week, and since the organization of the bank have on no occasion suspended discounting for customers. During the currency suspension of the Philadelphia banks in 1873 the bank paid all currency demands.

The aggregate amount of dividends paid to stockholders during the first twenty years of business, i.e., from March 24, 1864, to March 24, 1884, was \$377,987.50. The par value of stock is \$100 per share; divisible value per share, \$170. The present board of directors is composed of James Hooven, Daniel O. Hitner, Samuel Anders, Benjamin E. Chain, Benjamin Hughes, George S. Hallman, Frank M. Hobson, Francis G. Stinson, Walter H. Cooke.

JAMES HOOVEN.—The paternal ancestors of Mr. Hooven emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, to America early in the last century. His grandfather, Henry Hooven, was a native of Pennsylvania, and resided in Upper Merion township, Montgomery Co., where he was an enterprising farmer. He was married to Elizabeth Bolton, whose son Benjamin, a native of Montgomery County, married Jane Ekron, who was of Scotch nativity. The children of this marriage were Philip, Helen, James and Elizabeth. Mr. Benjamin Hooven was by trade a blacksmith, and followed his vocation in Upper Merion township. He enlisted during the war of 1812, and lost his life while in the service. His son James was born on the 30th of March, 1808, in Chester County, and when a youth removed with his parents to Upper Merion township, where he became a pupil of the neighboring district school, but under the watchful care of his mother acquired a more thorough rudimentary education. He early cultivated a habit of study and reflection, was a skillful translator from the German and purposed



James Stoen



Geo Shannor

devoting himself to a literary career. Circumstances, however, influenced this determination and developed as successful a man of business as would otherwise have adorned the field of literature. At the age of fourteen he entered a country store located at King of Prussia, in the same township, and in 1830 embarked in business with a partner, remaining thus engaged for two years, when Norristown became his home. Here he formed a copartnership with Dr. George W. Thomas, and was for seven years interested in mercantile ventures. The business of lime-burning next occupied his attention until 1846, when he sought a wider field of operation, and, in company with Mordecai R. Moore, erected a rolling-mill, which still operates. In 1870 he extended his manufacturing interests by the erection of a blast furnace, and later of a pipe-mill. In 1864 he was elected president of the First National Bank of Norristown, which office he still fills. He was also the first president of the Stony Creek Railroad. Mr. Hooven was, in 1833, married to Miss Emeline Henry, of Evansburg, Pa., whose children are Joseph Henry, Alexander, Jeanette (Mrs. G. P. Denis), and Mary (Mrs. John W. Schall). He was a second time married, in 1874, to Helen Cushman, of Norristown. Mr. Hooven was formerly a Whig in his political predilections and subsequently became a Republican, though never in the arena of politics. He was among the earliest advocates of the doctrine of abolition, and the staunch protector and friend of the escaped slave, who found a safe abiding-place under his hospitable roof. Mr. Hooven was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1860, and aided by his vote in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. He is a supporter of and pew-holder in the Protestant Episcopal Church of Norristown, though exercising a kindly toleration toward all religious denominations.

GEORGE SHANNON.—The grandfather of Mr. Shannon was James Shannon, born in Lower Providence township, who subsequently became a farmer in Norriton. He married Miss Elizabeth Lane, whose children were John, Samuel, William and two daughters. Samuel, whose birth occurred in Norriton April 16, 1781, and his death March 18, 1858, remained in that township during his early youth, but later removed to Norristown, where he resided until his death. He married Elizabeth Harner, of the township of Whitemarsh, born December 11, 1785, who died March 20, 1879, and had children, — John, James, Joseph, Samuel L., George, Ann and Rosanna. George, of this number, was born in Norristown on the 5th of November, 1821, and removed when a youth with his father to Norriton, where he received such advantages of education as were obtainable in the country at that time, and afterward attended the Norristown Academy. At once entering upon a career of business, he accepted a clerkship in the Bank of Montgomery County, and

was employed for sixteen years in that capacity, when he became interested in the manufacture of linseed oil.

In January of 1864 he was appointed cashier of the First National Bank of Norristown, and is still the incumbent of that position. Mr. Shannon was, in April, 1850, married to Miss Arabella Steinmetz, daughter of William Steinmetz, of Montgomery township and county, whose children are a son Walter and a daughter Flora M., now Mrs. William H. Bennett.

In his political affiliations Mr. Shannon is a Republican, and has served as a member of the Borough Council, as also of the board of school directors. He has been frequently solicited for other positions of trust, but has declined such distinctions. He is a director of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company. His religious associations have been in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church, his family being worshipers at St. John's Church, of that denomination, in Norristown.

THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK OF NORRISTOWN was organized September 24, 1881, with \$100,000 capital. A. A. Yeakle was the first president; Lewis Styer, cashier; and A. A. Yeakle, John J. Hughes, Felix F. Highly, John J. Corson, Issachar Johnson, William Schultz, Norman Egbert, Isaac Wanner and John E. Brecht, directors.

At the present time the capital stock is \$100,000; deposits, \$134,799.41; discounts, \$160,639.38; value of bank property, \$12,000; and the surplus fund, \$4000. The present officers are: President, A. A. Yeakle; Cashier, Lewis Styer; directors, A. A. Yeakle, William Schultz, John J. Hughes, William H. Slingluff, Isaac Wanner, Nathan Schultz, John Keiser, John E. Brecht, Norman Egbert.

THE BANK OF POTTSVILLE.—This institution was chartered August 27, 1857, under act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed on the 15th of the preceding May, and was organized September 14th following, with an authorized capital of \$100,000. Business was commenced October 5, 1857. The officers were: President, Henry Potts; Cashier, William Mintzer; Teller, Daniel Price; and the Directors, Henry Potts, William D. Evans, J. D. Streeper, Joseph Bailey, Peter Y. Brendlinger, David Potts, Jr., Owen Stover, George Baugh, Frederick Brendlinger, Perry M. Hunter, Isaac Linderman, S. Gross Fry, William Price.

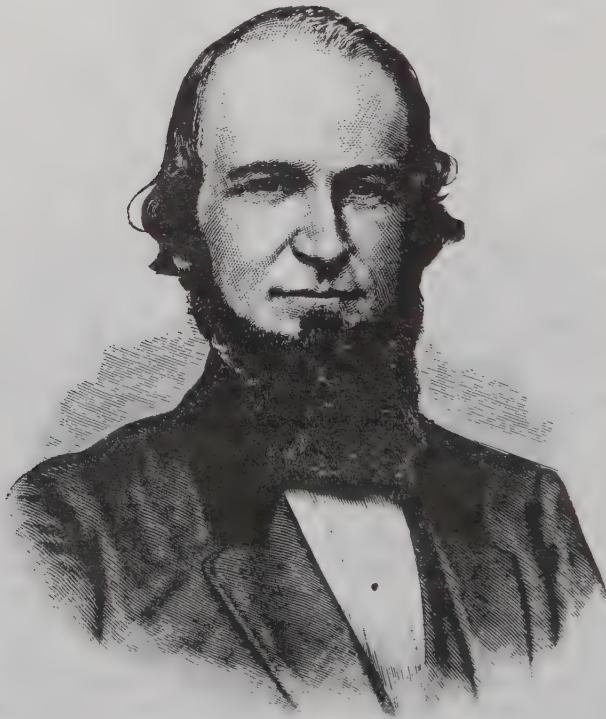
The amount of deposits at the end of the first year (October 5, 1858) was \$63,217.19 and the amount of the discounts \$158,432.10.

Henry Potts died August 31, 1861. The bank was reorganized November 22, 1864, under the National Bank Act, with a capital of \$150,000. William Mintzer was elected president and served until his death, on January 26, 1867, and Daniel Price was chosen cashier. The amount of deposits at the time of reorganization was \$290,767.92; of discounts, \$178,823.09;

and the other loans, chiefly United States bonds, reached the sum of \$392,000. In 1865 the capital was increased to \$200,000, and in 1868 to \$300,000, and a contingent fund of \$125,000 was provided during the latter year. On November 22, 1884, at the expiration of the first charter as a national bank, the capital was \$300,000; contingent fund, \$160,000; deposits, \$584,377.24; discounts, \$490,034.56; other loans, chiefly United States bonds, \$669,662.50; and the real estate, furniture, etc., was valued at \$14,075.

The present officers are: President, Daniel Price;

tion in the schools of the neighborhood and at the academy of Joshua Hoopes, in West Chester. On leaving school he entered his father's dry-goods store, where he remained until 1839, at which time that parent died and the store and property were sold. He then purchased another property on the corner of High and Hanover Streets, where he carried on the mercantile business extensively and successfully for about six years. Disposing of this concern, he embarked in the lumber business in Schuylkill County, and while thus engaged bought a large tract of land above Tamaqua, in the same county. Returning to



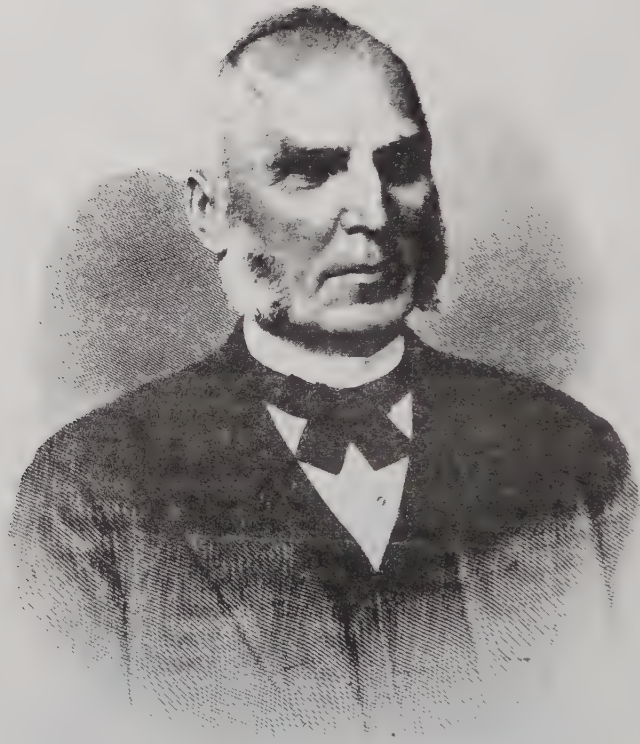
WILLIAM MINTZER.

Cashier, Horace Evans; Directors, Daniel Price, Abraham M. Stauffer, Edwin Morris, William Yocom, George Mull, Mark H. Richards, Ephraim Fritz, James F. Brendlinger, A. D. Bechtel; Notary Public, Charles Rutter.

WILLIAM MINTZER.—Among the citizens of Montgomery County few have been more prominently identified with the three great departments of business—banking, merchandising and manufacturing—than the late William Mintzer, of Pottstown. He was born in that place May 11, 1820, and was the son of William and Sarah Mintzer. He received his educa-

Pottstown, he established a banking business there, which he conducted for some time, until he was induced to enter the Pottstown Bank in the capacity of cashier. This position he occupied until the death of the president, Henry Potts, when he was elected to succeed him, and it is said that the Pottstown National Bank owes much of its present prosperity to the ability and judicious management he displayed as its presiding officer.

In 1863 he started the large and well-known establishment, which enjoys a high reputation in the trade, under the name of the Pottstown Iron-Works.



John W. Capelbury

In 1841, Mr. Mintzer was married to Rebecca Evans, of Chester County. He died in 1867 at the early age of forty-seven years, his wife surviving him and departing this life July 7, 1884. They were the parents of seven children, of whom three attained maturity and are now living, viz.: George E., William and Sarah (Mrs. Elliot Evans), all residing in Philadelphia. William is an attorney-at-law in that city, having been admitted to practice in 1878.

In politics the late Mr. Mintzer was a steady and conscientious Republican, warmly but unostentatiously supporting the principles of the party.

His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal Church, and he was a benevolent, active and influential worker in its cause.

Though no brilliant event characterized his career, his quiet and steady course of active industry could not fail to exert a beneficial influence and to materially advance the interests of the community.

J. W. CASSELBERRY & Co.—J. W. Casselberry and William L. Williamson built a three-story brick building on High Street, in Pottstown, in 1868, and on the 24th of November opened a private banking-office for discount and deposit in the lower room, which was specially fitted up as a banking-office.

JOHN W. CASSELBERRY.—William Casselberry, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, married Catherine Wentz, and resided at Evansburg, in Lower Providence township, Montgomery Co. Their children were Richard, John, Joseph, Charlotte (Mrs. Christian Weber), Barbara Ann (Mrs. William Evans, of Evansburg) and Rebecca (Mrs. M. I. Burr). Richard Casselberry was born on the 6th of December, 1799, at Evansburg, in Lower Providence township, and married Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of John and Catherine Miller, to whom was born children,—John W., Thomas M., Hilary B., Dr. Jesse R., Louisa Jane (Mrs. Charles Streeper), Catherine Ann and M. Burr. John W., the eldest, was born on the 1st of April, 1822, at Evansburg, and in youth removed with his father to Skippack township, in the same county, where his father had purchased a farm. A second removal of the family, to Pottstown, occurred in 1831, where the subject of this biographical sketch has since resided.

His education was received at the Pottstown Academy, and when yet a school-boy he developed a predilection for speculative enterprises, the lad having been engaged thus early in the purchase and sale of cattle. These operations were varied by dealings in railroad stocks and securities until the death of his father, in 1852, when he succeeded him in the management of a tannery, which was conducted with very successful results. He was married, on the 29th of August, 1854, to Amelia, daughter of John and Mary Maltsberger, of Pottstown. Mr. Casselberry, having meanwhile become connected with the National Bank of Pottstown, as a director, relinquished his connection with the tannery in 1867, and

the following year opened a private banking-house, in connection with W. L. Williamson, under the style of J. W. Casselberry & Co., in which he is still interested. He has also been, but is not at present, officially connected with other organizations. He has manifested a keen interest in the advancement of Pottstown, and has been identified with various projects which resulted in benefit to its citizens, notably in an effort to light the borough by gas, in which the cost was largely borne by him. He was an early Whig and later a Republican, but has not participated in the various political movements of the day other than by the casting of his ballot, his rare business ability having been employed chiefly in the furtherance of his own commercial schemes. Mr. Casselberry is a member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church of Pottstown, in which he has served as vestryman.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CONSHOHOCKEN, PA., was organized March 13, 1873, with a capital of \$150,000. The officers were: President, Alan Wood, Jr.; Cashier, William McDermott; Directors, Alan Wood, Jr., George Bullock, Evan D. Jones, Michael O'Brien, William Davis, John Y. Crawford, Elias Hicks Corson, Augustus D. Saylor, Samuel Fulton.

At the present time (1884) the officers are: President, George Bullock; Vice-President, Evan D. Jones; Cashier, William McDermott; Directors, George Bullock, Evan D. Jones, Augustus D. Saylor, Michael O'Brien, William Davis, Lewis A. Lukens, George Sampson, Samuel Pugh, Hamilton Egbert.

The present capital is \$150,000; deposits, \$320,000; discounts, \$420,000; value of real estate and bank property, \$16,000.

WILLIAM McDERMOTT.—William, the son of William and Mary McDermott, was born on the 1st day of September, A.D. 1825, in Upper Merion township, near the King of Prussia, Montgomery Co., Pa.

His parents came from the north of Ireland, were of Scotch descent, and were brought up and adhered to the strictest tenets of the "Covenanters' Church. As a consequence, the children were all kept close to that creed, especially with reference to the observance of the Sabbath. About the year 1828 the family removed to Norristown. In the year 1837 the father contracted a cold that gradually settled upon his lungs. After a long and painful illness he fell asleep in Jesus on the 5th of May, 1838, in the peaceful calmness of a soul trusting in the Saviour. The mother, left alone with a family of children, began the struggle of life. She was a woman of much more than ordinary intellect and decision of character, and ruled well her household, giving the impress of her vigorous character to her children. In the year 1852 she died at the home of her daughter Mary, who had married Samuel Griffith, of Norristown.

After doing the little work that a boy could do in those early days, William, when fourteen years of age, took the contract for keeping up the fires in the small school-house of that district, in the borough of Norristown.

the printing office of the *Norristown Herald* owned by Robert Iredell, the present postmaster, and soon assumed charge of the office, remaining with Mr. Iredell until 1849. A year was spent as printer in the office of the *Montgomery Watchman*, a Democratic



William McDermott

In 1839 he engaged as clerk for James Hagar, of Norristown, and remained until the financial crisis of 1841, when, at the failure of Hagar, he sought other employment, and he was carrier for *The Truth*, a newspaper of the town. September, 1843, he entered

paper, afterwards sold to and merged into the *Norristown Register*. While learning the "art preservative of all arts" he became a Whig, and, later, embraced the principles of the Republican party, to which he has ever since been attached.

In the year 1850, after working at the "case" until the hour at which the Bank of Montgomery County (the only bank at that time in the county) opened its doors, he washed the printers' ink from his hands, and began the business of a banker as clerk and watchman, sleeping in the banking-room. Soon after he was promoted to the position of teller, performing the duties of paying and receiving teller. Here he continued until January, 1873, when, on leaving the Montgomery Bank, he organized and prepared for business the First National Bank of Conshohocken, Pa., as its cashier, which position he still fills, having had a continuous banking experience since May, 1850, under the old State system of banking as well as under the present National Bank Act. After acquiring this practical knowledge he is convinced that the present system is the very best the State or nation can have, and should certainly be perpetuated.

Mr. McDermott has held the office of school director and served in the Town Council of the borough of Conshohocken. While learning his trade as a printer he wrote for the *Olive Branch*, a temperance paper, published at Doylestown and afterwards at Norristown, having been a temperance adherent from his youth. He was probably the first newspaper reporter in the county, reporting lectures and gathering news under the heading of "Town Chips" with the signature of "Vidi." He has been a contributor since his apprenticeship to the newspapers and for about fifteen years was a correspondent of the *Montgomery Ledger*, Pottstown, over the name of "Excelsior." During the war, while Colonel Edwin Schall was absent on duty in the field, Mr. McDermott edited the *National Defender*, making it while under his control a strong and popular journal. Later he was the editor of *The Independent*, published in Norristown. All this labor was performed after the hours of his duties as a printer and teller were over. He has been for about twenty-seven years secretary of the Norristown Library. While in Norristown, in addition to the duties of a teller, he was treasurer of three building and loan associations and secretary of the Norristown Insurance and Water Company. He prepared a sketch for the Montgomery Historical Association on the banking operations of the county, and, at the request of the Montgomery County Sunday-School Association, a "Review of the Sunday-school work for the past quarter of a century."

During a great revival in the year 1843 he, with more than one hundred others, united with the First Presbyterian Church of Norristown, under the pastorate of Rev. Samuel M. Gould, and at once took an active part in church-work, particularly that of the Sabbath-school. A scholarship was secured for him to receive a college education at Easton, but his health did not admit of the necessary application. In June, 1855, he was elected and entered upon his duties as superintendent of the Sabbath-school of the First

Church. A division taking place, the same year he joined most heartily with those who left that church and subsequently organized the Central Presbyterian Church of Norristown. In the year 1855 he was elected an elder of this church, and still retains that office, now being the senior elder. In this capacity he has almost yearly attended the Presbytery or Synod as representative, and in 1881 was delegate from the Philadelphia Presbytery North to the General Assembly meeting that year at Buffalo. He remained superintendent of the Central Sabbath-school until 1873, the year of his removal to Conshohocken, where he was chosen the superintendent of the school of the Presbyterian Church at that place, which position he still holds. He was also clerk of the Session of the Central until he left Norristown. As a temperance man he has frequently been delegated to conventions in connection with the cause.

Although never possessing a vigorous constitution, Mr. McDermott's life has been a most active one, compelled to it from the necessity of the case and the struggle for "bread." After these years of toil it is well to know that necessity is often a valuable stimulant and that with the blessing of Heaven and the prayers and benedictions of a Christian father and pious and affectionate mother we may all fill our niche in life usefully.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK OF CONSHOCKEN was organized February 1, 1882, with a capital stock of \$100,000 and a surplus fund of \$10,500. The institution commenced business May 20, 1882, with the following officers: President, John Wood; Vice-President and Cashier, William Henry Cresson. The present Directors are: John Wood, William Henry Cresson, John A. Righter, B. Brooke Adams, Jawood Lukens, George Corson, George W. Wood, Franklin Dundore, Daniel H. Kent. The present capital is \$100,000; surplus fund, \$10,500; deposits, \$172,887.58; loans and discounts, \$228,850.32; and the value of bank property, \$9000.

THE JENKINTOWN NATIONAL BANK OF JENKINTOWN was chartered April 17, 1875, with a capital of \$50,000, increased July 11, 1876, by the amount of \$20,000, and upon March 13, 1884, by \$30,000, making the total present capital \$100,000.

The first officers were: President, Samuel W. Noble; Cashier, Andrew H. Baker; Directors, Samuel W. Noble, Charles F. Wilson, Thomas Williams, Jeremiah B. Larzelere, Joseph W. Hallowell, George D. Heist, Joseph Bosler, Charles Hewit, Jacob P. Tyson, Thomas T. Mather, John J. C. Harvey.

The deposits at the close of the first year were \$47,301.46; discounts, \$70,598.88.

The first building occupied was the Masonic Hall building. The bank was removed into the present building March 13, 1880.

The deposits September 30, 1884, were \$141,285.68; loans and discounts, \$185,364.13; surplus fund,

\$11,000; and the value of real estate, furniture and fixtures, \$15,000.

The present officers are: President, Samuel W. Noble; Cashier, Andrew H. Baker; Directors, Samuel W. Noble, Charles F. Wilson, Thomas Williams, Jeremiah B. Larzelere, Joseph W. Hal-lowell, George D. Heist, Joseph Bosler, John Thom-son, Hutchinson Smith, Edward Mather, Joseph A. Shoemaker. C. Mather has acted as notary public for this bank.

SAMUEL W. NOBLE.—William Noble and his wife, Frances, the progenitors of the Noble family, were residents of Bristol, England, and suffered persecution for their religious faith, that of the Society of Friends. Their son Abel, in 1684, when not yet twenty-one years of age, came to America and settled in Phila-delphia, where he was apprenticed to the trade of a cooper. He subsequently acquired an extensive tract of land in Bucks County, on the borders of Mont-gomery County, Pa. Among his children was Joseph, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biography, who married Mary, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Lovett Smith, the former having been one of four brothers who, on their emigration from England, set-tled in Burlington County, N. J., and founded the city of Burlington. They are known as the "Bur-lington Smiths," and were owners of the ground on which the city stands, as also of much valuable prop-erty lying adjacent. The two surviving children of Joseph and Mary Noble were Samuel and Mary (Mrs. Samuel Wetherell), of Burlington. Samuel married Lydia, daughter of Isaac Cooper, of New Jersey, in 1746. Their children were eight in number, the sur-vivors being Hannah (Mrs. William Norton), Samuel and Richard. Samuel was born October 4, 1766, and married, in 1792, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Tomp-kins, of Philadelphia. Their surviving children are Joseph, born in 1799, who died in 1854; Charles, M.D., born in 1801, whose death occurred in 1873; and Lydia (Mrs. Thomas Longstreth), who was born in 1803 and died in 1876. Samuel Noble married a second time, in 1817, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Web-ster, of New Jersey, whose children are Samuel W. and Richard. Samuel W. was born on the 15th of August, 1818, in Philadelphia, his father having been at that time engaged in that city in the business of tanning and currying. Here he resided until seven-teen years of age, meanwhile attending school and ac-quiring a substantial English education. Having developed an early fondness for the pursuits of an agriculturist, he removed to a farm in the suburbs, and acquired a practical knowledge of the various branches of farm labor, removing in 1839 to the farm, in Abington township, now his home, which his father had purchased. He was, on the 30th of Octo-ber, 1844, married to Elizabeth H., daughter of John and Martha P. Mather, of Cheltenham township. Their children are Henry A., born in 1845, now a resident of Philadelphia; Sarah, deceased; John M.,

born in 1848, deceased; Samuel, born in 1849, who resides in Abington; Clara, deceased; Howard, born in 1852, also of Abington; Lydia L., deceased; Franklin, whose birth occurred in 1855, now of Phila-delphia; Thomas L., born in 1857, of Abington; Charles M., born in 1859, also of Abington; Mary T., born in 1861; Anna, in 1862; and Elizabeth, deceased. Samuel W. Noble has engaged in no other pursuits than those pertaining to farming and horticulture during his active life. He has devoted much attention to the study of the latter, and filled for many years the office of vice-president of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. He held the same official relation to the Pennsylvania State Horticultural Society, formerly known as the Fruit-Growers' Society of Eastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Noble was, in 1875, elected president of the Jenkintown National Bank, of which he was one of the incorpora-tors, and has thus far been the only incumbent of that office. He is secretary and treasurer of the Cheltenham and Willow Grove Turnpike Company, and was formerly president of the Union Mutual Fire-Insurance Company of Montgomery County, of which he is now a director. He has been for forty years treasurer of the Abington Library, an institution that has enjoyed a successful career since its organi-zation, in 1804. In nearly every enterprise tending to advance the best interests of the township and the moral and material good of its citizens Mr. Noble has been an influential factor. His political sentiments are those of the Republican party, though he has in-variably declined to hold official relations with the party. The family connection with the Society of Friends as birthright members may be traced through six generations, his immediate family being identi-fied with the Abington Meeting.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF AMBLER.—The credit of organizing this institution is mainly due to its presi-dent, Benjamin P. Wertsner, and William M. Singerly, as both gentlemen firmly believed in the necessity of such an institution to aid the future growth of Ambler and relieve the vicinity from the inconvenience of traveling several miles to do its banking business.

The bank was organized July 11, 1884, having a subscription list of sixty-six stockholders, with capital stock amounting to \$55,000.

The bank first started business in the Misses Knight's school-room, on August 2, 1884, with \$42,910 paid on account of the capital stock, and at the close of the first day's business the depositors' accounts showed a balance of \$2648.98.

The bank building, now nearly completed, will cost about \$5500.

The officers and directors are as follows:

President, Benjamin P. Wertsner; Vice-President, George K. Knight; Cashier, John J. Houghton; Di-rectors, David J. Ambler, Joseph Haywood, William C. Potts, Thomas Atkinson, Adam Hoover, George K. Knight, Benjamin P. Wertsner, Allen Berkhimer,



Saml W. Noble

Aaron Styer, T. B. Geatrell, Samuel Van Winkle, H. C. Biddle, Benjamin K. Johnson.

On November 10, 1884, the capital stock paid in amounted to \$53,530, the loans and discounts to \$29,430.24, the circulation outstanding to \$27,000, and the individual deposits subject to check \$39,458.09.

BENJAMIN P. WERTSNER, son of George and Hester Wertsner, was born in Norristown, Montgomery Co., Pa., September 21, 1829. In 1833 his father removed from Norristown to Whitpain township, and occupied what was known as the Weston grist-mill, and in 1845 purchased eighty-five acres of land then

thoroughly cultivated fields that have been by his skillful management transformed from a wilderness waste to the beauty and richness of a delicately and artistically cultivated garden spot. The horticultural department of the farm has been carefully attended to by Mr. Wertsner, who has with his own hands planted and grafted a large variety of the choicest fruits.

The large and commodious farm barn was erected in 1845, and the farm-house, if it might be dignified by that title, gave place in 1879 to the present palatial mansion, in which are all the modern conven-



Benj. P. Wertsner

almost a wilderness, and known at that time as part of Dawsfield farm, now owned and occupied by his son, Benjamin P. Wertsner.

At the age of seventeen years young Wertsner was placed upon the plantation to look after, care for and manage the cultivation of crops, and to have an oversight of the farming business generally, he having a natural as well as an acquired taste for agricultural pursuits, the care of stock and the disbursing of funds received from the proceeds of the farm. How well he has thus far managed the affairs of the old wilderness plantation is seen in the well laid out and

iences requisite to make home beautiful, pleasant and comfortable, making one of the most beautiful and attractive residences to be found in Montgomery County. The place is now known as "Evergreen Farm."

Mr. Wertsner's father, George Wertsner, was one of the active, honest, upright citizens of his day, and while he lived was highly honored by his fellow-citizens, and as a mark of their respect for his many virtues elected him a member of the State Legislature, where he served in the sessions of 1846-47. He died several years since, respected by all who knew

him. His widow still survives at the ripe old age of eighty-four, and is a resident of Norristown.

Benjamin P. Wertsner was married to Mary, second daughter of General John E. Gross, of Trappe, Pa. The result of this reunion has been one daughter, Bertha, now a finely-educated young lady, residing with her parents.

The father of Mrs. Wertsner, General Gross, took an active part in the war of 1812, and was an officer of the American army, and subsequently a member of the State Legislature. He died in 1870, leaving a widow, who still survives the weight of fourscore years and more. Mrs. Wertsner's grandfather was a member of the Continental Congress.

Since Mr. Wertsner has been in active business life he has been honored by his fellow-citizens with various positions of honor and responsibility, among which may be mentioned guardian and trustee of several estates; treasurer of the Ambler Building and Loan Association since its organization, in 1874; treasurer of the Plymouth Valley Creamery Association since its organization in 1881; treasurer of Whitpain Library Company; treasurer of Cold Point Grange since its organization in 1875; and on July 15, 1884, at the organization, of the First National Bank of Ambler, was elected president of that institution, which position he still occupies with honor to himself and profit to the stockholders and patrons.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LANSDALE.—This bank was organized April 6, 1864, with a capital of \$50,000, and began business on June 16th, the same year. The officers were: President, John Y. Jenkins; Cashier, Charles Y. Jenkins; Directors, John S. Jenkins, James Price, George S. Reiff, John M. Harley, Owen Hughes, Elias K. Freed, John Kindig, Dr. D. Levering Heist, James Roberts.

The bank now has a capital of \$100,000 and property valued at \$10,000. The discounts on October 1, 1884, amounted to \$185,881.05 and the deposits to \$192,553.51, while the surplus fund was \$35,000.

The present officers are: President, Elias K. Freed; Vice-President, A. C. Godshall; Cashier, C. S. Jenkins; Teller, O. M. Evans; Clerks, Sylvester Jenkins, Horace E. Jenkins; Directors, Elias K. Freed, A. C. Godshall, Jacob R. Clemens, Andrew Anders, J. C. Hendricks, David Cassel, Joseph Swartley.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCHWENKSVILLE was organized April 14, 1874, with \$50,000 capital, the officers being: President, Jacob G. Schwenk; Cashier, John G. Prizer; Directors, Jacob G. Schwenk, George W. Steiner, Esq., H. W. Kratz, Esq., Albert Bromer, Isaac H. Johnson, Benjamin S. Alderfer, Philip Prizer, J. Warren Walt, James H. Price, Isaac L. Bauman.

At the present time (November 1, 1884) the capital

is \$100,000; deposits, \$263,521.46; loans and discounts, \$270,935.04; and surplus fund, \$34,000.

Following are the present officers: President, Jacob G. Schwenk; Cashier, John G. Prizer; Directors, Jacob G. Schwenk, H. W. Kratz, Esq., George W. Steiner, Esq., Isaac H. Johnson, Benjamin S. Alderfer; George D. Alderfer, Esq., Jacob S. Wagner, Abraham D. Alderfer, Noah D. Frank.

THE HATBORO' NATIONAL BANK at the time of organization, May 4, 1875, had a capital of \$65,000, and the value of bank property was \$9000. The officers were: President, I. Newton Evans; Cashier, S. Carey Ball; Directors, I. N. Evans, G. J. Mitchell, J. P. Hellings, Joseph Barnsley, S. S. Thompson, C. S. Rorer, George S. Teas, Comly Hampton, F. L. Worthington.

At the present time (Nov. 1, 1884) the capital is \$52,000; deposits, \$180,534.72; discounts, \$127,007.63; surplus and undivided profits, \$12,884.48; value of bank property, \$8500. The present officers are I. Newton Evans, president; James Van Horn, cashier; Directors, I. Newton Evans, G. J. Mitchell, Joseph Barnsley, George S. Teas, I. P. Hellings, S. S. Thompson, Charles S. Rorer, Comly Hampton, William C. Newport.

THE PERKIOMEN NATIONAL BANK (East Greenville), at the time of organization (September 27, 1875) had a capital of \$100,000. The first officers were: President, Michael Alderfer; Cashier, John N. Jacobs; Directors, Michael Alderfer, John N. Jacobs, John G. Hillegass, S. K. Barndt, Jacob Van Buskirk, M. A. Kratz, J. N. Klein, Daniel Clewell, Isaac L. Bauman, David G. Clemmer, Henry Kulp, Levi Fetterman.

November 1, 1884, the deposits were \$324,782.17; discounts, \$443,496.93; value of banking-house and fixtures, \$10,000.

Following are the officers now holding place: Michael Alderfer, president; John N. Jacobs, cashier. Directors, Michael Alderfer, Lederachville, Pa.; John N. Jacobs, East Greenville, Pa.; David G. Clemmer, Clayton, Pa.; John G. Hillegass, Pennsburg, Pa.; Jacob Van Buskirk, Stiensburg, Pa.; Isaac L. Bauman, Balley, Pa.; Jacob W. Klein, Kleins, Pa.; Solomon K. Barndt, Alburtis, Pa.; Levi Fetterman, Vera Cruz, Pa.; Jacob K. Harley, Harleysville, Pa.; Michael A. Kratz, Green Lane, Pa.; Irwin M. Stetler, Frederick, Pa.

THE FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSBURG was organized May 6, 1876, with a capital of \$50,000. The officers first holding place were: President, William F. Reed; Cashier, A. F. Day; Directors, William F. Reed, Richard Markley, Jonathan P. Hillegass, Jesse Gery, Charles T. Waage, M.D., Daniel C. Stauffer, Tobias S. Reiff, George Deisher, William C. Raudenbush.

At the present time (1884) the capital is \$75,000; deposits, \$80,311.56; discounts, \$141,603.85; and value of bank property, \$2500. The present officers are: President, Edwin M. Benner; Cashier, James M.

Slifer; Teller, William T. Day; Directors, E. M. Benner, J. P. Hillegass, Richard Markley, Jesse Gery, T. S. Reiff, A. S. Wagner, D. C. Stauffer, Thomas Berndt. B. F. Leidy succeeded James M. Slifer as cashier December 6, 1884.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF SOUDERTON at the time of organization, May 12, 1876, had a capital of \$90,000. The first officers were: President, Isaac G. Gerhart; Cashier, J. C. Landes; Directors, Isaac G. Gerhart, H. K. Godshall, G. H. Swartz, Abraham Sorver, Henry Ruth, Charles Loch, Augustus Thomas, Charles Godshall, M. B. Bergey, John S. Moyer.

On November 1, 1884, the amount of capital was \$90,000; deposits, \$118,424.69; discounts, \$168,570.22; value of bank property, \$4600; amount of surplus fund, \$19,000.

The present officers are: President, Isaac G. Gerhart; Cashier, J. C. Landes, Directors, I. G. Gerhart, Abraham Sorver, James S. Ruth, E. H. Souder, I. H. Moyer, J. B. Moyer, I. G. Metz, Augustus Thomas, Charles Souder.

Building and Loan Associations.—No review of the financial institutions of the county would approximate completeness without reference to the operations of building and loan associations, or, as they are now called, saving-fund, building and loan associations. Although of comparatively recent origin, they have been, and are now, important factors in accumulating the surplus earnings of the industrial classes. Within the last forty years fifty-two associations have been chartered in this county. The maximum capital accumulated for final distribution among the stockholders of each of these associations, upon the basis of their chartered privileges, would be four hundred thousand dollars, or two thousand shares at a par value of two hundred dollars each. It is probable, however, that all have not reached their greatest possible usefulness. We assume that each has sold one thousand shares at a par value of two hundred dollars per share, representing an aggregate of surplus earnings amounting to ten million four hundred thousand dollars. These associations are largely composed of persons of limited means, with no other resources than their daily labor. Monthly payments of one dollar per share on their stock forms a certain fund for investment, which is at the disposal of the members. Payments made with punctuality for a few years give value to the stock and substantial credit to the member, who can generally borrow from the association the par value of his stock and with it purchase real estate, the value of which is deemed sufficient, when mortgaged, to amply secure the association for the loan. Under this system of utilizing the earnings of well-paid skilled labor over the actual cost of living, hundreds and thousands of comfortable homes have been bought and paid for, habits of economy and frugality have been fostered and the condition of the working-classes greatly improved. If

the stock value of these fifty-two associations be as stated, ten million four hundred thousand dollars, and this money has gone into improved real estate, it would have a purchasing power equal to *six thousand nine hundred and thirty-three homes, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars each.* These are substantial dividends, and contribute more permanently to the taxable wealth of the county than those paid upon bank, railroad and other corporation stocks. The business of these associations is conducted by a board of directors and officers, who are elected annually by the stockholders, and it is due to them to say that these corporations have been managed with excellent judgment and great fidelity. The annexed list of associations will serve to show the date of their institution in the county and their distribution in centres of population:

Conshohocken, Sept. 29, 1851.

Montgomery, May 13, 1852.

Norristown, May 20, 1852.

Mechanics', Nov. 8, 1852.

Union, May 16, 1853.

Harmony, No. 1, May 16, 1853.

Workmen's, May 15, 1854.

The Mechanics', May 21, 1855.

Cheltenham, Aug. 30, 1859.

Washington, May 21, 1861.

Harmony, No. 2, Aug. 17, 1864.

Iron-workers', Feb. 27, 1866.

The National, May 21, 1866.

Enterprise, May 20, 1867.

Lansdale, May 20, 1867.

North Wales, May 20, 1867.

Hatboro', May 21, 1867.

First National, May 22, 1867.

Pencoyd, Nov. 11, 1867.

Penn., Feb. 24, 1868.

Union, May 21, 1868.

Upper and Lower Providence, Aug.

17, 1868.

Second National, Aug. 19, 1868.

William Penn, Nov. 9, 1868.

Horsham, May 17, 1869.

Gwynedd, May 18, 1869.

Fort Washington, May 18, 1869.

Laborers', Nov. 8, 1869.

Merion, Nov. 8, 1869.

Perseverance, Nov. 9, 1869.

Fanie, May 16, 1870.

Weldon, Aug. 15, 1870.

Abington, Nov. 14, 1870.

Edge Hill, Nov. 14, 1870.

Huntingdon Perpetual, Aug. 21,

1871.

Mutual, Aug. 21, 1871.

Flourtown, Nov. 13, 1871.

Third National, Nov. 13, 1871.

Enterprise, May 20, 1872.

Lower Merion, May 20, 1872.

Gulf Mutual, May 28, 1872.

Excelsior, Aug. 19, 1872.

Madison, Feb. 24, 1873.

Telford, May 20, 1873.

Prospectville, Aug. 18, 1873.

Spring Mill, Aug. 18, 1873.

First National, Oct. 2, 1874.

Harmony, April 15, 1876.

Wm. B. Rambo, Sept. 21, 1878.

Rising Sun, Sept. 17, 1878.

Star Loan, April 26, 1880.

Geo. McFarland, April 17, 1881.

Insurance.—Following is a list of the mutual fire and storm insurance companies incorporated and doing business in Montgomery County: ¹ The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County, chartered March 1, 1841; Line Lexington Fire Insurance Company, chartered April 3, 1863; Union Mutual Fire and Storm Insurance Company, chartered March 30, 1866; the Schuylkill Valley Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Norristown, chartered April 11, 1866; Perkiomen Mutual Fire Insurance Company, chartered May 30, 1871; North Penn Fire Insurance Company, chartered May 20, 1873; New Hanover Mutual Fire Insurance Company, chartered January 30, 1882; Berks and Montgomery Mutual Storm and Insurance Company, chartered January 30, 1882. The estimated value of property insured by the foregoing companies is sixty million dollars.

¹ A very large amount of property in Montgomery County is insured in perpetual and foreign insurance companies.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

CHARITABLE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS.

Masonic.—There is a tradition that a Masonic lodge was in existence within the lines of the Continental army occupying Valley Forge, and that it was presided over by Washington.

CHARITY LODGE, No. 190, F. AND A. M.—The first lodge of Masons organized in Montgomery County of which any positive information can be obtained is Charity Lodge, No. 190, F. and A. M., of Norristown, the charter for which was granted August 2, 1823, and the lodge constituted October 23d, the same year. By the last published report it has two hundred and twelve members.

The present officers are: Thomas J. Baker, W. M.; William F. Slingsluff, S. W.; James A. Welsh, J. W.; John Slingsluff, Treas.; George R. Kite, Sec.

Of Past Masters now living are Charles L. Cornman, Edmund A. Kite, Samuel Brown, Jr., Edward D. Johnson, William B. Roberts, Florence Sullivan, Benjamin F. Solley, William E. Moyer, John Slingsluff, R. G. L., George A. Lenzi, D. G. Sherman, John C. Richardson, Abraham S. Hallman, Benjamin Thomas, Joseph H. Bodey, Jacob Custer, Henry A. Derr, Alexander Hooven, Thaddeus S. Adle, John W. Bickel, Joseph R. Ebert.

STICHTER LODGE, No. 254, OF POTTSTOWN.—The charter for this lodge was granted March 3, 1851. It now has one hundred and forty-nine members, with the following officers: George R. Harrison, W. M.; R. S. Malsberger, S. W.; J. H. Morris, J. W.; M. S. Longaker, Treas.; Alexander Malsberger, Sec.

The Past Masters now living are S. A. Stout, H. C. Feger, A. Malsberger, Samuel R. Ellis, Charles Moore, W. C. Rutter, J. H. Hobart, T. W. Ludwig, Dr. M. Aug. Withers, William M. Gordon, J. Harry Hobart, Mont. S. Longaker, John Scheetz, William Auchenbach, E. B. McCauley, N. F. Dotterer, J. M. Cunningham, M. A. Campbell, J. H. Smith, Hiram Collier, Lloyd C. Keim.

CASSIA LODGE, No. 273.—The charter for this lodge was granted March 7, 1853, and it was constituted at Morgan's Corner, Radnor township, Delaware Co., and later, by dispensation, removed to Ardmore, in Montgomery County, where it still holds its meetings. It has a membership of one hundred and thirty-six, with the following officers: Samuel M. Garrigues, W. M.; Thomas D. Murphy, S. W.; F. V. V. Artsdalen, J. W.; George H. Baker, Treas.; Josiah S. Pearce, Sec.

Past Masters: E. J. Lauman, J. Levis Worrall, J. T. McClellan, Albert G. Preston, Josiah S. Pearce, Benjamin Shank, S. S. Whiteman, J. N. Marshall, H. L. Litzenberg, Joseph T. McBride, J. M. Afflick, Francis Fenimore, Charles W. Humphreys, E. T. Carr, Isaac A. Cleaver, Mahlon Rossiter, George G. Lennig.

FORT WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 308, is located at Fort Washington, in Whitemarsh township, and was constituted September 29, 1857. It has at present sixty-six members and the following officers: Francis S. Wilson, W. M.; Oliver K. Beyer, S. W.; Edward Neal, J. W.; Henry Unger, Treas.; George Lower, Sec., Flourtown.

Past Masters: J. A. Martin, Eli Hoover, Joseph Rex (deceased), Dr. M. Newberry, H. S. Sechler, Joseph Morrison, Samuel Jackson, T. J. Wentz, John Sechler, Henry Unger, George D. Whitcomb, George Lower, James McGowen, Charles Hoover, Adam Hersh, G. W. Worth, Edward W. Lukens, Edwin H. Faust, George W. Hellings.

WARREN LODGE, No. 310, was chartered September 5, 1857, and constituted at Trappe, in Upper Providence township. It has a membership of sixty-four, with the following officers: Garret F. Hunsicker, W. M.; Henry H. Fisher, S. W.; Joseph W. Culbert, J. W.; Dr. J. Warren Royer, Treas.; Henry W. Kratz, Sec.

Past Masters: Dr. J. W. Royer, W. R. Rittenhouse, J. W. Sunderland, Henry W. Kratz, Aug. E. Dambly, Frs. R. Deeds, Aaron Weikel, J. C. Laver, D. S. Raudenbush, Lewis Royer, Franklin March, Dr. Amos C. Coleman.

FRIENDSHIP LODGE, No. 400, located at Jenkintown, received a charter bearing date September 5, 1867. It now contains ninety-five members and has the following officers: T. Benton Dornan, W. M.; Paul C. Schwemmer, S. W.; George W. Smith, J. W.; Charles Cottman, Treas.; M. Luther Kohler, Sec.

Past Masters: Thomas P. Manypenny (deceased), Charles Mather, J. W. Ridpath, S. W. Broadbent, Charles Evans, Dr. Thomas Betts, Robert E. Patterson, August Beitney, A. S. Schively, Samuel Keightly, J. A. Shoemaker, D. H. Yerkes, John Dornan, Lewis B. Gusman, J. W. Wister, John C. Roberts, William Elliott.

W. K. BRAY LODGE, No. 410, of HATBORO', was chartered March 4, 1868, and now has sixty members and the following officers: Thomas Kelley, W. M.; Ephraim Slugg, S. W.; Paul Jones, J. W.; John B. Jones, Treas.; Samuel B. Wilgus, Sec.

Past Masters: Dr. E. Reading, R. L. Davis, J. John Beans, George Dunnet, John Slugg, Jesse S. Leidy, T. G. Watson, Edw. Bright, Edmond Wilgus, W. Elwood Palmer, Reuben A. Baum, Dr. A. D. Markley.

FRITZ LODGE, No. 420, of CONSHOHOCKEN, was chartered June 3, 1868, and had, by the last report, eighty-six members. The following are the present officers and Past Masters: George M. Williams, W. M.; Cadw. H. Brooke, S. W.; T. B. Reddington, J. W.; J. S. Hipple, Treas.; Peter Fritz, Jr., Sec.

Past Masters: Edmund A. Nuss, Joseph Chislett, J. W. Harry, Peter Fritz, Jr., J. P. Armitage, George Stiles, Joseph McGonegal, C. A. Maxwell, William F. Smith, James H. Steen, Dr. William McKinzie, James Bell, Richard B. Deal, Edmund A. Kite, Jr.

SHILOH LODGE, No. 558, OF LANSDALE, was constituted January 31, 1882, with ten members, and now has twenty-four members. David H. Hoult, W. M. R. G. L.; W. E. Richardson, S. W.; H. D. Fiesel, J. W.; C. E. Miller, Treas.; Hiram F. Effrig, Sec.

Past Master: Rev. Henry F. Seiple.

Royal Arch Chapters.—The first in the county to be constituted was Norristown Royal Arch Chapter No. 190. Its warrant was issued December 27, 1858.

The present officers and Past High Priests now living are: Comp. William F. Slingluff, High Priest; Isaac W. Smith, K; Robert Wilson Perry, Scr.; Joseph Shaw, Treasurer; Franklin T. Beerer, Secretary.

P. H. P.'s: Charles L. Cornman, Samuel Brown, Jr., Edmund A. Kite, William E. Meyer, J. F. Hartmanft, John Slingluff, B. F. Solly, G. A. Lenzi, Benjamin Thomas, D. G. Sherman, J. C. Richardson, I. P. Wanger, C. I. Baker, Thaddeus S. Adle, H. A. Derr, T. J. Baker, James A. Welsh.

FORT WASHINGTON ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 220, OF FORT WASHINGTON, WHITEMARSH TOWNSHIP, was constituted September 10, 1868. Its present officers and Past High Priests are Comp. John J. Slifer, High Priest; Henry J. Houpt, K; Charles H. Marple, Scr.; Henry Unger, Treasurer; Louis S. Whitcomb, Secretary.

P. H. P.'s: Joseph Rex, Milton Newberry, M.D., Joseph Morrison, Henry Unger, Dr. J. T. Hampton, Louis S. Whitcomb, T. C. Vaux, Adam Hersh, T. MacReynolds, Lemuel Rodenbaugh.

ABINGTON ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 245, OF JENKINTOWN, was constituted November 28, 1873. The present officers and Past High Priests are: Comp. Elwood Wilgus, High Priest; William Elliott, K; J. Howard Danenhower, Scr.; Charles Harper, Treasurer; Edward Bright, Secretary.

P. H. P.'s: S. W. Broadbent, J. W. Ridpath, Lewis B. Gusman, Daniel H. Yorks, Robert E. Patterson, Thomas Rose, Samuel Keightly, Edward Bright, Joseph W. Hunter.

MONTGOMERY CHAPTER, No. 262, OF ARDMORE, was constituted June 23, 1882. The following are the officers: Comp. Joseph T. McClellan, High Priest; J. Newton Marshall, K; George G. Lennig, Scr.; William H. Sutton, Treasurer; Thomas McCully, Secretary. P. H. P., William H. Sutton, and R. G. C.

Knights Templar.—HUTCHINSON COMMANDERY, No. 32, OF NORRISTOWN, was constituted May 23, 1868. Its present officers are Sir Knight Charles I. Baker, E. C.; Irving P. Wanger, G.; Samuel J. Long, C. G.; William Stahler, Treasurer; Wallace Boyer, Rec.

The Past Commanders living are John Slingluff, Edmund A. Kite, John C. Richardson, William Rennyson, Franklin T. Beerer, William E. Moyer, George A. Lenzi, Henry A. Derr, Thomas J. Baker, Benjamin F. Solly, Thaddeus S. Adle.

Independent Order of Odd-Fellows.—The Inde-

pendent Order of Odd-Fellows is a charitable fraternal and beneficial organization, and a legitimate offspring of the Manchester Unity of Odd-Fellows in England. The payment of weekly and funeral benefits to its members, whether in straitened circumstances or not is one of its peculiar and dominant features. The amount thus paid to its members in this country has grown to almost fabulous figures, and every night throughout the land thousands of dollars are voted to its sick and disabled members, of which the general public know nothing.

The origin of modern Odd-Fellowship is of comparatively recent date. Apparently endeavoring to rival other organizations, an absurd claim was set up by some, ascribing its origin to the Jewish legion under Titus, who, it is asserted, received from that emperor its first charter written on a golden tablet. Even more ancient origin has been ascribed, but all Odd-Fellows now agree that Odd-Fellowship can be traced no further back than about the middle of the eighteenth century; the name is explained from the fact that orders and sects that rendered aid to members in times of sickness and distress were exceedingly rare.

The Manchester Unity of Odd-Fellows was planted on American soil by Thomas Wildey, in Baltimore, in 1819. This was soon followed by the institution of Pennsylvania Lodge, No. 1, in Philadelphia, December 26, 1821, at the public-house of John Upton, on Dock Street. This lodge was started by Englishmen social and convivial in their habits, and the organization thus commenced soon became of more than local interest. Like convivial spirits became identified with the order, and as they separated, induced lodge organizations wherever they happened to locate. Such an individual in the person of Morton Kelsey, who belonged to a Philadelphia lodge, came to Norristown in the fall of 1836.¹ His evenings were spent in the bar-room of the Farmer's Hotel, kept by James Coates, and the zealotness of the man's nature soon found others who were willing to co-operate with him and institute a lodge. The initiations were then a mere travesty of the impressive lessons now taught, and curiosity doubtless prompted several to become identified with the order. Mr. Kelsey secured the necessary information, and Montgomery Lodge, No. 57, was organized February 27, 1837, the charter having been previously granted by the Grand Lodge. The following-named persons were first elected, to wit: N. G., James Coates; V. G., Watson Kirkbride; Secretary, John W. Powell; and Treasurer, Jacob Spang. The lodge first met Saturday evenings, and was organized in an attic over the back building of the residence of William Powell, immediately adjoining the property on which Music Hall now stands. Shortly afterwards the meetings were held in the old courthouse, but at the expiration of a year Samuel Jami-

¹ "History of Montgomery Lodge, No. 57," by George W. Holsstein.

son rented them a room on Main Street for sixty dollars per annum for meeting purposes. At the expiration of another year they again moved, this time to the house of their treasurer, where, January 19, 1840, all they owned was swept away by a disastrous fire. This was evidently the work of an incendiary, for the popular feeling against secret societies was very great. Notwithstanding this great loss meetings at different places were still held. Immediately after the fire a full set of regalia was presented by a Philadelphia lodge, and the brotherhood in that city contributed \$155.25 to the distressed lodge. The assets being at this time merely nominal, a suitable place in which to meet being secured with difficulty, it was sometimes weeks before a quorum could be obtained, and the end of Montgomery Lodge seemed fast approaching. This was doubtless aided by the feeling which, during all this time, existed against fraternal organizations. The conviviality of the members, too, had a deleterious effect on the membership, but a general weeding-out of this class, as also of some for the misappropriation of funds, revived the lodge, and made it what it is today, one of the finest organizations of the kind in existence in the State. The popular feeling against secret societies abating, the next few years witnessed not only a large increase in the membership of this lodge, but the institution of new lodges throughout the county. The second, Wissahickon Lodge, No. 178, was formed at Flourtown, and was instituted by the Grand Lodge officers, assisted by H. S. Leibert, of Montgomery, as the District Deputy. August 27, 1846, Thomas Bitting was elected N. G.; N. K. Shoemaker, V. G.; J. A. Martin, Secretary; Charles J. Aimain, Assistant Secretary; and S. H. Aimain, Treasurer. This lodge has erected a hall, and is a good working lodge. Messrs. Thomas Bitting and Charles J. Aimain still retain their membership.

D. D. G. M. X. S. Leibert instituted Merion Lodge, No. 210, November 3, 1846. This lodge is still in existence, has had its periods of "hard times," but is now in a flourishing condition. The incoming Grand Master of the State, Dr. F. V. Van Artsdalen, is a member of this lodge.

D. D. G. M. Leibert instituted Centre Square Lodge, No. 204, December 22, 1846, at Centre Square. The application for the charter of this lodge, was granted by the Grand Lodge before that of No. 210, but when the officers visited the village, and saw the room in which the charter members proposed to meet, they withheld the charter until a more suitable place could be obtained. The institution of this lodge was thus postponed for more than two months. Those interested persisted, and finally procured the second story of an old wheelwright-shop, where the lodge was instituted by Mr. Leibert, assisted by a delegation from Montgomery Lodge, No. 57. Thomas H. Wentz was elected N. G.; William Zimmerman, V. G.; Jacob Fisher, Secretary; George Sheaf, Sr., Asst. Secretary; and Wells Tomlinson, Treasurer. One of

the charter members of this lodge, George F. Sheaf, Sr., was initiated in Philadelphia, March, 1828, and is still living, a remarkably well-preserved old man. He is the second oldest Odd-Fellow in the State, has always been active in subordinate lodge-work, and for many years has been the secretary of Centre Square Lodge. The members of this lodge becoming dissatisfied with the accommodations which the wheelwright-shop afforded, purchased the building they now own, and remodeled the third story into a commodious lodge-room.

In the early part of the year 1847, Brother Leibert, as D. D. G. M., instituted four lodges, as follows: Manatawny Lodge, No. 214, at Pottstown, January 5, 1847; Gratitude Lodge, No. 216, at Conshohocken, January 15, 1847; Eagle Lodge, No. 222, at Huntingdon Valley, February 4, 1847; and Curtis Lodge, No. 239, at Norristown, April 29, 1857. Manatawny Lodge had seven charter members, and elected the following officers: Solomon A. Stout, N. G.; Joseph E. Yeager, V. G.; Henry A. Sellers, Secretary; Andrew H. Lip-pin, Assistant Secretary; and Bernard Weand, Treasurer. Samuel Lightcap and Charles Moore were the two additional members who applied for the charter. This is one of the best disciplined lodges in the State. Its Secretary, Dr. Charles Moore, was for years the representative of the Grand Encampment in the Grand Lodge of the United States, and no more efficient officer lives than he. Gratitude Lodge, at Conshohocken, is a good working lodge, and is now prospering. A hall now in the course of erection indicates the interest the members take in the order. Curtis Lodge, No. 239, was composed almost entirely of members of Montgomery Lodge at its organization. This lodge is the largest in the county, is composed of good material, and has done much to alleviate the wants of its members. William A. Ruddack, a member of this lodge, is a Past Chief Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania.

On the 24th of August, 1848, Spring House Lodge, No. 329, was instituted by withdrawing members from Wissahickon Lodge, No. 178. After institution the members concluded to build a hall, and in this laudable effort were assisted by some of the public-spirited citizens of the neighborhood. This lodge is in a good condition now, numbering over one hundred members.

Peace and Love Lodge, No. 337, was instituted at Willow Grove, November 6, 1848. The lodge first met in the attic of a private house, next door to the Fountain Hotel. The members coming principally from the vicinity of Jenkintown, a growing village, succeeded in having it removed to that place. The first meeting was held in that village April 13, 1850.

Loller Lodge, No. 338, was instituted December 8, 1848, at Hatboro'. The lodge takes its name from the old academy located at that place, and is in a good financial condition.

Providence Lodge, No. 345, was instituted February

19, 1849, and has had many difficulties to overcome. It first met at the Trappe, in Providence township (hence its name), but many years ago, its members tiring of their effort to overcome the prejudice of the vicinity, contemplated surrendering the charter. A few members who weekly drove from Kulpville determined to save it, and succeeded in removing the lodge to the last-named place. The members here upheld it through that period of prejudice, which almost cost the members social ostracism, until now, although not strong numerically, the lodge is in a good financial condition, and has the well-wishes of the people of the neighborhood.

Marble Hall Lodge, No. 351, was instituted July 10, 1849, at Barren Hill, now called Lafayette Hill. This lodge has erected a fine hall, and has a large membership.

Douglas Lodge, No. 367, was instituted June 14, 1849. This lodge met at Douglasville and had a checkered history. The prejudice of the people of the vicinity drove from the lodge many of its members. In May, 1852, the lodge not having held a meeting for several weeks, it was determined to surrender the charter. The charter remained among the archives of the Grand Lodge until July 17, 1874, when certain members, obtaining their cards from Pennsburg Lodge, No. 449, and Providence Lodge, No. 345, reclaimed the charter and instituted Perkiomenville Lodge, No. 367, at Perkiomenville. This lodge now numbers over one hundred members, has erected a suitable hall, and the average attendance at the weekly meetings is much better than those of the lodges meeting in the several boroughs of the county.

Banyan Tree Lodge, No. 378, was instituted October 23, 1849, at Ardmore. This lodge has a few enthusiastic members and deserves to succeed.

Economy Lodge, No. 397, was instituted February 25, 1850, at Evansburg. The meetings of this lodge are still held in the third story of the store and post-office at that place, and has a large and commodious room. The lodge is progressing finely.

On March 28, 1851, Norris Lodge, No. 436, was instituted. The charter members formerly belonged to Montgomery and Curtis Lodges, and were ambitious young men largely drawn from professional and mercantile life, who believed that another lodge could live and prosper in the borough of Norristown. This addition to the family of lodges in this county soon proved itself entirely worthy of fellowship, for many young men became members, and energy became typical. A rivalry, not bitter, but friendly, soon arose and still exists. The three lodges in the borough extend cordial invitations to the others when making or receiving visitations, and candidates from either of the lodges for an office to be voted for in the district receive a cordial support in all. The membership of this lodge now consists principally of men identified with industrial pursuits, are social and genial in their intercourse with each other, and profess great inde-

pendence. Norris Lodge is a good working lodge, and has been the means of doing much good in distributing money to its sick, distressed and worthy members. Believing that "it is more blessed to give than to receive," a Christmas call at the house of an afflicted or indigent member from the membership with provisions and a well-filled purse is not an unusual thing.

Pennsburg Lodge, No. 449, was instituted September 18, 1851, in the second story of an old shop at Pennsburg. In this room the lodge met until May 18, 1853, when it was first convened in the third story of the residence of Jacob Hillegass. Being dissatisfied with the accommodations afforded, the lodge erected a large and spacious hall, three stories in height, which was dedicated May 18, 1876. This hall is the largest in the county, and the lodge-room is possibly better adapted for degree work than any other. Dr. Edwin H. Bieber, of Brotherly Love Lodge, No. 77, and Daniel Heins, of Douglas Lodge, No. 367, were instrumental in organizing this lodge. Several times after having secured the signatures of gentlemen who resided in the neighborhood to an application for a charter they were informed that objection had been made, and they desired their names withdrawn. In this manner the efforts of Messrs. Bieber and Heins were frustrated until the necessary number were obtained. After institution the lodge frequently failed to meet for the want of a quorum, until the surrender of the charter was contemplated. The members most interested suggested that the sessions of the lodge be held after the people in the vicinity had retired, and in this way the lodge organization was maintained. Frequently members of the lodge were publicly denounced. Even at the "Harvest Home" held by the lodge during the year 1883, the Rev. Mr. Deckant, although invited by the lodge to speak, assailed the fraternity with much feeling and great bitterness. The lodge has, however, overcome all such difficulties, and is one of the best in the county. The members occasionally use the German ritual and are well versed in the unwritten work in both languages.

Upper Dublin Lodge, No. 458, was instituted November 17, 1851, at Jarrettown. This lodge is chiefly composed of farmers, and is conservatively managed, and as a natural consequence the finances are in a good condition.

Madison Lodge, No. 466, was instituted at Pottstown, June 14, 1852. The charter members came from Manatawny Lodge, No. 214. The lodge is finely progressing.

Gulf Lodge, No. 525, was instituted at Gulf Mills, June, 12, 1856. The lodge was soon removed to West Conshohocken, and is progressing admirably in its work, and has a jovial membership, their hospitality being almost proverbial.

North Wales Lodge, No. 610, was instituted at North Wales October 12, 1867. This lodge is in good working order and thoroughly equipped, the members being earnest and active.

Lansdale Lodge, No. 977, was instituted March 17, 1881, at Lansdale. There are now nearly one hundred members belonging to it, mostly young men, and all seem to be earnest and active.

The two lodges in Norristown succeeded in erecting a fine hall in the year 1850. In this, however, they were aided by the citizens, and the venture became a joint-stock company, which sold its building in 1878 to Philip Quillman, who has remodeled it. The three lodges, the Encampment and the Rebekah Aid meet in this hall, as do also many other secret societies.

During the year 1876, when the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated in Philadelphia, the order throughout the State appropriately celebrated the event by a grand street parade. The lodges of the Upper District of Montgomery County participated in this demonstration. Lodges 37, 204, 239, 345, 397, 430 and 610 joined together, elected Samuel S. Apple, of Providence, No. 345, as marshal, and turned out fully two hundred men in line. Thus has Odd-Fellowship grown until there are now twenty-three lodges in the county, with a membership of about two thousand three hundred.

The Encampment branch of the order requires favorable mention. Endeavoring to copy after a sister fraternity, additional degrees to those of the subordinate lodge were written, and the Grand Lodge of the United States finally acceded to the request, and made an independent branch for the patriarchal degrees. Norristown Encampment, No. 37, was instituted in July, 1846, by Montgomery Lodge members. It now has upwards of two hundred members, and is one of the fixed institutions of the county. Its members are principally taken from the three lodges in the borough, but it is a harmonious body. Since organization, this encampment has paid in benefits \$21,775.00, in funeral benefits \$2,820.00, and in other charities \$415.00 or making a total of \$25,010.00. The present officers are Chief Patriarch, Benjamin F. Wright; Scribe, James R. Ebert; Treasurer, Edmund A. Kite.

Centre Square Encampment, No. 84, was instituted at Centre Square December 29, 1848. The meetings were subsequently held at Hickorytown, though not for a long time, for they were soon thereafter held at the place of institution. Here the members, cherishing the beautiful lessons taught in the ritual, clung to the charter until it was felt that it must be surrendered. At this time enough of the members of North Wales Lodge became identified with it to secure its removal to the last-named place, where it has since prospered. This encampment has paid in benefits the sum of two thousand six hundred and fifty-nine dollars since its organization. The present officers are: Chief Patriarch, Thomas McClain; Scribe, David R. Lewis; and Treasurer, William W. Morris. The following lodges have since been instituted: Excelsior Encampment, No. 85, at Pottstown; Flourtown Encampment, No. 94, at Flourtown; Montgomery Encampment, No. 115, at Ardmore; Marble Hall Encampment, No. 169, at Barren Hill; Abington Encampment, No. 189, at Jenkintown; Conshohocken Encampment, No. 209, at Conshohocken, and Pennsburg Encampment, No. 234, at Pennsburg.

On the 1st day of May, 1883, Lanah Degree Lodge, No. 133, of the Daughters of Rebekah, was instituted by the Grand Lodge officers at North Wales. This is the only one in the county. A lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah was instituted at Pennsburg, but was short-lived. Miriam Beneficial Aid Association for Odd-Fellows and Daughters of the Degree of Rebekah was organized at North Wales January 1, 1884. This is a beneficial organization, and is run in conjunction with the Rebekah Degree Lodge.

The Norristown Rebekah Aid has long been in existence. It is an independent organization, but none but Odd-Fellows, or their wives and daughters, can become members. It is exclusively beneficial, and is a strong, healthy organization.

The following statistical table is appended, and will be of interest to all members of the

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.

NAME.	No.	Wh'le No. Initi- ated.	Pres- ent Mem- bers'p	Noble Grands.	Treasurers.	Secretaries.	Assets.	BENEFICIAL STATEMENT.			
								Sick.	Funeral	Other Charit's.	Total.
Montgomery	57	895	236	Samuel H. Bard .	J. T. Moore . . .	Geo. W. Holstein .	\$1794 19	2780 00	4500 00	750 00	33050 00
Wissahickon	178	435	78	B. F. Reiff . . .	Geo. Lower . . .	Geo. Lower . . .	3275 00				
Centre Square	204	246	60	Abraham Yost .	William Frantz .	V. H. Baker . . .	1562 78	4212 50	261 68	324 00	4798 18
Merion	210	283	86	Herbert A. Arnold	Rich'd Hamilton .	Thos. McCully . .	2805 30	3764 00	1630 00	434 00	5228 00
Manatawny	214	364	82	V. S. Buchanan .	David Spatz . . .	Chas. Moore . . .	5253 92	8942 50	2350 00	1214 00	12506 50
Gratitude	216		139	A. A. Lindsay .	Thos. Robinson .	Jas. T. Fox . . .	4335 61				20463 10
Eagle	222	317	82	J. M. Jackson .	Geo. Markley . .	H. M. Bellows . .	3345 80	5388 50		498 00	6871 50
Ortis	239	694	248	H. N. Shambough	Jos. Christianan .	J. R. Harner . . .	7930 18	2590 00	1500 00	620 00	22620 00
Spring House	329	256	102	Chas. Dannehower	Aaron Sperry . .	M. L. Thoman . .	3508 93	6240 88	1530 00	475 00	8245 88
Peace and Love	337	394	97	Geo. W. Smith .	Thomas Nice . . .	Edw. Bright . . .	352 60	6712 00	1195 00	829 00	8736 00
Loller	338		50	R. Hockman . .	S. M. Haslett . .	J. W. Thoman . .	3020 17				
Providence	345	365	43	W. S. Ensley . .	John C. Boorse .	H. W. Edwards .	2396 29	2039 25	742 00	206 85	3048 10
Marble Hall	351		165	Chas. A. Tracy .	George 'arn . . .	W. M. Lukens . .	5568 14				
Perkionenville	367	199	112	E. H. Beiteman .	I. S. Rahn	O. H. Beiteman .	2014 56	2453 50	450 00	125 00	3028 50
Banyan Tree	378		20	Geo. V. McClure .	W. G. Leshor . .	Win. Miles . . .	763 29				
Economy	397		60	W. S. Bossert .	J. C. Johnson . .	Jacob Truckess .	2131 15	2817 00	775 00	183 65	3775 65
Norris	430	379	93	F. H. Schwenk .	John A. Keiger .	Saml. Thonus . .	2203 40	7340 00	1572 00	840 00	9752 00
Pennsburg	449	470	111	Geo. H. Hart . .	Henry Dimming .	Henry J. Smith .	7376 39	10655 00	2884 00	100 00	13639 00
Upper Dublin	458		99	Levi Slingluff . .	John Kneezel . .	J. S. Rodernick .	2235 00				
Madison	466	323	75	H. H. Young . .	C. G. Bair	Alex. Malsberger .	7210 37	4390 00	1170 00	350 00	6010 00
Gulf	525	190	76	H. D. Whitehead	T. B. Ridlington .	Alfred Stoad . . .	2195 82	3421 00	865 00	261 25	4547 25
North Wales	610	108	66	A. H. Reimer . .	David Baker . . .	I. W. Wampole . .	2939 62	1282 00	330 00	142 78	1754 78
Lansdale	977	82	75	J. B. Rosenberger	Jacob E. Boyer .	H. B. Weachter .	1826 17	290 50			290 50
Total			2234				80108 88				

NOTE.—It is to be regretted that all the lodges in the county did not respond to the inquiry forwarded. Had they done so an accurate statement of the benefits paid since organization could have been published; as it is, those reporting, eighteen lodges, have paid out \$168,364.94. The five not reporting are estimated at \$34,000, making the amount thus voted to the sick and disabled members of the subordinate lodges \$202,364.94. There are eight encampments in this county. The two reporting aggregate \$27,669. It is fair to assume that the remaining six paid at least \$22,331, or \$50,000 in this branch of this order. Therefore, more than a quarter of a million dollars have been distributed in this way by this order alone.

The years 1880 and 1881 witnessed a large increase in the membership of the Norristown lodges. The conferring of degrees frequently detaining the members in their lodges until a late hour, it was determined to institute a Degree Lodge, and Harmony Degree Lodge, No.—, was instituted, with Edwin P. Gresh as Degree Master. The succeeding session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge lessening the degrees to three, and requiring all business to be transacted in the third degree, seemed to anticipate the work of a Degree Lodge and the same reason for it not existing, the charter was surrendered.

An instance of the methods used against members of an Odd-Fellows' lodge came accidentally to the attention of the writer during the past summer. Jeremiah Weber, a member of a city lodge, was a tenant of Eli P. McGlathery, in Whitpain township. Mr. Weber was taken sick during the fall of 1844, and reported himself to his lodge. A committee waited on him to ascertain the nature of the illness and pay him his benefits. Mr. McGlathery, hearing of it although on the best of terms with his tenant, never again called on him, and in due time Mr. Weber received notice to quit. Many such incidents doubtless happened, for the general feeling that then existed was so great against all fraternities that it is a marvel that murders were not committed.

Colored Odd-Fellows.—The Colored Odd-Fellows, who claim to be a part of the Manchester Unity of Odd-Fellows, of England, have a lodge in the borough of Norristown. When the colored men were debarred membership in the American fraternity they sent to England five persons, who were there made Odd-Fellows, and returned to this country with the full authority to institute a lodge and grant charters. Thus were the Colored Odd-Fellows' lodges commenced in Philadelphia, and this is the foundation of the many lodges now in existence in this country.

On the 15th day of May, 1851, five persons, residents of Norristown, joined Good Samaritan Lodge, of Philadelphia. They immediately made application for a charter, which was granted, and Good Will Lodge, No. 1025, Grand United Order of Odd-Fellows, was instituted June 3, 1851. John Augusta was elected Noble Father; Joseph Mann, Noble Grand; Samuel Amos, Vice-Grand; Allen Blau, Secretary and Thomas Bruff, Treasurer. Thomas Bruff has filled the position of treasurer from institution to date, and he

and John H. Williams are the only charter members living.

Improved Order of Red Men.—The Improved Order of Red Men is a fraternal and benevolent organization, based upon the customs and antiquities of the North American Indians. It originated as a patriotic association among the volunteers who garrisoned Fort Mifflin in 1813.

It is distinctly different in every detail from other fraternal organizations, being original in conception and peculiarly American in character and tendency, without being proscriptive. A good moral character, sound in mind and body and a belief in the "Great Spirit in whose hands all power doth exist" are its only prerequisites for membership.

John Fry, of the borough of Norristown, visited Baltimore during the winter of 1845-46. While there he made the acquaintance of gentlemen who belonged to the Society of Red Men. On his return he induced Charles L. Cornman, Robert K. Ward, Samuel Jamison, A. S. Powel, John Shaner and David Dice to co-operate with him, and they made application to the Great Council of the United States for a charter. The Tribe Tecumseh, No. 1, was instituted June 14, 1846, in the Masonic lodge-room, at the corner of Lafayette and Swede Streets, Norristown, and is the first one organized in Pennsylvania. The officers who instituted this tribe proceeded at once to Lancaster, where the second tribe was instituted, and from there to Philadelphia, where Lenni Lenape Tribe, No. 3, was organized.

The membership of Tecumseh rose to about sixty, and after a couple of removals fitted up handsome rooms on Main Street. The walls were decorated with scenes from the "Lady of the Lake," and everything represented the primitive manners of the Indians. But incompetent officers created dissatisfaction, and after a long struggle the tribe was compelled to yield, and the pioneer organization in the State surrendered its charter. This was in 1853. Thus matters remained until October 31, 1869, when some of the members of old Tecumseh and twenty-seven of Beaver Tribe recalled the charter, and Tecumseh Tribe, No. 1, was reinstituted, and is now one of the best beneficial organizations in the county.

Beaver Tribe, No. 62, was instituted at Norristown; for several years after its institution its membership was recruited almost entirely from the rolling-mills, and the adoptions were carried on in a very rough manner. But as time rolled on these men allowed themselves to be suspended for non-payment of dues, and then the tribe took front rank in the secret societies of the town. At present it has an invested fund of about six thousand dollars and a membership exceeding two hundred and fifty. The present officers are: Sachem, Ephraim F. Slough; Chief of Records, C. H. Fisher; and Treasurer, Charles H. Bard.

There are in the county seven tribes, with an aggregate membership of about seven hundred.

The following table is appended:

The order is distinctively American, being limited in membership to native-born citizens of the United States. Washington is the fond ideal of the order,—

NAME.	No. of Lodge	No. of Members.	Sachems.	Chiefs of Records.	BENEFITS.			
					Sick.	Funeral.	Other Charities.	Total.
Tecumseh	1	172	O. E. Solomon	Elijah Kriebel	\$5471 00	\$800 00	\$600 00	\$6871 00
Washita	53	92	W. F. Smith	W. F. Smith	6348 00	1410 00	375 00	8133 00
Beaver	62	256	E. F. Slough	C. H. Fisher	3765 00	1190 00	150 00	5105 00
Winona	75	25	W. T. Schweinhart . .	C. H. Bossert	623 00	30 00	112 40	\$85 40
Wakarusa	191	65	A. D. Ruth	Charles L. Penle	714 00	50 00	114 00	778 00
Sanatoga	213	61	.. . . .	M. S. Lessig . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
Sciota	214	40	.. . . .	H. H. Whitman . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
Total	.. .	711	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .

Knights of Pythias.—This order has made a wonderful growth since its organization, twenty years ago. Norristown Lodge, No. 32, was instituted January 22, 1868, has initiated over three hundred persons and now has a large membership. Jenkintown Lodge, No. 476, was the twelfth, instituted November 10, 1881, and has over one hundred members.

The following table is appended:

a name beloved by bond and free, and second to none in the cause of constitutional liberty. The ritual is martial in form, patriotic in spirit and benevolent in its operations. The first camp in this county was Camp No. 6, of Norristown, chartered March 29, 1850. It had a somewhat precarious existence for a few years, resulting in the surrender of its charter. The camp was revived April 11, 1856, grew and flourished

NAME.	No. of Lodge	No. of Members.	Chancellor Commanders.	Keepers of Records.	Assets.	BENEFITS.		
						Sick.	Funerals.	Total.
Norristown	33	125	Benj. D. Whitehead . .	J. R. Harner	\$2296 14	\$4200 00	\$1150 00	\$3350 00
Othello	50	50	John Weingartner . . .	John Weingartner . . .	375 68	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
Gulf	82	45	H. H. Pope	H. G. Kinzie	1682 48	1898 00	673 00	2571 00
Conshohocken	117	19	J. D. Jones	J. D. Jones	580 51	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
Lafayette	137	52	Geo. W. Weidanoeyer .	J. A. Markley	914 77	5460 00	2365 00	7825 00
Fort Washington . .	148	30	E. White	E. White	1844 13	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
Swedeland	219	32	Thos. McCully	Thos. McCully	1260 10	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
Greenville	252	67	Edwin H. Hool	J. M. Kranse	2114 35	3843 50	1144 71	4988 21
Zieglerville	247	145	Aaron R. Moyer	H. H. Fisher	5877 78	6098 57	1315 00	7413 57
Shannonville	360	49	Frank P. Walker	Aaron Weikel	1353 27	719 00	190 00	909 00
Abington	388	155	John A. Malin	W. W. Murphy	1840 08	3200 00	640 00	3840 00
Jenkintown	476	111	George Tomlinson . . .	George B. Wood	867 95	237 00	250 00	487 00
Total	.. .	850	.. . . .	.. . . .	\$20927 24	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .

Patriotic Order Sons of America.¹—The Patriotic Order Sons of America was organized in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., in the year 1847, under the name of the Junior Sons of America. The order prospered and attained a degree of popularity that was unprecedented. The breaking out of the Civil war brought disorganization into the order, for by the principles of the Patriotic Sons of America, and in obedience to them, the members rushed to the front of battle to save the flag that they had pledged themselves to honor. National American pride and glory are the cherished sentiments of the Patriotic Order Sons of America. "God, our country and our order," is the consecrated motto under whose inspiration the Patriotic Order Sons of America has been laboring to perpetuate freedom's holy cause, and preserve the temple of American liberty, built on the broad foundation of universal emancipation, and sealed by the precious blood of our forefathers.

until, as stated before, the late war for the preservation of the Union transferred the members from the camp fraternal to the camp of war.

Camp No. 33, of Norristown, was instituted June 15, 1855, and survived until 1876, when, from serious financial embarrassment, it, together with Camp No. 6, disbanded. Montgomery County has at present ten camps, located as follows, with a membership of seven hundred:

Washington Camp, No. 33, at West Point; Washington Camp, No. 53, at Cold Point; Washington Camp, No. 92, at Pottstown; Washington Camp, No. 114, at Norristown; Washington Camp, No. 120, at Lansdale; Washington Camp, No. 121, at Conshohocken; Washington Camp, No. 200, at Hatboro'; Washington Camp, No. 215, at Ambler; Washington Camp, No. 224, at Jarrettown; Washington Camp, No. 267, at Collegeville.

There are three degrees in the Patriotic Order Sons of America,—the Red, the White and the Blue. The first two admit into the camp and the coun-

¹ Contributed by Frank L. Murphy, of Camp No. 67.

cil; the third, the highest, admits into the commandery. The commandery is distinct from the camp and the council, but can be reached only through them. Each district is limited to one commandery. This county has Montgomery Commandery, located at Conshohocken, and constituted June 8, 1875. The present District President, the highest local officer of Montgomery County, is A. D. Fetterolf, of Camp 267, Collegeville.

The name Patriotic Order Sons of America was adopted in 1866 at a State convention held in Minersville, Pa. The form of government in the order was radically changed, the original name was abolished and the surviving members of Camp No. 6 and those of ten other camps were constituted the first State Camp of Pennsylvania, Patriotic Order Sons of America. This order is rapidly growing in strength and reputation, and in its advance confirms its lofty mission and sacred purpose, leaving to posterity a bright record of which every freeman may well feel proud.

Brotherhood of the Union (H. F.).—This is a secret fraternal and beneficial organization and possesses much merit. Norris Circle, No. 111, was instituted October 24, 1874, in Norristown, with eight charter members. It immediately grew to a membership of over two hundred, and now has about one hundred and thirty. Since organization over two thousand dollars have been expended in benefits to the members. There are three other circles in existence in the county,—Kenderton, No. 62, at Cold Point, Joseph W. Coulston, Scroll-Keeper; Good Intent, No. 75, at Lansdale, John Steever, Scroll-Keeper; and Schwenksville, No. 117, at Schwenksville, Enos Schwenk, Scroll-Keeper. There are three hundred and fifty members in the county. The present officers are John K. Stong, C. W.; Wm. Hart, C. J.; John McAfee, C. F.; Wm. Rylands, Treas.; John L. Weber, Fin. Sec.; and William H. Wolper, Scroll-Keeper.

Jerome B. Hendricks, the Chief Washington of the State organization during the year 1881, was a member of this circle, and died while filling this position.

Ancient Order of Good-Fellows.—The Ancient Order of Good-Fellows was transplanted from the city of Philadelphia May 1, 1869, when Buena Vista Lodge, No. 16, was organized. This lodge has been extraordinarily successful, the membership now reaching one hundred and seventy, with assets valued at upwards of three thousand dollars. The lodge has paid out in benefits the sum of \$10,316.66, as follows: Weekly benefits, \$9246.66; funeral benefits, \$1070.

Knights of Friendship.—The order Knights of Friendship is a fraternal organization of great merit. It was founded by Dr. M. G. Kerr, of Philadelphia, formerly of Norristown; and, by the aid of his friends, Consonance Chamber, No. 3, was instituted in Norristown May 9, 1868. The chamber has at times

numbered upwards of two hundred, and at other times only a faithful few have maintained the organization. About 1872 a change in the by-laws providing for benefits was adopted. This displeased a great number, and many suspensions in the next few years took place. Subsequently the beneficial feature was defeated, and since then a large increase in the membership has taken place, the number now being upwards of two hundred. The present officers are: Sir Knight Marshal, Geo. F. Meredith; Secretary, Daniel F. Quillman; and Treasurer, John J. Corson.

Black Knights of Malta.—The Black Knights of Malta were introduced in Norristown by the institution of Montgomery Lodge, No. 51, August 27, 1884. The order is claimed to have been instituted in the Holy Land during the Crusades, in A.D. 1048, and is a beneficial and religious order, with a military tendency. It is entirely an independent organization, having no affiliation whatever with any other order. The officers are James A. Duffy, Sir Knight Commander; David A. Moyer, Generalissimo; Joseph Cameron, Captain-General; Allen Martin, Jr., Prelate; Chester L. Bertolette, Recorder; William Chantry, Treasurer; and Samuel R. Fisher, Registrar.

Order of United American Mechanics.—This order was founded in Philadelphia in 1845, and soon thereafter introduced in this county, Montgomery Council, at Kulpsville, being the eighteenth instituted. American Star Council, No. 53, at Bryn Mawr, was instituted June 26, 1847; Union Council, No. 102, May 26, 1849, at Norristown; and Manatawny Council, No. 240, August 6, 1870, at Pottstown. There is also a council at Limerick Square,—Limerick, No. 278. The entire membership in this county is about four hundred.

Union Council has paid for sick benefits, \$13,089.10; for funeral benefits, \$1810; for relief of widows and orphans, \$269.51; and in other charities, \$584.02,—or making a total of \$15,752.63. The present officers are: Councilor, Albert J. Henning; Secretary, William S. Seany, and Treasurer, Anthony Richardson.

American Star Council has paid \$2121.45 for benefits. The present officers are: Councilor, Edgar C. Humphreys; Secretary, Charles W. Scott and Treasurer, Jas. T. McClellan.

Manatawny Council has paid in benefits, \$6100. Its present officers are: Councilor, Bion Cofrode; Secretary, M. S. Lessig; and Treasurer, Samuel B. Roeller.

Junior Order of American Mechanics.—This order has a council at Evansburg, this county. The principles of the Seniors and Juniors are much the same, the last-named admitting to membership at the age of eighteen years. The council at Evansburg is flourishing.

American Protestant Association.—This organization is a beneficial one, the membership coming generally from the Protestant Irish families. There are two lodges in the county,—Conshohocken Lodge,

No. 41, being instituted November 23, 1853, one day before Friendship Lodge, No. 39, of Norristown. Almost the entire membership of the last-named lodge having enlisted in the late war for the Union, the charter was surrendered, but was reclaimed after the war had closed. The records for the period prior to 1861 having been lost, but partial statistics can be obtained, but enough is known to show that fully \$4000 have been paid to their sick and disabled members. W. J. McKinley is Worthy Master; James A. Duffy, Secretary; and James Kilpatrick, Treasurer. The Conshohocken Lodge has, however, had a continuous existence, and has paid in sick benefits, \$2832; in funeral benefits, \$1285; and for other charities, \$297.54,—or making a total of \$4414 54. Samuel B. McAfee is Worthy Master; William Glass, Secretary; and James Cairns, Treasurer.

Junior American Protestant Association.—This order having the same principles in view as the American Protestant Association, admit to membership youths above the age of seventeen. Lincoln Lodge, No. 18, was organized October 16, 1882. The present officers are: Worthy Master, Elmer E. Shearer; Secretary, A. Markley Murray; and Treasurer, Joseph Cameron.

Knights of the Revolution.—This organization was instituted in Norristown January 24, 1884, and has been successful in obtaining a goodly number of members. The patriotism of the Revolutionary heroes is inculcated in the ritual. The present officers are: H. S. Longaker, Ex-Patriarch; James Boyd, High Priest; Milton Schell, Prophet; John L. Weber, Sergeant-at-Arms; J. K. Stong, Treasurer; H. C. Fisher, Secretary; William Hart, Guard; and John McAfee, Sentinel.

Knights of the Golden Eagle.—The order of the Knights of the Golden Eagle is a secret benevolent institution, and was founded in the city of Baltimore, Md., February 6, 1873, and for the general administration of affairs it is divided into Supreme, Grand and Subordinate Castles.

In 1875, through the efforts of prominent Odd-Fellows, Keystone Castle, No. 1, was instituted in Philadelphia, where there are now nineteen castles. Some of the members of the castles in Philadelphia, with the co-operation of their friends at Shoemaker-town, instituted a castle which now numbers about seventy-five members, who participated in the Centennial parade at Norristown. This order made such an elegant appearance at that time that prominent gentlemen were attracted to it and aided in the institution of Montgomery Castle, No. 34, which event took place October 20, 1884, and it now has about one hundred and twenty-five members. The following-named persons were the officers, to wit: Past Chief, J. R. Harner; Noble Chief, A. J. Henning; Vice-Chief, J. H. Henning; High Priest, Wm. A. Ruddach; Master of Records, Jos. B. D. Hamill; Master of Ex-

chequer, Anthony Richardson; and Clerk of Exchequer, John T. Ruddach.

Ancient Order Knights of the Mystic Chain.—This is a fraternal and beneficial order, there being two castles now in existence in the county. The first castle organized is located at Pottstown; was instituted July 6, 1872, and is named Westminster. There have been initiated in this castle two hundred and ninety-four persons, and the benefits paid exceed four thousand dollars. H. R. Bossert is the Recording Scribe and A. M. Miller, Treasurer.

Blooming Rose Castle, No. 44, was instituted at Norristown January 30, 1873. The membership exceeds two hundred, and the castle is well officered. The present officers are: S. K. C., James A. Duffy; S. K. V. C., Elmer Slough; Recording Scribe, George A. Coe; and Treasurer, A. W. Geiger. Over five thousand dollars have been expended in benefits alone, and assets on hand exceed two thousand dollars.

Sons of Veterans.—This organization was instituted for the purpose of inculcating the patriotic sentiments of the Grand Army of the Republic in the sons of the veterans of the late war for the Union, and with the hope that when the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic are depleted by death that their archives and trophies may be handed to this junior organization for preservation. The membership is limited to the sons of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and to the sons of veterans, living or dead, who can produce an honorable discharge from the United States government. The beneficial feature has been added as an additional inducement to secure members.

Colonel Edwin Schall Camp, No. 29, was instituted December, 1882, in Norristown, with thirty charter members. There are now about forty-four members. A camp was to have been started in Jenkintown, but the requisite number to secure success could not be obtained, and the project was abandoned. The office of the State organization is in Philadelphia.

Mystic Druids.—This organization, which is claimed to be the offspring of the ancient Druids, who were a separate class of the inhabitants of Britain, and who were to the masses of that ancient people a sort of priests or wise men, to whom all paid tribute, whether for medical advice or religious instruction, has long had an organization in this county.

About twelve years ago a lodge was instituted in Norristown. For a while it prospered beyond the expectations of its charter members, and finally rooms were fitted up in elegant style, the paintings being representative of the old rites and ceremonies of ancient Druidism. This was such an epoch in the history of the lodge that the rooms were thrown open for the inspection of the public. Elegant carpets covered the floor and all the appointments were of the most elaborate finish. But extravagance was the forerunner of destruction, for in a few years the sick-list increasing, the funds became low and the lodge

was compelled to yield to the inevitable and surrender the charter. This was not done, however, until every cent was expended, and suits against the more prominent and well-to-do members instituted for the payment of orders granted by the lodge.

After the dissolution of this lodge one was started in Conshohocken. Here economy instead of extravagance was practiced, and the consequence is that the lodge there is in a good condition financially as well as numerically, and gives promise of spreading to other parts of the county.

Ancient Order of United Workmen.—This is a fraternal and beneficial organization formed in Meadville, Pa., October 25, 1865, by seven persons. It is the first organization which provided for the families of deceased members by contributions from the members of an amount equal to two thousand dollars. Several Norristown gentlemen having become identified with a lodge of this order in Philadelphia, induced others to co-operate with them, and Lynwood Lodge, No. 154, was instituted May 13, 1879. The membership now numbers over one hundred, and is increasing. Three deaths have occurred since organization. The present chief officers are: M. W., Dr. Horace Still; Financier, J. P. Hale Jenkins; Receiver, I. H. Brendlinger; and Recorder, William F. Solly.

American Legion of Honor.—The American Legion of Honor is a secret benevolent organization, and has been in existence but five years. The benefits are paid on the death of a member to the person named in the beneficiary certificate, and for the amount therein mentioned. This amount varies from five hundred dollars to five thousand dollars. The assessments are graded according to the age of the candidate when becoming a member.

De Kalb Council, No. 855, was instituted February 20, 1882, at Norristown, and Pottstown Council, No. 962, at Pottstown, June 7, 1882. Meetings are held bi-weekly, and the entire membership of the two councils does not exceed seventy-five. The principal officers of De Kalb Council are: Commander, John B. Beaver; Secretary, William F. Solly; and Treasurer, Philip Quillman. The officers of Pottstown Council are: Commander, Dr. M. A. Withers; Secretary, J. H. Binder; and Treasurer, William M. Stanford.

The Royal Arcanum.—The Royal Arcanum is a secret order which pays a death benefit of three thousand dollars, collected from the membership-at-large in proportion to age. It was instituted in Boston in June, 1877, and was introduced in this county by the institution of Pottstown Council, No. 351. There are now about fifty members, and there have been two deaths since organization. Dr. James B. Wieler is Regent, William C. Beecher is Treasurer and R. Morgan Root, Secretary.

Independent Order of Good Templars.—This order, a semi-secret society, is an antagonist of the

liquor traffic. Both sexes are admitted to membership on an equal footing, and initiates take a life-long pledge not to make, buy, sell, use, furnish or cause to be furnished to others as a beverage any spirituous or malt liquors. At one time there were possibly twenty lodges in the county; now there are but six lodges, with a membership of about two hundred and fifty.

Sons of Temperance.—This, the pioneer order antagonistic to the liquor traffic, has an organization in this county, there being a division in the borough of Norristown with about fifty members, as also in other sections of the county, the total membership aggregating about four hundred.

Temple of Honor and Temperance.—Prohibition Temple, No. 32, of this order, was organized in the borough of Norristown in 1873. Its career was short-lived, however, bickerings amongst the members causing its dissolution within two years after its organization.

Lady Masons.—This ladies' order is one that has had an organization for many years, but was introduced in Norristown about fifteen years ago. The membership is small, the members undemonstrative and the organization is hardly known to exist.

Daughters of the Forest.—This is a secret society of women, and was introduced in the county by the institution of Osceola Tent, No. 30, November 3, 1871. One hundred and eighty-five persons have become members, of which number sixty-nine still retain their membership. The organization has paid out in benefits since institution as follows: In sick benefits, \$3495; funeral benefits, \$430; other charities, \$17,—total, \$3942.

Dames of the Knights of Pythias.—Damon Chamber, No. 3, of this order, was organized March 3, 1870, in Norristown. It is a ladies' beneficial organization, and was first intended to be exclusively for the wives and daughters of the Knights of Pythias, but, other regulations being adopted, the membership was allowed to become general. This chamber, the only one in the county, has paid during the fourteen years of its organization, in sick benefits, \$2385, in funeral benefits \$350, and in other charities \$29.74.

Pythian Temple.—Naomi Temple, No. 3, of this organization, is a ladies' beneficial and fraternal society, and was instituted in Norristown about the year 1870. This order clings to the Knights of Pythias, none but members of the last-named order being eligible for the position of trustee.

Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria.—This beneficial order is composed of men and women of color, and in 1868 was introduced in the borough of Norristown by the institution of Shaw & Kenworthy Lodge, No. 6. This lodge is still in existence, though now without funds to pay its maturing liabilities.

CHAPTER XXXI.

INSANE HOSPITAL AND POOR-HOUSE.

The State Hospital for the Insane, located at Norristown.—The State Hospital for the Insane of the Southeastern District of Pennsylvania is beautifully situated upon a broad plateau within the northern limits of the borough of Norristown. The grounds comprise about two hundred acres of superior farm land, and the site selected commands an extensive view of Norristown and the picturesque country surrounding it. It has ample surface drainage, with perpetual streams near at hand to carry off necessary sewage. The Stony Creek Railroad passes within a few yards of the premises, with tracks running to the buildings for the transportation of necessary supplies.

This magnificent charity was erected by a commission appointed by Governor Hartranft in the spring of 1876.¹ The commission so appointed originally consisted of the following-named gentlemen: Joseph Patterson, Esq., Dr. Herbert M. Howe, Col. James S. Chambers, Dr. Thomas G. Morton, of Philadelphia; Henry T. Darlington, Esq., Bucks County; William H. Miller, Delaware County; Dr. L. W. Reed, Montgomery County; Gen. George Smith, Chester County; Hon. John Shouse, Northampton County; and Gen. Robert McAllister, Lehigh County. During the period in which the commission was engaged in the execution of its important trust there were three deaths among its members. Two of the vacancies thus occasioned were filled by the appointment of Dr. A. J. Pennypacker, Chester County, and John S. Williams, Esq., Bucks County.

One year was judiciously consumed by the commission in the selection of an eligible site and another year in the examination and adoption of a suitable plan of hospital buildings.

Among the five competing architects, the plans of Messrs. Wilson Bros. & Co. were preferred. (The construction of the hospital was awarded to the well-known builder, John Rice, Esq.)

The erection of the hospital began March 21, 1878, and was completed February 17, 1880.

The plan of the hospital is unique, and marks an era in the progressive development of asylum construction. It is designated the segregate or detached system (or more commonly, the cottage plan), which in this instance consists of eight ward buildings, an administration building, amusement hall or chapel, kitchen building and a boiler-house and laundry,—in

all twelve separate buildings. A number of hospitals for the insane throughout the United States have been built in accordance with this system, but none similar in design to this, which in its originality and adaptation to purpose surpasses any scheme as yet devised.

In former years it was believed and promulgated by the American Association of Asylum Superintendents that a set form of hospital building, then in vogue, was the *ne plus ultra* of desirability, and that all unbuilt asylums should be cast in this mould. As well might a society of architects attempt to rigidly enforce the adoption of a certain pattern of cottage, hotel or school-house, and strenuously oppose any departure from their specifications.

Not least among the reforms of the old system was required a more economical method of providing accommodations for the largely-increasing numbers of the insane.

Formerly the palatial structures upon which untold thousands were expended in external architectural adornment, and upon sumptuous quarters for officers, cost *per capita* from fifteen hundred to three thousand dollars.

The commissioners endeavored to avoid this waste of public funds in erecting an appropriate hospital at Norristown that would be comfortable and substantial, but at the same time shorn of all unnecessary ornamentation.

They accomplished their difficult task at a cost not exceeding eight hundred dollars a bed.

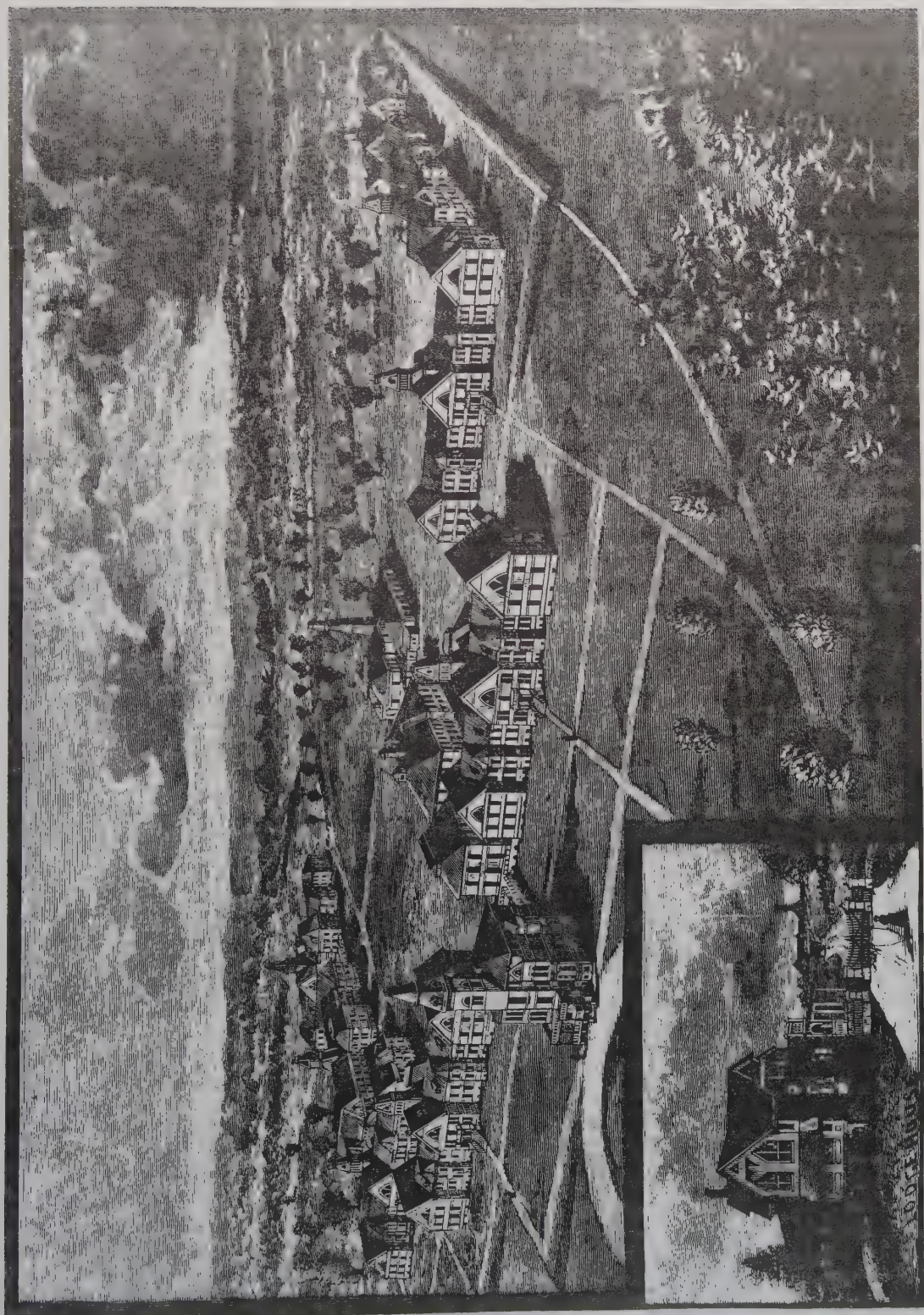
This is in harmony with public sentiment, and is a long stride towards the correction of the lamentable inconsistency of caring for a portion of the indigent insane in palaces, while an equally deserving number of them are lying in squalor in the almshouses.

The principal advantages of this plan of buildings are that it facilitates convenient classification of patients (separating widely the noisy and turbulent classes from the mild and convalescent), that it insures better ventilation, admitting more light and sunshine into the wards, and that it also greatly diminishes the risk of extensive conflagration.

The act of Assembly referred to further provided that upon the completion of the hospital the commissioners "shall surrender their trust to a board of managers to consist of thirteen members, five of whom shall be appointed by the Governor from the State-at-large, two by the Councils of Philadelphia and one by the county commissioners of each of the other counties embraced in the Southeastern District" described in said act, and "shall manage and direct the concerns of the institution and make all necessary by-laws and regulations not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the commonwealth."

The commissioners completed their duties and made their report on the 17th day of February, 1880, and formally surrendered their trust to the board of managers on the same day.

¹ By act of the General Assembly approved the 5th day of May, 1876, it was provided "That the Governor shall appoint ten commissioners to select a site and build an hospital for the insane for the Southeastern District of Pennsylvania, embracing the city and county of Philadelphia and the counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester, Northampton and Lehigh, four of said commissioners to be chosen from citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia and one from each of the other counties embraced within the district aforesaid, who shall serve without compensation."



STATE INSANE ASYLUM AT NORRISTOWN.

The following gentlemen composed the original board of managers :

Appointed by the Governor: Ex-Governor John F. Hartranft, Philadelphia; Hon. James Boyd, Norristown; Mr. Samuel M. Bines, Philadelphia; Mr. Thomas R. Brown, Philadelphia; Mr. B. K. Jamison, Philadelphia. *Appointed by the City Councils of Philadelphia:* Mr. George W. Simons, Philadelphia; Mr. Israel Fleishman, Philadelphia. *Appointed by the commissioners of the several counties:* Hon. Charles H. Stinson, Montgomery County; Addison May, Esq., Chester County; Mr. W. D. H. Serrill, Delaware County; Hon. Harmon Yerkes, Bucks County; Dr. George P. Kern, Northampton County; Dr. E. G. Martin, Lehigh County.

The board organized by electing John F. Hartranft president, B. K. Jamison treasurer, and Dr. E. G. Martin secretary. The hospital was established for the care of the indigent insane of the district, and the management was intended to be consistent with the spirit of reform urged by men and women of the State who had given the subject of insanity the most careful consideration. Those who are conversant with the history of this practical field of philanthropy can alone appreciate the progressive changes that have been wrought in the care and treatment of the insane within the comparatively short space of time measured by three generations.

First, the benighted theory that an insane man was possessed of evil spirits was combated, and with it the cruel and barbarous methods of treatment were modified; successively, the false notions that he was a demon, an outcast, a monster, and, last, a criminal, yielded one by one to the proper conception of his true position in society,—that he is a sick brother, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, requiring gentle nursing and skillful treatment for his malady, as other sick folk, and one whose sufferings touch the tenderest chords of human sympathy.

It was well known that the inmates would comprise both sexes, and possibly in about equal numbers. The progressive men of the management desired to place the insane women under the care of a female physician, and thus insure for them proper and kindly treatment. This was deemed an innovation, and a wide departure from the usual manner of organizing institutions of this character. The same element in the board insisted upon separating the professional care and responsibility from the routine or general administrative duties connected with the management, in order that the proper medical treatment could be bestowed upon the unfortunate inmates. Both of these measures were successfully inaugurated, and the institution was opened under a government of the most humane and approved plan. In May, 1880, Dr. B. H. Chase was elected resident male physician of the male department¹ and Dr. Alice Bennett resident female physician of the female department. This conclusion was reached after the most mature consideration upon the part of the trus-

tees, who recognized fully the requirements of a public opinion that demanded an enlightened change in the government of our insane asylums. The new departure was not in the sense of a novelty or experiment, but as a permanent rule of government, as appears from the following by-law, chap. iii., sec. i., rules and regulations of the institution: "Resident physicians' duty,—They shall devote all their time and attention to the personal care, treatment and management of the patients and inmates of their respective departments, and shall have therein the entire and exclusive direction of their medical, moral and dietetic treatment, and their respective instructions and directions are to be implicitly observed and obeyed by all the assistants, subordinates and others employed in their respective departments aforesaid."

For a quarter of a century the question of the competency of female physicians, and the propriety of employing them in the care and treatment of their sex, had been agitated by the most skillful and enlightened men of the medical profession. A separate college for the training and graduation of female practitioners had been fully and liberally equipped and successfully maintained in Philadelphia. Female physicians gradually but surely found their way to public confidence, and nowhere received a more prompt and cordial recognition than in Montgomery County, the medical society of this county being the first in the State (at the instance of Dr. Hiram Corson) to admit them to equal fellowship and the privilege of honorable consultation, while eminent physicians of the community, with rare exceptions, accorded them honorable standing in the profession, and aided them in their humane and exalted calling. It was therefore natural for the trustees, in adopting the organic law for the government of this great asylum, to utilize them in the treatment of the inmates, and for the first time in the history of this country or Europe make them responsible to the board of management. The experience of several years has demonstrated the wisdom of the course pursued, and the medical profession of the State and country is to be congratulated upon the advanced ground taken and maintained, and the unfortunate class of indigent sufferers and their families may rejoice that the days of brutality are approaching an end.

The institution has adopted the system of non-restraint, the employment of patients, a thorough system of night service, a scientific investigation into the causes and nature of insanity, and other features which so distinctly mark the progress of modern psychiatry in our hospitals for the insane. The Hon. James Boyd and ex-Judge Stinson, of Montgomery County, the former appointed by the Governor and the latter by the commissioners, were united in their advocacy of the reform measures insisted upon in founding this asylum, and to them is due in no small degree the honor of its successful accomplishment.

¹ Dr. Mary Stinson, of Norristown, Pa., a graduate of the Female Medical College of Philadelphia, was elected resident female physician, but declined to serve.

The following gentlemen compose the present board of managers: Ex-Governor John F. Hartranft, ex-Judge Charles H. Stinson, Hon. Charles Hunsicker, Hon. George Ross, Dr. George P. Kern, Dr. E. G. Martin, Addison May, Esq., Mr. W. D. H. Serrill, Mr. Thomas Walters, Mr. Israel Fleishman, Mr. George W. Simmons, Mr. — Rhoades, Mr. L. P. Ashmead.

Some Account of the Poor and the Montgomery County Poor-House.¹—In the early settlement of the country very little appears to have been done for the support of the poor. The population was sparse, labor was in demand, and the necessities of the people were limited to such few absolute requirements that pauperism could scarcely be said to exist. The Society of Friends, the Mennonites and the Dunkards have invariably supported their own unfortunate poor to the present time.

During the whole of the colonial period, down to the erection of houses for the support and employment of the poor, they were maintained by their respective townships or districts. For this purpose two overseers were appointed for each by the judges of the County Courts. Their duties were to secure for those committed to their charge homes and employment at the most favorable rates. At March Sessions, 1736, a petition was sent to the court by residents of Hanover, stating that there was a dispute as to the line of Limerick, whereby they were compelled to support a cripple who had served his time and received his misfortune in the latter township, and that the same may be satisfactorily determined. The court ordered that as the bounds had not been fixed or recorded at the proper time, that both townships be at equal charges for his keep or maintenance, and the line be ascertained by the surveyor-general.

An act was passed in 1771 that provided for the appointment of two overseers in every township by the justices at a special meeting to be held every year. The expense incurred in providing subsistence, shelter and employment for those whom misfortune had rendered a burden to society was to be supplied out of the regular county rate. The overseers were responsible for the collection of the amount assessed and were required to pay over the moneys in their possession. A record was kept of the poor, and an order from a justice of the peace was necessary to become admitted to the list before assistance could be furnished. All having near relations who were paupers were compelled to support them, if their circumstances enabled them to do so. Those who liberated slaves were required to give bonds in the sum of thirty pounds each to keep harmless and to indemnify the overseers in case such negroes became a charge through sickness or otherwise and rendered incapable of supporting themselves. Among the duties of the overseers were supplying the immediate wants of families reduced to

poverty, and in case of death to give them decent burial. Those that could work were kept in employment among the farmers. On the formation of the county the justices of the court made the following appointments of overseers of the poor for the year 1785, which, however, does not embrace half the townships:

Abington.—John Collum, Matthew Tyson.
Cheltenham.—Alexander Loller, Benjamin Mather.
Horsham.—William Lukens, John Lloyd.
Lower Merion.—Jonathan Robeson, Lewis Thomas.
Moreland.—Isaac Warner, Lawrence Sentman.
Springfield.—John Piper, Christian Keysler.
Montgomery.—Peter Martin, Edward Morgan.
Plymouth.—John Meredith, Thomas Davis.
Upper Salford.—Christian Hellerman, George Widemyer.
Whitemarsh.—David Acuff, David Shoemaker.

The subject of providing a home and a house of employment for the poor, instead of the former method of having them work or board around with those that would consent to receive them, began to receive attention soon after the formation of the county. The first move in this direction was the holding of a public meeting at the house of John Davis, at Norristown, January 23, 1801, on the expediency of petitioning the Legislature of the State for the privilege of building a poor-house for the use and benefit of the destitute in Montgomery. But little was done in the matter until March 10, 1806, when an act was passed authorizing the purchase of a farm and the erection thereon of suitable buildings for the purpose by the county. Subsequent acts were passed January 26, 1807, and December 22, 1810. The location of the place now began to attract attention, and a meeting was called and held in regard to the matter at Centre Square, Whitpain township, October 8, 1806. Strange to say, this was so managed as to recommend the purchase of the out-of-the-way site that was shortly afterwards chosen,—namely, on the east bank of the Schuylkill, in Upper Providence township, ten miles above Norristown, and all of said distance west of the centre of the county.

The place was purchased from a person by the name of Cutwaltz, to which a few additional acres were added, making together about two hundred and sixty-five acres at a cost not ascertained. The directors, Ezekiel Rhoads, Henry Scheetz and Jacob Houck, gave notice that they would be on the premises May 28, 1807, at nine o'clock A.M., "to meet persons who may desire to erect by contract a house for the reception of the poor agreeably to a plan to be shown. The person or persons contracting to find all the materials for completing the same." It would appear that by fall the building must have been completed, for in the county statement for the year ending February 9, 1808, the cost of keeping the same is reported to be \$5217.10. On the following May 17th the directors gave notice to the overseers of the several townships that they would be present at the poor-house "in order to receive the paupers of the said county," with their goods, which are to be

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

valued by two men appointed for the purpose. Among the expenditures for the year 1809 are mentioned horses, cattle and swine, \$696.35; implements of husbandry, \$245.98; bedsteads, bedding and furniture, \$839.67.

Among the items in the report of the farm for 1813 are 5 barrels of shad, 435 bundles of flax, 3 yards of flannel, 45 of linsey, 500 of linen and 30 yards of carpeting. Jacob Barr, of Pottstown, was steward, probably from the beginning until about 1816, at an annual salary of \$400, which included his wife's services as matron. In 1821 the poor-house was destroyed by fire. At this time Philip Reed, Samuel Horning and Samuel Mann were directors, who shortly afterwards had the same rebuilt. The barn and out-buildings were burned March 31, 1867, and rebuilt that summer. The former is of stone, 126 feet long, 76 feet wide, and cost \$9790.71. The wagon-house, slaughter-house, sheep-stable, barn-yard wall, corn-crib and chicken-house cost additionally \$3189.91.

The house proving inadequate and not well adapted for the purpose designed, it was resolved to erect another more conformable to modern taste, improvement and requirements. The contract for the building was awarded by the county commissioners, August 15, 1870, to William H. Bodey, of Norristown, for the sum of seventy-one thousand dollars. The grading cost upwards of five thousand dollars; the engine, pipe and plumbing, four thousand dollars; in 1874 the building, steam-heating apparatus and necessary fixtures, cost nearly thirteen thousand five hundred dollars; the following year the steam-pump, plumbing, gas fixtures, etc., above ten thousand dollars. The main building is two hundred and forty-four feet long, from seventy-five to fifty feet wide, and three stories high, surmounted by a stone belfry. A central rear wing extends back one hundred and two feet in length, fifty-four feet wide and two stories high. The whole is substantially built from the red sandstone of the neighborhood. Sixty dormitories are for the use of the paupers. The architect was Henry Sims. An adjacent building contains three large boilers for the purpose of heating water to warm the house. The water, which is brought hither from a spring about eight hundred yards distant, is pumped from a cistern by a steam-engine. A three-story stone building is used for hospital purposes and for the insane, and also another of two stories, a department of which is assigned to colored persons, the insane numbering about twenty-five. Water is brought to these buildings and the barn by gravity from a spring about five hundred yards distant.

The male and female paupers eat apart and have their separate rooms. The graveyard is neatly inclosed and contains nearly an acre of ground. A law has been lately passed that all children between the ages of two and sixteen years are not to remain at the poor-house over sixty days, but that the directors

shall provide places for them, thus rendering schools unnecessary here for the instruction of the young. In 1872 the former building was burned, fortunately when the present was nearly completed. The officers of the institution in January, 1884, were as follows: Directors, John A. Righter, John O. Clemens and Daniel Shuler; David H. Ross, clerk; Adam F. Saylor, steward; Joseph H. Johnson, deputy steward; Samuel Rambo, farmer; Dr. J. W. Royer, physician; Horatio Sands, engineer; and Charles Ulrich, watchman. Number of paupers, three hundred and five; monthly average, two hundred and forty-seven; cost of each per week, \$1.46; net expenses, \$18,798.80.

Through a late purchase the farm now contains two hundred and ninety-eight acres, of which but ten or twelve remain in timber. The woodland in 1858 comprised about thirty acres. The land is quite rolling and appears to be under good cultivation. The main building fronts south, and, as seen from below on the east bank of the river, presents a fine view, the scenery around being unusually interesting. Above it is the Black Rock bridge spanning the Schuylkill, nearer a lovely island reposing on its bosom, and the boats passing up and down the river impart variety. The government of the entire place is under the complete control of the three directors, who hold their positions for three years, one being elected annually. They appoint all the officers of the institution and are accountable for its management. They are required by law to meet at least every month at the place and see to the proper regulation of the same. On the first Monday of January the directors, county auditors and treasurer meet here to adjust and make out the accounts of the previous year. The expenses are met by funds raised from taxes levied by the county commissioners on requisition of the directors, and through their order paid by the county treasurer.

From the following statistics relative to pauperism in this county interesting information may be obtained: Number of paupers in the poor-house on the 1st day of January, 1815, was 82; in 1825, 106; in 1832, 110; in 1849, 198; in 1858, 233; in 1876, 265; and in 1884, 305. The important question now arises, Have the poor increased or diminished with the population according to the several enumerations made? By calculation in 1815 we find it was about 1 in 393; in 1825, 1 in 350; in 1832, 1 in 360; in 1849, 1 in 290; in 1858, 1 in 343; in 1876, 1 in 340; and for 1883, 1 in 280 of the population. It would have materially aided us if we could have had the statistics at hand of the number of paupers in the poor-house in census years, which would have been more accurate; but it is evident that pauperism among us is increasing in spite of the great diminution taking place in the use of intoxicating liquors and the considerable sums now raised and paid out by benevolent and secret associations to ward off poverty and ameliorate the condition of society. It must be admitted that a considerable number of the poor are

improvident foreigners, as the officers of the poor-house have informed us; yet we doubt that the ratio is near as great now in proportion to our native population as formerly; at least, it does not appear so obvious. One of the great causes, most probably, is the rapid increase of our larger manufacturing towns, where habits of dissipation and idleness are more readily acquired and more prevalent than among the simpler habits and more regular pursuits of country life.

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE PAST AND PRESENT POLITICS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

THE political changes of a century are many and difficult to chronicle. Montgomery County became a subdivision of the State at the close of the Revolution, and at that time the people recognized but one political division, that of loyalist and rebel, patriot and Tory. For almost eight years the contention was for independence of or submission to the continued dominion of Great Britain. Patriots and Tories could not live in the same political atmosphere, and between these radical and warlike parties many conservatives and peacefully disposed men, while the fierce struggle lasted, were crushed as between two mill-stones. It is difficult to recall the exact condition of the public mind in Montgomery County during the winter of 1784, when our municipality became officered by appointments made at the instance of the Supreme Executive Council, composed of men who had been members of that repository of power through the last years of the war, and who were prominent officials in the execution of summary laws, by which a large proportion of the landed estates of the county were confiscated and their owners disfranchised and practically exiled. To have been a loyalist, or to have favored the mother-country, was to be proscribed in all political matters. Although the commonwealth had been established by the Constitution of 1776, yet the forms of the colonial government were still in use. The only State officers elected at that date were the members of the General Assembly, and the only county officers elected were the sheriff, coroner and county commissioners, all others being appointed by the Supreme Executive Council, or by the few officers elected. The county commissioners had the power of appointing the county treasurer every year, and generally appointed the retiring member of their own number. While the right of universal suffrage was established, its use was greatly restricted by the unwillingness of executive power to yield its extensive influence resulting from appointments to municipal office.

There were less than twenty thousand people in the

county at the time of its creation, and only three places fixed by law to poll the vote,—*i.e.*, Norristown, George Eckart's tavern in Whitemarsh township and Michael Krepse's tavern in New Hanover township. There was no general government of the Union at this date. The States that had become independent were operating together by reason of certain articles of confederation. All of the first officers of the county were men who had been identified with the Revolution, and while there were minor differences of opinion among them, they were always united upon political questions involved in the contest, and this condition of things continued until the Union was established, and the election and re-election of Washington to the Presidency had become a matter of history. It was in the candidacy of John Adams and his subsequent administration that political parties crystallized. During the last year of Washington's administration he refused to be a candidate for a third term. John Adams, then Vice-President, aspired to the succession, and called around him the leaders of the Federal party. Thomas Jefferson, who represented the opposition of the period and what was thought the more liberal tendencies of the people, induced the organization of a National Republican party, and became its idolized leader. John Adams was elected President, and Thomas Jefferson being the next highest candidate voted for, became Vice-President under the law then in force.

The policy of uniting political rivals in one and the same administration worked well enough under the great and good Washington, but with John Adams in the Presidential chair, watchful for his own succession, and the brilliant Jefferson organizing a new party to oppose him, it was not long before the work of the primaries reached every county in the Union. The first party lines were those of the Federalist, in support of the Adams administration, and the Republican, led by Jefferson in hostility to the former. The leaders of both organizations were identified with the Revolution, and they differed only upon questions which arose subsequent to the treaty of peace and the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. The Federalists, by acts of conciliation in both political and social circles, attracted to their party all those who had been in sympathy with the mother-country during the war for independence, while the more radical Republicans were remorseless in their proscription of those who were known as Tories during the struggle. This fact, if borne in mind, will account for much of the political "lingo"¹ used by the Jeffer-

¹ "John Funk, minister of the gospel, in one of his political sermons, on Monday, the 18th inst. (1817), at the house of Mr. Joseph Haas, had the boldness and impudence to say that no man but Federalists, Tories and Vagabonds would vote for Joseph Hoister. We would advise him to pay more attention to his religious duties and not trouble himself quite so much in slandering General Hoister and his supporters, or he will soon hear from us again."—*Norristown Herald*, August 27, 1817.

"WHIGGERY.—It is said that the secretary of the Hartford Convention, will shortly publish a genuine history of the 'New Whigs,' giving a

son Republicans against the Federalists during and subsequent to the war of 1812. And even many years later, when the Republican party merged into the Democratic party, led by General Jackson, it was no uncommon thing to hear Democratic orators charge the old Federalists and young Whigs with being the descendants of the Tories of the Revolution. The leaders of the National Republican party were shrewd and far-seeing, and by a system of agitation showed to the world the advantages of emigration, and advocated and secured the adoption of such naturalization laws as at once won for that party the support of that class of persons. The impress of this early policy still prevails, and the Democratic party throughout the country reaps the political advantage of it. The Alien and Sedition Laws of the Federalists and the later efforts of the "Know-Nothings" were held by the Jeffersonian school of political economists to be alike abridgments of American citizenship. During the period from 1800 to 1824 political parties and organizations in Montgomery County operated under various names. The followers of Jefferson were known as "Democratic Republicans;" the opposite party styled themselves "Federal Republicans." In 1779, Thomas McKean and James Ross were rival candidates for Governor. The canvass was spirited in Montgomery County, as will be seen by the following campaign documents circulated by their respective friends, McKean being the successful candidate:

"FREEMEN BE PRUDENT!"

"The following Paper has been published in the Town of Washington, where Mr. Ross lived at the time of the Western Insurrection; it is in the County of Washington, which adjoins Alleghany County, in which Pittsburg lies. The Author, we see, has left his Name and his Proofs, and challenges a denial in a Firm and Manly style. The Friends of Order in the Senate have lately chosen Mr. I. Woods (Mr. Ross' Brother-in-law) Speaker of the Senate, though he was a regular Deputy to an Insurgent meeting held at Pittsburg. This was an Election made by Messrs. Hare, McClellan (of Chester County), Potts, Matthias Barton, Gurney and the other Federalists in the Senate of Pennsylvania. Now many of the Gentlemen are on Committees to promote James Ross to the office of Governor. The People will learn what manner of a Man James Ross is.

"To MR. JAMES ROSS:

"Sir,—You are a Candidate for an high and important Office in this State. The People are called upon by their Constitution to elect, on the 8th of October next, a person to succeed our present Chief Magistrate, and you are one of the Candidates for that office. Your conduct and character ought to be fairly and strictly examined, and your merits and demerits made known to the Public. You are now, Sir, called upon in this public manner to answer the following solemn queries, without equivocation or finesse. They are addressed to your conscience. Your silence must be construed into guilt. If the charges are declared by you to be unfounded, then the author pledges himself to bring forward such

particular and authentic account of the party from its commencement, in 1775, down to the present time. It will contain the history of 1775, when they were called Tories; 1778, their rendezvous on Staten Island; 1782, their flight to Nova Scotia; 1784, their return, white-washed patriots; 1786, monarchists in the Convention; 1794, British treaty men; 1798, Federalists—Black Cockades; 1806, advocates of impressment and opponents of the embargo; 1812, Peace and Submission men; 1813, Blue Lights; 1814, Hartford Conventionists; 1816, British Bankites; 1824, Federal Republicans; 1828, Adams men; 1831, Clay men; 1832, National Republicans; 1833, Nullifiers; 1834, Bank Whigs."—*Norristown Register*, October 8, 1834.

proofs and vouchers as will put falsehood to the blush and substantiate the facts.

"I. Did you not vote for the British Treaty? A treaty which has prostrated America at the feet of Britain, and which under the specious mask of reciprocity and justice delivered up an American Citizen to be sacrificed by the British nation.

"II. Did you or did you not vote for the increase of salaries of the officers of the Federal Government when the People were groaning under the weight of its new taxes, excise, &c., to support standing armies, navies, &c.?

"III. Did you or did you not vote for raising a *STANDING ARMY*; and were you not one who sanctioned the arming the people of the States south of the Potomac as *nilitia* and those of the States North as *Regular troops*, thereby making a bold and obvious attempt to divide the Union?

"IV. Did you or did you not declare '*That any Person who would kill an Excise Officer you would defend him gratis*,' thereby bringing disgrace upon our Country and encouraging the citizens infamously to violate the laws of GOD and Man?

"V. Did you or did you not persuade the delinquent distillers not to pay their arrearages of excise?

"VI. Shortly before the Insurrection did you not importune John Baldwin, of Washington County, to bring suit against Gen. Nevill for Whiskey he had seized in Alleghany County, the property of said Baldwin? And did you or did you not observe, after having repeatedly sent for Mr. Baldwin to prosecute the suit, that you did not wish the suit until the *Old Rascal* (meaning Nevill) had so large a quantity that you would have it in your power to sacrifice all his property? And further, Did you not, when you thought the time had arrived that a suit ought to be brought, advise said Baldwin to prosecute in Alleghany County, and request him to employ Mr. Brackenridge as the proper person to bring the suit, but promised that you would assist all in your power in conducting the same? Thereby throwing the odium of prosecuting on Messrs. Brackenridge and Baldwin, when in fact you were the prime mover.

"VII. How, or by what method were you appointed a Commissioner on the part of the Government, when your expressions and actions were in opposition to it?

"VIII. Did you or did you not, upon your return from Kentucky during the opposition to the Alien and Sedition laws in that State, in a public company at Pittsburg, declare, upon being asked 'in what situation you left the people of Kentucky,' that '*they were just as the people of this Western country: would REBEL if they DARED*.' Thereby casting the greatest odium upon the people of this country and indirectly stigmatising them with the epithets *Traitors and Cowards*.

"IX. Did you or did you not, refuse to drink as a toast, '*The Constitution of the United States*' at the table of Messrs. Holmes and Rainey, merchants in Philadelphia, in the presence of Col. Marshall, former recorder of this county?

"X. Did you or did you not take from a respectable Citizen in this County, then in embarrassed circumstances, at the rate of *Seventy-five per Cent*, interest per Annum, *SEVENTY* pounds for *FORTY*. An unequivocal and explicit answer is demanded to this Query. Your conscience, your honor, your character, your all depends upon it.

"XI. Did you or did you not, when called upon to prosecute Samuel Thompson, in this County, for Usury, refuse to act, but by some means quashed the business, a charge having been thrown out against you for the same crime.

"XII. Do you or do you not hold large tracts of land over the Alleghany river which you claim by *warrants*, whilst the actual settlers are daily deprived of their possessions by those warrants?

"XIII. Did you or did you not sanction the sale of the lands North-West of the Ohio in large sections, so that they might become a subject of speculation. And have you or have you not purchased, in conjunction with a person at the mouth of Buffalo, the greater part of the said land at two Dollars per Acre, and are you not now selling it at the advanced price of eight or ten Dollars?

"XIV. Did you or did you not act the part of a Harlequin in this town, and make different religious preachers, in particular the Rev. John M'Millen, the object of your derision and ridicule, for the amusement of your companions at a card-table?

"XV. Did you or did you not declare '*That whenever you could become the devotee to religion you hoped you might have reason enough left to cut your own throat*?' "

"MONTGOMERY COUNTY, July 27th, 1799.

"*Fellow-Citizens*,—In consequence of the importance of the ensuing Election for Governor of this State, a large number of the Citizens of Montgomery county have assembled at the house of Nicholas Sweyer, in

Whitepain township; and upon due deliberation think it advisable to give their support to JAMES ROSS, of Pittsburg, for that dignified office—His integrity—his disposition—his eminent abilities—his patriotism and unshaken firmness, conspiring to render him a judicious selection for that high and responsible station.

"Committees consisting of persons attached to their country's best interests, and consequently most likely to exert themselves on that behalf, have been appointed for the several Townships, to promote Mr. Ross's election.

"The Gentlemen composing the several committees, by turning their attention to what passed before the last general election, will feel themselves at no loss respecting one of the objects of their appointment—To them an useful lesson has been taught, by the conduct of those who, lost to every principle of public and private virtue, set morality aside, and with the tongue of falsehood, traduced the government, slandered their officers, and with the foulest calumnies between their lips, rode from house to house, misrepresenting the laws, and poisoning the minds of the citizens, so as to lay the foundation of that insurrection, which ranked the county of Montgomery amongst those in rebellion against the United States.—Of conduct like this, the members of the several committees will be upon their watch; and by a vigilant attention to such disturbers of the public peace, will detect their falsehoods, expose their calumnies, and where the public good requires it, report their names to the other committees, that those traducers of our laws and the characters of our most valuable citizens may be held up to public view as men devoid of truth, and unworthy the confidence of their neighbours and fellow-citizens.

"It is of importance that particular notice should be taken of the arts that are practised to injure Mr. Ross's character—anonymous pamphlets and papers are in circulation, containing charges against him which are totally unfounded, and which there is no doubt were believed to be so by the authors themselves, and were intended to mislead the unwary and unsuspecting citizen, for the purpose of carrying a favourite measure. For if this was not the case, why did not the authors give their names—and why do they circulate their pamphlets in a manner which evinces that they are unwilling an investigation should be had, and that their names should be publicly known—When the infamous aspersions contained in these pamphlets—the object of the lying arts, the low and scandalous devices of certain persons who have no character to lose, but that which they have gained by conduct that every American citizen ought to despise, and which would (if possible) disgrace even a French Jacobin—are considered, the necessity of being vigilant will be obvious.

"Mr. Ross's parentage, his possessions, his religious and moral character are called in question—To men acquainted with him, and informed of the arts of those in opposition to his election, the slightest notice of such reports would appear unnecessary, but those who are unacquainted with him may think otherwise—It will therefore be advisable to make a fair representation of his character, by stating facts as they really are. And with truth it may be said, that he is descended from a Farmer of respectable character, who is a native of, and now resident in the county of York in this state—that Mr. Ross by his extraordinary abilities, integrity and industry, has become conspicuous amongst the most distinguished members of the Senate of the United States—ranks with the most valuable and highly-esteemed citizens of his county, and possesses that portion of property which, although it is sufficient to secure his independence and attachment to his country, yet its amount is not such as to raise him above his fellow-citizens, or render him dangerous to the public—That in religion he is sound, and has been its constant advocate—and that even his opposers in politics who reside in his own neighborhood, and are acquainted with him, acknowledge his morals to be unimpeachable.

"It is particularly recommended to the members of the several committees to use their best industry to convince their neighbours of the necessity of exerting themselves to promote Mr. Ross's election; as upon it our country's future prosperity and happiness very much depends. Every man in the several townships should be visited, excepting only such as are notoriously governed by French principles, and are under French influence; these are believed to be incorrigible, and from them no good is to be expected; but the other citizens ought to be coolly reasoned with—arguments and facts stated to them with candor, that their judgments may be convinced of the necessity of turning out to the election, and using their utmost exertions in support of the candidate herein recommended.

"It will be advisable for the committees to take to their assistance such of their fellow-citizens as are willing to be aiding on this important occasion.

"These measures are recommended from an assurance that unless the

evil practices spoken of are checked, we must fall a prey to those calamities which are the sure consequences of vices, so subversive of that public confidence which is all essential to the support of a Republican Government

"If we turn our eyes to the revolution in France we shall find that deception, fraud and violence have formed the ladder by which the different factions have raised themselves into power, and that under their influence the people have been stimulated to acts of violence and cruelty towards each other, which would be a disgrace to a nation pretending even to the smallest degree of civilization. Now if the people of this country who are opposed to our government, and who seem to be imitating the conduct of France, should become sufficiently strong, and should persevere in their vilifying practices, have we not reason to fear that civil discord, which was fomented by the enemies of our government, and which lately rose into rebellion against the United States, will again appear with redoubled fury?—Neighbour will be in danger of personal violence from neighbour—and citizen from citizen—the dreadful horrors of civil war will be our unhappy lot. And we, when it is too late, shall have to reflect upon ourselves, for neglecting that duty, which as men, as neighbours, as American citizens, was assigned us to perform. With the example of France and the late insurrection before our eyes, can we hesitate to set our faces against the authors of civil discord, or will we refuse to rally round our government as the place of our refuge, and as the only means under Providence of our political salvation?—It has hitherto preserved us from the fangs of France, and if we give it our support, we may with confidence rest satisfied, that under its banners we shall be safe.

"NAMES OF THE TOWNSHIP COMMITTEES FOR THE COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

ABINGTON.

Jonathan Tyson.
George Fisher.
John Rieter.
William McCall.
Thomas Fletcher.
Joseph Webster.
John Mitchner.
Daniel Paul.

Samuel Mauley.
George Fries.
Jacob Deays.
Jacob Rieff.
John Wilson.

NORRITON.

James Shannon.
Ezekiel Rhoad.
Daniel St. Clair.
David Supplee.
John Thomas.
Isaac Shoemaker.
John Davis.
Peter Mather.
Dr. Isaac Huddleson.
Christopher Heibner.

PLYMOUTH.

GUINET.
Christian Dull.
Jacob Heisler, Jr.
William Mearis.
Joseph Lewis.
William Foulke.

Andrew Norney.
George Pearro.
Robert Kennedy.
Edward Wells.
Benjamin Levering.
Joseph Courmon.

LOWER MERION.

Algernon Roberts.
Joseph Rice.
John Kerwin.
Hugh Knox.
Lloyd Jones.
Samuel Evans.
William Thomas.
Samuel Jervis.

Jesse Rex.
John Merredith.
Samuel Thomas.
John White.

WHITEPAIN.

UPPER MERION.

Isaac Dehaven.
John Elliot.
Jesse Roberts.
Abijah Stevens.
John Hughes.
Peter Rambo.
Jonas Rambo.
John Moore.
Peregrine H. Wharton.

Samuel Ashmead.
Daniel Levering.
Morgan Morgan.
Mordecai Jones.
James Bartle.
William Nanny.

WORCESTER.

WHITEMARSH.
Daniel Hitner.
Thomas Lancaster.

Christopher Zimmerman.
John Bean.
Jacob Smith.
Melchor Shultz.
Joseph Fryon.
Jacob Custard.
Peter Johnston.

NEW HANOVER.

John Brooke.
Thomas Brooke.

Benjamin Markley.
Robert E. Hobart.
James McClenloch.
John Betz.
Henry Kreps.

DOUGLASS.

Joseph Potts, jun.
Bartholomew Wambach.
Amos Jones.
Christian Lisig.
George Mock.
Abraham Ishbach.

LIMERICK.

Moses Hobson.
Amos Evans.
Owen Evans.
Nicholas Cressman.

UPPER SALFORD.

Jacob Groff.
Michael Zigler.
Philip Hahn.
Michael Sholl.

UPPER HANOVER.

Abraham Shultz.
Jacob Welcher.
Wendal Wiand.
John Shliffer.
Jacob Gery, jun.

PERKIMEN.

John Tyson.
Hugh Cousty.
Jacob Markley.
Michael Ziegler.
Benjamin Pawling.
George Reiff.
George Reiff, senior.
Joseph Allderfer.
John Allderfer.
Jeremiah Kreeble.
Henry Harley.

MARLBOROUGH.

Willoughby Maybury.
Christian Sud.
Jacob Zeiler.
Philip Gressenger.

MONTGOMERY.

James Hammer.
Jacob Hopple.
John Jones, jun.
Charles Humphreys.
Lewis Stegner.
George Gordon.
John Heston.
Walter Evans.

HORSHAM.

Seneca Lukens.
Nathan Holt.
Joseph Jarrett.
John Iredell.
Azor Lukens.
Jonathan Iredell.

John Shay.
Thomas Nixon.
James Paul.

MORELAND.

David Cumming.
John Thomas.
George Selmore.
John Jarrett, jun.
Jonathan Clayton.
George Newell.

PROVIDENCE.

John Jacobs.
John Shannon.
David Schrack.
James Bean.
Anthony Vanderslice.
Israel Bringham.
John Umstat.

TOWAMENCIN.

Jehu Evans, Esq.
Henry Smith.
Abraham Kreeble.
Mordecai Davis.
Joel Luken.
Gerret Godshalks.
John Lukens.

HATFIELD.

John Funck.
Jacob Root.
Joel Tryon.
Nathaniel Johnson.
Joseph Wilson.

FRANCONIA.

Jacob Oberholzer.
John Wilson.
Michael Shoemaker.
John Althouse.
Jacob Gearhart.
Capt. John Cope.

UPPER DUBLIN.

John Jarret.
George Dresher.
Jonathan Thomas.
Andrew Gilkinson.
John Weis.
John Burke.
Jacob Ulrick.

SPRINGFIELD.

John White.
Nicholas Klein.
William Smith.
Adam Weaver.
Abraham Wyderick.

FREDERICK.

Abraham Groff.
Abraham Swenck.
Jacob Hawk.
John Hildebeitel.
John Nice.
John Zieber.

"Sir,—As Chairman of the meeting, at which the preceding Address was agreed on, I was directed by a Resolution thereof, to cause printed copies of the same to be circulated through this County, and particularly to be forwarded to the members of the Township Committees. If in promoting the election of the within proposed candidate, any communication should by you be deemed necessary, direct your letters to William R. Atlee, Chairman of the Montgomery County Committee, which will be promptly attended to.

"THOMAS W. PRYOR, Chairman."

During the twenty-four years from 1800 to 1824 the power of Thomas Jefferson was acknowledged to be almost supreme in national politics. The Congressional caucus system of nominating candidates for President prevailed, and hence the succession of his two Virginia friends and neighbors, Madison and Monroe; or, in the words of those days, "the Virginia dynasty ruled until it was broken by the election of John Quincy Adams, by the House of Representatives, in 1825." It is impossible, within the scope of this work, to follow the details of local politics in Montgomery County through all these years. The way of 1812 quickened public interest, and upon its termination party lines were well marked. From 1812 to 1822 Montgomery and Chester Counties were one Congressional district. Both parties had full tickets in the field, one of which we note, with election returns, as follows:

NORRISTOWN DISTRICT ELECTION RETURNS.

GOVERNOR.		Jacob Drinkhouse 629	
Joseph Hirster	575	COMMISSIONER.	
William Findley	631	David Styer	577
ASSEMBLY.		Andrew Gilkeson	628
Samuel Baird	598	DIRECTOR.	
William Hagy	580	John Heebner	561
John Hughes	581	Titus Yerkes	633
Jacob Lesher	580	AUDITOR.	
William M. White	628	Zadok Thomas	557
Tobias Sellers	632	Thomas Lowry	646
Joel K. Mann	632		

NOTE.—The Federal and Independent Republican candidates are in italics.

In the foregoing election there were three parties in the field,—the Democratic Republican, the Federal Republican and the Independent Republican. The last-named party ran but one candidate, Colonel Boyer, who was defeated, the following campaign document being issued against him:

"Communication to the *Herald*, October 2, 1816:

"As Col. Boyer, one of the candidates for the sheriff's office, claims some merit for his services in camp during the late war (1812) and as he is said to be a very modest gentleman, I presume that his modesty has prevented him from making his friends acquainted with the following circumstance: Some time during the encampment of the Rifle Regiment below ———, Marcus Hook, Doctor Spencer purchased, at a farmer's cost, a pair of fine fowls. Colonel Boyer purchased one of the smallest at the cost of three five-penny bits. The colonel politely offered to send the doctor's fowls to his marquee. The doctor consented. The colonel, however, was determined to be remunerated for his servant's services and directed him to exchange his small fowl for one of the doctor's large ones. When the doctor discovered the mistake he called at the colonel's marquee and was informed by the servant (the colonel being absent) that it was done by his master's directions.

"N. B.—If the circumstance has escaped the colonel's memory, Doctor Spencer and other persons may serve to refresh it."

"A Democrat," writing for the Democratic Republicans, in the *Herald*, October 2d, says:

"Had your delegates, when assembled at I. Markley's, followed their constituents or acted agreeably to the wishes of three-fourths of the people, names which disgrace your tickets had not appeared. Who among you trust an assassin with your life, a tyrant with your liberty or a thief with your purse? Yet in public concerns you trust, blindly trust, men who seek not so much the public good as private convenience and emolument."

In the same campaign Joseph Leedom, Frederick Conrad and William Bevens issued an address, in the

name of the Independent Republicans of Montgomery County, saying:

"*Fellow-citizens*: The period has at length arrived when it is necessary to throw off the shackles imposed upon us by designing men, or submit to be degraded below the slaves of European despots. It cannot be unknown that this county and the State generally has been ruled by a junto of political intrigue, whose only object has been to aggrandize themselves at the expense of the rights and interests of the people. Hence it is that every man who has dared to think for himself has been branded by epithets of opprobrium by this junto of political jugglers."

They close their address by calling upon the Independent Republicans of Montgomery County who are determined to exercise their rights of elective franchise to act in concert and in "opposition to dictators and designing office-hunters." Another Independent Democrat writes to the *Herald* of July 16, 1817, as follows:

"*Mr. Sower*: Happening a few weeks ago to stop at a tavern in this county, I was in but a few minutes till the Governor's election became the subject of conversation. A patent Democrat asked my reasons for supporting General Hiester. I gave them in this way,—I believed him to be a moderate but firm Republican, that his Revolutionary services entitled him to the confidence of every true American, and I was always disposed to give such men the preference. This patent fellow replied, 'Findley has been taken up by the Democrats and we ought to support him if he was the d—dest rascal in the world.' This expression disgusted me; I wheeled about and left him. Such, fellow-citizens, is the sentiments of the supporters of William Findley."

"A Republican" writes in the same paper as follows:

"*Mr. Sowers*: I was much surprised to hear one of our county commissioners a short time ago say he would vote for the devil, if he was taken up by the Democrats, in preference to voting for a good man taken up by any other political party."

Communication in the *Herald*, July 23, 1817:

"*Mr. Sower*: I read in your last paper a communication charging one of our county commissioners with making a declaration that he would rather vote for the devil, if nominated for an office by the Democratic Committee, than the best citizen in the State, nominated in any other way. I must confess I doubted whether this county contained a man so lost to principle, so ignorant to what constitutes Democracy as to utter such a sentiment. However, it appears that Casper Schlater has had the hardihood to come forward and acknowledge himself the author of the sentiment, and even goes further to say that no man can be a good Democrat who would not do the same. If these are the sentiments of the ruling Democrats of the county, how can any moral or religious man give them his support?"

The following, from a supplement to the *Norristown Herald* of October 8th, is characteristic of the Hiester-Findley canvass in Montgomery County;

"*CALUMNY REFUTED.—Fellow-citizens*: From the manner the friends of Mr. Findley commenced electioneering after the promulgation of the infamous Brandywine story, it was expected as the election approached falsehoods would be daily fabricated and promulgated against the character of the people's candidate. But it could not be anticipated that men who had some pretention to character, who had received on many occasions the countenance and support of the citizens of this county, should so forget and degrade themselves as to become, if not the instrument, the promulgators of as base and ungenerous a calumny against the character of General Joseph Hiester as could have been devised by the most black-hearted, deliberate assassin. It is contained in the following communication as published in the *Register* of that week, in these words: 'The following is taken from the orderly book kept by Captain Joseph Hiester's orderly sergeant, Isaac Feather, of New Hanover township, Montgomery Co.: "Captain Hiester arrived in Amboy, 28th of July, 1776, with a company of ninety-five men; on the 14th, left Amboy and marched for New York; 22nd of August, left New York and went to Long Island; on the 26th of August sixteen

hundred American troops advanced to the lines. Captain Hiester, on the 27th, with ten of his men, were taken by the enemy, to wit: one corporal and nine privates. Report said at that that they ran to the enemy. His men never saw Hiester after until they were discharged; they then saw him at Reading."

"The author of this communication intended (as the writing itself imports) to make it appear as if it was entered in Mr. Feather's orderly book that General Hiester cowardly deserted his post at the battle of Long Island and ran to the enemy as a traitor, or to make the public believe Mr. Feather said so. The following certificate will show how far the author or authors of that communication are warranted in treating Mr. Feather and the public in the manner they have done:

"To the Committee of Correspondence for the County of Montgomery in Favor of the Election of General Joseph Hiester.

"GENTLEMEN: At your request we waited upon Mr. Isaac Feather, the person alluded to in the communication in the *Register* of last week. The following is the result of our communication with him on the subject of that publication: Mr. Feather stated to us that some few days ago William Henderson, Thomas Humphrey and Isaac Wells called upon him for the purpose of examining his orderly-sergeant book while he acted as sergeant in Captain Joseph Hiester's company in 1776. He produced the book, from which they took extracts, as appears in the first part of the communication in the *Register*; after that was done they made some inquiry about the battle. He then stated that "I told them I was not in the engagement; I was then on other duty. I said that after the battle it was reported that our regiment, commanded by Colonel Lotz, was surrounded by the British, and in attempting to make their escape some of them ran into the British lines without knowing where they were going. I never said that Joseph Hiester ran to the enemy; I could not have said so, for he was as firm a Whig as ever stepped in shoe-leather, and the man who states that ever I said Joseph Hiester ran to the enemy tells a falsehood, for I never said so, never thought so."

(Signed),

"JOHN HENDERSON,

"LEVI PAWLING,"

¹ HON. LEVI PAWLING.—The Pawling family, according to tradition, came from New York State during the last century, settling on the Schuylkill, between Trappe and Fatland Ford, at the crossing of the Ridge turnpike road. It is doubtless of the same generic head as the Pauldings of that State, the orthography being changed, as is quite common in a new country. Our earliest authentic information of the Pennsylvania family is in the record that "Henry Pawling, Jr., Jonathan Roberts, Sr., George Smith, Robert Shannon and Henry Conrad were appointed by Act of Assembly in 1784 to purchase ground near Stony Creek, and thereon erect a court-house and prison for the use of Montgomery County." This Henry Pawling was also one of the first associate judges of the county, and doubtless resided in Providence township. He had three sons and one daughter. The sons were Henry, William and Levi, the latter the subject of this memoir. William lived on the farm at Pawling's Bridge, in Lower Providence, till about 1835, the time of his death, leaving three sons,—Henry, Thomas and Albert. Eleanor, the daughter of the elder Henry, married James Milnor, a lawyer practicing in the county, but residing in Philadelphia, who subsequently retired from that profession, took orders, and became rector of St. George's Episcopal Church, New York.

Levi Pawling came to Norristown, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1795, thus taking his position with William Moore Smith and Thomas Ross the elder. He soon attained considerable distinction as a lawyer. On the 17th of October, 1804, he married Elizabeth, daughter of General Joseph Hiester, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Henry A. Muhlenberg. The children born to them were three sons and four daughters. The sons were Joseph H., James M. and Henry De Witt. The daughters of Levi and Elizabeth Pawling were Elizabeth, Rebecca, Ellen and Mary.

Levi Pawling entered his profession just after the organization of the county; he was for many years the Nestor of the bar, enjoying a very large practice and living in the most magnificent style of any in the borough. At one time, and for many years, he owned the flouring and saw-mill at the foot of Swede Street, and ran it in partnership with James Bolton, the father of General William J. Bolton. He also owned a farm which embraced all the land north of Airy Street lying between Stony Creek and Saw-Mill Run, and extending back one-fourth of a mile. The farm-house on this land was near what is now the corner of Green and Chestnut Streets. For a number of years before it was cut into town lots it was called the "Davis Farm." Mr. Pawling, at an early date, also erected on Main Street, a little west of Swede, perhaps the most stately

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN DISTINGUISHED POLITICIANS
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

"MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Sept. 15, 1817.

"Sir:—The committee of correspondence of Montgomery County, desirous of guarding against the premeditated designs of our secret political enemies, of which you may not be apprised, have considered it expedient and advisable again to address you through the medium of a private circular. On the 4th of August last we communicated with you in our official capacity, as well as through motives of personal friendship, owing to many sinister rumors afloat, relative to the inimical disposition of Nathaniel B. Boileau to the election of William Findley, the Democratic candidate for Governor, which, from the confidence we uniformly entertained of his Republican integrity, we could not imagine was entitled to the slightest credit. But in order to remove public impression, and for our individual satisfaction, we addressed him on the subject, and particularly stated in our communication the nature of the reports in circulation, and requested of him, as soon as convenient, an explicit denial. We received an answer dated the 20th day of August, and much to our astonishment and surprise it is fraught with falsehood and disappointment and the most malignant political turpitude imaginable. He traduces, in the most shameful and dastardly manner, the private and public character of William Findley, whom he charges with having obtained his nomination by fraud, peculation, intrigue and corruption, and has the hardihood and effrontery to pronounce, comparatively, that the Carlisle caucus was equally Republican with the delegation composing the Harrisburg Convention. No expression of opinion can be considered more authorized, coming from Mr. Boileau, than this, particularly, when he made his selection and suffered his name to be nominated by the Harrisburg Convention under a perfect understanding that he, as well as Mr. Findley, would submit to the decision. But Mr. Boileau, from his letter in our possession, refuses his support to Mr. Findley because he did not receive the preference. Such conduct is at least destitute of principle and political honesty. It is traitorously abandoning the Democratic party, through whom he secured the second station in the commonwealth. Mr. Boileau, not content with denouncing the character of Mr. Findley, we are assured that in order to gratify his disappointed ambition and sa-

double-roomed mansion in Norristown, where he lived till he retired from business, and which, with the adjacent office, was occupied by his son, James M., till the latter's death, in 1838. The building in which Martin Molony recently died embraces about half the old mansion. After the death of the son just named he continued to reside with the daughters, who occupied part of the old homestead; but for a number of years, when he had become old and decrepit, he lived with his son, Dr. Pawling, at King of Prussia. He, however, finally returned again to Norristown, and died in 1845, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1826.

Hon. Levi Pawling filled a great number of public positions during his long life. Perhaps the first was that of trustee of the land ceded by the University of Pennsylvania for a court-house yard or public square. Of this he divested himself in favor of the Town Council on the 15th of May, 1835.

Being a Federalist in politics, while, since the time of Jefferson, the county has always been Democratic, Mr. Pawling did not reach any legislative office except a seat in Congress, to which he was elected one term (1817–19) in company with Isaac Darlington, of Chester. There was little, however, in the nature of material improvement in town or county that did not secure his pecuniary help and personal co-operation.

He was chairman of a public meeting held July 22, 1807, to denounce the outrageous attack of the British frigate "Leopard" upon the "Chesapeake" in time of peace, and one of the commissioners in 1811 appointed to sell the stock of the Reading and Perkiomen Turnpike Road Company. In April, 1814, he was one of the commissioners named in the law to sell stock in the Egypt (Ridge) Turnpike Road Company. In pursuance of an act passed March 8, 1816, he was also named at the head of a commission of nine persons to sell stock in the company organized to make a lock navigation on the Schuylkill. In 1818 he was elected Burgess of the town, a post he filled several times afterwards. Shortly after the organization of the Bank of Montgomery County Mr. Pawling was elected a director and made president of the board.

About the time of his retirement from business his pecuniary affairs had become deranged, and he lost the extensive property he had owned, the homestead alone being retained for his use by the assistance of his wealthy father-in-law, Governor Hiester, who, in his will, left each of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Pawling a patrimony of about ten thousand dollars.

tiate his revengeful and malignant heart, secretly supplies our opponents with means to destroy, with Mr. Findley, the Republican ascendancy in the State. Mr. Boileau, since the decision of the arbitrators in the case of Kline vs. Peacock, has, we understand from respectable authority, been industriously engaged in writing letters to his friends in Montgomery and Bucks Counties to oppose Mr. Findley. But instead of answering his desired object, it has excited the indignation of those whose political character he attempted to destroy, and renewed in them double vigilance and exertion in support of the real Democratic candidate, Mr. Findley. We have strong grounds of apprehension, from the information we have received from several sources, and from the possession of conclusive evidence of the disappointment of Mr. Boileau and his unjustifiable animosity towards Mr. Findley, that his mind is prepared to extend his political treachery to every possible length in order to prostrate the election of the Democratic candidate. It is a matter of infinite importance that we should be on our guard, and indefatigable in our Republican brethren in the respective counties throughout the State, to meet with contempt and decided disapprobation any communication Mr. Boileau may give publicity to under the sanction of his name previous to the election, in order to secure Mr. Findley. We shall answer Mr. Boileau's letter in the course of a few days, in which we shall refute his charges against Mr. Findley as false, and as the visionary effusions of a disappointed man, and finally denounce him as an enemy to Democracy and unworthy the confidence of his former political friends. We should be happy to hear from you previous to the election, and your candid opinions as to the result in your respective counties. Our majority will not be less than five hundred. The Republicans are firm, vigilant and active with us, and resent, with decision and promptitude, the views and overtures of disappointed men.

"PHILIP S. MARKLEY,¹

"HENRY SCHRETZ,

"BENJAMIN REIFF,

"JOHN WENTZ,

"JOHN JONES,

"PHILIP REED,

"PHILIP YOST,

"Committee of Correspondence appointed by the
"Harrisburg Convention."

¹ Philip S. Markley was the son of John and Elizabeth (Swenk) Markley. His father, John Markley, was one of the most prominent citizens of Norristown, and was sheriff of the county in 1798. The son, Philip S., was quite distinguished as a lawyer, being admitted to the bar in November, 1810, and had a large practice, but soon fell into the whirl of politics. His father before him had been a very influential Democrat, and he, walking in his footsteps, became active in party matters. So in 1819 he was appointed deputy State's attorney, probably serving during the whole of Governor Findley's term of office, or from the spring of 1818 till 1821, though by the record he was nominated for State Senate and elected in 1819, continuing there till 1824. It would seem, therefore, that persons were then eligible to both offices at the same time, for we have ascertained to a certainty that Mr. Markley was deputy State's attorney in 1819 and 1820, when, as appears also by a newspaper announcement which lies before us, of the date of January, 1821, that "Alexander Moore was appointed district attorney vice Philip S. Markley, removed." Soon after the conclusion of his service as State's attorney and Senator, he was taken up by the party for Congress and elected in 1823, serving during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Congresses, from 1824 to 1828. His term in the national House of Representatives was during the famous rise of what was known as "Jacksonism," when Hon. Nathaniel B. Boileau and Hon. Jonathan Roberts, the great early lights and leaders of the party, retired from their places in disgust at the dawn of what was called "mere military statesmanship."

At the conclusion of his Congressional term, or shortly after, on the 17th of August, 1829, he was called by Governor Shulze, near the close of his administration, to fill the post of attorney-general of the State, which he held one year, till the accession of Governor Wolf, in January, 1830. This was the last public office he occupied, but he continued at the bar till 1834. While attending an arbitration at Spang's hotel he dropped in a fit of apoplexy, and died instantly, in his forty-sixth year.

It would not be within the possibilities of this work to hunt up his legislative record, and he has been so many years dead that even his personal qualities have faded from the memories of most of the living. His widow and some of his children reside in Philadelphia, very worthy and respectable people.

"HATBOROUGH, Oct. 9, 1817.

"*Mr. Stiles*: There is a certain congeniality of souls, sympathy or fellow-feeling which attaches men of similar manners, habits and principles together. The following will explain in a satisfactory manner why Mr. Markley, the secretary of the corresponding committee, rallies round the standard of Mr. Findley, and issues his fulminating anathemas against all who oppose him. The officers of the militia who served on the court-martial for the trial of delinquents for non-performance of militia duty in the fall of 1814 employed Dr. Hahn, member of Congress from Montgomery County, to get from the Treasury of the United States compensation for their services and gave him power of attorney for that purpose. About the month of February last Mr. P. S. Markley went to Washington, and without any authority from those officers, got the money, amounting to between five and six thousand dollars. When the officers heard that he had got the money they called on him for their pay. He pretended at first that there was difficulty in settling the accounts, and that he had not got the money, but afterwards had to acknowledge that he had made use of it. Some of the officers had not been paid in August last, and I shall ascertain in a few days whether or not there are some yet unpaid. One of the officers called on him for settlement, and agreed to throw off fifty dollars if he would pay him the rest. Mr. Markley gave him a check for the balance, deducted the fifty dollars, but when the check was presented to the bank, Mr. Markley had no money there. He was then obliged to get it discounted at a broker's, and finally the officer was threatened with a prosecution from the broker and had to redeem the check himself.

"One of the brokers says, May 23, 1817, 'he (Mr. Markley) was here on Wednesday two weeks and requested us to wait until Thursday following. We did, but instead of our money we received a letter from him informing us if we would wait one week longer he would certainly pay us. Sir, we have shown a very great degree of forbearance and have manifested a disposition to accommodate you both, until all hopes of receiving anything from Markley are at an end.'

"Again June 14, 1817, 'we received another proof of Esq. Markley's equivocation, he having written that he would positively pay on Wednesday following, which we did not believe at the time, yet we have waited till now. You cannot expect further indulgence.' What say you, Colonel Binns, thou great censor morum at the 'altar of whose conscience' nothing but the pure incense of truth can be offered up, does not this look like 'two deliberate falsehoods?' does it not look like 'setting the seal to his own infamy?' Could Mr. Markley, like his Democratic candidate, have had the treasury to put his hand into, or a kind brother-in-law Robert to draw notes for him, he would no doubt have taken up his checks or notes more punctually. But let us have his own apology in his own words, 'I never was so damnably disappointed in money.' O ye rocks, and mountains, and hills! cover me from the awful and final denunciation which still hangs over my devoted head, and is only suspended by the mercy and forbearance of the honorable committee. Citizens of Montgomery County, I do most sincerely ask your pardon for recommending P. S. Markley to the attorney-general for his deputy. I was deceived in the man, and shall 'in the course of a few days,' by virtue of the power and authority to me given, by nobody to proscribe any man who differs from me in opinion, 'denounce him' unworthy of the confidence of any honest man. I put my name to this paper and pledge myself to Mr. Markley and the public to prove, if required, the truth of the facts stated. I would, with all due respect to Mr. Markley, beg leave to suggest that when he prepares his indictment against me for a libel against Mr. Findley, he would please to add this as count to the bill, and we will make one job of it.

"N. B. BOILEAU.¹

"P. S.—I have now before me the correspondence between the officer, Markley and the broker, and a written statement from the officers, which I will attest on oath if necessary."

¹ Nathaniel Brittan Boileau, who was eight sessions a member of the lower House of Assembly, elected Speaker of that body, and thence made secretary of the commonwealth for three terms by Governor Snyder, was in many respects the greatest man Montgomery County ever produced. His equal and compeer at the time was Hon. Jonathan Roberts, who, with him, were the ruling spirits of young Montgomery during the first twenty years of the present century.

He was the son of Isaac and Rachel Brittan Boileau. The father of Isaac Boileau was a Frenchman, driven from France among other Huguenots, and exiled on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which gave toleration to Protestants. Along with a shipload of other refugees, he landed on Staten Island about 1675. After remaining there some time, during which Isaac Boileau was born, many of them, he of the

The Democrats carried the county and State, electing William Findley Governor, who three years later was succeeded by his competitor, General Hiester. The want of a representative system in making party nominations led to dissatisfaction among the rank and

number, emigrated to Bucks County and to the neighborhood of Philadelphia. The father of Nathaniel B. came to Moreland township and purchased a farm of eighty acres, land now owned by Mr. Lewis R. Willard, about two miles northeast of the present borough of Hatboro'. Here Nathaniel B. Boileau was born in 1763, and also two sisters. When Nathaniel B. was thirty-three years old, in 1796, his father sold to him his farm just referred to, and at the same time a tract of twenty acres in Bucks County, for five hundred and fifty pounds, the deed for both being certified "before Robert Loller, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas." This property, or the first part of it, he exchanged some time after for a farm of two hundred acres on the southern limit of the borough, land now owned by Judge W. H. Yerkes and the Bates family.

Isaac Boileau was a well-to-do farmer, and gave his only son the best education possible, sending him to Princeton College, where he graduated. His mother must have been advanced in life at his birth, for persons still living remember her residing at Hatboro' as late as 1812, when she was well-nigh a hundred years old. We do not know when Mr. Boileau graduated at college, but it must have been previous to 1788, when he was twenty-five years of age, for he had married Hester Leech in 1795, who bore him one son, Thomas Leech Boileau, she dying in her thirtieth year, in 1797. Of the events of his life from the time he graduated till he began to figure as a politician, in 1797, we have no record beyond the fact that he was interested in Fitch's efforts to perfect his boat to run by steam. Mr. Boileau himself was an ingenious man, accustomed to the use of tools, though but a farmer, and constructed one of Fitch's model steamboats. During college vacations, as he related in after-life, he made the paddle-wheels of said boat, and assisted the inventor in testing its capacity on some of the ponds near his father's residence. In this period of eight or ten years, it is presumed, he was dividing his time between farm labor and studies, preparatory to the active public life he afterwards led. He was undoubtedly conversant with all the writings of the political fathers of our young Republic, and it is safe to say that few men of his time more heartily drank in the "spirit of seventy-six" than Nathaniel B. Boileau. Public documents and political papers from his pen, found in the newspaper files of the first quarter of the present century, abundantly show this.

Some time after he made the exchange of properties he divided (in 1801) the large farm on the York road, and built a very fine mansion on one part of it for his own use, which at that time was one of the finest residences in the county. The remainder of the property, with the old homestead, about thirty-five years after, he sold to Joseph B. Yerkes, Esq. The stone for building his fine house was quarried with his own hands, and he also dug the cellar. This dwelling, adjoining Loller Academy, he occupied many years, till compelled by losses in his old age to part with it also.

As before stated, Mr. Boileau was elected to the General Assembly in 1797, at the bottom of the legislative ticket, along with Cadwallader Evans, Benjamin Brooke and Peter Muhlenberg. This was before the division of voters into Federalists and Republicans, for all the others were afterwards Federalists, as Boileau was subsequently known as an active Republican. Mr. Boileau was thus returned three times, making four sessions he attended continuously. In 1802 he was left at home, but the session of 1803-4 he was sent back again, as also the sessions of 1806-7-8. He stands alone on the records of the county as having represented it in the Lower House for eight years. During his last session, in 1808, he was elected Speaker on the 19th of January. But we must go back and detail his legislative acts in their order, as they are recorded in the newspaper files consulted.

During the years 1803-4-5-6 he was paymaster of the county volunteer militia. On December 17, 1804, Mr. Boileau obtained by appropriation two thousand dollars for the endowment of the Norristown Academy, and in 1805 had charge of the articles of impeachment against Judges Edward Shippen, Jasper Yates and Thomas Smith. He made a very able and elaborate report and argument against them before the Senate on behalf of the House, but the former body acquitted the accused by thirteen to eleven,—not a two-thirds vote. At this time party spirit began to run very high, Republicans charging Federalists with sympathy for England, and the latter stigmatizing their opponents with the name of Jacobins, and with being in favor of "French atheists." In 1806, Mr. Boileau, as

file of all parties, and by the close of James Monroe's second term the people were ripe for political revolution. The caucus party nominated William H. Crawford, of Georgia, Tennessee put up General Andrew Jackson, the Federal Republicans advanced the can-

didacy of John Quincy Adams, while the admirers of Henry Clay started him upon the race for Presidential honors. The confusion among leaders naturally confounded their followers. Many changes occurred among those who had been prominent in local

the leader of the House of Representatives, moved a committee to draw up an address to President Jefferson, urging him to suffer his name to be used as a candidate for a third term. The House adopted the motion, and Mr. Boileau presented a very able paper, which was passed by both Houses (in the House by fifty-six to nineteen) and sent to Washington. During this year politics were fiercely contested, and a Democratic-Republican Association formed, of which Mr. Boileau was president, Dr. William Smith vice-president, Jonathan Roberts, Jr., secretary, and Stephen Porter treasurer.

The year 1807 was a busy one for Mr. Boileau, and his name appears as connected with almost every public movement. On January 1st he presented a petition from members of the German Lutheran Church of Barren Hill asking for "permission to raise three thousand dollars by a lottery for its benefit." He also framed the law for the establishment of the Montgomery County poor-house, and got it passed. This year also a bill, adopted by his agency, authorized the raising of one thousand four hundred dollars by lottery to build an English school at Sunnyside, and on February 25th, being chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, he made a report on State finances, exhibiting the revenue in a healthy condition.

This year the outrage of the British frigate "Leopard" firing on the "Chesapeake" in time of peace, and taking out of the latter some alleged British seamen, produced a profound feeling of exasperation all over the country. Public meetings were held in different States to take action upon it, and prepare the public mind for a becoming vindication of the outrage or a declaration of war. Such a meeting of enrolled militia was held in our county, and Mr. Boileau was appointed chairman of a committee of correspondence to confer with other such meetings or bodies, with a view of bringing public sentiment up to the point of resistance.

On February 13, 1807, Mr. Boileau offered a resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing an act of Assembly, passed in 1777, making the common law of England the law of Pennsylvania, and to report by bill or otherwise. This was a time of much anti-English feeling in the country, and it was alleged impossible for unlearned persons to know under what laws they were living.

As before stated, party spirit ran very high, and much dissatisfaction was felt and expressed in "Republican" circles at the austere and aristocratic bearing of Governor McKean. So much opposition was manifested against his re nomination for a third term, in fact, that Simon Snyder came within a few votes of beating him in the canvass before the legislative caucus. Accordingly, a motion was made in the House during the last year of his third term to "inquire into his official conduct," but it was lost by a tie vote. Mr. Boileau recorded in favor of laying the motion on the table,—that is, in the negative. In January, 1808, Mr. Boileau moved that "our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to support a bill for opening water navigation, by canal, between the Delaware and Susquehanna," and Mr. Boileau and Mr. Leib called up a bill which had been previously reported in favor of opening water communication between the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rivers.

As before stated, Mr. Boileau was elected Speaker of the House on December 8, 1808, and made a pertinent speech on the occasion. On the 20th of the same month, however, Simon Snyder, then just elected Governor, appointed him secretary of the commonwealth, to which office he was reappointed December 17, 1811, and December 20, 1814. On his resignation to accept the secretaryship, Richard T. Leech, probably a relative, was elected early in 1809 to the vacant seat.

It is a curious fact that one of the last legislative acts of Mr. Boileau, as one of the first signed by the new Governor (Snyder), was an omnibus lottery scheme, entitled an act to raise seven thousand dollars by that means to enable an association in Montgomery County "to promote the culture of the vine and to pay their debts and accomplish the objects of their association;" also including two thousand, as before stated, to build a school-house at Sunnyside in which to teach English.

In the fall of 1808, Colonel or Judge Robert Loller, an eminent and wealthy neighbor, died, leaving the bulk of his estate, after the death of his widow, which happened in 1810, to build and endow Loller Academy, and Mr. Boileau was left sole executor, a position of great trust

and responsibility. He was charged in the will with the duty of building and providing for the seminary according to his own judgment and plans. This institution Mr. Boileau erected during 1811-12 on ground adjacent to his property, and disbursed some eleven thousand dollars, the residue of the estate, with great wisdom and fidelity.

The war breaking out in the summer of 1812 greatly increased the duties and responsibilities of Governor Snyder and his secretary. Though bred only a civilian, he had to assume the duty of aid to the Governor, and was so appointed in May of that year, in company with John B. Gibson, Wilson Smith and John Binns, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. About that time, or soon after, a draft was issued for fourteen thousand men for the defense of the State and nation, and there not being appropriations to fully equip the troops, Mr. Boileau made advances from his private purse. In fact, the first mortgage given on his land was to raise three or four thousand dollars to procure blankets for the soldiers, and either through the informality of law or the modest unselfishness of Mr. Boileau, that money was never repaid him. This is given on the authority of one who had it, many years after, from his own lips. Mr. Boileau and his family were Republican or Democratic in all their habits and instincts. Instead, therefore, of his wife and son removing to Lancaster and Harrisburg, and living in style, as the manner of most officials now, his family remained at Harbortown.

The eight years of legislative service, and nine as secretary of the commonwealth under honest Simon Snyder, caused no abatement in the rigid morality and sterling patriotism of Mr. Boileau. All the animosities felt against him, therefore, were purely political, and the able manner in which he had filled the post of secretary for three terms, having the full confidence of Mr. Snyder, justified the expectation that he would be taken up for Governor to succeed him. Nearly the last political or military appointment he filled was that of acting adjutant-general, from May, 1816, to January, 1817. In March, 1817, however, the legislative caucus, or State Convention, assembled to place a Democratic candidate for Governor before the people. William Findley, who had been a representative in Congress almost from the organization of the government, Isaac Weaver, of our county, Speaker of the Senate, and the secretary, N. B. Boileau, were informally nominated. When it came to a vote, Findley received ninety-nine to Boileau's fourteen. Whether personal chagrin at his defeat by Mr. Findley had anything to do with warping his clear judgment in the matter, or whether Mr. Boileau's allegations were well-grounded, cannot now be known, but Mr. Boileau charged the nomination to corrupt influences exerted by Findley, and he broke with his party by writing a bold letter in which he made that charge in unmistakable terms. Mr. Boileau did not hesitate in that letter to espouse the side of Joseph Hiester, Mr. Findley's Federal opponent. This letter got into the hands of the latter party, which was used in the canvass, and a crisis in Mr. Boileau's political life was reached at once.

The Democratic County Committee appointed by the nominating State Convention, consisting of Philip S. Markley, Henry Scheetz, Benjamin Reiff, Philip Reed and Philip Yost, prepared and issued a secret circular just before the election, denouncing Mr. Boileau as a traitor for charging that Findley got his nomination corruptly. Mr. Boileau retorted briefly, but sharply, charging that Markley had collected a large sum of bounty money that he had appropriated to his own use, and paraded some documents fastening the charge upon him.

Except an active advocate of the anti-Masonic movement from 1829 to 1834, this Hiester and Findley campaign was Mr. Boileau's last appearance in politics. In reference to the letter that led to his exit from the Democratic party, the editor of the *Norristown Herald*, alluding to it, says: "We have never been the eulogist of Mr. Boileau, but his integrity and probity have never by us been questioned."

Mr. Boileau joined the anti-Masonic movement with considerable zeal, and when Joseph Ritner was elected Governor by that party he received the appointment of register of wills in January, 1836, and held it three years, his son Thomas acting as his deputy and clerk. This was the last public office he filled.

It only remains further to refer to Mr. Boileau's exalted private life, sum up his political career and record his peaceful death. In sterling integrity, patriotic aims, ingrain Republican principles and unselfish benevolence Mr. Boileau has had few, if any, superiors in our county. One

politics. A leading editorial in the *Herald* of July 24, 1824, says:

"The Presidential question is now the topic of dispute with the majority of the Democratic editors, some of whom have already commenced with that vulgar abuse which characterized their proceedings in the gubernatorial contest in 1820-23. The *Democratic Press* and *American Sentinel* are the warm supporters of the caucus candidates, while the *Columbian Observer* and *Franklin Gazette*, on the 4th day of March last, dismounted their old horse, called 'undeviating Democracy,' and mounted a more popular steed, called 'Old Hickory.' It is said that Old Hickory frequently halts and flies from the Democratic cause and gets in the track of Federalism, a most abominable and unforgiving offense. He is followed by John Binns, Walter Lowrie, Jonathan Roberts¹ and other worthy coadjutors. . . ."

that knew him best of any says: "He was very benevolent. The indigent never went away from his door empty-handed; he gave to the poor as long as he had anything to give. He worked on the farm in haying and harvest till past middle life. He was very industrious and never idle; was very handy with tools for working in wood; made nearly all his farm implements, even wagons, carts, plows, harrows, etc. He was the most capable and trusty business man of the time to settle estates, act on arbitrations and the like.

The most interesting remains of this truly great and good man are two oil-portraits in the possession of Mr. William Spregel, of Hatboro', one of them taken early in life and the other when he was secretary of the commonwealth; and the large Bible containing family records in the bold, clear handwriting of this eminent man, as also a painted life-size portrait of Mr. Boileau's first wife, are now in possession of Mr. John Jacobs, of Norristown, whose wife is a sister of the wife of Thomas L. Boileau, deceased.

Thus died in poverty Nathaniel L. Boileau, who was born rich, married two wealthy wives, was industrious, honest, frugal and patriotic. He outlived all his early friends and relatives, except his unfortunate son, till he was nearly left alone in the world, and went up like Lazarus to his reward on high. As his life was no sham, so there are no "lies" nor fulsome eulogies on his tomb-stone, the inscription on which, in Abington Presbyterian Churchyard, reads as follows:

"N. B. BOILEAU,
DIED MARCH 16TH, 1850,
In the 88th year of his age."

¹ Jonathan Roberts was invited to stand for the Legislature, an invitation which, with much reluctance, he accepted. At that time public attention became engrossed with the duty of selecting a successor to President Monroe. There were several candidates, all claiming to be Democrats,—Crawford of Georgia, Adams of Massachusetts, Clay of Kentucky, Jackson of Tennessee and Calhoun of South Carolina,—each having some show of support. Mr. Roberts favored the nomination of Crawford, who was the favorite of the intellect of the Republican or Democratic party. Had not his health failed him the probability is that he would have proved the strongest candidate. Supposing that by obtaining a seat in the Legislature at that time he would thereby promote the chances of Crawford's election, Mr. Roberts accepted the nomination, and was elected. Almost single-handed and alone he stood out against the tide of Jacksonism that swept through the Pennsylvania Legislature. In this his standing as a public man was rendered quite unpopular, notwithstanding he was once thereafter returned to his seat. As the last of his legislative services he took an active and leading part in the great internal improvement scheme which at that time started the prosperous career which has since been pursued by the Keystone State. That great system was not adopted in the form Mr. Roberts desired, owing to the refusal of the Senate to incorporate the essential provision for a sinking fund to eventually liquidate the outlay. He was urged to stand as a candidate for the next session of the Legislature, but he felt it was time for him to retire and look more after his private affairs. One feature of the improvement enactment was for a canal board to serve without pay, as an expedient to get rid of drones. This plan was only partially successful, as idle and incompetent men pressed themselves into even that public position. Governor Schultz at length sent a commission to Mr. Roberts, with the request that he would accept it. Being unwilling to show reluctance to execute a policy which he had so earnestly supported, and to keep the appointment out of improper hands, he consented to fill the place, although at great private sacrifice. He continued to fulfil the duties of his office for three years, much to the advantage of the State. This brought his public services up to the year 1827, when Jacksonism

The following conclusion of the editor is certainly frank, and illustrates the unsettled condition of the public mind at that date:

"When we sat down to pen the above paragraph we had intended it to be quite different from what it turns out to be. It is not an uncommon thing for us editors to frequently commence an editorial paragraph with very great reluctance. Yet, as many of our patrons are in the common practice of first turning to the 'Norristown' head to see what comes from the editor, whether it be good, bad or indifferent, we are not willing that our readers shall always be disappointed. We wish once more to inform our readers who may be Jacksonites, Crawfordites, Adamites, Clayites, or whatever other kind of 'ites' they may choose to be, that we are as yet the advocate of none of them. We hold ourselves 'free, sovereign and independent,' and we intend so to be until we can make a better choice. But our columns shall be open to any well-written article on the subject of the Presidential canvass, believing it to be right that the merits and demerits of each should be fully canvassed, that the people may be better able to judge of the most suitable person, and then make their choice accordingly."

Subsequently the same paper sums up the result of the October election, 1824, as follows:

"Perhaps there never was so much political indifference and apathy among the people as was evinced at the last election. We have already mentioned that there was no opposition to the Democratic ticket in this county."

The following ticket was elected: Congress, Philip S. Markley; Assembly, Jonathan Roberts, John B. Sterigere, Michael Cope, Robert E. Hobart; Commissioner, James Sands; Director, Peter Fritz; Auditor, Samuel E. Leech.

The highest vote polled at this election was for Michael Cope, being 1873. In the Presidential election of the same year the following votes were polled in Montgomery County for the several candidates in the field, all of whom were designated by writers and public speakers of that campaign as "Democrats" or "Democratic Republicans": Andrew Jackson, 1497; John Quincy Adams, 28; William H. Crawford, 445; Henry Clay, 27,—total, 1997.

The population being at this date 35,793, as shown by the census of 1820, and the estimated or possible

had acquired control of all State affairs in Pennsylvania. The Republican canal board was obnoxious to the predominant Jackson junta in the Legislature, and the members of the former body were legislated out of office, they having refused to resign the discharge of their duties, and a new Jackson board was legislated into office, as they would not trust Governor Schultz to make other appointment.

From this time forward Mr. Roberts was active in his opposition to Jacksonism, and kept the defenders of the hero of New Orleans engaged in an animated public discussion of the claims of that impetuous and arbitrary man to the confidence of the American people. This drew down upon him the displeasure of those who were carried away by the military renown of Jackson. Mr. Roberts was a warm and able defender of Mr. Adams, who was made the target for the bitter assaults of men like Samuel D. Ingham and Timothy Pickens, who sought to advance Jackson's interest by creating popular prejudice against President Adams, who, as well as Jackson and Clay, had been Democrats up to the time of his election. In this purpose these adversaries of Mr. Adams were successful, and in 1828, Jackson was elevated to the Presidency by the popular vote. In his opposition to General Jackson, Mr. Roberts was governed solely by patriotic and impersonal motives. He felt and knew he was engaged in an unpopular cause, and the public controversy was most distasteful to him; but he fearlessly breasted the storm and looked forward to the time when it was to spend its force. That time came with the expiration of President Jackson's last term. It is true Van Buren succeeded him, but the unnatural coalition which had constituted the Jackson party melted away under the administration of his more politic but less willful predecessor.

vote about 7000, the want of general interest seems unprecedented, and the number of "stay-at-homes" nowhere finds a parallel in the political annals of the county. There was no popular choice for President, and the election devolved upon the national House of Representatives. The contest was animated and bitter among the leaders, and provoked a much more general interest in the result than had been previously manifested in the canvass of the several candidates. The following was the electoral vote in the United States, certified to in the official count: Jackson, 99; Adams, 84; Crawford, 41; Clay, 37,—total, 261.

A choice of Mr. Adams by the House of Representatives was commented on as follows by the editor of the *Herald*, under date of February 16, 1825:

"Contrary to the wishes and expectations of a very large portion of the citizens of the United States, John Quincy Adams has been elected by the House of Representatives on the first ballot. We have nothing to offer in congratulation to those who have so long wished for this result. They have gained a victory, it is true, over the caucus jumbo, but we fear over the majority of the American people also. To those who have been, after all their threats and boastings, so suddenly disappointed we tender the following pleasing consolation: Mr. Adams is perhaps the ablest diplomat and greatest statesman in America. He is possessed of all the talents and experience necessary for the good government of our national affairs, and, if reports be true, he has had the management of the most important business for several years, from which we may hope, judging from the very prosperous situation of the nation, that he will make a good President."

It is a matter of history that the administration of James Monroe closed an era of good-will in national politics, and while the methods of the ruling party, especially the caucus system, were unsatisfactory, the general apathy of the period hastened the work of disorganization, as shown in the several factions and four rival candidates for Presidential honors. The following circumstance connected with our county affairs is confirmatory of the even temper of the political mind of 1824. There was a grand Fourth of July celebration at "Hathorough" the year named. The celebration took place on Saturday, the 3d, the 4th occurring on Sunday that year. It was held in "Bean's Woods." The report of the affair, which appears to be published "by particular request" in the *Norristown Herald*, says:

"At twelve o'clock the procession formed in the following order: Dr. John H. Hill, marshal, and G. H. Pauling, Esq., aid; Robbarts' Troop of Cavalry; Montary's and Hill's Infantry; Standard; Colonel Christian Snyder, president; Orator, Rev. T. B. Montanye; Field Officers Larzalere and Steel; Hathorough Band; M. V. Bookkirk, vice-president; citizens, two-and-two. After marching through the village, the organizations and people collected in the woods named, where the Declaration of Independence was read and orations were delivered. These exercises were followed by a banquet, after which thirteen regular toasts were proposed and duly responded to by guns and cheers, as was the custom in those days. Twenty-six volunteer toasts were proposed, all of which were reported in full."

Bearing in mind that four Presidential candidates were running at the time, each of them having friends and able champions in the county, the sentiments proposed indicate the general good-will that must have characterized the occasion. The first toast was by the Rev. T. B. Montanye,—

"The United States, without a King, abounding with materials to grace the Presidential chair.

"The finished statesman, William H. Crawford, after the most rigid scrutiny, found faithful in all the departments he has filled.

"John Quincy Adams, the father of our navy and defender of our commerce, the first diplomatic character in the world in whom is consecrated wisdom and prudence.

"Henry Clay, the undeviating Republican.

"Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, the enemy of spies and firm defender of his country's honor. May the voice of the people render the interference of Congress unnecessary by selecting from such a constellation of worthies one to sit at the head of the most distinguished nation on earth!"

One would naturally suppose that the reverend patriot had covered the ground completely, but he seems to have been repeated by several of those surrounding the festive board, viz.,—by Major James Quinton: "General Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans. May he ever conquer his American enemies;" by Captain John T. Neeley: "The Honorable Henry Clay. So long as office shall be considered a reward for distinguished merit, may he never be without public employment;" by C. Snyder, Jr.: "William H. Crawford. May he, on the 4th of March next, be conducted to the Presidential chair of the United States." Andrew Jackson was in favor with the "outs," as the toast of Dr. John Grigg fully illustrates: "Washington City constipated; Hickory oil a purge." The last of the highly-wrought sentiments proposed upon this occasion was offered "by a lady," but whose name unfortunately does not appear in the report: "May the American eagle, standing on tip-toe on the watch-tower of Liberty, gall the red lion with nine cheers, crying 'All's well.'" The good mothers of those days were not wanting in public spirit, and the reporter who suppressed the name of this characteristic "lady" has denied to the historian the means and pleasure of preserving it among those whose excellency of speech and unquestionable patriotism have contributed in making the day memorable.

The next decade in the political history of the county carries us forward to the second term of President Jackson. The administration of John Quincy Adams passed into history with satisfaction to the people, during which time Andrew Jackson became a prominent candidate for the succession. It was in his canvass that he gathered up the broken fragments of the National Republican party, and crystalized them in name and practice the Democratic party. He had made a distinguished record for himself as an officer in the war of 1812, and the signal victory over the British at New Orleans gave him a world-wide and deserving fame. He had a strong personal following in Montgomery County, having in his first run polled three times as many votes as his most popular competitor. He was elected President in 1828, over John Quincy Adams, by 178 to 83 electoral votes, and re-elected in 1832, by 219 electoral votes to 49 for Henry Clay. The great issue of President Jackson's administrations turned upon the financial policy of the country. The United States Bank was chartered by Congress and sanctioned by

President Washington, February, 1791, and the chartered powers were renewed by President Madison, 1816.

The financial operations were largely conducted through this bank, and the capital used, thirty-five million dollars, was thought by many to be too centralizing, and therefore dangerous in the hands of a political and partisan administration. President Jackson antagonized the bank, alienated the money-power of the country, refused to recharter the bank in 1832, and removed the government deposits in 1833, producing a crisis in the agitation that had been somewhat violent for a year or more preceding this event. All the political elements descending from the Federalists, and many of the National Republicans who had supported the financial policy of the country from the days of Washington to John Quincy Adams, now arrayed themselves against Jackson, who, willing to part with whatever power the great bank gave to his administration, went to the people, declaring the United States Bank to be a dangerous monopoly of privileges that should be better distributed throughout the States. The political divisions of men became marked in every community in the country. Montgomery County shared fully in the fierce debate and partisan activity of the period. There are many persons still living who recall the campaign of 1834 in Montgomery County. The meeting of Democratic delegates was held at the public-house of Arnold Baker, in Norriton township, on the 13th of September of that year. Dr. Jones Anderson was chosen chairman, and Dr. John R. Grigg and William W. Moore secretaries. John B. Sterigere offered the resolutions, among which we find the following:

"Resolved, That our confidence in the political integrity, patriotism and wisdom of our present chief magistrate remains unimpaired; that his firmness in supporting measures deemed essential to the preservation of the liberties of the people and his dignified conduct under the persecutions and slanders of the bank advocates and his political enemies in the Senate of the United States are calculated to endear him still more to his fellow-citizens."

Mr. Sterigere was then in the vigor of youth, and the seventh of the series of resolutions shows the zealous partisanship of the day:

"That we consider the present contest as involving the dearest and most important rights of the people, — a contest between the aristocracy and Democracy, which imperiously demands that the friends of the Constitution and the laws and of Democratic principles and equal rights should rally around the standard of Democracy in opposition to modern Whigism (the ghost of Revolutionary Toryism), under which standard are arrayed the descendants of the Tories of '76, advocates of Alien and Sedition Laws of '98, Hartford Conventionists, Aristocrats, Bankites, Anti-Masons, National Republicans and Nullifiers."

The eleventh and last of the resolutions leaves no open ground for the "kicker," if such a character were known to the Jackson Democracy of old Montgomery:

"That every person whose name may be presented for nomination shall be required to pledge himself to support the ticket which may be formed by this meeting, and that he will not be a candidate for any office at the ensuing election unless he shall be nominated by this meeting, and no votes

shall be received for any person who shall refuse to pledge himself as aforesaid."

The language used in the pledge referred to does not appear on record. We are unable to say whether it was written and subscribed to or only verbal. The idea of pledging the disappointed candidates not to permit the use of their names for office during the same campaign seems to have been Jacksonian, and appears to have become obsolete in the usages of modern Democracy. The following ticket was placed in nomination at the meeting referred to: Congress, Jacob Fry, Jr.; Assembly, John M. Jones, Joseph Fornahce, Esq., Henry Schnieder; Sheriff, John Todd; Commissioner, Francis C. Burnside; Directors of the Poor, John Getty, Frederick R. Smith (the latter in place of George Hillegas, deceased); Auditor, Jacob H. Geyer; Coroner, Thomas W. Potts.

Adam Slemmer, James Wells, John Scheetz, Colonel William Powel, Enos Benner and David Jacoby were appointed a committee to have tickets printed and distributed to the several committees designated to receive them for use on election day.

The Federal or Anti-Jackson county ticket for the same year was as follows: Congress, Joseph Royer; Assembly, James Paul, Nathaniel P. Hobart, Benjamin Frick; Directors of the Poor, Anthony Vanderslice, Samuel H. Bartolet (the latter in place of George Hillegas, deceased); Auditor, Alan W. Corson; Coroner, Stephen Rush. No nomination was made for sheriff by the Whigs or Federalists. Mr. Walter W. Paxon, a hotel-keeper of Norristown, ran as an independent candidate, polling the party vote, as shown in the official report, aggregating 6813 votes.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

CONGRESS.		COMMISSIONER.	
Jacob Fry, Jr.	3766	Francis C. Burnside	3741
Joseph Royer	3047	Robert Stinson	3007
ASSEMBLY.		DIRECTOR.	
John M. Jones	3542	Frederick R. Smith	3543
Joseph Fornahce	3532	Samuel H. Bartolet	3154
Henry Schnieder	3592		
N. P. Hobart	3133	AUDITOR.	
James Paul	3173	Jacob H. Geyer	3640
Benjamin Frick	3186	Alan W. Corson	3043
SHERIFF.		CORONER.	
John Todd	3799	James W. Potts	3718
Walter W. Paxon	3011	Stephen Rush	2730

The names of the Democratic Republican candidates are in *italics*. — *Norristown Register*, October 22, 1834.

No reference is made in this official report of the candidacy of John Getty (Democrat) and Anthony Vanderslice (Whig), both of whom were nominated by their respective parties, and whose names appear on the tickets as published in the papers of that campaign. The campaign of 1835 was one of unusual interest in the county, resulting from the divisions in the Democratic party. George Wolf was then Governor of the State, and desired to be elected for the third term. He was warmly supported by personal friends and partisans, and opposed by a strong faction, who placed in nomination against him Henry A.

Muhlenberg. Joseph Ritner was nominated by the Whigs and so called Anti-Masons of that period. The result was the election of Ritner and the entire Whig and Anti-Mason ticket in Montgomery County. The following is an extract of the official vote of the county:

GOVERNOR.	ASSEMBLY.
Joseph Ritner 3014	J. Fornance (Muhl. Dem.) . . 1823
George Wolf 1747	H. Schneider (Muhl. Dem.) . 1742
Henry A. Muhlenberg . . . 1599	
SENATE.	COMMISSIONER.
James Paul (Whig) 2848	Jacob Fretz (Whig) 2882
John B. Sterigere (Wolf Dem.) 1731	Daniel Davis (Wolf Dem.) . . 1625
T. Sellers (Muhl. Dem.) . . 1710	Samuel Leech (Muhl. Dem.) . 1767
ASSEMBLY.	DIRECTOR.
William Schall (Whig) . . . 2959	Jonathan Adamson (Whig) . 2877
W. A. Bringham (Whig) . . 3056	P. Hoxworth (Wolf Dem.) . . 1655
Robert Stinson (Whig) . . . 2892	H. Scheetz, Jr. (Muhl. Dem.) . 1740
W. Hamil (Wolf Dem.) . . . 1504	
Jacob S. Yost (Wolf Dem.) . 1651	AUDITOR.
Charles Kugler (Wolf Dem.) . 1613	Alan W. Corson (Whig) . . . 2892
J. M. Jones (Muhl. Dem.) . . 1779	W. Fronfield (Wolf Dem.) . . 1637
	B. Conrad (Muhl. Dem.) . . 1740

The Norristown *Register* supported the candidacy of Henry A. Muhlenberg throughout the canvass, and in its issue of October 21, 1835, comments as follows:

"We this day present the official returns of the general election held in this county on the 13th inst., by which it will be observed that the unfortunate misunderstanding which existed in the Democratic party has been the cause of our defeat and the election of the entire Anti-Masonic and Whig ticket. Our friends will also perceive that the entire Democratic vote exceeds the Anti-Masonic by a considerable majority. The vote polled this year was 453 less than that of last year, several of the Democratic townships in the upper end of the county not polling much more than two-thirds of their strength, and several townships below did not attain to their vote of last year."

Joseph Ritner was duly inaugurated Governor, and among the first appointments to public office in Montgomery County were the following: John Bean, prothonotary; Benjamin Johnson, clerk of the courts; Nathaniel B. Boileau, register of wills; Robert Iredell, recorder of deeds. The last-named appointee still survives and is the present postmaster at Norristown. Daniel H. Mulvany, Esq., was appointed deputy-attorney-general for Montgomery County about the same time as the nomination of Governor Ritner's attorney-general, January, 1836. The appointments of Governor Ritner quickened the sense of loss of political power in "Old Montgomery," then deemed a Democratic stronghold, and, in the exercise of a sagacity that was creditable to partisan leaders, the Democrats promptly took steps to recover their control of public affairs in the county. The young men stepped to the front, and as early as April 23, 1836, a "Democratic Young Men's meeting" was held at the public-house of Henry Kerr, in Norristown. William B. Thomas, of Lower Merion, presided. Benjamin Hill, and Isaiah Davis were appointed secretaries. B. Powell, J. M. Pawling, John H. Scheetz, J. H. Hobart, John D. Apple, Charles W. Brook and Enos C. Fry were selected to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. It was resolved to unite with the young

men of the State in holding a convention on the 4th of July, 1836, and that the following delegates be authorized to represent the county in the proposed convention: James H. Webb, John D. Apple, Charles Kugler, Thomas J. Gross, Joseph Fornance, Esq., William B. Thomas, Charles W. Brook, Esq., Benjamin Hill, Charles D. Jones, Henry Magee, Benjamin Powel, Esq., Colonel James Bush, Isaiah W. Davis, Enoch C. Fry, John H. Hobart, William Z. Matheys, Benjamin Conrad, Thomas J. Weber, Daniel Fry, William Sellers, Jonas Smith, William Snyder, John S. Wiler, George S. Mann, James M. Moore, George B. Reiff, Mehelm McGlathery, Solomon Steltz, Enos L. Reiff, Jacob S. Yost, George L. Williams, Jacob Hillegas, James Scheetz, Samuel Ashenfelter and John Highley. It was declared, as the sense of the meeting,

"That we consider the primary objects of the convention to be the restoration of harmony in the Democratic party of Pennsylvania and the promotion of the election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency of the United States."

It was further resolved to issue an address to the young men of the county, and B. F. Hancock, J. M. Pawling, Charles W. Brook, John D. Apple and Charles Kugler were appointed a committee to prepare the same. The address was prepared, and appears in full in the Norristown *Register* of June 8, 1836, directed "To the Democratic Young Men of Montgomery County." The "Democratic Young Men" became a powerful factor in the politics of the county; similar associations in other counties in the State were organized and the breach was healed over. They were further utilized in securing successive victories for the dominant party for many years afterward. As late as 1840, in the famous "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign, these "Democratic Young Men" of the State held a popular convention at Lancaster City, to which were duly accredited four hundred and ninety-six Democratic young men, appointed to represent the several townships and boroughs of Montgomery County. The names of this famous delegation all appear in the Norristown *Register* published July 20, 1840. Among those who still survive we note Samuel Slemmer, William H. Holstein, Oliver B. Shearer, Nathaniel Jacoby and Jesse B. Davis. Among others identified with the organization and still living are Mehelm McGlathery and Samuel Ashenfelter.

The Young Democrats were enthusiastic supporters of Andrew Jackson, *alias* "Old Hickory," many of them having cast their first vote for him, and were, as a matter of course, warmly attached to Martin Van Buren, who was the political residuary legatee of the hero of New Orleans. Few men in public life had more devoted followers than Andrew Jackson. Looking back through the lapse of half a century and more, it is interesting to see the estimation in which he was held by his contemporaries in political life. When President James Monroe asked Thomas Jeffer-

son, in 1818, if it would not be well to give Jackson the embassy to Russia, Jefferson utterly disapproved it, and said in reply, "He would breed you a quarrel before he would be there three months." At a later period Jefferson said to Daniel Webster,—

"I feel much alarmed at the prospect of seeing General Jackson President. He is one of the most unfit men I know of for such a place. He has had very little respect for laws or constitution, and is, in fact, an able military chief. His passions are terrible. When I was President of the Senate he was a Senator, and he could never speak on account of the rashness of his feelings. I have seen him attempt it repeatedly, and as often choke with rage. His passions are no doubt cooler now. He has been much tried since I knew him, but he is a dangerous man."

Daniel Webster, while in Philadelphia, in 1827, spoke as follows in reference to the possible Presidency of General Jackson:

"If he is elected, the government of our people will be overthrown, the judiciary will be destroyed, Mr. Justice Johnson will be made chief justice in the place of Mr. Marshall, who must soon retire, and then, in half an hour, Mr. Justice Washington and Mr. Justice Story will resign. A majority will be left with Mr. Johnson, and every constitutional decision hitherto made will be overthrown."

It is due to truth and history to say that none of Mr. Webster's predictions were verified by subsequent events, and but for the fact that his over-zealous prophecy was carefully preserved in the diary of Samuel Breck, it would have long since been forgotten as the frenzied utterance of a partisan orator.

The campaign of 1840 was one of great popular interest. Martin Van Buren was nominated by the Democratic party for a second term, and General William Henry Harrison was nominated by the Whigs. Hickory poles were raised in all parts of the county by the Democrats, all of them flying the national flag, while the Whigs raised white-oak poles, on almost all of which there could be seen in miniature the log-cabin and barrel of hard cider. Popular day-meetings characterized the canvass, and the voters were thoroughly aroused. The exciting spirit of the canvass reached the school-children in some localities. A Harrison pole was raised by the pupils of the public school at Jeffersonville; but it excited the indignation of the Democratic men of the neighborhood, and the pole was cut down in the night-time by persons unknown to the patriotic Harrison boys. The following was one of the sixty-six resolutions and sentiments proposed as toasts, and published as a part of the proceedings of a public meeting held at Flourtown on the 17th of September, 1840, showing the temper of the men and times:

"Resolved, That we view with contempt the plan of electioneering carried on by the Federal Whigs of the day. Instead of arguments in favor of Harrison, they amuse their followers with log cabin shows. Instead of discussing the principles of their candidate, they administer hard cider to their partisans and exhibit coon-skins in order to fool the people."

At this meeting the Hon. John B. Sterigere, then State Senator, was gravely criticised by his constituents for his official conduct. We quote again from one of the nine toasts of censure proposed at the meeting. It was offered by John L. Garren:

"John B. Sterigere, Senatorial Representative from Montgomery; with the question of dividends by the banks at this time on the one hand and the Democracy of his county on the other, it was pull Dick, pull devil, but the devil being the stronger, Dick had to yield to the devil, and he, the devil, pocketed the dividends."

The following gentlemen were nominated by their respective parties for public office in 1840:

Democrat.—Congress, Fifth Congressional District, Joseph Fornance, Esq.; Senate, John B. Sterigere, John L. Pearson (Montgomery, Chester and Delaware constituting the Senatorial district); Assembly, Ephraim Fenton, William B. Hahn, William Bean; Sheriff, Jacob Spang; Commissioner, Mehelm McGlathery; Director, Isaac Schneider; Auditor, David Evans; Coroner, Andrew Hess.

Whig.—Congress, Robert T. Potts; Senate, Abraham Brower, John T. Huddleson; Assembly, Amos Schultz, James A. Pennypacker, Abraham Slifer; Sheriff, Adam Stetler; Commissioner, Evan Jones; Director, Abraham Hunsicker; Auditor, Jonas Boorse; Coroner, Eli G. McCarter. The aggregate vote polled was 8301, and the whole Democratic ticket was elected by majorities in the county of from five to eight hundred. The Senatorial district being Whig, Abraham Brower and John T. Huddleson were elected Senators, the majority in Chester and Delaware for them exceeding that of Montgomery for Mr. Sterigere and Mr. Pearson. Daniel Jacoby was the Democratic Presidential elector and Robert Stinson the Whig Presidential elector, the aggregate vote polled being 8937, there being 626 more votes polled than at the October election of the same year. The official returns show that the Abolition ticket polled 11 votes in the county, making the total vote 8948. The population of the county by the census of 1840 was 47,241.

The relative condition of political parties in Montgomery County seems to have been unaffected by the victory of the Whigs in the election of General Harrison to the Presidency in 1840. The reorganization of the Democratic party after the election of Governor Ritner and the defeat of Wolf and Muhlenberg placing young and active men in the lead, gave them a strong hold upon public confidence, and for many years afterward they retained control in a large measure of public affairs in the county. The highest majority of the Democratic party for a State officer polled in the county was for Francis R. Shunk, in 1847, being 1918,—total vote, 8864. This majority was exceeded in 1856 for James Buchanan, being 2029 on a total vote in the county of 12,244, divided as follows: Buchanan, 7134; Fremont, 2845; Fillmore, 2845. The Whigs elected their candidate for sheriff twice during the period from 1850 to 1860. At the election held October 12, 1852, Michael C. Boyer was elected sheriff over Jacob Fisher by a majority of 467. At the election held October 12, 1858, John M. Stauffer was elected sheriff over Samuel E. Hartranft by a majority of 432.

The period from 1850 to 1860 was characterized by

political agitations of the most serious nature. The repeal of the compromise measures in reference to the extension of human slavery filled the North with the gravest apprehensions and hastened the culmination of events ending in a long and sanguinary war for the preservation of the Union. The story of the national conflict, although a part of the history of the people in every part of the Union, cannot be told in these chapters. Partisanship became fierce and the creation of a new political party, the Republican party, based upon hostility to the extension of slavery and its ultimate extinction in the United States, brought forth the strongest efforts of the Democratic party to defeat the men and measures of the new organization. Public sentiment ripened by 1860. The State election resulted in the choice of Andrew G. Curtin for Governor by a majority of 32,164 in a total vote of 492,642. The revolution in Pennsylvania was an accomplished fact. The Presidential election, which occurred a month later the same year, exhibits the following results: Lincoln (Republican), 268,030; Fusion ticket (Democratic), 178,871; Douglas (Democratic), 16,765; Bell (Union), 12,776,—total vote, 476,442. Lincoln majority over all, 59,681. The total vote was 16,200 less at the Presidential election than at the election for Governor, while Lincoln's majority over all opposition was 27,517 greater than that given Andrew G. Curtin for Governor, indicating a default in the Democratic vote. The result of the election in Montgomery County was: Lincoln (Republican), 5826; Fusion (Democratic), 5590; Douglas (Democratic), 509; Bell (Union), 609,—total votes polled, 12,615. Lincoln's majority over the Democratic Fusion ticket, 236.

Four years later, when all the political elements hostile to the Republican party had crystalized and were united in support of General McClellan against Mr. Lincoln for a second term, the vote in Montgomery County was as follows: For McClellan, 7772; soldier vote for McClellan, 171,—total, 7943. For Lincoln, 6504; soldier vote for Lincoln, 368,—total, 6872. McClellan's majority, 1071.

A large number of Democrats who voted for Stephen A. Douglas for President in 1860 gave a prompt and hearty support to the administration of President Lincoln, and subsequently united with the Republican party, while on the other hand the Whigs and Native Americans, who supported Bell, largely united with the Democratic party, thus enabling it to maintain its control of public affairs. In 1870 the vote for county officers was as follows:

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.	
Hiram C. Hoover (Dem.) . . .	7,424
Charles Rutter (Rep.) . . .	6,448
STATE SENATOR.	
Benjamin W. Jones (Dem.) . . .	7,471
Henry S. Evans (Rep.) . . .	6,214
ASSEMBLY.	
John J. C. Harvey (Dem.) . . .	7,480
Oliver G. Morris (Dem.) . . .	7,446
John W. Schafl (Rep.) . . .	6,497
Robert Gray (Rep.) . . .	6,440
COMMISSIONER.	
Dennis Dunne (Dem.) . . .	6,931
William F. Reed (Rep.) . . .	6,800
DIRECTOR.	
Henry Kneeder (Dem.) . . .	7,470
John Jarrett, Jr. (Rep.) . . .	6,441

TREASURER.		AUDITOR.	
Nathan Wagonhurst (Dem.) . . .	7,480	William Gilbert (Dem.) . . .	7,477
C. Todd Jenkins (Rep.) . . .	7,474	Isaac T. Dunnet (Rep.) . . .	6,445
JURY COMMISSIONER.		SURVEYOR.	
Stanley L. Ogden (Dem.) . . .	7,475	D. F. Reinert (Dem.) . . .	7,433
Isaac L. Shoemaker (Rep.) . . .	6,465	Alan W. Corson (Rep.) . . .	6,476
		Total vote polled	14,280

In the election of 1871 the Democratic majority fell to about eight hundred, and in 1872 the Republicans carried their whole ticket with the exception of one member of the Assembly. The official vote was as follows for State and county election, 1872:

GOVERNOR.		REGISTER OF WILLS.	
Charles R. Buckalow (Dem.) . . .	8,463	Joseph C. Beyer (Dem.) . . .	8,301
John F. Hartranft (Rep.) . . .	8,453	Septimus Roberts (Rep.) . . .	8,496
Simon B. Chase (Temp.) . . .	160	John Harley (Temp.)	66
Aggregate vote.	16,076	RECORDER OF DEEDS.	
JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.		Charles H. Palmer (Dem.) . . .	8,413
James Thompson (Dem.) . . .	8,467	George W. Neiman (Rep.) . . .	8,434
Ulysses Mercur (Rep.) . . .	8,453	William M. Gordon (Temp.) . . .	84
Joseph Henderson (Temp.) . . .	56	CLERK OF COURTS.	
AUDITOR-GENERAL.		Augustus Dettra (Dem.) . . .	8,362
William Hartley (Dem.) . . .	8,484	Merrit M. Missimer (Rep.) . . .	8,504
Harrison Allen (Rep.) . . .	8,411	Joseph B. Powell (Temp.) . . .	67
Barr Spangler (Temp.)	65	COUNTY TREASURER.	
CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE.		George C. Reiff (Dem.)	8,440
Richard Vaux (Dem.)	8,416	Samuel F. Jarrett (Rep.)	8,461
James H. Hopkins (Dem.) . . .	8,416	Amos Ely (Temp.)	67
Herrick B. Wright (Dem.) . . .	8,417	COUNTY COMMISSIONER.	
Glenn W. Schofield (Rep.) . . .	8,498	Michael B. Sholl (Dem.) . . .	8,406
Charles Albright (Rep.)	8,495	John T. Comley (Rep.)	8,479
Lemuel Todd (Rep.)	8,494	Thomas Graham (Temp.)	58
G. F. McFarland (Temp.) . . .	64	DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.	
A. J. Clark (Temp.)	64	George Grater (Dem.)	8,329
R. Rush (Temp.)	64	Henry R. Bertolet (Rep.) . . .	8,501
MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, 1873-74.		William Hallowell (Temp.) . . .	67
James Boyd (Dem.)	8,313	COUNTY AUDITOR.	
Charles Hunsicker (Dem.) . . .	8,287	George W. Shriver (Dem.) . . .	8,401
George N. Corson (Rep.) . . .	8,332	Benjamin B. Hughes (Rep.) . . .	8,472
Henry A. Hunsicker (Temp.) . . .	352	William H. Wampole (Temp.) . . .	72
Wm. P. Cuthbertson (Temp.) . . .	93	CONGRESS.	
Joseph Rex (Dem.)	166	<i>Sixth Congressional District, including Montgomery and Lehigh Counties.</i>	
Daniel Mulvany (Rep.)	2	James S. Biery (Rep.)	8,478
ASSEMBLY.		William H. Wittle (Dem.) . . .	8,440
Oliver G. Morris (Dem.)	8,433	Ephraim L. Acker (Dem.) . . .	3,573
John A. Andrew (Dem.)	8,205	ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE.	
William B. Roberts (Rep.) . . .	8,326	<i>Seventh Judicial District, Montgomery and Bucks Counties.</i>	
Samuel E. Nyce (Rep.)	8,469	Charles T. Miller (Rep.) . . .	15,626
J. C. Michner (Temp.)	193	Stokes L. Roberts (Dem.) . . .	15,374
Samuel B. Dewis (Temp.) . . .	67	Elijah Thomas (Temp.)	56
PROTHONOTARY.			
Philip Quillman (Dem.)	8,423		
William F. Reed (Rep.)	8,441		
Samuel R. Fisher (Temp.) . . .	66		

In the Fifth Judicial District Charles T. Miller received 234 votes; Stokes L. Roberts, 560; and Elijah Thomas, 1.

At the Presidential election November 5, 1872,

¹ Public interest in the subject of national legislation was evidently deemed of more importance than State or municipal affairs, as the vote for Republican Congressmen-at-large was the largest polled, and having a majority of 71 votes in the county.

U. S. Grant (Republican electors) received 8080 votes, and Horace Greeley (Democratic electors) 5113.

1873.—William A. Yeakle, Republican, was elected State Senator by thirty majority; total vote, 13,848. Thomas Rutter and Joseph B. Yerkes, Democrats, were elected Assemblymen by majorities of 197 and 139 votes. Samuel F. Jarrett, Republican, was elected county treasurer by a majority of 158 votes. Edward D. Johnson, Republican, was elected county commissioner by a majority of 405 votes. William Gilbert, Democrat, was elected auditor by a majority of 1 vote. Total vote polled, 13,946.

1874.—The Democrats elected their Assemblymen, district attorney, sheriff, commissioner, director of the poor, coroner and auditor by majorities ranging from two to eight hundred votes. Jacob V. Gotwals, the Democratic candidate for district attorney had a majority of 810. Samuel F. Jarrett, Republican, was for the third time elected county treasurer by a majority of 12 votes.

1875.—John F. Hartranft, Republican candidate for Governor, carried the county by a majority of 25 votes on a total vote polled of 16,947. Philip Quillman, Democrat, was elected prothonotary by a majority of 756 votes. Franklin T. Beer, Democrat, was elected clerk of the courts by a majority of 234 votes. Colonel John W. Schall, Republican, was elected recorder of deeds by a majority of 10 votes. Solomon Snyder, Democrat, was elected register of wills by a majority of 160 votes. Under the provisions of the Constitution of 1874 the principle of minority representation in the board of county commissioners became operative. The Democratic and Republican parties each placed two candidates in nomination, the highest three to be elected. The following is the official vote, November 2, 1875: Charles M. Soliday, Democrat, 8367; George Erb, Democrat, 8385; Amos D. Moser, Republican, 8365; Edwin Moore, Republican, 8234; William Gilbert and Frederick Wagoner, Democrats, were elected county auditors; Henry D. Wile, Democrat, was elected director of the poor; and Charles K. Aiman, Democrat, was elected county surveyor by majorities ranging from 8 to 236. Total vote, 16,819.

The total vote polled in 1876 was 19,039. The Democratic majority for Presidential electors was 269. Jones Detwiler, Democrat, was elected State Senator by a majority of 168 votes; Montgomery S. Longaker, Francis M. Knipe, John C. Richardson, James B. Law and Edwin Hallowell, Democrats, were elected Assemblymen by majorities ranging from 158 to 276; Martin Ruth, Republican, was elected director of the poor by a majority of 175 votes.

1877.—The aggregate vote polled in the county was 15,660. The Democrats elected J. Wright Apple district-attorney, Jacob Tyson sheriff, Evan G. Jones county treasurer, John Field director of the poor and Harry B. Long coroner, by majorities ranging from 231 to 851.

1878.—The aggregate vote polled was 18,598. The local canvass was thoroughly made by both parties. Lewis Royer, Republican, was elected State Senator by a majority of 113. The vote for Assemblymen was as follows,—*Democratic*: Montgomery S. Longaker, 8839; Edwin Hallowell, 9153; John C. Dannehower, 9152; Mahlon S. Sellers, 9202; Matthew O'Brien, 8851. *Republican*: John W. Fair, 8772; C. Tyson Kratz, 8848; William F. Hallman, 9051; William B. Roberts, 9119; Isaac Hoyer, 9110.

Hallowell, Dannehower, Sellers, Roberts and Hoyer were elected. A. Franklin Hart, Democrat, was elected prothonotary; John W. Schall, Republican, was elected recorder of deeds; Henry S. Smith, Republican, was elected clerk of the courts; Warren B. Barnes, Democrat, was elected register of wills; Jesse B. Davis and Noah D. Frank, Democrats, were elected commissioners; John O. Clemens, Republican, was elected director of the poor; Charles Slingsluff and William Davis, Democrats, were elected auditors; and Charles K. Aiman, Democrat, was elected surveyor. Judge Henry P. Ross was a Democratic candidate for justice of the Supreme Court, and carried the county by a majority of 782.

1879.—The only county officers elected for 1879 were director of the poor and jury commissioner. The vote was as follows,—Director of the Poor: Daniel Shuler, Democrat, 6986; Abraham K. Anders, Republican, 6713. Jury Commissioner: William H. H. McCrea, Democrat, 6862; Davis S. Sill, Republican, 6820.

1880.—The total vote polled was as follows: Republican electors, 11,026; Democratic, 11,025; Greenback, 75; Temperance, 37,—total, 22,163.

James A. Garfield carried the county by 1 vote. The canvass was conducted with great zeal, and the vote polled was unprecedentedly large. The following was the result: Irving P. Wanger, Republican, was elected district attorney by a majority of 50 votes; Joseph Frankenfield, Republican, was elected sheriff by a majority of 154 votes; Jacob R. Yost, Democrat, was elected county treasurer by a majority of 1 vote; John A. Righter, Republican, was elected director of the poor by a majority of 36 votes; and Samuel Aikens, Republican, was elected coroner by a majority of 143 votes.

1881.—The aggregate vote was 18,388. Henry P. Ross, Democrat, was elected president judge for a second term by a majority of 1126; John McLean, Democrat, was elected prothonotary by a majority of 43; Henry W. Kratz, Republican, was elected recorder of deeds by a majority of 429 votes; Edwin Schall, Democrat, was elected clerk of the courts by a majority of 756; J. Roberts Rambo, Republican, was elected register of wills by a majority of 7 votes; James Burnett and Hiram Burdan, Republicans, were elected county commissioners; John O. Clemens, Republican, was elected director of the poor by a majority of 373; John H. Bergey and Isaac Cassel,

Republicans, were elected county auditors; and Joseph W. Hunter, Republican, was elected county surveyor by a majority of 294 votes.

1882.—Aggregate vote polled 20,507.

GOVERNOR.		ASSEMBLY.	
Robert E. Pattison (Dem.)	10,578	Theodore M. Harrar (Dem.)	10,784
James A. Beaver (Rep.)	9,288	Stephen D. Yerkes (Dem.)	10,624
John Stewart (Ind.)	622	Lewis H. Davis (Dem.)	10,598
T. Armstrong (Greenback)	87	John Linderman (Dem.)	10,575
A. C. Pettit (Temp.)	51	John C. Dannehower (Dem.)	10,503
PRESIDENT JUDGE.		Ezekiel Shoemaker (Rep.)	10,019
B. Markley Boyer (Dem.)	10,604	J. M. Cunningham (Rep.)	9,868
Charles H. Stinson (Rep.)	9,903	Henry R. Brown (Rep.)	9,843
STATE SENATOR.		Francis Houston (Rep.)	9,702
W. Henry Sutton (Dem.)	10,532	Richard Markley (Rep.)	9,658
William B. Rambo (Rep.)	9,999		

Daniel Shuler, Democrat, was elected director of the poor by a majority of 709.

1883.—The aggregate vote polled was 19,386. John H. Bickel, Democrat, was elected district attorney by a majority of 206 votes; Edwin Stahlnecker, Republican, was elected sheriff by a majority of 247; Henry A. Cole, Democrat, was elected county treasurer by a majority of 93; Henry S. Lowry, Republican, was elected director of the poor by a majority of 144 votes; and Samuel Aikens, Republican, was elected coroner by a majority of 148 votes.

HON. W. HENRY SUTTON, the present Representative from Montgomery County in the State Senate, was born in Haddonfield, Camden Co., N. J., September 11, 1835. He comes of a worthy line of ancestors, the first of whom came to this country from England about the time of William Penn. His father, Rev. Henry Sutton, was for many years a faithful minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and acceptably served at a number of places in the New Jersey and Philadelphia Conferences. In 1832 he married Miss Ann Craig, daughter of James Craig, who came from Ireland and settled in Philadelphia. She was a noble woman, a true wife, a devoted mother and a Christian of great influence in all the places of her residence. She rendered her husband valuable services in his holy calling until his demise, in the year 1876, after which she resided with her son, Senator Sutton, until her decease, in May, 1883, when her remains were laid to rest beside those of her husband, in West Laurel Hill Cemetery. The issue of the above union was three sons,—George Howard, who died in the eleventh year of his age; William Henry, the subject of this article; and John Wesley, who found an early grave.

Senator Sutton, from the time of his birth until he entered college, resided with his parents in the following places: Haddonfield, N. J.; Coventry and Marshalton, Chester Co.; Marietta, and Safe Harbor, Lancaster Co., Pa.; Smyrna and Dover, in the State of Delaware; Centreville and Sudlersville, Md.; Dauphin, Pa., and Philadelphia City, at which places his father was appointed to preach the gospel. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and the preparatory school at Carlisle, Pa. In 1851 he entered Dickinson College, where

he studied for two years; then, after teaching for two years in Delaware County, Pa., he matriculated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and after completing the classical course, graduated in 1857. While in college he became a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. After filling a term of three years as instructor in the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Hartford, Conn., he studied law at the Law School of the University, Albany, N. Y.; then went to Philadelphia, Pa., read law with the Hon. William M. Meredith, formerly Secretary of the Treasury and attorney-general of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1863, and has ever since been in active practice. He has been concerned in many important cases tried in the courts of Philadelphia, and was the counsel for citizens of this county in a number of cases against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for damages on account of the right of way. In the celebrated Elm Station murder case he won great distinction for the able manner in which, at the solicitation of the citizens of Lower Merion, he assisted the district attorney, J. V. Gotwalt, Esq., in conducting the prosecution.

This remarkable case occurred in the fall of the centennial year, and on account of the mystery which for a long time surrounded it, attracted universal attention not only in this country, but in Europe. Some boys from Philadelphia while walking along the embankments of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Elm Station, discovered the toes of a human foot protruding from the ground, and upon the earth being removed, a body was found in a good state of preservation, clothed in a shirt and undershirt of peculiar texture. A birth-mark and a malformation of one of the thumbs were also noticeable. The head of the corpse had been beaten in by some sharp instrument, but by whom or when was unknown. The body had apparently lain there for several months. Advertisements were placed in the newspapers giving the above description, and these were copied in the newspapers of Germany, where they were seen by old Mr. Høhne, who kept a saloon in one of the towns of that country, and he, coming to this country at time of the trial, identified the body as that of his son, Max Hugo Høhne. Through detectives it was discovered that after the young man had landed in this country, at New York, he had come to Philadelphia with a Swede, with whom he had become acquainted on the voyage, and that while in the Quaker City they had stopped at a saloon overnight, where they became acquainted with Henri Wahlen. In the morning the Swede and Høhne left together, but soon afterwards parted, when Wahlen and another man joined Høhne, and after accompanying him as far as Elm Station, Wahlen fell upon Høhne and killed him in the presence of the other man. They stripped the body of its clothing, buried it and then returned to Philadelphia and plundered the trunk of Høhne.

It was with great difficulty that these facts were

brought out and the murderer discovered. The evidence was purely circumstantial, but so skillfully had it been worked up and so ably was it presented to the jury that there was left no room for doubt, and a verdict of guilty was rendered against the prisoner. The able manner in which Senator Sutton acquitted himself in this case gained him great renown, and at the close of his speech he received not only the hearty congratulations of the many citizens and members of the bar who crowded the court-house, but also the sincere praise of the court. The guilty man committed suicide, and thus escaped the ignominious death of the gallows, which he so richly deserved. His accom-

also two of his brothers,—Dr. J. Rush Anderson and Dr. Joseph W. Anderson,—as well as his uncle, Dr. Isaac Anderson, and from some of these have descended a number of physicians, who to-day are in active practice in Montgomery, Delaware and Philadelphia Counties. In St. Luke Methodist Episcopal Church, at Bryn Mawr, is a beautiful memorial window, representing St. Luke, the beloved physician, and other appropriate emblems, to the memory of Dr. James Anderson and his two sons, Dr. Isaac W. and Dr. J. Rush Anderson. Dr. Joseph W. Anderson is a bachelor, and resides at Ardmore, on the old home-
stead.



W. Henry Sutton

plise was also discovered, tried, condemned and served a term of imprisonment.

On the 25th of June, 1872, Senator Sutton was united in wedlock to Hannah C. Anderson, the only daughter of Dr. Isaac W. Anderson and Martha Yocum Crawford, of Lower Merion. The Anderson family is one of the oldest and most influential in Lower Merion township. Patrick Anderson, one of their early American ancestors, was an officer of distinction in the Revolutionary war. The family is famous for the number of physicians it has produced; not only was Dr. Isaac W. Anderson, son of the well-known Dr. James Anderson, a physician, but

After his marriage Senator Sutton settled at Haverford College Station, in Lower Merion township, in this county; there he built himself an elegant home, and, amidst the most agreeable surroundings, has been blessed with a happy family of eight children, viz.: Howard A., William Henry, Jr., (who died in infancy,) Helen, Isaac C., Grace, Corona, Lucy and Henry Craig. The mother of these children is a lady of culture and refinement, a model wife and earnest church worker. Her home is made attractive by her pleasing manners and open hospitality, while her tender regard for the poor and the interest she takes in all good works endears her to the hearts of the community, and adds

to the popularity of her husband, to whom she is a most devoted and worthy help-meet

The Senator has taken an active part in public affairs, and, besides the office he now holds, has repeatedly been elected in the township as auditor, school director, etc. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and one of the Board of Managers of the Methodist Episcopal Church Extension Society, Tract Society, Home Missionary Society and American Sunday-school Union. During the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Philadelphia during the month of May, 1884, he was president of the Lay Delegate Conference. It was mainly through his efforts that the beautiful St. Luke Methodist Episcopal Chapel was erected at Bryn Mawr, and within these walls he has placed two fine memorial windows to the memory of his father and mother. He has been the treasurer of the board of trustees ever since the organization of the church, and was for years the superintendent of the Sunday-school. Although he takes so active a part in all that pertains to the welfare of the church of his choice, he is very liberal and tolerant in his religious views, and has a kind regard for Christians of all shades of opinion, from those of the Roman Catholic Church to those of the Society of Friends. He also stands high in Masonry, being a Past Master of George W. Bartram Lodge, No. 298, of Media, a Past H. P. of Jerusalem Chapter, No. 3, H. R. A., and the projector and first H. P. of Montgomery Chapter, No. 262, of Ardmore, Pa.

He was elected to the State Senate in 1882 as the nominee of the Democratic party, having a majority of five hundred and thirty-five votes over his competitor, William B. Rambo, one of the most accomplished and popular Republicans in the county, and succeeded Dr. Lewis Royer, a Republican. Since he has been in the Senate he has so acted as to win the approbation of his constituents, irrespective of party. He is a progressive Democrat, in sympathy with all genuine reform, has served on a number of important committees and been connected with many prominent bills.

He was the author of the following bills, viz.: "To abolish the office of sealer of weights and measures;" "Selling by false weights declared a misdemeanor;" "Authorizing the laying of foot-walks along turnpike roads in boroughs;" "Computation of time under statutes, rules, orders and decrees of court, etc.;" "Authorizing Courts of Common Pleas to decree the satisfaction of mortgages in certain cases, upon payment of amount due in court;" and he also took an active part in promoting the passage of the following acts, viz.: "To exempt mutual loan and building associations from taxation for State purposes;" "Fixing the compensation of the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas," and "To make the salaries of Orphans' Court judges the same as judges of Common Pleas." For the leading part he took in the building and loan association bill he received from

the Building and Loan Association League, of Pennsylvania, a handsomely framed and engrossed set of resolutions of thanks. During the session of 1884-85 he introduced, among others, bills to "Create a Circuit Court of Appeals," to "Prevent the creation of irredeemable ground-rents," to "Facilitate the trials of actions of ejectments," and a bill "Creating a civil service," etc.

From his youth up the Senator had to work his own way. With energy and perseverance he succeeded in preparing himself for his profession, and since then, by the continuance of those methods which characterized his youth, success has crowned his labors, and now he enjoys the fruits of his own industry.

A member of the Montgomery County bar says: "Mr. Sutton's characteristics as a member of the legal profession are found in his methodical habits of industry, thoroughness in preparation, clear perception as the result of studious application, with a forcible delivery of speech when directed to a jury. In public life, as Senator from this district, he has moved to the front line of his associates in all important matters of debate, maintaining a strict integrity; and while Democratic in politics, has uniformly exhibited in a marked degree the courtesies of official life towards those differing with him in theories of political economy."

JACOB S. YOST.—The progenitor of the Yost family in Pennsylvania was Philip Yost, grandfather of Jacob S., who was born in Nassau, West Germany, in 1718, and emigrated to America about the year 1740, having married Vronice Dotterer. He settled near Pottstown, and died in 1804, leaving, among other children, a son, John, who followed the life of a farmer, and resided in Pottstown. The children of the latter by a first marriage were Henry, Philip, Samuel, Polly and Betsey. By a second marriage, to Anna Maria Siewel, were children,—John, Catherine, Rachel, Jacob S. and Sarah. Jacob S. was born in Pottsgrove township, Montgomery Co., on the 29th of July, 1801, on the Yost farm, which has been in possession of the family for more than a century. He became a pupil of the old Fourth Street Academy, in Philadelphia, and after mastering the rudiments became proficient in the higher branches of mathematics and surveying. For a brief period he engaged in teaching, but soon embarked in journalistic work, publishing and editing the *Lafayette Aurora*. He, however, eventually abandoned this enterprise, and, while employing his skill as a surveyor in adjacent portions of the State, followed the congenial pursuits of a farmer on the ancestral land, as had his father before him. He was, in 1826, married to Ann M. Childe, of Pottstown, whose four children were Anna Maria, Thomas W., Jacob A. and Annie R. (Mrs. George H. Gillet). He was again married, December 26, 1844, to Mary A., daughter of J. L. and Mary Wood Harrington, of Troy, N. Y., a lady of brilliant intellectual gifts, who survives him. The intelligence and activity of Mr. Yost soon brought him

prominently before the people, his kindly nature and courtly manners enabling him to win favor with his party. The Democracy of his district, therefore, in 1836, nominated and elected him to the Assembly, to which office he was three times re-elected. Closing his services in the State Legislature in 1839, he was, in 1842, nominated and elected to Congress, and after his Congressional service continued an active promoter of the interests of his party, with which he wielded no little influence. On the accession of James Buchanan (his warm personal friend) to the Presidency, he was, in 1857, appointed United States marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, which office he held until the breaking out of the

with others, in 1849, organized the First Presbyterian Church of Pottstown, of which he was the first ruling elder. His death occurred at his residence in Pottstown in 1872, in his seventy-first year.

WILLIAM A. YEAKLE, the grandson of Christopher and Susannah Kriebel Yeakle and the son of Samuel and Lydia Anders Yeakle, was born in Whitmarsh township on the 20th of October, 1824, his ancestors on both sides, from the eve of the Reformation, having belonged to the evangelical sect known as Schwenkfelders. The father of Mr. Yeakle gave his son a common-school education, such as was usual many years ago, consisting mainly of the rudimentary branches, to which he more recently added by intelli-



S. A. Yost

Rebellion, in 1861. He then retired from public life, and devoted his abilities to the care of his landed estate and his various business interests. He was president of the West Buck Mountain Coal and Iron Company, of the Pottstown Gas Company, and director of the Philadelphia and Perkiomen Turnpike Company and the Edgewood Cemetery Company. Mr. Yost was a man of wide information, clear judgment, a judicious manager of business, and domestic in his tastes, regarding home as the most attractive spot on earth. He was religiously inclined by nature, and in early life connected himself with the German Reformed Church. He later withdrew from it, and,

gent reading and study. He was early instructed in the various pursuits peculiar to the life of an agriculturist, and in the spring of 1850 began an independent career of farming on the attractive spot known as the family homestead, where he still resides. He was married, on the 25th of January, 1849, to Caroline, daughter of John Hocker, of Whitmarsh township, and has children,—Annie H. and Samuel. In 1850 his neighbors elected him a director in the school board of the township, which office he continued to fill for eighteen consecutive years. He declined reelection, though still remaining one of the auditors of the board. He was, in the summer of 1870, nom-

inated by the Republican convention of the county for the office of State Senator. He, however, magnanimously withdrew from the contest in favor of Hon. Henry S. Evans, and three years later was again nominated and elected in a strong Democratic district. He served his term of three years, but declined a re-election. Mr. Yeakle has always manifested a deep interest in everything pertaining to agriculture, and has been for many years a member of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society. In 1877 he was chosen to represent that body as a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and on taking his seat drew the one-year term. On its expiration he was chosen for the succeeding term of three years, and again for the third term of equal duration. He enjoys in a high degree the confidence and esteem of

Berks County, at the expiration of which period he entered the office of Dr. Jacob Treon, of Rehrersburg, in that county, as a student of medicine. He subsequently attended lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in the spring of 1843. He began the practice of his profession at Rehrersburg, and some years later removed to Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill Co., Pa., where he remained ten years, making Philadelphia his residence in 1859, and embarking in the wholesale drug business. In 1867, Dr. Royer returned to Trappe, where he continued to reside until 1884, when Norristown offered advantages which made him a citizen of that borough. He had meanwhile become largely interested in the manufacture of iron and the mining of coal in Huntingdon County, Pa., in con-



Mr. A. Yeakle

his constituents, having frequently represented them in county conventions of his party and presided over the annual gatherings. As a legislator Mr. Yeakle represented the most elevated sentiment and feeling of the Republican party, his vote indicating the high moral principle which has actuated both his business and social life.

LEWIS ROYER, M.D., the third son of Judge Joseph Royer, who is elsewhere noticed in this volume, was born March 31, 1822, at Trappe, Montgomery Co., and received during his youth a thorough English education, first at school and later under a private tutor. He then engaged for three years in teaching in

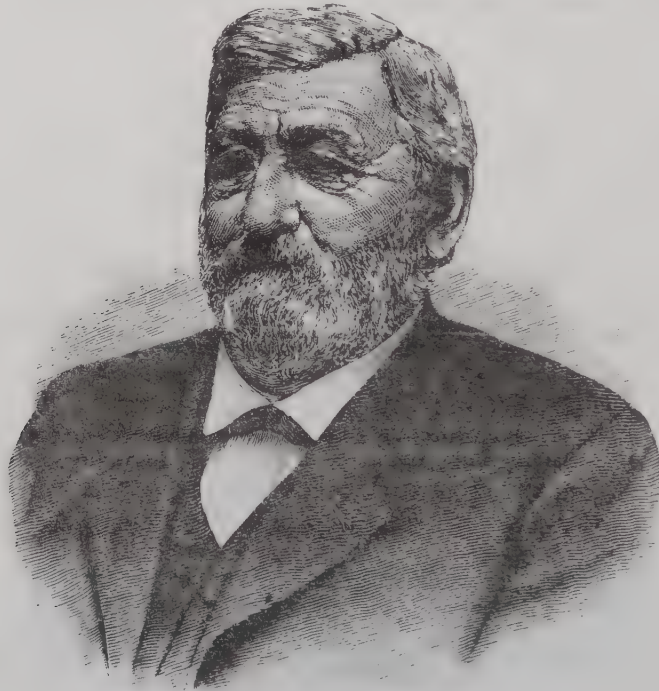
nection with the Rock Hill Iron and Coal Company, and still gives his personal attention to this enterprise. Dr. Royer married, in 1841, Miss Isabella, daughter of Dr. Jacob Treon, of Berks County, and has children,—Emma (wife of William Jansen, of Cincinnati, Ohio), Bella (Mrs. William Ashenfelter, of Pottstown), Ettie (Mrs. Jacob V. Gotwals, of Norristown), Horace T. (married to Kate, daughter of Henry W. Kratz) and Louis C. (who married Lille, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Graybill, of Lancaster County, Pa.) Dr. Royer's political affiliations were formerly with the Old-Line Whig party, his first vote having been cast for Henry Clay. Later he became a Repub-

lican, was for a term coroner of Schuylkill County, and was in 1878 elected to the State Senate, where he served on various important committees. The doctor is director of the Tradesman's National Bank of Conshohocken. His religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the German Reformed Church, at Trappe, of which he is a member.

JOHN CHRISTMAN SMITH, of Pottstown, the subject of this sketch, was prominently identified with the business and political affairs of Montgomery County for nearly forty years. His father, Abraham Smith, was born in Frederick township March 18, 1794, and was the son of Jacob and Margaret Smith, whose ancestors came from

ing the war of 1812 in the company of Captain Peter Hanley, of Pottstown. He became a widower, and was married again, in 1845, to Mrs. Mary Malsberger. By his first marriage there were six children,—Mary (Mrs. Levi Wildermuth), John C., Elizabeth (Mrs. Rufus B. Longaker), Jacob C., Sarah (Mrs. William Wambach) and Abram C. Smith. By the second marriage there were no children. Abraham Smith died April 6, 1878, in his eighty-fifth year.

John C. Smith was born at Deep Creek, Frederick township, December 1, 1818. His youth was spent in Limerick township, on a farm, with the limited opportunities for education which the



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Germany and were early settlers in Pennsylvania. The mother of Abraham Smith was left a widow when he was thirteen months old, and at the tender age of four years he was "bound out" to Jacob Fryer, where he was brought up in a Christian family. He served an apprenticeship to shoemaking with Michael SENDERFER, of Limerick township. He was married, September 20, 1816, to Sarah Elizabeth Christman, of Limerick township, and afterwards moved to Deep Creek, in Frederick township, following his trade. He subsequently engaged in huckstering and farming, and, moving to Pottstown about 1836, commenced the store-keeping business. Mr. Smith enlisted dur-

ing the war of 1812 in the company of Captain Peter Hanley, of Pottstown. He became a widower, and was married again, in 1845, to Mrs. Mary Malsberger. By his first marriage there were six children,—Mary (Mrs. Levi Wildermuth), John C., Elizabeth (Mrs. Rufus B. Longaker), Jacob C., Sarah (Mrs. William Wambach) and Abram C. Smith. By the second marriage there were no children. Abraham Smith died April 6, 1878, in his eighty-fifth year.

The question of forming a new county, to be called Madison, with Pottstown as the county-seat, was an exciting one for years, strongly advocated and as bitterly opposed in portions of Montgomery,



W. C. Smith

Chester and Berks Counties. John C. Smith became a leader in this movement, contesting the ground inch by inch, with many other friends of the measure, for many years. Mr. Smith was a staunch Democrat of the Jacksonian school, and soon became a "war-horse" in his party in Montgomery County. In the fall of 1852 he was nominated for State Senator, but after a most exciting struggle, in which politics was almost lost sight of and the friends and enemies of "Madison County" were arraigned against each other in the contest, Mr. Smith was defeated by thirty-two votes, by Benjamin Frick, Whig. In 1861 he was again nominated for State Senator and elected by seven hundred and sixty-seven majority over Henry W. Bonsall, a prominent member of the Montgomery County bar. He served in the sessions of 1862, 1863 and 1864, with such eminent men as Heister Clymer, Henry S. Mott, W. W. Ketcham, A. K. McClure, Morrow B. Lowrey, William A. Wallace, Harry White, William Hopkins, Benjamin Champneys and others. His term in the Senate was during the most trying period of the war for the Union. He participated in the election of Hon. Charles R. Buckalew as United States Senator in 1863, when the Democrats had but one majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. He was also a member during the famous deadlock session of 1864, when General Harry White, a Republican member, was absent, being held a prisoner by the Confederates at Richmond, and which left the Senate with sixteen Republican and sixteen Democratic members.

Mr. Smith served on several important committees and was an active, attentive and influential Senator. For the third time, in 1872, he received his party nomination for Senator; but the district was then composed of Montgomery, Chester and Delaware Counties. Although his popularity ran him largely ahead in his own county, he could not overcome the strong majorities of the other counties, and William B. Waddell, Republican, of West Chester, was elected. John C. Smith was chief Burgess of Pottstown in 1851, 1852 and 1853. He also served two or more terms in the Town Council, and held various other honorable positions in the borough. He was for several years president of the Perkiomen and Reading Turnpike Company, also of the Schuylkill Bridge Company at Pottstown and the Pottstown Gas Company, also a director of the Colebrookdale Railroad, holding these four positions up to the time of his death. As a business man Mr. Smith was careful and far-sighted, investing chiefly in real estate. He was for a considerable period prior to his decease the largest property-holder in Pottstown. As a political leader he was untiring, making hosts of friends, who stood by him in every political struggle. He was connected with various enterprises having for their object the benefit of the town and community. When Trinity Reformed Church, of Pottstown, of which he was a member, was built, he gave a very liberal sum to aid in its

erection, and continued a generous contributor to the different benevolent enterprises of the church up to the time of his decease. He was widely known among the leading men in business and State affairs in Pennsylvania. John C. Smith was married to Rebecca Maria, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Pennypacker, of New Hanover township, Montgomery Co. To them four children were born,—Sarah E. (Mrs. William H. Rhoads), Mary Ann (Mrs. Henry G. Kulp), Henry (deceased), Audora P. (Mrs. Charles F. Sisler). His wife survives him. He died on the 21st day of July, 1882, in his sixty-fourth year.

Election Districts in Montgomery County.—Prior to the year 1777 the entire city and county of Philadelphia (a portion now Montgomery) held their general elections at the State-House, in the city of Philadelphia.

At an election held at the State-House in Philadelphia October 3, 1775 the following is the vote of the entire county and city for sheriffs, coroners and representatives,—Representatives: John Dickinson, Esq., had 3122 votes; Michael Hillegas, 3111 votes; George Gray, 3107 votes; Thomas Potts, 3103 votes; Samuel Miles, 3098 votes; Joseph Parker, 3077 votes; Robert Morris, 1882 votes; Jonathan Roberts, 1700. Sheriffs: William De Wece, 2985 votes; John Bull, 1338 votes. Coroners: Robert Jewell, 2213 votes William Moulder, 1602 votes.

At a general election held for Governor in November, 1875, one hundred years later, on the same territory, Philadelphia City and Montgomery County, the vote stands as follows,—Philadelphia: Hartranft had 65,262 votes; Pershing had 47,980 votes; Brown had 647 votes. Montgomery County: Hartranft had 8364 votes; Pershing had 8339 votes; Brown had 647 votes. Total vote in the two districts, 120,826.

An act of the General Assembly was passed June 14, 1777, dividing the city and county of Philadelphia into three election districts.

The freemen of the townships of Cheltenham, Abington, Moreland, Upper Dublin, Horsham, White-marsh, Springfield, Plymouth and Lower Merion were to constitute the Second Election District, and were ordered to hold their general elections at the public-house formerly kept by Jacob Coleman, Germantown.

The freemen of the townships of Douglas, New Hanover, Limerick, Frederick, Marlborough, Upper Hanover, Upper Salford, Worcester, Providence, Perkiomen, Skipack, Lower Salford, Franconia, Hatfield, Towamencin, Whitpain, Norriton, Upper Merion, Montgomery and Gwynedd were to constitute the Third Election District, and were ordered to hold their general elections at the house of Jacob Wentz, in Worcester township.

By an act of the Legislature passed September 10, 1784, Montgomery County was taken off of a part of Philadelphia, and is the same to-day as when first laid out.

The new county was now formed, and it became

necessary to change the places of holding the general elections. An act of the Legislature was passed September 18, 1785, which divided the county into three election districts, as follows:

The freemen of the townships of Norriton, Plymouth, Whitpain, Upper Merion, Lower Merion, New Providence (now Upper and Lower Providence), Worcester, Skippack and Perkiomen, being the First District, were ordered to hold their general elections at the court-house, in the borough of Norristown.

The freemen of the townships of Whitemarsh, Springfield, Cheltenham, Abington, Moreland, Horsham, Upper Dublin, Gwynedd, Montgomery, Hatfield, Towamencin, Lower Salford and Franconia, being the Second District, were ordered to hold their general elections at George Eckhart's tavern, in the township of Whitemarsh. The freemen of the townships of Limerick, New Hanover, Douglas, Upper Hanover, Marlborough and Upper Salford, being the Third District, were ordered to hold their general elections at Michael Krepse's tavern, in New Hanover township.

By the act passed March 31, 1797, the county was again divided into five election districts, as follows:

First District, composed of the townships of Norriton, Providence, Worcester, Plymouth, Whitpain, Upper Merion and Lower Merion, were ordered to hold their general elections at the court-house, in the borough of Norristown.

Second District, composed of the townships of Whitemarsh, Springfield, Upper Dublin and Horsham, were ordered to hold their general elections at the house of Philip Riffert, in Whitemarsh township.

Third District, composed of the townships of Abington, Cheltenham and Moreland, were ordered to hold their general elections at the house of William McCalla, in Abington township.

Fourth District, composed of the townships of Gwynedd, Montgomery, Towamenin, Hatfield, Franconia, Lower Salford, Upper Salford and Skippack, were ordered to hold their general elections at the house of Christian Weber, in Towamencin township.

Fifth District, composed of the townships of Limerick, New Hanover, Upper Hanover, Douglas, Marlborough and Frederick, were ordered to hold their general elections at the house of Catharine Snyder, in New Hanover township.

By act of April 8, 1799, the Sixth District was thus formed: "That the township of Limerick, and such parts of the townships of Douglas and New Hanover as lies outhwest of a line beginning where the line of Berks County crosses the Fox Hill, in Douglas township aforesaid; thence extending along the summit of said hill until it intersects the road leading through Falkner's Swamp to Philadelphia, near the house now occupied by the Rev. Frederick Wyereland; then extending down the same road to the line of Limerick township aforesaid, being a part of the Fifth Election District in Montgomery County, and shall hold their

general elections at the house now occupied by George Pfeiger, in Pott's town, in the township of Douglas. And the township of Upper Hanover, Marlborough and Frederick, and so much of the townships of Douglas and New Hanover as lie northeast of the line of the Sixth Election District, being a part of the Fifth Election District, shall hold their general elections at the house of Henry Creps, in New Hanover township."

By the act of January 19, 1802, the Seventh Election District was formed as follows:

"The townships of Limerick, Skippack and Perkiomen, and that part of Providence which lies west of Skippack and Perkiomen Creeks, shall be called the Seventh District, and shall hold their general elections at the house now occupied by David Dewees, in the township of Providence. And the townships of Upper Hanover, Marlborough, Upper Salford and Franconia shall be called the Eighth District, and shall hold their general elections at the house now occupied by John Scheid, in Summeny-Town, in Marlborough township."

Act of March 31, 1806: "That the township of Lower Merion be formed into a separate election district, to be called the Ninth, and shall hold the elections at the house of Titus Yerkes, in said township." The township now (1883) is divided into four separate election districts, and at the election held in November last polled in the aggregate 1136 votes for Governor.

"That the township of Franconia be annexed to the Fourth Election District, and hold their general elections at the house of John Hughs, in Towamensing (now Kulpville)."

By the act of April 11, 1807, it was ordered that the Sixth Election District should be composed of the township of Pottsgrove, lately erected from a part of New Hanover, and a part of Douglas, and should hold their elections at the house of William Leshar, Pottstown, and the electors of the remainder of the township of Douglas and New Hanover at the house of Henry Kreps, New Hanover.

The act of March 19, 1816, changed the place of holding the general elections in the Sixth District to the house of Michael Colp, corner of High and Hanover Streets, in the borough of Pottstown.

By the act of April 2, 1850, the township of Pottsgrove was formed into a separate election district, and the elections were ordered to be held at the house of Jacob Bussart.

The act of March 29, 1813, provided that the townships of Montgomery and Gwynedd should be a separate election district, and that the general elections should be held at the house of George Heist, inn-keeper, in Gwynedd township; that the townships of Horsham and Moreland should be a separate election district, and should hold their general elections at the house of John Kerr, in Moreland township.

By the act of March 24, 1818, the township of Hatfield was formed into a separate election district, and

the elections were ordered to be held at the house of John Buchamer, and by the act of April 11, 1825, the place of holding the elections was changed to the house of Peter Conver; again, by the act of April 23, 1829, the general elections were to be held at the house of Jacob C. Bachman.

By the act of April 11, 1825, the township of Limerick was formed into a separate election district, and the general elections were to be held at the house of Jacob R. Bright. By this act the township of Douglas was first formed into a separate election district, and the general elections were ordered to be held at the house of Abrm. Stetler.

The act of April 16, 1827, provided that the townships of Worcester and that part of Skippack and Perkiomen which lies east of the Perkiomen Creek should be erected into a separate election district, and should hold their general elections at the house of Abrm. Everhard, Skippack.

By the act of April 14, 1828, it was ordered that the township of Worcester be formed into a separate election district, and hold their general elections at the house of Cornelius Tyson; also, that the township of Frederick be formed into a separate election district, and hold their elections at the house of Joseph Keeler.

By the act of April 23, 1829, the township of Montgomery was first formed into a separate election district, and the elections were held at the house of Henry Slight (now Montgomeryville).

By the act of April 6, 1830, the township of Upper Salford was first formed into a separate election district, and the elections were held at the public-house of Philip Rudy (Mechanicsville). By the act of April 9, 1849, the place of holding elections was changed to the house of George W. Reed. The township is now (1883) divided into two election districts, and polled at the late election (1882) 426 votes.

By the act of April 4, 1831, the township of Whittpain was first formed into a separate election district, and the elections were held at Wentz's tavern, then kept by Henry Kerr. Prior to that time, from the first formation of Montgomery County, they voted in the court-house, Norristown. The elections were held at Wentz's until the public-house at that place was abandoned, which was in the spring of 1867. At an election held that spring it was decided, by a majority of 27 votes, to hereafter hold the general elections at the house of Albert Kater, Centre Square, and they have been held there since that time.

By the act of May 3, 1832, it was directed that the electors of the Trappe Election District—composed of the townships of Upper Providence, part of the township of Lower Providence, Skippack and Perkiomen—should hold their general elections at the public-house of Jacob Heebner, in the village of the Trappe.

By the act of April 11, 1884, the election district was to be composed of the township of Upper Providence, all that part of the townships of Skippack and Perkiomen lying west of the Perkiomen Creek, and

the elections were to be held at the public-house of William Goodwin, Trappe.

By the act of April 9, 1833, the township of Marlborough was formed into a separate election district, and the general elections were held at the public-house of Jacob Dimming.

By the act of April 15, 1835, the township of Gwynedd was formed into a separate election district, and the general elections were held at the public-house of David Acuff. The township is now divided into two districts,—Upper and Lower Gwynedd.

By the act of April 1, 1836, the township of Hortham was formed into a separate election district, and the general elections were ordered to be held at the house of Jacob Kirk.

By the same act Moreland was formed into a separate election district, and the general elections were to be held at the house commonly known as the "Sorrel Horse."

By the act of April 14, 1840, the general elections in Montgomery County were ordered to be opened between the hours of nine and eleven in the forenoon and kept open until nine in the evening.

By the act of May 5, 1841, the township of Lower Providence was formed into a separate election district, and the general elections were ordered to be held at Shambough's school-house.

By the act of April 5, 1849, the place was changed to the house of Christian Detwiler.

By the act of March 4, 1842, the township of Lower Salford was formed into a separate election district, and the general elections were held at the house of Jonas Boorse, inn-keeper. By the act of March 11, 1852, the place of holding the elections were changed to the house of John Heines.

By the act of March 7, 1843, Pottstown was first formed into an election district, and the elections were ordered to be held at the Farmers' Hotel, at present occupied by Peter Fritz.

By the act of March 16, 1847, the borough was divided into two election districts.

The borough is now (1883) divided into three wards, with election polls in each ward.

At the election for Governor held in 1882 the total vote of each was as follows: Pattison, 710; Beaver, 601,—total, 1311 votes.

By the act of May 8, 1844, the township of Plymouth was first formed into a separate election district, and the general elections were ordered to be held at the public-house of George K. Ritter, Hickorytown, where they are still held.

From the time that the county was first divided into election districts to this date the electors went to the court-house at Norristown to deposit their ballots.

By the act of April 11, 1844, the township of Towamencin was first formed into a separate election district, and the general elections were ordered to be held at the house of Benjamin Hendricks, Kulpville.

By the act of March 14, 1845, the township of

Upper Hanover was formed into a separate election district, and the elections were ordered to be held at the house of Jacob Hillegas.

By the act of April 16, 1845, the qualified voters of said township were authorized to hold an election at "the public-house late of Samuel McNulty, deceased, on Saturday, May 24th, next, between the hours of ten o'clock A.M. and six P.M., to determine by ballot at what place the general elections in said township shall be held."

By the act of April 12, 1851, the elections were ordered to be held at the house of Abner Croll.

By the act of March 7, 1846, the township of Springfield was first formed into a separate election district, and the elections were ordered to be held at the public-house of Samuel Rader, known as the "Black Horse Hotel," Flourtown.

By the act of March 16, 1847, the township of Franconia was first formed into a separate election district, and the elections were ordered to be held at the store-house of Daniel L. Moyer.

By the act of April 26, 1850, the elections were ordered to be held at the public-house of Tobias Gerhart.

By the act of February 8, 1847, the borough of Norristown was divided into two election districts. At present (1883) there are six election districts. At the late election for Governor (1882) the following vote was polled: Pattison, 1072; Beaver, 1157,—total, 2229.

By the act of March 16, 1847, the township of Upper Dublin was first formed into an separate election district, and the elections were ordered to be held at the public-house of Benj. Foster, "Three Tuns."

From 1785 to this date the general elections for the township were held in Whitemarsh, at the public-house known as the "Blue House."

By the act of February 28, 1850, the place of holding the elections was changed to the public-house of Henry Barrett.

By the act of June 14, 1777, the electors of the township of Whitemarsh held their general elections at the public-house of Jacob Coleman, Germantown.

By the act of September 13, 1785, the place of holding elections was changed to the public-house of George Echart, Farmerstown, or the house known as the "Blue House," latterly kept by Jacob Haines, which stood near Farmers' Mill, at the intersection of Skippack and Chestnut Hill turnpike.

By the act of March 16, 1847, the place of holding elections was changed to the public-house of Samuel Kulp, Barren Hill.

By the act of April 13, 1852, it was changed to the public-house of Jos. Bush, "Blue House."

By the act of April 18, 1853, it was again changed to the public-house of Samuel Kulp, Barren Hill, where the elections are still held.

The township is now (1883) divided into two election districts, East and West Whitemarsh, the former

holding their elections at Sandy Run Hotel and the latter at Barren Hill.

By the act of April 7, 1848, the qualified voters living on the west side of the Perkiomen Creek, in Skippack township, were ordered to form an election district, to be called the Perkiomen District, and to hold their township and general elections at the public-house of Jacob Schwenk.

By the act of February 6, 1852, the qualified electors living on the east side of Perkiomen Creek, in the townships of Skippack and Perkiomen, were ordered to be formed into an election district, and to hold their elections at the public-house of Abram G. Burger, Skippackville.

By the act of April 8, 1850, the township of Cheltenham was first formed into a separate election district, and the elections were ordered to be held at the public-house of Albert Magargee, in Shoemaker-town.

By the act of April 12, 1851, it was ordered that thereafter all the general and special elections for the township of Upper Merion should be held at the King of Prussia.

By the act of May 3, 1852, the township of Norristown was first formed into a separate election district, and for that year the election was ordered to be held at the public-house of Rynard Marsh, Jeffersonville, and for future years to hold their general and township elections alternately, year about, at the public-house of Jesse Fisher, Penn Square. Prior to this act the general elections were held at the court-house, Norristown.

In 1882 there were sixty-two election districts in Montgomery County, which polled a total of 20,488 votes for the different candidates for Governor. The First Ward in the borough of Norristown, being the largest voting district, polled 668 votes; Green Lane, being the smallest, polled 48 votes. Franconia, being the largest Republican district, polled 396 votes for Beaver; Green Lane, being the smallest, gave Beaver 8 votes. Limerick, being the largest Democratic polling district, polled 380 votes for Pattison; Green Lane, the smallest, gave Pattison 40 votes.

In 1822 there were thirteen places of holding the general elections in Montgomery County. The vote polled was as follows:

CONGRESS.—Philip Markley, 2056 votes; John Hughes, 1829 votes.

ASSEMBLY.—Joseph Royer, 2278; John B. Sterigere, 2264; William Powell, 2242; Peter Miller, 2211; William Mintzer, 1680; John Iredell, 1659; George Richards, 1658; Henry Hallman, 1653.

SHERIFF.—Philip Boyer, 1703; Isaiah Wells, 444; Wendle Fisher, 56; David Acuff, 1510; George M. Potts, 962; William Towers, 744.

COMMISSIONER.—William McGlathery, 2020; Cornelius Tyson, 1900.

DIRECTOR.—Joseph Henry, 2215; John Tyson, 1692.

AUDITOR.—David C. Kolp, 2296; John S. Messimer, 1581.

CORONER.—Jacob Ramey, 1666; Peter Bechtel, 1104.

Rules for the Government of the Republican Party of Montgomery County.—These rules were adopted September 2, 1878, and amended July 15, 1879, and September 7, 1880. They are as follows:

Rule 1. A convention, to be composed of delegates from each of the election districts shall be held in Norristown at such time as the County Committee shall direct. Such convention shall be held on Tuesday to nominate a county ticket. Each election district shall be entitled to three delegates. General nominations for county offices shall be made at the nominating convention.

Rule 2. On the Saturday previous to the time of holding county conventions the Republicans of the various election districts, and all other persons who are qualified voters in such election districts who will make a declaration to support the party, shall assemble at their usual place of holding delegate elections, or at such place as shall be directed by the member of the County Committee for the district, and elect the delegates to represent them in said nominating convention. At the same time and place they shall elect a person to be a member of the County Committee for such election district for one year from the first Monday of December next ensuing. The delegate elections shall be held between the hours of 6 and 8 p.m. in the boroughs, and between the hours of 7 and 9 p.m. in the townships, and the persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected.

Rule 3. Vacancies in the list of delegates of any district shall be filled by the remaining delegate or delegates of the district. Delegates so substituted shall be citizens of the district they represent. This rule shall apply to joint as well as county conventions.

Rule 4. The delegate elections shall be organized by selecting a president and two tellers, who shall conduct the elections, decide who is entitled to vote, and at the close thereof count the votes and declare the result. The tellers shall write down the name of each person when he votes, the name to be announced by the president. The said officers shall make out certificates of election and deliver them to one of the delegates elected.

Rule 5. It shall be the duty of the chairman and secretaries of the County Committee to meet at Norristown at 9 o'clock on the morning of the meeting of the county convention and prepare an alphabetical list of the delegates for the use of said convention.

Rule 6. The County Committeeman of each election district shall be the executive officer of his election district, and shall organize it in such a way as to get out the largest vote of the party at the election. He shall put up notices of the delegate elections at least five days before the time of holding them, stating time and place for holding the same, and the number of delegates to be elected, and shall preside at the delegate elections until a president is chosen.

Rule 7. The affairs of the party shall be managed by a County Committee elected as aforesaid, seven members of which shall constitute a quorum to transact business. The County Committee shall meet in Norristown for organization at 10 o'clock a.m. on the first Monday of December of each year. They shall elect a president, who shall be styled chairman of the County Committee, and two persons as secretaries. Persons not members of the committee may be elected as president or chairman or secretaries. The chairman and secretaries of the previous year shall act until others are elected.

The chairman of the County Committee shall appoint a Finance Committee of not less than five persons, the chairman of which committee shall be *ex-officio* treasurer of the County Committee. He shall also appoint an Executive Committee of not less than five persons, and he shall be *ex-officio* a member of both committees. Persons not members of the County Committee may be appointed on said committees.

Rule 8. The chairman of the County Committee shall be the executive officer of the party in the county, and as such shall put into operation these rules, the resolutions and actions of the County Committee, the Executive and Finance Committees and of the nominating convention. He shall call the nominating convention to order and preside at all county conventions of the party. The secretaries of the County Committee shall act as secretaries of the conventions.

Rule 9. The County Committee shall fix the time and place for holding county conventions of delegates to elect delegates to represent the county in State and National conventions, and also to procure room in which to hold the same.

Rule 10. The County Committee shall have power to fill vacancies in said committee, provided the district in which such vacancy shall occur fail to elect a successor prior to the next meeting of the committee, and also to fill vacancies on the county ticket.

Rule 11. All contested seats of delegates shall be heard and decided by the convention.

Rule 12. It shall require a majority of the delegates present in the nominating convention to nominate for any office. The voting shall be *à la voce*, the names of the delegates to be called by boroughs, wards, townships and election districts, in alphabetical order, when the delegate

shall name the person he votes for, and the secretaries shall record the same.

Rule 13. When this county shall be entitled to nominate candidates for office in conjunction with any other county or counties, the same shall be done by a joint convention of delegates, who shall make the nominations for said office, provided this rule be agreed to by such other counties.

Rule 14. These rules shall be subject to change or amendment only at the annual county nominating convention.

Organization of the Democratic Party.—The rules governing the Democratic party of Montgomery County are a *growth*, having been adopted from time to time, as emergencies demanded, and having never been adopted and published in their entirety. The following appears to be the plan of organization and system of management:

1. **Membership.**—The Standing Committee is composed of one member from every election district in the county, who is elected for the term of one year by the Democratic voters, at the time and place the delegates to the County Convention for the nomination of county officers are selected. They meet and organize on the first Tuesday of December of every year by the selection of a chairman, vice-chairman, three secretaries and a treasurer. The chairman and one secretary may be selected from outside the committee. At the next meeting of the committee after the candidates for county offices are nominated the nominees meet and select a special executive committee of nine, who have general charge of the campaign. The chairman of the Standing Committee is *ex-officio* the member of the State Central Committee for the county.

2. **Powers.**—The Standing Committee is vested with very ample powers. It calls all conventions, settles all disputes as to nominations and prepares and distributes the tickets. The chairman and secretaries are *ex-officio* the officers of all conventions and meetings of the Democracy.

3. **Preparatory Meetings.**—The annual preparatory meeting, at the call of the Standing Committee, is held in the court-house at Norristown. At this meeting resolutions are adopted, general nominations are made and the business relating to the general interests of the party transacted. Persons placed in general nomination must enrol themselves regularly by the following Saturday, or they cannot be voted for in the nominating convention unless by the consent of two-thirds of the convention.

4. **Delegates.**—Every four years after the gubernatorial election delegates are apportioned for the ensuing four years to the several election districts upon the following basis, to wit: "Every election district polling two hundred Democratic votes or less, two delegates, and one additional delegate for each one hundred additional Democratic votes, or a fractional part thereof. The delegates to the several conventions are selected in each district on the Saturday evening preceding the Tuesday upon which the convention is called. The Democratic inspector of elections for the district acts as judge, and the rival candidates for delegates select a secretary. In case the Democratic inspector fails to attend, or there be a vacancy, the Standing Committeeman shall act as judge, or substitute some person to act for him if absent.

5. **Balloting.**—In voting, the districts are alphabetically arranged, and delegates, as their names are called, vote for the several candidates for all the offices on each ballot until nominations are effected.

6. **State and National Delegates.**—The county is entitled to one State delegate for every one thousand Democratic votes cast, and three delegates are selected at a convention called for the purpose. Delegates to the national convention are selected by the delegates to the State convention in the year when a national convention is held.

The following is a list of the chairmen of the Democratic Standing Committee since 1862: 1862, Dr. John A. Martin; 1863, Dr. E. L. Acker; 1864, Hiram C. Hoover; 1865, Dr. S. R. S. Smith; 1866, Dr. S. R. S. Smith; 1867, Hiram C. Hoover; 1868, Hiram C. Hoover; 1869, Charles Earnest; 1870, Charles Earnest; 1871, Charles Earnest; 1872, Oliver G. Morris; 1873, Oliver G. Morris; 1874, Jones Detweiler; 1875, Jones Detweiler; 1876, Jones Detweiler; 1877, John W. Bickel; 1878, Oliver G. Morris; 1879, John W. Bickel; 1880, John C. Richardson; 1881, J. Wright

Apple; 1882, John W. Bickel; 1883, John W. Bickel; 1884, John W. Bickel; 1885, John W. Bickel.

Comparative Presidential Vote, 1880 and 1894, of Montgomery County.—The total number of votes cast in 1880 was 22,051, of which 11,026 were cast for James A. Garfield, 11,025 for Winfield S. Hancock. In 1884 the vote was,—James G. Blaine, 11,622; S. Grover Cleveland, 11,087. Net increase in total vote, 658; Republican gain, 799; Democratic gain, 265; Republican gain over Democratic gain, 534.

ELECTION FIGURES FOR NOVEMBER 4, 1884, FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

PRESIDENT.—James G. Blaine, 11,622; S. Grover Cleveland, 11,087; Blaine's majority, 535.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE.—Gen. Edwin S. Osborne, 11,651; Gen. W. H. Davis, 11,142; Osborne's majority, 509.

CONGRESS.—Hon. I. Newton Evans, 11,440; George Ross, 11,360; Evans' majority, 80.

ASSEMBLY.—Thomas J. Stewart, 11,765; John M. Cunningham, 11,822; William A. Redding, 11,702; William D. Heebner, 11,557; Samuel Faust, 11,669; William H. Buck, 11,011; John S. Jenkins, 11,098; Horace J. Subers, 11,063; J. Duros O'Bryan, 10,955; Daniel K. Graber, 10,965.

PROTHONOTARY.—William B. Woodward, 11,556; John McLean, 11,229; Woodward's majority, 327.

RECORDER.—Aaron Weikel, 11,677; Charles T. Durham, 11,099; Weikel's majority, 578.

CLERK.—George G. McNeill, 11,243; Col. Edward Schall, 11,589; Schall's majority, 346.

REGISTER.—J. B. Rambo, 11,539; Jeremiah W. Guldin, 11,165; Rambo's majority, 374.

COMMISSIONERS.—Hiram Burdian, 11,540; James Burnett, 11,684; Thomas McCully, 11,295; Martin Kulp, 11,086.

DIRECTOR.—Benjamin C. Kraus, 11,653; William Gilbert, 11,214; Kraus' majority, 439.

AUDITORS.—Isaac B. Cassel, 11,874; A. M. Bergey, 11,820; John Espenhip, 10,070; Philip Super, 11,119; Cassel's majority, 1804; Bergey's majority, 1750; Super's majority, 1149.

SURVEYOR.—Frank H. Conrad, 11,697; Daniel Kinzie, 11,159; Conrad's majority 538.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

THE institution of judicial proceedings and the recognition of the judicial office in the province of Pennsylvania appears to antedate that of the acknowledged usefulness of the attorneys-at-law. The courts established by John Printz, the Swedish Governor, in 1642, on the Delaware, at New Gottenburg, to decide all controversies according to the laws and customs of Sweden, were presided over by justices of the peace, men unlearned in the law. The primitive manners of the first settlers and the unimportant character of their litigation were suggestive of this policy, while it may be said in truth that the office of advocate was believed to be incompatible with the despotic pretensions of those who ruled in the name of their sovereigns by "divine right." The seat of justice was removed from Gottenburg to Upland (now Chester), in 1662, and for several years their civil and criminal cases were tried and disposed of under the crude forms instituted by

the Swedish justices of the peace. The Dutch succeeded the Swedes in the control of the province, but did not change the administration of justice or remove the justices then in office. Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch Governor, was intent upon the acquisition of lands and the increase of commerce with the Indians, and therefore gave but little attention to the subject of government or the administration of the laws. The Dutch were succeeded by the English in 1672, who recognized the "Upland Court" as a legal tribunal, having original and appellate jurisdiction of all legal contentions within the province. Ten years later, 1682, William Penn became the proprietor, and it was to the justices at Upland that he officially announced himself upon his arrival. While Penn's frame of government made ample provision for the establishment of courts of justice and the appointment of justices and necessary officers with proper pay and emoluments, he very early betrayed his fear of and hostility to the legal profession by causing the adoption of a law (1686) "for the avoiding of too frequent clamors and manifest inconveniences which usually attend mercenary pleadings in civil causes." This law enacted that "noe person shall plead in any civil causes of another in any court whatsoever, within this province and territories, before he solemnly attested in open court, that he neither directly nor indirectly hath in anywise taken or will take, or receive to his use or benefit, any reward whatsoever, under penalty of £5 if the contrary be made to appear." Evidently the great founder of the colony was averse to the encouragement of a class of professional men whose learning and influence would make them potential in public affairs. Notwithstanding the discouraging character of early legislation, and the hostile influence towards all professional advocacy before the lay judges of the period, the necessity for the office of counselors and advocates became apparent to the people, not less to resist official encroachments upon private rights than to quiet titles, preserve the public peace, defend the innocent and convict the guilty. Penn's scheme of colonization attracted European emigration, and Philadelphia soon became the most populous city on the Atlantic coast. The British flag and the seal of Charles II., under the auspices of which the colony was established, rendered the people subject to the common law of England, and although Penn and the first Assembly abrogated the laws of English primogeniture, and sundered all relation between church and state, and in many ways simplified the form of administering justice, yet his own plan of instituting proprietary interests with periodical payments for use, and conveyances subject to perpetual ground-rents, soon gave rise to unexpected complications and made the appointment of a law officer a necessary adjunct to the colonial administration.

John White was appointed attorney-general of the province on the 25th of August, 1683. This officer

was liberally paid for the prosecution of all matters in the interest of the proprietor, while no defendant, as we have seen, was allowed to employ or *retain* counsel against him. It does not appear whether John White was or was not learned in the law, nor is it important, for as the courts were constituted, his power and influence, whether skillfully exercised or not, would have great and undue weight in favor of the proprietor. Early prejudices, however, yielded to wiser councils upon the part of the proprietor, and the law forbidding the payment of counsel was repealed. But it was not till the fires of the Revolution began to burn, and the public spirit of the legal profession of the country was felt, that lawyers were raised to the bench in Pennsylvania. Not one of the five justices who were designated by the Supreme Executive Council of the State to open the first court in Montgomery County was learned in the law.¹

The history of the judiciary and the legal profession of Montgomery County would be incomplete without some reference to the bench and bar of Philadelphia County, from which Montgomery county was set off in 1784. The division of the territory and the unfinished business transferred to the new court brought many Philadelphia members to the bar of Montgomery County. The proximity of the two seats of justice and the early and ever-increasing intercourse between the people of the two districts have always been conducive to the most intimate and pleasant relations between members of the bar in Montgomery and Philadelphia. There is an unselfish and honorable pride experienced by the bar of Montgomery County in being historically associated with the rise of the legal profession in the province of Pennsylvania. Without any disparagement of the living or the more recent dead, it can in truth and justice be gratefully said that among the jurists and practitioners prior to the division of Philadelphia County this district furnished the State and nation some of the most distinguished lawyers known to the country.

The Bench.—William Penn was the author of the code of laws adopted by the first Assembly at Upland in 1682, and his experience taught him that courts of justice were necessary for their enforcement. The friendly welcome given him by the settlers on the Delaware and by those in authority, not less than a sincere desire on the part of the proprietor to cultivate the most amicable relations with them, induced him to continue the justices in office, at the same time providing for additional tribunals for the adjustment of disputes and the final adjudication of controversies.

Consistent with his profession of religious faith, he urged the amicable settlement of all disputes arising among his followers, and to this end provided for the appointment of "peace-makers" and a mode of "voluntary arbitration," the general principle of which is in practice in the commonwealth to this time. For the incorrigible class, who failed to "agree with their adversaries while in the way with them," he held the judgments of courts to be necessary. To this end the Provincial Council, presided over by Penn, as proprietary and Governor, exercised judicial powers, and at times sat as a "High Court of Errors and Appeals." The novel manner in which it transacted business of a legal character may be shown by some of the references to its proceedings still extant. The following in brief will illustrate: "The court advised the parties to shake hands and forgive one another, and ordered that they should enter into bonds for fifty pounds apiece for their good abearance, which they accordingly did;" and to emphasize the extraordinary judicial practice, it was further "ordered that the records of the court concerning this business be burnt."

The efforts to blend the executive and judicial powers of the colonial government, which had also a co-ordinate legislative department in the General Assembly, elected by the freemen of the colony, met with increasing opposition, and soon led to the organization of the "County Courts," with jurisdiction regulated and enlarged from time to time by statute. This course was consistent with the best interests of the new community and most conducive to the peace and tranquillity of society and the permanency of proprietary and general property rights. Peter McCall, in his lecture before the Law Academy of Philadelphia in 1838, refers to the early institution of these courts:

"The first organization of the courts was admirable for its simplicity and convenience. The County Court in the days of Alfred and Egbert, a tribunal of great dignity and splendor, was drawn from the obscurity into which it had sunk after the Norman invasion, and was made the ground-work of the edifice. It was composed of the justices of the peace of the several counties, with an appeal to the Provincial or Supreme Court. The Provincial Court originally consisted of five judges. The members afterward varied from five to three, who went their circuits every fall and spring in each county. To it belonged the cognizance of the higher offenses and all appeals from the County Courts, both in law and equity. To complete the structure, there were added the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court and the Admiralty. Such was the plan of the judicial system established at the settlement of the colony; so simple, yet so convenient in its arrangements, that, though frequent alterations were made in its details by subsequent legislation, the general outline remains to the present day a standing proof of its enduring excellence."

The County Courts exercised equity powers and jurisdiction as early as 1685, and the justices while sitting in equity were styled "commissions." Governor Penn and the Provincial Council retained Admiralty jurisdiction and adjudicated all maritime matters until 1693, subsequent to which the mother-country, assured of the growth of the colony and its important relation to her shipping and commercial interests, assumed and exercised the right of appointing judges of the Admiralty Courts. The

¹ As late as 1759 "a supplement to an act for establishing courts of judicature in the Province" provided "that five persons of the best discretion, capacity, judgment and integrity may be, and no more, appointed and commissioned to hold the county court of record, styled and called the 'Court of Common Pleas' in each county, and there to hold a court." The judges appointed under the supplement were Thomas York, Rowland Evans, John Potts, Samuel Wharton and John Hughes.

commissioners of the Admiralty in England nominated and the crown commissioned the incumbent under the great seal of the High Court of Admiralty. These courts continued until the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, when their jurisdiction was vested in the United States District Courts.

For a period of thirty years and upwards, or until 1720, the courts as instituted worked to the satisfaction of the colony. Meantime there came into practice a number of well-trained lawyers, some of them fitted and prepared for their calling in the schools and courts of England. Lay judges and Provincial Councils found in them ingenious advocates and ambitious men, who often held seats in the General Assemblies and other offices of trust, and the administration of the law was insisted upon by them with an exactness that frequently created apparent hardships, which lay judges, with crude notions of Chancery practice, could not relieve. Governor Keith conceived the idea that a separate Court of Equity would meet the wants of the situation and enable the presiding justices to mitigate all the rigors of the statute law, and mete out justice to suit the peculiarities of exceptional cases. The following proclamation shows the time and manner of instituting the "Court of Equity," which continued from 1720 to 1735:

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, Complaints have been made that Courts of Chancery or Equity are absolutely necessary in the administration of justice for mitigating in many cases ye Rigor of ye Laws, whose judgments are tied down to fixed and unalterable Rules, and for Opening a way to the Right and Equity of a cause, for which the Law cannot in all cases make a Sufficient Provision, Have, notwithstanding, been but too seldom regularly held in this Province in such a manner as ye Aggrieved Subject might obtain ye Relief which by such Courts ought to be Granted; and whereas, the Representatives of ye Freemen of this Province, taking the same into Consideration, did at their last meeting in Assembly request me that I would, with ye Assistance of ye Council, open and hold such a Court of Equity for this Province. To ye end, therefore, that his majesty's good subjects may no longer labor under those inconveniences which are now Complained of, I have thought fit by, etc., with ye advice of ye Council, hereby to Publish and Declare, That with their assistance I Purpose (God Willing) to open and hold a Court of Chancery or Equity for this Province of Pennsylvania at ye Court-House of Philadelphia, on Thursday, ye twenty-fifth day of this instant (August), From which date the said Court will be and remain always open for ye Relief of ye subject, to hear and Determine all such matters arising within the Province aforesaid as are regularly cognizable before any Court of Chancery, according to ye Laws and Constitution of that part of Great Britain called Eng. land, and his Majesty's Judges of his Supreme Court as well as ye Justices of ye Superior Courts, and all others whom it may concern, are required to take notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly. Given at Philadelphia ye tenth day of August, in ye seventh year of ye Reign of our Sovereign Lord George, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc., Annoq. Domini, 1720.

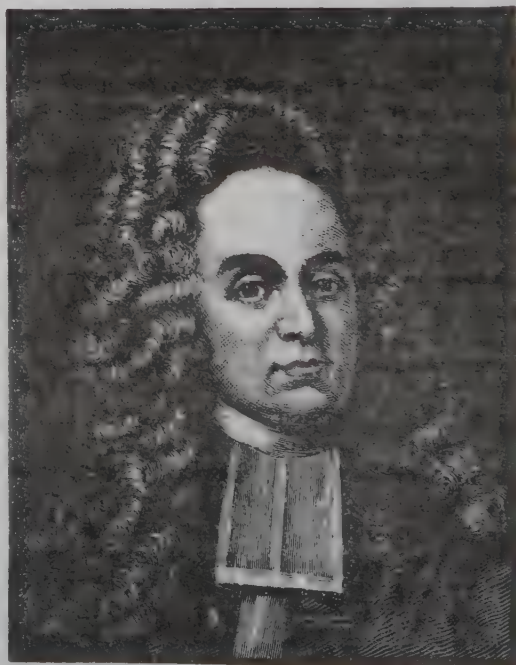
"God save the King.

"WILLIAM KEITH."

This provincial Court of Chancery was in high favor with the proprietary authorities, but whatever influence the legal profession had in public affairs was exerted against it. It afforded a refuge for the lay judges to avoid the close pursuit of the legal mind of the period, and gave to them a power of

adjudicating questions of great importance in accordance with their individual opinions, which were found to be as variable as the winds. Keith's avowed purpose in establishing this court was "to baffle the chicanery of lawyers;" but suitors soon found to their sorrow that unlearned chancellors vested with the exercise of unrestrained opinion produced a confusion of authority which rather increased than mitigated the rigors of the common law. After an experience of fifteen years the court was abolished, and equity powers were conferred on the justices holding the County Courts. Among the eminent lawyers who practiced in this Court of Equity, and whose hostility finally overthrew it, were Andrew Hamilton,¹ Clement Plum-

¹ Andrew Hamilton is one of the most illustrious names in the provincial history of Pennsylvania. There was a mystery concerning his origin and early antecedents that has never been cleared. Only conjectures could be indulged about the confusion of the name of *Hamilton* with that of *Trent*, which he sometimes bore, and which, it was often said, was the one to which he was really entitled. His eminent abilities, the dignity of his carriage, the courage with which he maintained his connections upon the subjects of right and liberty, given to public exhibition not very long after his first appearance in humble guise, have led some to suspect that for some political or other reason he had fled from his native country, Scotland, and while yet calling himself occasionally by his paternal name, had adopted the other, or been heard to say that it was his real name, in order to avoid identification and pursuit. Some, indeed, went so far as to connect him with the duke of the same name, who had fought a duel with Lord Mohun.



A. Hamilton

Many inquiries, after his death, were made about his family, but none were ever satisfactory, except that he was known to have been born about the year 1676, and when about of age came to the county of Accomac, on the eastern shore of Virginia. In one of his addresses before the Assembly

stead and Robert Assheton. These great counselors held that principles of equity could only be safely administered in harmony and analogy with settled principles of common and statute law, and that the most learned judges of the courts of law were the ablest cham-

cellors and quickest to discern wherein the written law is inadequate for all its behests. Such judges are most likely to wisely employ those exceptional powers that have long been intended to supply what the common law lacks in the complete ascertainment of rights.

of Pennsylvania, after he had become famous, he made that celebrated eulogy in which, among other things, he spoke of "Liberty, the love of which, as it first drew to, so it constantly prevailed on me to reside in this province, though to the manifest prejudice of my fortune." When he arrived at Accomac County he gave his name as Trent. Shortly after his arrival he opened a classical school, and was afterward employed as steward upon a plantation. On the death of the owner he married his widow, and removing to Chestertown, in Kent County, Md., began the practice of the law. How it was that he went to England not long afterward it has not been told, but it appeared that he was admitted to the bar of Gray's Inn, London, and in the winter of 1712-13 he acted as counsel for William Penn in a case of replevin, brought by one Berkely Codd. The defense by the proprietary was that the quit-rent due from Codd's land being a rent service, distress was incident thereto as of common right. The account given by James Logan of this suit shows the astuteness of the counsel, both in assault and timely retreat. "He baffled them, though he thought not fit to suffer it to proceed to a trial for want of better tackle on our side." What the counselor meant by "tackle" we cannot precisely say. It was, perhaps, the sufficiency of good witnesses or full assurance of the value of the defense. It is believed that he removed to Philadelphia about the year 1715. His bold temper brought him the following year into collision with Charles Gookin, who was then Lieutenant-Governor of the province, against whom he was reported to have sworn an oath and uttered other "wicked, opprobrious and reproachful words." The bond fixed for his appearance at court to answer the charge was one thousand pounds, showing either the importance of the injury that the high official had received or that of the assault made by the eminent lawyer. The case did not come to a hearing during the term of Gookin, and it was discontinued by his successor. The following year Hamilton became attorney-general of the province, and in 1720 was invited to the Council. He accepted the invitation on condition that his services should not interfere with his profession. A letter from James Logan, in 1723, contains expressions that enable us to form an idea of the singular greatness of spirit that belonged to Hamilton. "He has for three or four years past appeared very hearty in the Proprietor's interest, notwithstanding it is not his natural disposition to be on the side of those who are accounted great, or one in power; but of late he had somewhat recoiled, and given more way to nature. He is very true when he professes friendship, unless he thinks himself slighted, which he cannot easily brook. He is a very able lawyer, very faithful to his client, and has generally refused to be concerned for any plaintiff who appeared not to have justice on his side. He has done many considerable services for our Governor (Sir William Keith), but of late they have openly been at variance, for which reason I am of opinion that he will not appear against the Governor, for he is singularly generous that way. I have been much obliged to him, both on my own account and the Proprietor's, and I heartily wish he may be treated thereby the family in such a manner as may engage him, of which I am somewhat apprehensive." This letter was written to Gouldney, one of the friends of the Penn family in England, on the occasion of a prospective voyage of Hamilton thither. Among other subjects of dispute with Governor Keith was doubtless Hamilton's opposition to the Court of Chancery that the latter had established in 1720, and which afterward Hamilton bore the leading part in abolishing. He sailed for Europe in 1724, having before then resigned as attorney-general, and appeared as solicitor in the Court of Chancery in London for proving the will of William Penn. For his services to the Penn family he received as reward one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, lying north of the city, and west of what is now Ridge Avenue, whereon he built his country seat, "Bush Hill." In 1727, Hamilton became prothonotary of the Common Pleas and recorder of the city. The same year he was elected to the Assembly, of which, in 1729, he became Speaker. For ten years consecutively, with one exception, he was returned to the Assembly. The exception occurred during the administration of Governor Gordon, and was owing to a social quarrel between the Governor's daughters and Miss Margaret Hamilton. The particulars we do not know, but this much is certain, that the young ladies at the Executive Mansion induced their father to employ all his influence, official and personal, against the father of their rival, and he was defeated at the polls.

That, however, for which Hamilton is best known by the greatest number of persons is his conduct in one celebrated law case, which he conducted for a defendant in another colony. The motives that led to his undertaking this case were not only nor mainly the defense of the individual client who had been prosecuted, but the establishment of a most important principle that before his day had been assaulted and dangerously hurt in his own province. This was in the case of William Bradford, the first printer in Philadelphia.

The case in which Hamilton appeared in New York was that of John Peter Zenger, indicted in 1735 for a libel against the Governor of New York before Judge De Lancey, chief justice of the province, Frederick Philipse, second judge. Zenger was defended by James Alexander and William Smith; but these counsel having made bold to question the jurisdiction of the court for the trial of the cause, the following order was passed in quick indignation: "James Alexander, Esq., and William Smith, attorneys in this court, having presumed (notwithstanding they were forewarned by the court of their displeasure if they should do it) to sign, and having actually signed, and put into court exceptions in the name of John Peter Zenger, thereby denying the legality of the judges their commissions, though in the usual form, and the decree of this Supreme Court, it is therefore ordered that for the said contempt the said James Alexander and William Smith be excluded from any further practice in this court, and that their names be struck off the roll of attorneys of this court."

"Per cur,

JAMES LYLE, Cl."

Being the duty of the court to appoint for the defendant counsel, as he was now without, they named one whose servility was such as to promise a speedy conviction. It was in this emergency that the friends of Zenger applied to Andrew Hamilton, whose fame, especially as a courageous defender of the innocent and oppressed, had spread throughout the whole country. He accepted the call and repaired to New York. Whatever were his opinions concerning the exceptions taken by his predecessors, Alexander and Smith, he was too astute to wage a warfare at a point shown to be impregnable, and, with a boldness amounting to audacity, assumed the position taken by William Bradford nearly half a century before, admitted the truth of the facts alleged to have been committed and then proposed to adduce testimony to their existence. This proposition was of course refused by the court. But Hamilton entered upon an argument, wherein he gave a history of the trial by jury, how it had been instituted by our ancestors in order to take from kings and their minions the absolute power they claimed over the lives, property and security of the people. In this connection he spoke with most splendid eloquence of that other provision,—that in criminal trials the jury, however unlearned they might be, when they were brought within the court-room, were invested with powers equal to the judges who sat upon the bench above them in deciding what were the laws in such cases, with the added power of saying whether or not they had been violated. Without derogating from the powers of the court, he enlarged upon the equality of the jurors, and then he appealed to them to say if it was possible for them to find that their fellow-citizen, free as they were, and as upright, was deserving of punishment for what he had done, and what the bravest and best citizen of New York would feel that he had a right to do, not only without punishment, but without the fear of it. Most masterly was his praise of truth. His peroration was spoken of as the very highest height of majestic eloquence. He called to mind many of the brave of all ages who had suffered for the truth, and compared their memories with those of the tyrants, great and small, that had inflicted them. Even the court could not withstand the power of his appeals. The charge of the chief justice was such as to appear that in his terror of being numbered among the oppressors of the innocent, he was quite willing to throw the responsibility of deciding this case upon the jury. These, after a brief conference, brought in a verdict of *not guilty*. The defense made a profound impression, not only throughout this country, but in England, where a leading statesman is reported to have said of it, "If it is not law, it is better than law, it ought to be law, and will always be law wherever justice prevails;" and it was further reported that "the greatest men at the bar have openly declared that the subject of libel was never so well treated in Westminster Hall as in New York."

Reference is due to the distinguished members of the bar who early fought their way to a just recognition of their services against long-existing prejudices,—men who made the city and county of Philadelphia a centre of legal learning, and rendered it possible for a free people to choose a judiciary thoroughly accomplished and skillful in the administration of public justice. Justices of the peace who were merchants and farmers by occupation sat uneasily upon the judicial bench in the presence of such men as Andrew Hamilton, Robert Assheton, Benjamin Chew, James Wilson, George Ross, John Moland, John Dickinson, Joseph Reed, Jared Ingersoll, James Dallas, Nicholas Waln, William Lewis, Richard Peters, Hugh H. Brackenbridge, William Rawle and John Sergeant. These men were contemporaries in an honorable profession and devotees to an exact science. They were giants in the arena of legal conflict. They left a lasting impression upon the age in which they lived, and fixed a standard of attainment and integrity for the profession of law commensurate with the grave responsibilities imposed by its obligations, trusts and confidences.

We have already referred to Hamilton.

ROBERT ASSHETON was a relative of William Penn. He was educated for the legal profession and admitted to the bar of England, and subsequently came to Philadelphia in the year 1699. He was immediately appointed prothonotary of the city and county of Philadelphia by the proprietor. He also held the office of town clerk in 1701, and aided in drafting the charter for the city during that year. He was made recorder in 1708. It seems to have been the policy of Penn, while excluding lawyers from the judicial office, to have them placed in the offices connected with the several courts, where they could be conveniently consulted, and where they were useful in keeping proper records of judicial proceedings. The advent of Assheton resulted in improved forms of legal proceedings, and David Paul Brown, in his "Forum," says, "The indictments drawn by Assheton are entirely scientific; and, indeed, all the proceedings of the officers, or the court proceedings (I mean only clerical), appear in general to be good." He was

The defense of Zenger did not hurt Hamilton in England so as to hinder his receiving a commission, two years afterward, as judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court. We say this because appointments to that court seem to have been made by commission directly from the crown. But the reputation of the appointee was well known to the home government, and that was, that zealous as he was in the defense of every right of his clients, he was faithful to the demands of every office he had held or might hold. He resigned all other offices except this, and retired from it only a short time before his death, which occurred in 1741. The argument given in favor of the appointment by the crown to the Vice-Admiralty is thus stated by David Paul Brown in his "Forum:" "We may infer this, both from the nature of the jurisdiction and from the fact that even in early times they appear to have belonged to the Church of England: for the only two whom we know to have been judges were wardens of Christ Church in this city" (Philadelphia). One of the earliest of these was William Assheton, who died in September, 1723, at the early age of thirty-three, being at that time the rector's warden.—"*Hist. of Phila.*," Scharf and Westcott.

prothonotary of the Supreme Court from 1722 to 1726, and was also master in Chancery. He died in 1727.

BENJAMIN CHEW was a student in the office of Andrew Hamilton. When he reached the age of nineteen his preceptor died. A few months later he was sent to England, where he entered the Middle Temple. In 1743, after a full course of study, he returned to this country, and at once entered upon the practice of law at Dover, Del. In 1754 he came to Philadelphia. The year following he was appointed attorney-general for the province. The same year he was elected a member of the Provincial Council. He resigned the office of attorney-general in 1769 and continued an active practitioner until 1774, when he became chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State. In 1791 he was appointed judge and president of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, in which office he remained until 1808, when this tribunal was abolished. He died in 1810.

JAMES WILSON studied law under John Dickinson, and was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia County in 1767. He was the first law professor of the University of Pennsylvania, appointed in 1790. In connection with Chief Justice McKean, he wrote "Commentaries on the United States Constitution," published in London. He died in 1798.

GEORGE ROSS was admitted to the bar in 1750. He was prominent in public affairs, and was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was the first judge of the Court of Admiralty, commissioned by the Continental Congress April 6, 1777. He presided in this office until the time of his death, July 14, 1779.

JOHN DICKINSON entered upon the study of law in Philadelphia about 1852, in the office of John Moland. Subsequently he spent three years in London in the completion of his studies; then, returning, he commenced the practice of his profession in the lower counties, but soon settled in Philadelphia County, and was elected to the Assembly in 1762. He became a member of the Supreme Executive Council in 1780, and was president of that body in 1782. He died February 14, 1808.

JOSEPH REED was admitted to the bar at Philadelphia in 1763. Not satisfied with the attainments acquired as a graduate of Princeton College and his subsequent study under Hon. Richard Stockton, he spent two years at the Middle Temple, London, and returning in 1765, he rapidly rose to eminence. He was appointed Secretary of State for the colonies in 1772, and became a conspicuous character during the Revolution. He declined the office of chief justice of the Supreme Court in 1777. He was elected president of the Supreme Council in 1778, and presided for three years with marked ability. His connection with the judiciary was by virtue of this office, which made him *ex-officio* president of the High

Court of Errors and Appeals.¹ He died March 5, 1785, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

JARED INGERSOLL, a Connecticut youth, was a student in the office of Reed. After his admission to the bar he spent several years in Europe in the further prosecution of his studies and in observations of the practice of the courts of the continent. Upon his return to Philadelphia he devoted himself to practice, and as early as 1797 was retained in the impeachment trial of United States Senator William Blunt, of Tennessee. He was appointed attorney-general of Pennsylvania by Governor Snyder in 1811, and held the position through the trying period of the war of 1812, and resigned in 1816. He was appointed judge of the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia in 1820, and died while in office, October 31, 1822.

ALEXANDER JAMES DALLAS was of Scotch origin. Thrown upon his own resources at the age of fifteen, he soon after began the study of law in London. Before concluding his studies he embarked in mercantile pursuits, and found his way to the West Indies. At the age of twenty-one he married Arabella Marice, daughter of Major George Smith, of the British army, and in 1783 arrived in Philadelphia, where he concluded to settle. He registered as a student of law, and two years later, 1785, was admitted to practice.

¹The High Court of Errors and Appeals was established by act of February 28, 1780, to hear appeals from the Supreme Court, the Register's Court and the Court of Admiralty; it was abolished by act of February 24, 1806. The judges were to be the president of the Supreme Executive Council, the judges of the Supreme Court, and three persons of known integrity and ability to be commissioned for seven years, and five or more to form a quorum. By the act of April 13, 1791, section 17, the judges of the Supreme Court, the president judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the five judicial districts and three other persons of known legal abilities were constituted a High Court of Errors and Appeals, to hear appeals from the Supreme Court and the Register's Court. ("Read's Digest," 70, article 23, section 17; in this Digest will be found many acts relating to the courts from the act of May 22, 1722, to 1800.) By an act of September 30, 1791, a president judge was to be appointed by the Governor of the commonwealth.

LIST OF JUDGES.—Joseph Read, commissioned November 20, 1780; Thomas McKean, commissioned November 20, 1780; William Augustus Atlee, commissioned November 20, 1780; John Evans, commissioned November 20, 1780; George Bryan, commissioned November 20, 1780; James Smith, commissioned November 20, 1780; Henry Wynkoop, commissioned November 20, 1780; Francis Hopkinson, commissioned November 20, 1780; William Moore, commissioned November 14, 1781; John Dickinson, commissioned November 7, 1782; James Bayard, commissioned March 18, 1783; Samuel Miles, commissioned April 7, 1783; Jacob Rush, commissioned February 26, 1784; Edward Shippen, commissioned September 16, 1784; Benjamin Franklin, commissioned October 18, 1785; Thomas Mifflin, commissioned November 5, 1788; William Bradford, Jr., register.

Reorganized under act of April 13, 1791.—Benjamin Chew (president), appointed September 30, 1791; Thomas McKean, appointed April 13, 1791; Edward Shippen, appointed April 13, 1791; Jasper Yeates, appointed April 13, 1791; William Bradford, appointed August 20, 1791; James Biddle, appointed September 1, 1791; William Augustus Atlee, appointed September 1, 1791; Jacob Rush, appointed September 1, 1791; James Biddle, appointed September 1, 1791; Alexander Addison, appointed September 1, 1791; John Joseph Henry, appointed November, 1793; Thomas Smith, appointed January 31, 1794; John D. Cox, appointed April 6, 1797; Hugh Henry Brackenridge, appointed December 18, 1799; William Tilghman, appointed July 31, 1805; Edward Burd, register.

Mr. Dallas had a fondness for literary pursuits, and during his early career devoted some portion of his time with Francis Hopkinson, in the management of the *Columbian Magazine*. Later he published "Reports of Pennsylvania Cases."² These cases were among the first reported, and are to this day referred to as authority in our courts of law. He served as secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, declined the proffered appointment of Attorney-General of the United States, was subsequently appointed Secretary of the Treasury of the national government, and in 1815 acted as Secretary of War. Returning to Philadelphia in 1816, he there resumed the practice of law. David Paul Brown says: "Mr. Dallas was a man of the most fascinating and courtly manners. He dressed with great taste, ordinarily in a suit of olive-brown, with small clothes and top-boots; he had an abundance of hair, which he always wore powdered and gathered into a bag-cue." His biographer says of him: "If he had not been a lawyer, he would have been a great statesman; and if he had not been a statesman, he would have been one of the greatest lawyers of the age." He died January 16, 1817.

NICHOLAS WALN came to the bar in Philadelphia County in 1763, under the most flattering auspices. He, too, finished his professional studies at the capital city of the mother-country. Returning to the province, he early took rank with the most learned and successful men at the bar, but after many years arduous labor he suddenly resolved to retire. His reason for abandoning the promising position which he at the time enjoyed is in doubt, and a recent writer³ on the subject says, "Whether Mr. Waln was a man of uncommonly acute sensibilities, or had not fully understood the merits of the cause that led to the action, or felt that in his too eager pursuit he had been derelict to the duty that binds all lawyers never to overstep the limits of justice when pleading the cause of clients, cannot now be determined. It was after he had been at the bar for some years that, having been struck with contrition in consequence of his assistance in a case in which he thought his client had *unjustly won*

²These cases not only contained the judgments and arguments before the Supreme Court, but many cases disposed of before the Revolution. They carried the reports from 1790—when the first volume was published—to 1807. They contained decisions of the Supreme Court, High Court of Errors and Appeals, and of the Courts of Common Pleas and of the United States in Pennsylvania. Mr. Dallas soon became prominent in politics. He was appointed secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania January 19, 1791, and held that office until April 28, 1801. At this time he was appointed by Mr. Jefferson attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and was appointed in July of the same year, by Governor McKean, recorder of the city of Philadelphia. He resigned the latter office in 1802, but he held the office of district attorney until 1813, when he was succeeded by Richard Peters, Jr. In October, 1814, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and on the 13th of March, 1815, also assumed the duties of the Secretary of War, which, together with those of the Secretary of the Treasury, he discharged until he resigned, in November, 1816, and returned to the practice of his profession.

³Scharf, "History of Philadelphia."

the cause, he withdrew from the practice of the law and subsequently devoted his life and energies to the service of religion as a preacher of the Society of Friends."

WILLIAM LEWIS furnishes one of the earliest and most notable examples of the self-made lawyers of the colonial period. He was born in Chester County in the year 1751. In his boyhood days he happened to be in Philadelphia, and while there visited the courts during an important trial, and heard several of the leading lawyers speak for and in defense of their clients. He was charmed with their eloquence and display of learning. He resolved on the spot to become a lawyer; to this end he at once entered upon a course of self-culture, and registered himself as a student of Nicholas Waln, Esq. Keenly sensible of his want of preparation, and the unfavorable contrast of manners and habits of life suggested by his awkward ways among those who enjoyed all the advantages of wealth, education and cultured society, he was far from being happy. The impulse of the boy in the court-room, quickened by daily intercourse with the profession, became a determination of the rugged man. His very boldness won for him the respect of his fellow-students, while his industry and application enabled him in due time to meet the expectations of his conscientious preceptor, and his triumph was complete when duly admitted to the bar. If Mr. Lewis was wanting in the polished manners and refined tastes so common among the professional men of the period, the loss was fully compensated by his splendid energy and force of character. He differed from most of his contemporaries in being indifferent to the blandishments of public or political life. He addressed himself exclusively to his duties as a lawyer, and soon became eminent in the profession. He became a partner of Mr. Waln before his retirement, and retained the clientage of the office after that event. Wit, humor and sarcasm were powerful weapons with him, but he employed them only for a specific purpose and parted with them with an air of absolute indifference after serving his will. Lewis made a specialty of commercial law, and he was among the most successful in this important branch of the profession. An illustration of his character occurs in connection with the life of Robert Morris, who was among the best informed of merchants in his day. Morris and Lewis were guests at a dinner-party. The former was an attentive listener to Lewis in discussing the commercial relations between this country and Europe. Upon rising from the table, Morris observed to the company, in a manner intended as complimentary, that "Mr. Lewis seemed as familiar with commercial affairs as if he had been in a counting-house all his life." "Let me tell you, sir," said Lewis, "that a competent lawyer knows *everything* that a merchant does and a *great deal more*." His frankness was characteristic of the man. He relates of himself an experience with Alexander

Hamilton, which occurred in the trial of an important case in New York. He had courteously given a brief statement of his case and his authorities to Mr. Hamilton, who had been called into the case unexpectedly by reason of Chancellor Kent's sudden illness. Mr. Lewis says, "He thanked me, left me, and in an hour afterward we met in court and the argument at once proceeded. I spoke for several hours. The judges seemed convinced and I was perfectly satisfied with them and myself. During the argument Mr. Hamilton took no notes, sometimes fixed his penetrating eyes upon me, and sometimes walked the chamber, apparently deeply interested, but exhibiting no anxiety. When I finished he took the floor, and, to my amazement, he acknowledged all my points and denied none of my authorities, but assumed a position which had never entered my mind, to the support of which directing all his great powers, in one-fourth of the time employed by me, he not only satisfied the court, but *convinced* me that I was utterly wrong. In short, after my time and toil and confidence, I was beaten, shamefully beaten." While there is much to commend and admire in the life and experience of the "self-made man" of the past and present, it is perhaps fortunate that he is the exception and not the rule in the class or sphere in which he is occasionally found. It seems almost impossible for men who have risen to eminence without those facilities enjoyed by most others who are no higher than themselves not to overrate their own unaided efforts and imagine that had they enjoyed advantages equal to others more fortunately situated they would have risen above the rest of mankind.

To the distinguished names mentioned we should add those of Richard Peters, Hugh Henry Brackenbridge, William Rawle and John Sergeant as among the lawyers who established the standard of professional responsibility and fidelity of the bar in Philadelphia County, and who faithfully served our forefathers prior to the formation of Montgomery County, and some of whom practiced in Montgomery County since the time of its organization. The character of the early judiciary in the province is sufficiently indicated by these observations upon the rise of the bar to show the great change that time has wrought. It is proper to add that after a careful examination of the history of the times during which judges were appointed without reference to their legal attainments, men of high character for honesty and integrity were selected, and, in some instances, the incumbents exerted themselves to acquire useful knowledge in preparing to discharge their duties with more than ordinary credit to themselves and the office they filled. This was notably the case with Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, who was president

¹ Among the appearances in the Common Pleas dockets of Montgomery County prior to 1790 we find the names of Chew, Ross, Ingersoll, Rawle and Sergeant.

judge of the first courts established in Montgomery County.

The following-named persons, all of whom were in commission as justices of the peace for the county of Philadelphia, and residing in that portion which fell within the boundaries of the new county, were designated by the Supreme Executive Council to open and hold the first courts in Montgomery County:

James Morris, date of commission unknown.
John Richards, commissioned 1784.
Henry Sheetz, commissioned 1784.
William Dean, commissioned 1783.
Justice Muhlenberg presided.

The first court was held in Norriton township the 28th day of December, 1784, in the barn on the "Barley Sheaf" Hotel property, now owned by Benjamin Baker, located on the Germantown turnpike a short distance northwest of Hartranft Station, on the Stony Creek Railroad. The hotel was kept at that time by John Shannon. Traditional accounts¹ describe the event as of unusual interest and the attendance as very large. Preparation for the occasion was in progress for several days. The barn was cleared of its unsightly furniture, hay and straw were neatly packed away, cobwebs were brushed from overhead and the oaken floor was swept clean for the novel occupancy.

The Judiciary.—The first presiding judge in Montgomery County was Frederick A. Muhlenberg, who served from December 28, 1784, until the September term, 1785, when he was succeeded by James Morris, who was succeeded in the order of seniority among the five justices who constituted the court at the date of its organization. Judge Morris served until 1789. It is clear that for the first five years, 1784 to 1789, the courts in this county were presided over by judges unlearned in the law. Under the Constitution of 1790 the executive department of the State was vested in the office of Governor, and early in 1791 the first Governor-elect, Thomas Mifflin, commissioned James Biddle judge of the courts of Montgomery County.

Judge Biddle served until 1797, when he was succeeded by Judge John D. Coxe, who filled the office till 1805, when he was succeeded by William Tilghman.

By the act of April 13, 1791, in order to carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution of 1790 establishing Courts of Common Pleas, the State was divided into five judicial districts, the city and county of Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware constituting the First District, and a president judge *learned in the law* was to be appointed for each district, and not fewer than three nor more than four *other persons* appointed in each county as judges, which said president and judges were empowered to execute the powers, jurisdictions and authorities of the Court of

Common Pleas, Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, Orphans' Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, agreeably to the laws and constitution of the commonwealth. It would seem that the act above referred to is the first of the kind passed in this State requiring judges to be learned in the law. William Tilghman, LL.D., appointed president judge by Governor Thomas McKean in 1805, occupied the bench for one year in Montgomery County. He was born August 12, 1756. He studied law with Benjamin Chew. His family were originally from Maryland, but had resided in Philadelphia for several years prior to the Revolution, and upon the opening of hostilities returned to that State. There William remained in comparative retirement during the struggle, pursuing his studies. He returned to Philadelphia about 1790 and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1793 he married Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of James Allen, son of William Allen, chief justice of Pennsylvania, who was the son-in-law of Andrew Hamilton, and was said to be the wealthiest man in the province at that time. The first judicial office to which he was appointed was that of the United States Circuit Court. He was nominated by President John Adams in 1801, and by the political opponents of Mr. Adams' administration was called one of the "Midnight Judges."² The violent opposition of President Jefferson to the act of Congress reorganizing the United States Courts, under which Tilghman received his first appointment, induced its repeal and, of course, the retirement of those in office under its provisions. His appointment to the bench in the First Judicial District in the State followed in 1805, upon the resignation of Judge Coxe,

² Thompson Westcott, author of the "History of Philadelphia," is quoted by John Hill Martin, in a note to the latter's "Bench and Bar," as having (in the *Sunday Dispatch*, October 8, 1876) this following account of the "Midnight Judges": "John Adams, while President, toward the end of his term, seriously urged a reorganization of the Federal judiciary. The Circuit Courts were held by the judges of the Supreme Court, but the business was increased so much that the appointment of additional judges was considered necessary. On the 13th of February, 1801, an act was passed reducing the number of the judges of the Supreme Court to five whenever a vacancy occurred, and released those judges from all circuit duty. The number of United States District Courts was increased to twenty-three, and the districts were arranged in six circuits, each circuit with three judges. The result was to create sixteen new judges, besides attorneys, clerks, marshals and other officers. As it was near the end of Adams' term, and as Jefferson was elected four days after the act was passed, it was supposed that the President would allow his successor to make the appointments, but he did nothing of the sort. He sent to the Senate, on the 18th, the names of Charles Lee, of the District of Columbia; Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania; Richard Bassett, of Delaware; William Griffith, of New Jersey; Egbert Benson, of New York; Oliver Wolcott, of Connecticut; Samuel Hitchcock, of Vermont; Philip Barton Key, of Maryland; John Davis, of Massachusetts; Jacob Read, of South Carolina; Elijah Paine, of Vermont; Ray Greene, of Rhode Island; John Sitgreaves, of North Carolina; Joseph Clay, of Georgia; William McClurg, of Kentucky; and William H. Hill, of North Carolina.

Jared Ingersoll having declined the appointment, Mr. Tilghman was afterwards nominated in his place. The term "Midnight Judges" arose from a story that the names of some of them were confirmed just before midnight, 1801, when Mr. Adams' term expired. The act was repealed the following year.

¹ Elizabeth Shannon, grandchild of the proprietor named, now residing at Norritown, is the editor's authority.

and a vacancy occurring in the office of chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania the following year, he was commissioned to fill that office, which he held for a period of twenty-one years, or until his death, which occurred on the 30th of April, 1827.

The long administration of Chief Justice Tilghman, and the remarkable ability, industry and pleasing character of the man, have always been spoken of in the most flattering terms by those associated with him. Horace Binney, Esq., in his eulogium, says: "It was reserved for Judge Tilghman, with the aid of able and enlightened colleagues, to carry into effect the plan which the genius of his great predecessor (Judge Shippen) had conceived. His philosophical mind perceived at once how equity could be combined with law, how two systems apparently discordant could be amalgamated into one homogeneous whole. He found in the common law itself principles analogous to those which courts of equity enforce,—principles too long obscured by the unmeaning distinctions and frivolous niceties of scholastic men. He wiped off the dust from the diamond and restored it to its primitive splendor; and though he did not entirely complete that immense work, which still wants the aid of wise legislators and liberal judges, he brought it to that degree of perfection which defies all attempts to destroy it in future, and Pennsylvania boasts of a code of laws which her ordinary courts may safely administer without the fear of doing injustice and without needing to be checked by an extraordinary tribunal professing a different system of jurisprudence. With the same enlightened and philosophical spirit, Judge Tilghman always gave a fair and liberal construction to the statutes which the Legislature made from time to time for the amendment of the law and simplifying the forms of procedure, which, however they might be suited to the meridian of England, were not well calculated for this country. If those statutes were not always drawn with the requisite skill, he would supply it by their spirit, and would, as much as indeed he could, carry into effect the intentions of the legislator. Thus, by his interpretation of the statutes called of Jeofail, our practice is now free from those technical entanglements by which justice was too often caught, as it were, in a net, and the merits of a cause made to yield to formal niceties, while chicane rejoiced at the triumph of iniquity. Chief Justice Tilghman could have done as much with this by the force of his authority as any judge that ever sat in his seat. His investigations were known to be so faithful, his reasonings so just and his convictions so impartial that there would have been a ready acceptance of his conclusions without a knowledge of the steps that led to them. He asked, however, for submission to no authority so rarely as to his own. You may search his opinions in vain for anything like personal assertion. He never threw the weight of his office into the scale which the weight of his argument did not turn. He spoke

and wrote as the minister of reason, claiming obedience to her and selecting with scrupulous modesty such language as, while it sustained the dignity of his office, kept down from the relief, in which he might well have appeared, the individual who filled it. Look over the judgments of more than twenty years, many of them rendered by this excellent magistrate after his title to unlimited deference was established by a right more divine than king's. There is not to be found one arrogant, one supercilious expression turned against the opinions of other judges, one vainglorious regard toward himself. He does not write as if it occurred to him that his writings would be examined to fix his measure when compared with his standard of great men, but as if their exclusive use was to assist in fixing a standard of the law." The praise which is given of Chief Justice Tilghman's compassion for those tried for criminal offenses is one of the noblest panegyrics to be found. "He could not but pronounce the sentence of the law upon such as were condemned to hear it, but the calmness, the dignity, the impartiality with which he ordered their trials, the attention which he gave to such as involved life, and the touching manner of his last office to the convicted demonstrated his sense of the peculiar responsibility which belonged to this part of his functions. In civil controversies (such excepted as, by some feature of injustice, demanded a notice of the parties) he reduced the issue freely, much to an abstract form, and solved it as if it had been an algebraic problem. But in criminal cases there was a constant reference to the wretched persons whose fate was suspended before him, and in the very celerity with which he endeavored to dispose of the accusation he evinced his sympathy. It was his invariable effort, without regard to his own health, to finish a capital case at one sitting if any portion of the night would suffice for the object, and one of his declared notions was to terminate as soon as possible that harrowing solicitude (worse even than the worst certainty) which a protracted trial brings to the unhappy prisoner. He never pronounced the sentence of death without severe pain,—in the first instance it was the occasion of anguish; in this, as in many other points, he bore a strong resemblance to Sir Matthew Hale. His awful reverence of the Great Judge of all mankind, and the humility with which he habitually walked in that presence, made him uplift the sword of justice as if it scarcely belonged to man, himself a suppliant, to let it fall on the neck of his fellow-man."

The closing events of the life of this truly great man render his memory dear, not only to the profession, but to all good people. Before his death he emancipated all his slaves. His offices of usefulness extended beyond the limits of the legal profession. He was for many years a member of the American Philosophical Society, and became president of the society in 1824. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, the first president of the Athenæum

and a warden of the United Churches. On his last birthday he wrote the following summarized reflections upon the conscious sunset of life: "This day completes my seventieth year, the period which is said to bound the life of man. My constitution is impaired, but I cannot sufficiently thank God that my intellects are sound, that I am afflicted with no painful disease, and that sufficient health remains to make life comfortable. I pray for the grace of the Almighty to enable me to walk, during the short remainder of life, in His ways. Without His aid I am sensible that my efforts are unavailing. May I submit with gratitude to all His dispensations, never forget that He is the witness of my actions and even of my thoughts, and endeavor to honor, love and obey Him with all my heart, soul and strength."

Montgomery in Circuit Districts.—By act of April 13, 1791 ("Smith's Laws," vol. iii. p. 28), the State was divided into five districts or circuits, the first of which was to consist of the city and county of Philadelphia and the counties of Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware.

Section third of the same act provides that in each of said circuits a "person of knowledge and integrity, skilled in the laws,"¹ shall be appointed and commissioned by the Governor to be president and judge of the Courts of Common Pleas within such circuit; and that a number of other proper persons, not fewer than three nor more than four, shall be appointed and commissioned judges of the Courts of Common Pleas in and for each and every of the counties of this commonwealth."

Prior to the division of the State into the circuits named, and the appointment of president judges therefor, the judges of the Supreme Court presided in the several courts in the trial of all capital cases (see act of May 22, 1722, "Smith's Laws," vol. i. p. 141).

Montgomery in Judicial Districts.—By the act of September 10, 1784, creating the county, it is provided "that the justices of the Supreme Court of this State shall have like powers, jurisdictions and authorities within said county of Montgomery as in the other counties within this State, and are authorized and empowered from time to time to deliver the gaol of said county of capital or other offenders in like manner as they are authorized to do in other counties of the State."

By act of February 24, 1806 (P. L., p. 338), Delaware, Chester, Bucks and Montgomery Counties were constituted the Seventh Judicial District in the State.

By act of March 12, 1821 (P. L., p. 85), Delaware and Chester Counties were constituted the Fifteenth Judicial District, leaving Bucks and Montgomery Counties to constitute the Seventh Judicial District in the State.

By act of April 9, 1874 (P. L., p. 55), Montgomery

County was constituted the Thirty-eighth Judicial District in the State.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

Frederick A. Muhlenberg, presided from 1784 to 1785.
James Morris, from 1785 to 1789.
James Biddle,² from 1791 to 1797.
John D. Coxe, from 1797 to 1805.
William Tilghman, from 1805 to 1806.
Bird Wilson, from 1806 to 1818.
John Ross, from 1818 to 1830.
John Fox, from 1830 to 1841.
Thomas Burnside, from 1841 to 1845.
David Krause, from 1845 to 1851.
Daniel M. Snyder, from 1851, elected under the amendment to the Constitution of 1838.
Henry Chapman, from 1862 to 1872.
Henry P. Ross, from 1872 to 1882.
Henry P. Ross, re-elected, served from 1882.
Charles H. Stinson, appointed April 17, 1882, *vice* Judge Henry P. Ross, deceased.
B. Markley Boyer, elected first Tuesday in November, 1882, to serve ten years.

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGES.

Henry P. Ross, elected 1869.
Arthur G. Olmstead, appointed 1871, *vice* Henry P. Ross, elected president judge.
L. Stokes Roberts, elected 1872.
Richard Watson, appointed January 18, 1873, *vice* L. Stokes Roberts, resigned.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

John Richards, appointed November 1, 1784, by J. Dickinson.
James Morris, appointed September 29, 1784, by James Ewing.
Thomas Craig, appointed September 10, 1784, by J. Dickinson.
Henry Scheetz, appointed December 10, 1784, by James Ewing.
Peter Evans, appointed December 17, 1784, by James Ervine.
James Morris, appointed July 26, 1785, by J. Dickinson.
Christian Weber, appointed November 7, 1786, by Charles Biddle.
Charles Baird, appointed February 15, 1787, by Charles Biddle.
Jonathan Shoemaker, appointed September 25, 1787, by Charles Biddle.
John Jones, appointed November 15, 1787, by Benjamin Franklin.
Henry Pauling, appointed January 20, 1789, by George Ross.
Anthony Crothers, appointed February 7, 1789, by Thomas Mifflin.
Robert Loller, appointed September 25, 1789, by Thomas Mifflin.
The above were appointed by the president of the Executive Council.
In 1790, by alteration of the constitution, the appointing power having been vested in the Governor, the following were thus appointed:
Samuel Potts, appointed August 17, 1791, by Thomas Mifflin.
Benjamin Rittenhouse, appointed August 17, 1791, by Thomas Mifflin.
Robert Loller, appointed August 17, 1791, by Thomas Mifflin.
Benjamin Markley, appointed August 17, 1791, by Thomas Mifflin.
John Jones, appointed July 16, 1793, by Thomas Mifflin.
Richard B. Jones, appointed August 30, 1822, by Joseph Heister.
Thomas Lowry, appointed January 8, 1824, by J. A. Shultz.
Joseph Royer, appointed May 10, 1837, by Joseph Ritner.
Morris Longstreth, appointed March 15, 1841, by David R. Porter.
Josiah W. Evans, appointed April 14, 1843, by David R. Porter.
Ephraim Fenton, appointed February 15, 1848, by Francis R. Shunk.
Josiah W. Evans, appointed April 14, 1848, by Francis R. Shunk.
Joseph Hunsicker, appointed April 6, 1849, by William F. Johnson.
Henry Longaker and Josiah W. Evans were elected by the people under the amendment of the constitution in October, 1851, receiving their commissions on the 16th of November of that year.
Nathaniel Jacoby, elected October 9, 1855.
Henry Longaker, elected October 14, 1856.
Nathaniel Jacoby, elected October 9, 1860.
John Dismant, elected October 8, 1861.
Hiram C. Hoover, elected October 10, 1865.
John Dismant, elected October 9, 1866.
Hiram C. Hoover, elected October 11, 1870.
Isaac F. Yost, elected October 10, 1871.
Office abolished by Constitution of 1874.

¹ This is believed to be the first statute in Pennsylvania requiring judges to be learned in the law as a necessary qualification to perform the duties of that office.

² James Biddle, John D. Coxe and William Tilghman appear as president judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Philadelphia for the same date as in Montgomery County.

The office of associate judge was abolished by the Constitution of 1874, those in office holding over until the expiration of the term for which they were elected.

EXTRACT OF MINUTE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, NOVEMBER ADJOURNED COURT, 1876.

"And now, Friday, November 10, 1876. The Court being about to adjourn without day, and it being the end of the term of the Hon. Isaac F. Yost, the last Associate Judge of the Courts of Montgomery County under the Constitution of 1838, Ross, P. J., said that he felt it due that he should make public acknowledgment of his belief in the perfect integrity, purity and honesty of his retiring associate; that during the entire course of his judicial term, Judge Yost had been animated by a desire to do his duty, and that he carried with him into private life the regard of the bench, the respect of the bar and the confidence of the entire community. More could be said of none of his predecessors and less could not be said of him.

"The Hon. B. M. Boyer, in behalf of the bar, responded by saying that the court had uttered what the bar felt and what the public believed; that in declaring that Judge Yost had been an upright, honest and pure magistrate he only echoed the general expression of every lawyer and the public; and that he gladly seized this opportunity to speak for himself and brethren and to assure Judge Yost that he had acquired, maintained and would take with him the esteem and respect of the bar and people of Montgomery County.

"Colonel Theo. W. Bean said, 'Your honor has referred with appropriateness to an event which renders the closing proceedings of this court of more than usual public interest. For almost a century the president judges of this judicial district have been aided in the performance of their official duties by associates, the last of whom, in the person of the Hon. Isaac F. Yost, retires with the expiration of the term for which he was elected five years ago, and the office ceases to exist. Changes in the forms of organic law, as it applies to the administration of public justice, have been frequent and important in this commonwealth. In 1784, when this county was established, four Justices of the Peace were appointed by the Supreme Executive Council to hold the courts, none of whom were learned in the law. Subsequently the Governor was authorized to appoint all president judges, the incumbents holding the position for life, and later the office became elective, and now the duties of the lay or associate are added to those of the President Judge, who must be learned in the law. While we do not question the wisdom of the change which makes one public office less, we sincerely regret to part with an official whose integrity and uniform courtesy and impartiality has won for him the just esteem of his professional associates and the good people he has served.'

"*Ex-die*, the Court directed that the proceedings be spread upon the minutes."

JUDGE BIRD WILSON, D.D., LL.D., was born at Carlisle, Pa., on the 8th day of January, 1777, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1792, at the age of fifteen years. He was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia in 1797, in his twentieth year. He was eminently fitted for public life, but never permitted his official duties to interfere with his continuous studies, which he pursued all through his remarkable life. He was an accomplished lawyer, a humane and learned judge, passing to realms of new, if not higher, thought as years and new honors crowded upon him. His biographer¹ thus speaks of him:

"For a time he held a position of trust in the office of the commissioner of the bankrupt law, his next appointment being president judge, in 1806, of the Court of Common Pleas in the Seventh Circuit, comprising the counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware, in which he succeeded Wm. Tilghman. As soon as he had entered on the duties of his office he made Norristown his residence, and thus became one of the most active workers in the building of St. John's Episcopal Church, which was commenced in 1813 and finished the following year, being the first house of worship erected there, of which he was one of the wardens.

At this time he also edited an edition of the 'Abridgement of the Law,' published in Philadelphia in seven octavo volumes. In speaking of this work, Judge Story says that he 'has enriched it with many valuable additions.' A murder was committed near the present town of Media, in which a young man of very respectable family connections was implicated, and who was arraigned before him October 20, 1817, which resulted in his conviction in the first degree. But the judge was unwilling to sentence him. After several postponements he finally concluded to resign the position, Judge Ross taking his place April 13, 1818, and the condemned received his sentence from the latter.²

"Judge Wilson now devoted himself to the ministry, and studied under Bishop White, by whom he was admitted a deacon in March, 1819, and soon after chosen rector of St. John's Episcopal Church at Norristown and the charge of St. Thomas' Church, at Whitemarsh, which he held till, in the summer of 1821, having been appointed a professor of systematic divinity in the General Theological Seminary at New York, he removed there. In 1830 he became emeritus professor of the same, which position he filled till near the close of his life. In 1829 he was elected secretary of the House of Bishops, in which capacity he continued until 1841, when he declined re-election. His 'Memoir of the Life of Bishop White' was published in 1839, which contains also the early history of the Episcopal Church in this country. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1821, and of LL.D. by Columbia College in 1845. He died April 14, 1859, aged eighty-three years, and was buried in the ground belonging to Christ Church, at the corner of Fifth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia."

JUDGE JOHN ROSS.—John Ross was the son of Thomas Ross, the first noted ancestor of the family, and who was an approved preacher among the Friends in Bucks County. John was born in Solebury township in 1770. Receiving a fair education and reaching full manhood, he entered the law-office of his cousin, Thomas Ross, then located at West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Having finished his studies, he shortly afterwards located in Northampton County, Pa., where he soon acquired an extensive practice, and took an active part in local and general politics.

He was elected to Congress in the district composed of Northampton, Bucks, Lehigh, Wayne and Pike Counties, and while serving in this office in the year 1718 was appointed, by Governor Findlay, president judge of the judicial district then composed of Bucks, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery Counties, to succeed Judge Bird Wilson, resigned. The *Village Record*, in commenting upon the appointment at the time, says,—

"Mr. Ross has been for the last fifteen years in extensive practice in Northampton and neighboring counties; he is a learned and able lawyer. As an advocate, he neither aims at pathos nor goes out of his way to round out a period, but he always opens his cause in a clear manner, presents the strong points lucidly to view, and enforces his arguments with perspicuity, often with eloquence."

"Mr. Ross is a man of active mind and decided character. In referring to his politics, we mean only to gratify the natural curiosity of our readers, who, when a new officer is appointed, wish to know all about him, and not to intimate that his politics will influence him on the bench; there, we are confident, he will be known neither as a Federalist nor Democrat, but as an independent judge, doing his duty without fear, favor or affection."

Judge Ross seems to have served with great credit, and was in 1830, after twelve years' service, appointed

¹ Wm. J. Buck, in Augé's "Men of Montgomery County."

² This was John H. Craig, a dissipated blacksmith, who shot his neighbor, Edward Hunter, Esq., who had been instrumental in writing his father-in-law's will, thereby disinheriting him, and thus incurred his enmity. Craig shot him as he was standing in his stable, and was hanged for it at Chester, June 6, 1818. His confession was one of the first pamphlets the author read in his youth.

by Governor Wolf to a seat in the Supreme Court of the State; in this office he served until the time of his death, which occurred in 1834. Judge John Ross was the grandfather of the late Henry P. Ross, president judge of Montgomery County.

JUDGE JOHN FOX, president judge of the Seventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania, then composed of the counties of Bucks and Montgomery, was born at Philadelphia in the year 1787. His father, Edward Fox, born at Dublin, Ireland, but of English parents, emigrated to this country in the twentieth year of his age. During the term of Joseph Reed, President of Pennsylvania, he was auditor-general of the State. In the year 1783, General Carleton, writing to his government (as appears by the secret archives in the Tower of London, recently allowed to be examined), spoke of him as one of the Cabinet, stating that he was a native of England or Ireland (he believed of the former); that he had carried on business in the mercantile line; that he had been appointed auditor-general since Mr. Morris came into the administration; and that he was a "young man of good abilities, especially in his present line." He resumed the mercantile business, in which he acquired a large fortune, but was ruined by loans to the same Mr. Morris, "the financier of the Revolution," as he was afterwards styled. Edward Fox married Elizabeth Sergeant, sister of Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant and an aunt of John and Thomas Sergeant, both distinguished lawyers, and the latter a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. John Fox, the subject of this sketch, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, of which his father was for many years the treasurer. He studied law with Alexander James Dallas, the compiler of "Dallas' Reports" and afterwards Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. George M. Dallas, subsequently United States Senator and Vice-President of the United States, was a fellow-student and life-long friend. Soon after his admission to the bar Mr. Fox was advised by his physician to settle in the country, and in consequence removed to Bristol, then the county-seat of Bucks County. The county-seat having been removed to Newtown, he went there, and it having again been removed and finally established at Doylestown, he took up his residence there, and that remained his home until his decease, in April, 1849. In 1816 he married Margery, daughter of Gilbert Rodman, a retired Philadelphia merchant, who then resided at his country-seat, Edgington, near Bristol, in Bucks.

In 1814, Mr. Fox was deputy attorney-general for Bucks County. He was appointed major, and served on General Worrall's staff in the war of 1812. When called upon by his chief to go to the seat of war, the court being in session, the judge then on the bench refused to allow him to leave or to adjourn the court, whereupon the young prosecuting attorney immediately declared that all the commonwealth's cases were continued, had the entry made upon the record,

mounted his horse and rode off to join the army, then daily expecting an attempt by the enemy to capture Philadelphia. He was afterwards major-general of the Seventh Division of the States, and continued to serve as such until his appointment to the office of president judge, in 1830. This appointment was for life, but he was legislated out of office by the adoption of the Constitution of 1838, which made the judicial office elective. He was a life-long Democrat, and during General Jackson's Presidency was the intimate friend and confidential adviser of Hon. Samuel D. Ingham, then Secretary of the Treasury, especially during the exciting and dangerous troubles which arose about the so-called Kitchen Cabinet.

He was also an intimate friend and correspondent of Hon. John C. Calhoun, and a friend and warm admirer of Mr. Webster. With the latter, however, he seldom agreed politically, except in his construction and defense of the constitution. He was a man of sound judgment, unselfish almost to a fault and of a most tender heart. When called upon to pass the judgment of the law upon Luis Amalia Espos y Mina, whom he had tried at Doylestown for the fiendish murder by slow poison of Mr. William Chapman, he was so much affected that he had great difficulty in pronouncing the sentence of death, and it is said the whole audience were in tears. He had, however, great courage and never knew the fear of man. His devotion to duty was paramount to every other consideration. When, by a trick intended to mortify him, he was elected constable, he promptly accepted the office and performed its duties. He stood high as a judge, and his opinion upon the negro-suffrage question, in a case argued before him in Bucks, gave him a reputation not only in the United States, but on the continent of Europe, and was cited by De Toqueville in one of his works. That opinion was published by direction of the Legislature, and was the cause of the insertion of the word "white" in the Constitution of 1838.

He left five children,—three sons (two of them lawyers, the third a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church) and two daughters.

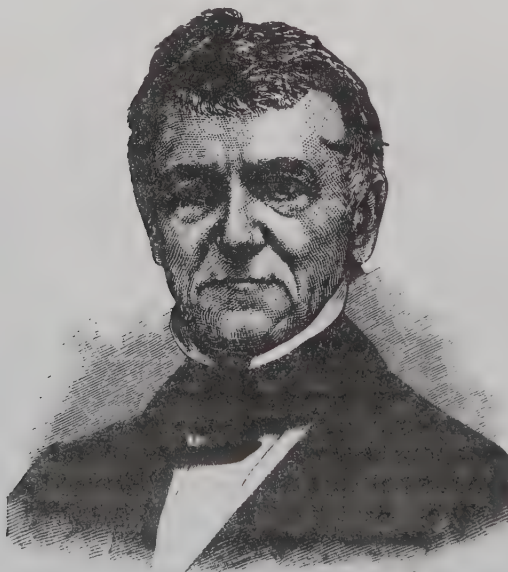
JUDGE THOMAS BURNSIDE was admitted to the bar of Montgomery County February 13, 1804. He soon afterwards settled in Centre County, Pa., where he rose to eminence in his profession. Regarding politics as a twin-sister of the law, he entered the State Senate in 1811, and served a term of three years with more than ordinary credit. In 1814 he was elected a member of the Fourteenth Congress, representing his district from 1815 to 1817. In 1818 he was appointed president judge of the Eleventh District, composed of the counties of Wayne, Pike and Luzerne. This position he resigned some time after, and was elected again to the Senate, of which body he was chosen Speaker in 1825. While in the Legislature, as chairman of a committee to whom the subject had been referred, he made a report

and presented a bill to abolish capital punishment, which, however, failed on its passage.

In 1841, Governor Porter appointed him president judge of the judicial district composed of Bucks and Montgomery Counties, which position he retained until January, 1845, when the same executive nominated him as one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the State, which position he filled until his death.

Thomas Burnside enjoyed the confidence of the profession, and was esteemed a clear-headed judge and an upright man; his opinions were concise, and rank among the best in the books of his day. He was neither courtly in manner nor prepossessing in appearance, but he was kind of heart, honest and confiding, with an accuracy of judgment that commended him to public favor.

JUDGE DAVID KRAUSE, LL.D., succeeded Judge Burnside in the year 1845. He was admitted to the bar of Pittsburgh, Pa., having studied law in the office of the Hon. Jonathan Walker, of that city. He



DAVID KRAUSE, LL.D.

subsequently removed to Harrisburg and became the private secretary of Governor John Andrew Shultz, and filled the confidential office to the entire satisfaction of the officer. In 1829 he was appointed deputy attorney-general by Frederick Smith. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1835. He supported the candidacy of David R. Porter in 1838, and was held in high esteem by the Governor and his friends. At the close of his gubernatorial term the Governor appointed him president judge of the courts in the district of Bucks and Montgomery Counties.

He made his residence at Norristown, and continued to reside there until his death, which occurred June 13, 1871. As a lawyer and judge, he possessed

the power of applying the well-settled principles of law to the ascertained facts of cases presented to him for counsel or adjudication. His opinions were seldom lengthy. Discerning the right, he passed by technical hinderances to conclusions that were generally correct, leaving to those who differed with him the task of elaborating the process by which he reached them. The following resolution on his demise, adopted by the bar of Montgomery County, epitomizes his character and discloses the high esteem in which he was held by the profession :

"Resolved, That in mourning the decease of this eminent member of our profession, we desire to record our sense of the virtues which adorned his character; that we esteemed him as a public-spirited and useful citizen; a man of kindly and generous impulses, ever ready to give aid in furtherance of benevolent works; whose genial nature and amiability of character endeared him to every circle into which he entered; and that we will ever remember him as an honest legislator, an upright judge, an able, conscientious lawyer, without guile and without reproach."

JUDGE DANIEL M. SMYSER was the first president judge elected to the position in Montgomery County. Early advantages were well improved by him, graduating at the head of his class in 1827. He shortly afterwards entered the law-office of Thaddeus Stevens, at Gettysburg, Pa., and was admitted to the bar of Adams County in 1831. Forming a partnership with Mr. Stevens, they continued the practice of law together until 1841, when Mr. Stevens removed to Lancaster City, leaving Mr. Smyser in the enjoyment of a large and responsible practice. In 1849 he was elected by the Whigs to the Legislature from Adams County, and while serving in the House was tendered the appointment of attorney-general of the State by Governor William F. Johnson. He declined the honor, assigning for reason "that he could not discharge the trust confided to him by his constituents and hold the attorney-generalship at the same time." Upon his return from the Legislature he was nominated for Congress by the Whig party in the district composed of Adams and York Counties. Although a strong Democratic district, he was defeated by a small majority (393 votes). In 1851 he was nominated by the Whigs of the Seventh Judicial District (Bucks and Montgomery Counties), and owing to divisions in the opposite party, he was elected over the two candidates running against him. He brought with him to the field of judicial labor the learning and experience of a well-trained lawyer and a love of research and industry that rendered his adjudications among the most remarkable of the period in which he presided over the several courts of this district. His opinions stated premises, carefully elaborated reasons for conclusions reached and exhausted the line of authorities sustaining them. His reputation as a judge extended beyond the district in which he presided, and in 1854 he was nominated by the Whig party for justice of the Supreme Court of the State. He was not elected, and hence served out the full two years of his term, after which he resumed the practice of law for a subsequent

period of thirteen years in the courts over which he had presided. He died January 11, 1873, while on a visit to his early home at Gettysburg, where at the time the following deserved tribute of respect was paid to his memory by the bench and bar of Adams County:

"Judge Smyser brought to the practice of the law a mind cultured by the highest academic learning, enriched by a broad range of classical reading enjoyed by but few of his contemporaries. A close, laborious student, with an ardent devotion to the profession he selected, he early rose to distinction at the bar and commanded a large and lucrative practice. After twenty years of active connection with the legal profession here, he was called to the responsible position of president judge of the Seventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and in this new sphere he exemplified the virtues which had characterized him as a lawyer by a conscientious and painstaking care in the trial of cases, a personal integrity which elevated his official action above all suspicion, and a judicial learning which adorned the bench."

Judge Smyser was thoroughly devoted to the best interests of the country, and promptly gave the weight of his official character to the Union cause in 1861, and was chosen to deliver the address to the first volunteers that left the county upon the fall of Sumter.

JUDGE HENRY CHAPMAN.—Henry Chapman was born at Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa., about the beginning of the present century. His father was Abraham Chapman, a lawyer, who entered upon his professional duties in 1790, and for many years was the "father of the Bucks County bar." Henry was educated in the public schools of Bucks County, and finished his studies at an academy in Burlington, N. J. He was admitted to the bar of Bucks County in 1825. He served in the State Senate in 1843, and was elected to Congress in 1856. He, with Hickman, Haskins and Montgomery, was an active opponent of the "Lecompton Swindle," and became prominent in the debates of that turbulent period. He was elected judge of the Seventh Judicial District in 1860, and served as president judge until 1870, when he retired to private life, and is now residing in the borough of Doylestown, Pa.

The following epitome of his professional characteristics is from the pen of Hon. Charles Hunsicker, who was in full practice during his administration in this county: "It is nothing derogatory to the predecessor or successors of Judge Chapman to say that he was a model judge. He was clear-headed, even-tempered, dignified, learned, pure, and his decisions always challenged the respect and confidence of both sides. His learning was extensive, his conversational powers great, and he could have filled honorably and acceptably any position in civil or political life. His modesty was characteristic of the man, and his extreme sensitiveness of the sanctity of his judicial office was so pronounced that he not only refused to accept a free pass on the railroad, but would not even ride out in the private carriage of any member of the bar. He may have carried this to an extreme, but if an error, it was an error in the right direction. Henry Chapman was and is a man of whom it can well be said he is *sans peur et sans reproche*."

JUDGE HENRY P. ROSS, A.B.—The subject of this sketch was admitted to the bar of Bucks County December 16, 1859. He enjoyed the advantages of careful home training, and was prepared for a liberal course of study at Princeton College, where he graduated in 1857, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He immediately entered the law-office of his father, Hon. Thomas Ross, an eminent lawyer of Doylestown, Pa., and two years later, having complied with the requirements under the rules of court governing the admission of students to the bar, he entered upon the active practice of his profession. His rapid advance to eminence in the trial of cases in both civil and criminal courts and in the Supreme Court of the State, his early and creditable service as district attorney for the county of Bucks, created no surprise upon the part of his friends; it was expected. He was exhaustive in his preparation, fertile in thought, logical in his conclusions, always clear and forcible, and sometimes eloquent in the presentation of his case to court and jury. His examination of witnesses was direct and to the point, without austerity of manner. He was affable and genial with his fellow-members of the bar, and always deferential in his address to the court. His elevation to the judicial office was the natural result of his prominence as a lawyer. It was a selection of the fittest among the many senior and justly distinguished members of the profession, who frankly conceded to him the qualifications essential to the judicial character. We are by no means certain that his ambition was truly gratified by his promotion to the bench. The conservative character of the office was believed to be repressive of his desire to participate in the wider and more aggressive fields of public life, for which he always evinced a fondness. His relinquishment of the office of attorney, with possibilities for distinction and its freedom from responsibilities as contrasted with the grave duties of a judge, was frequently spoken of by him, and at times with apparent regret. He had a keen sense of the power and dignity of the judicial office, and on occasions of great public interest, in trials before him, in the presence of a large attending bar and a court-room filled with men wrought upon by the history of crime and the eloquent efforts of counsel, he would preside over the scene with a self-possession and judicial manner that commanded the respectful attention of everybody present. From the first case of homicide to the last tried before him in his administration of public justice in Montgomery County it is due to say that the climax of interest was always reached when he charged the jury. Few, if any, of living members of the bar will fail to recall the trials, of the Commonwealth *vs.* Huston,¹ Curley, Pastorius, Whalen and Sutton, in all

¹ In the Commonwealth *vs.* Rose Huston, charged with the murder of her own child, the case turned upon the testimony of medical experts. The public interest in the conflict of testimony was intensified by the fact that Dr. Margaret Richardson was among the physicians examined,

of which the lives of the accused were at stake. Public interest naturally centred in the court-room day after day, until finally, counsel having made their last appeal in the interest of alleged innocence on the one hand and for the cause of the commonwealth on the other, truth having been tortured and obscured by conflicting evidence, there came the memorable court scenes, the perfect pose of the judge as he turned from the presence of the bar to face the jury, the characteristic, calm, impartial and unimpassioned charge to the sworn men, whose duty, whether painful or pleasant, was fearlessly disclosed to and conscientiously impressed upon them.

Judge Ross came to the bench young in years, hopeful and ambitious, surrounded by many admiring friends, who believed him capable of leadership in the politics of the State. They had followed him devotedly through two discouraging canvasses for Congressional honors and later through a spirited canvass for a seat in the Supreme Court of the commonwealth, and finally re-elected him president judge of Montgomery County by a majority that emphasized his popularity at his home, where he was best known, and where his judicial services were best appreciated. He was re-elected in 1881 for the term of ten years. He died April 13, 1882. His remains are buried in the cemetery at Doylestown, Pa.

JUDGE CHARLES HENDERSON STINSON was born in Norriton township, Montgomery Co., June 28, 1825. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, Robert Stinson, was a prominent and excellent man; he served as a justice of the peace for many years in Norriton township, and was a member of the Legislature on the Anti-Masonic ticket in 1835. His mother was Elizabeth Porter, daughter of Stephen Porter, and niece of General Andrew Porter, of the same township. After preparing in the ordinary schools, he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, where he graduated in 1845. Having traveled for a year over the mountainous parts of Pennsylvania for the benefit of his health, he commenced the study of the law with his brother, George W. Stinson, of Norristown, Pa., and remained in his office until the death of his brother, in 1848, when he pursued his studies under the direction of Addison May. He was admitted to the bar on May 22, 1849, and has since been engaged in practice at Norristown. He served as a private in the Gettysburg campaign in 1863, and was an ardent supporter of the Union cause throughout the war of the Rebellion. He refused the nomination of the Republican party of Montgomery, Chester and Delaware Counties for the State Senate in 1864, but in 1867 was induced to accept it, and was elected for three years as a colleague of Dr. Worthington, of West Chester. He served on the general judiciary committee and on other important committees in 1868

and 1869, and at the adjournment of the latter session, was elected Speaker and re-elected at the opening of the session of 1870. He exercised the functions of that office with dignity and general acceptance, leaving a worthy record of a brief political career. He declined the position of additional law judge of the courts of Bucks and Montgomery Counties, tendered him by Governor John W. Geary in 1871. He was one of the originators of the First National Bank of Norristown, for which he has acted as solicitor. In 1879 the county commissioners of Montgomery County appointed him one of the trustees of the Hospital for the Insane for the Southeastern District of Pennsylvania, which position he still holds. In the organization of the hospital he was instrumental in placing the female physician on the same plane with the male physician, giving to each control over their respective departments, this being the first departure from the old hospital management in this country. In April, 1882, Governor Hoyt appointed him president judge of the Thirty-Eighth Judicial District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Henry P. Ross, in which position he distinguished himself by his urbanity and the prompt and impartial manner in which he discharged the business of the courts till the following January. He was the unanimous nominee of the Republican party for the office in the fall of 1882, but the party being in minority in the county, he was not elected.

He is active, public-spirited and diligent in the pursuit of his profession, and has been instrumental in the passage of many beneficial local measures.

HON. B. MARKLEY BOYER, now president judge of the Thirty-eighth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, is a native of Montgomery County, born in New Hanover township on the 22d of January, 1822. He was educated at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., and in the University of Pennsylvania, at which last named institution he was graduated in the class of 1841. He studied law under the instruction of Judge John M. Reed, of Carlisle, Pa., where he was admitted to the bar. In 1844 he commenced the practice of law in his native county, locating at Norristown. From 1848 to 1850 he was deputy attorney-general of Montgomery County, an office corresponding to that of district attorney at the present time. In politics he was a Whig until that party ceased to exist, when he allied himself with the Democracy. In the Presidential contest of 1856 he cast his vote for James Buchanan. In 1860 he supported Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency, and ably advocated his election in a campaign paper which he assisted to establish and edit for that purpose. In the dangerous times that immediately followed the election of Abraham Lincoln he stood firmly for conciliatory measures, until the firing on Fort Sumter rendered conciliation impossible; but after the actual opening of the great conflict he was unwavering in advocacy of the suppression of the Rebellion by the military

and the first physician of her sex subjected to the ordeal in the history of judicial proceedings in Montgomery County.

power of the government. Twice during the war, when the Confederate army crossed the Potomac and moved northward to the Pennsylvania border, he raised a company of volunteers for the emergency, and as their captain marched with them to the field to assist in repelling the invasion. In one of these campaigns the exposure and hardship to which he was subjected brought on an illness which nearly proved fatal.

In 1864, Mr. Boyer was elected to Congress, and was re-elected in 1866, serving in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, until and including the year 1869. During his two Congressional terms he served on the committee on military affairs, of which the chairman was James A. Garfield. He also served on several select committees, one of the most important of which was that sent by Congress to New Orleans to investigate the origin and causes of the riots in that city. On that subject he made the minority report, which, in fact, prevailed, as the bill introduced on the majority report was lost in the Senate. In the Democratic National Convention of 1868 he was a delegate from his Congressional district, and in the National Convention of the party in 1872 he was a delegate-at-large from Pennsylvania.

In 1876, Mr. Boyer was appointed by Governor Hartranft a member of the State Municipal Commission, provided for by the Legislature to devise and report on some better system than was then in existence in this State for the government of cities. The commission reported at length, submitting the draft of a bill which, in its application to cities of the first class, embodied the substance of the bill pending (and undisposed of) in the last Legislature.

For nearly forty years Mr. Boyer remained in continuous practice as an attorney and counselor, being widely and favorably known, and occupying for many years a leading position among the members of the bar of Montgomery County. His briefs were always exhaustive. There was no case that escaped his observation and analysis, which being used with consummate skill and judgment, he seldom failed to make his point. Through all his professional career, and especially in his connection with leading civil and criminal cases, his skill and success were remarkable in the difficult and responsible task of examining witnesses, a work in which he uniformly acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He exhibited the peculiar ability of obtaining from the witnesses, however unwilling, the pertinent facts within their knowledge, without eliciting that which was irrelevant or immaterial. He was diligent in the discharge of all his duties to his client, whose cause he made his own on assuming the care of it, and always used all honorable means to secure the full benefit of the most favorable construction of the law upon his case. Being a man of great forensic ability, rare oratorical powers and indefatigable industry, he sometimes, by the exer-

cise of these high qualifications, secured verdicts which, as an expounder of the law, he may be compelled to reverse, as was the attorney-general of Pennsylvania recently in a celebrated case.

In 1882 the Hon. B. M. Boyer was elected to the office which he still holds,—that of president judge of the Thirty-eighth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the county of Montgomery. In that high office he has proved himself the possessor of superior judicial ability. His knowledge of cases and his conscientious work as a lawyer, together with his great learning, have eminently fitted him for the bench. His decisions indicate a profound knowledge of his profession, and evince the same wise judgment that was characteristic of him as a barrister. Especially on matters of evidence his rulings are regarded as unexceptionable, and are seldom seriously questioned by the bar. He has a clear head, an honest, kind heart; he is courageous in his convictions, and will perform his duties under all circumstances. His sympathies are with the poor and defenseless, who may always freely approach him, assured of his kindness, attention and honest advice. His long and varied experience in almost every condition of life has eminently fitted him to be what he is,—a wise, humane and just judge.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY-GENERALS APPOINTED IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY PRIOR TO 1850.

There is no record of the appointment of deputy attorney-generals to be found in the dockets of the courts in the office of the attorney-general at Harrisburg, Pa. It has been ascertained that the following gentlemen held the office by appointment prior to 1850, when it became elective:

John H. Sheetz, Esq.,¹ appointed by Philip S. Markley, attorney-general, 1829.

David H. Mulvany, Esq.,² appointed by William B. Reed, attorney-general, 1836.

G. R. Fox, Esq.,³ appointed by Ovid F. Johnson, attorney-general, 1840.

John H. Hobart, Esq.,⁴ appointed by John M. Kane, attorney-general, 1845.

B. Markley Boyer, Esq.,⁵ appointed by James Cooper, attorney-general, 1848.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

(Office made elective by act of May 3, 1850.)

Benjamin E. Chain, elected October, 1850.

John H. Hobart, elected October, 1853.

George W. Rogers, elected October, 1856.

S. N. Rich, elected October, 1859.

Enoch A. Banks, elected October, 1862.

Charles Hunsicker, elected October, 1865.

George W. Bush, elected October, 1868.

Henry U. Brunner, elected October, 1871.

Jacob V. Gotwals, elected November, 1874.

J. Wright Apple, elected November, 1877.

Irving P. Wanger, elected November, 1880.

John W. Bickel, elected November, 1883.

The Bar of Montgomery County takes high rank among those of the cities and counties of the commonwealth. Our proximity to Philadelphia, long

¹ Administration of Governor George Wolf.

² Administration of Governor Joseph Ritner.

³ Administration of Governor David R. Porter.

⁴ Administration of Governor Francis R. Shunk.

⁵ Administration of Governor William F. Johnson.

a centre of legal learning; the numerous courts—municipal, State and federal—there in almost continuous session; the community of commercial and corporate interests; the settlement of decedents' estates and adjudication of important trusts connected with them, wherein resident counsel are retained in both jurisdictions, has brought the bar of Montgomery County into almost daily contact with the best-trained professional minds in Eastern Pennsylvania.

The bar has long since outlived all provincialism, and if its members ever were characterized by any marked degree of social intercourse or associated conviviality, their tastes and habits must have essentially differed in the past from the present. The individuality of the present resident bar is one of its characteristics,—partnerships in the profession are exceedingly rare, associate counsel in the trial of causes is limited to important cases and self-reliance is deemed an essential qualification for the successful lawyer of the period. Professional courtesy is nowhere more fully exemplified, honorable engagements nowhere more scrupulously fulfilled, and the member whose word cannot be safely taken by bench or bar falls below the standard of professional ethics created by the common consent of all. The gentlemen composing the resident bar of the present generation have taken a generous interest in establishing a library and a fund to sustain and enlarge it, and it will, no doubt, exert a highly beneficial influence upon its members and measurably improve their efficiency as skillful practitioners.¹

¹ RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF THE LAW LIBRARY OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Established by Act of Assembly of March 12, 1860. Number of volumes catalogued and now in use, two thousand four hundred.

The following rules for the regulation of the Law Library have been adopted *inter alia* by the general committee of the Law Library. The members of the bar are earnestly requested to aid the committee in the enforcement of them:

"The library shall be kept open by the librarian every day, except Sundays and legal holidays, from 8.30 A.M. to 12 M., and from 1 to 5 P.M.

"The room, when open, and its contents shall be under the control of the librarian, who shall be responsible for its contents and for the enforcement of these rules.

"The room shall be used for library purposes only, except upon occasions of general bar meetings.

"All noises, disorder, loud talking or other practices calculated to interfere with or disturb persons engaged in the legitimate use of the library are strictly prohibited.

"Persons using the library shall abstain from doing anything likely to injure or deface the room, its furniture, books or contents.

"No books shall be taken out of the library except by a judge of the courts or a member of the bar of said county.

"Neither 'Pennsylvania Reports,' works on 'Pennsylvania Practice or Pleadings,' 'Digests,' 'Acts of Assembly,' 'Acts of Congress,' encyclopedias, dictionaries, nor books containing the opinions of any of the judges of this judicial district, shall be taken out of the library, except for use in the court-room, arbitration-room, or judges' chambers, or in a trial or argument before an auditor, master or commissioner, in Norristown.

"Foreign reports may be taken and kept out for twenty-four hours only, and may be renewed once if not wanted by any one else.

"All other books may be taken out of the court-house, but shall not be kept out of the library for a longer period than one week at any one time.

"During the session of any court for jury trials, or of any regular argument court, at Norristown, no book can be taken out except for use in court. The librarian must see that all books are in the library at such times.

It is to be regretted that no mortuary record of the bench and bar has been preserved during the first century of the county. Men of remarkable character and ability have attained professional eminence, enjoyed public confidence and the esteem of the community in which they lived and died, with nothing but their names on record to recall their lives and usefulness. This seems to be true of James Morris, James Biddle and John D. Coxe, all of whom were president judges of the county prior to 1804. Among the early members of the bar who filled a conspicuous place was Levi Pawling, Esq., admitted to practice in November, 1785. He rose to prominence and enjoyed a large practice in the courts of the county. He was a public-spirited man and contributed liberally to the early business enterprises of Norristown. Nathan R. Potts, Esq., was admitted August 14, 1804. He is spoken of as an "old-time gentleman," who dressed in the costume of Continental days and retained the "cue" to the time of his death. He was distinguished as a practitioner in the Orphans' Court of this county and in Philadelphia. He was one of the examiners of John H. Hobart, Esq., the present senior member of the bar. Philip S. Markley, Esq., admitted to the bar November 13, 1810, was a prominent character in the profession, and, we believe, the only member of the bar of this county who filled the office of attorney-general of the State. While in this office he appointed John H. Sheetz, Esq., his deputy attorney-general for Montgomery County. He is said to have been an able lawyer, always taking a lively interest in public affairs.

John Henderson, Esq., admitted 1815, and Francis M. Jolly, Esq., admitted May 14, 1822, were among the exceptionally brilliant men in the early history of the bar. Their names are found associated with a great number of cases brought for trial and tried in their day. These two men were frequently associated together in the trial of causes, making a strong combination in both the civil and criminal courts. Both had rare social qualities, genial in companionship, and alike convivial in their habits.

"Any person mutilating or otherwise injuring a book belonging to the library, or refusing to return the same at the expiration of the time during which he is allowed by these rules to retain it, shall reimburse the library for such injury.

"All persons taking out books shall notify the librarian, who shall keep a register of the books so taken, and shall see that they are properly returned.

"No book shall be taken out of the borough of Norristown.

"The librarian shall promptly report to the sub-committee on books any person whom he shall detect mutilating or injuring any book belonging to the library.

"Gentlemen are particularly requested not to turn down leaves, to mark places, or to mark the books with pencil.

"B. M. BOYER,	} Committee.
President Judge,	
"JOSEPH FURNANCE,	
"NEVILLE D. TYSONS,	
"HENRY R. BROWN,	
"LOUIS M. CHILDS,	
"NATHANIAL JACOBY, Librarian.	
"CHARLES T. MILLER, Treasurer."	

Among the prominent members of a later generation we notice Philip Kendall, Esq., admitted August 22, 1826; Benjamin F. Hancock, Esq., admitted August 19, 1828; William and Benjamin Powel, Esq., admitted August 15, 1821, and January 20, 1830, respectively; James M. Pawling, Esq., admitted November 22, 1831; John B. Sterigere, Esq., admitted November 17, 1829; and Daniel H. Mulvany, Esq., admitted April 12, 1831. Mr. Sterigere came to the bar in the thirty-sixth year of his age; he was commissioned a justice of the peace by Governor Findlay in 1818. When twenty-five years of age, three years later, he was elected to the State Legislature; in 1826 he was elected to Congress, and while there completed his studies, and was admitted to the bar at the time above stated. He acquired a large practice, and took rank with the best lawyers at the bar. His industry and force of character won for him admiring friends; being self-cultured in youth, his continuous habits of study made him among the most self-reliant and aggressive members of the profession.

JOHN S. MCFARLAND, Esq.—At a meeting of the bar of Montgomery County, held at the house of Mrs. Ann Webb, in Norristown, Tuesday, March 17, 1835, John Freedley, Esq., was called to the chair and Thomas M. Jolly, Esq., was appointed secretary. On motion, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, We have learned with the deepest regret of the death of our esteemed friend and fellow-member, John McFarland, Esq., whose urbanity of manner, amiableness of disposition and sterling integrity, obtaining for him while living the esteem, respect and regard of his numerous acquaintances, and the confidence of his profession, will leave his memory vividly impressed upon the minds of those who, from intercourse with him, could appreciate the qualities which adorned his character;

"Resolved, That we deeply commiserate with the kindred of the deceased the dispensation which has deprived them of an affectionate relative and society of a valuable member.

"Resolved, That we will attend the funeral of the deceased, and, as a testimonial of our respect for his memory, will wear crape on the left arm for the period of thirty days.

"JOHN FREEDLEY, *Chairman.*"

"THOMAS M. JOLLY, *Secretary.*"

JOHN FREEDLEY, Esq., was admitted to the bar August 16, 1820. As a lawyer he was clear, concise and logical in argument, a close reasoner and apt in seizing and presenting the strong points of a case. While but little of an orator, deficient in fancy and totally devoid of sentimentality, his sympathy with suffering and distress, joined with his great knowledge

of human nature, rendered him powerful as an advocate and skillful and successful in guiding the minds of a jury.

FRANCIS DIMOND, Esq., was of Irish parentage, and received a liberal education in his youth before coming to this country. He was first known in Montgomery County about 1830-31. He was a teacher in the public schools and taught for some years in Plymouth township, where he became intimately acquainted with Dr. Hiram Corson, then a young practitioner, and who, with his brothers, became warmly attached to him. Mr. Dimond was a cultured gentleman, and evinced a fondness for professional life. He became a student-at-law with Daniel Mulvany, Esq., about 1837, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He had admiring friends, and by some was esteemed a public speaker of more than ordinary ability. He was scholarly and known to have a fondness for literary pursuits that in some degree unfitted him for the hard and methodical work of the successful practitioner at the bar. He remained at the bar of Montgomery County for some years after his admission, then went to Philadelphia. He subsequently, about 1843, went to the western part of the State and was accidentally drowned near the Alleghany Mountains.

JOSEPH FORNANCE, Esq., was admitted to the bar August 21, 1832, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. Like many of his professional colleagues, he had previously taught school for several years in the county, and brought with him to his new calling a knowledge of human character and a degree of wisdom, resulting from experience, that served him a valuable purpose in early acquiring a large and responsible practice.

Mr. Fornance was a safe adviser, deliberate, thorough and painstaking in the preparation of his cases for trial, and in the presence of court and jury his manner was earnest and forcible. A juror who served in the trial of a cause in which he was concerned as counsel for the commonwealth in 1848, thirty-six years ago, and who still survives, describes the case and his impressions of the man as follows: "The prisoner was indicted for arson; the evidence pointed to the guilt of the defendant. The defense was ably conducted, and when the court adjourned for dinner there was a well-understood impression, shared by all, that the prisoner was guilty of the offense charged. Upon the reassembling of the court Mr. Fornance recapitulated the facts of the case and reviewed that portion of the testimony indicating the possible guilt of the accused, seeming to comprehend our difficulty, and in less than ten minutes made it appear perfectly clear that the prisoner was innocent, and we so found."

The lasting impression made upon this juror's mind by the success of the counsel is a fair illustration of his forensic ability and his aptitude in seizing upon the vital point in the case. The strong points in the profes-

¹ The following incident in the life of John Freedley as a lawyer came to the knowledge of the writer as counsel in the estate of Sarah Holstein, late widow of Matthias Holstein, deceased. Matthias Holstein was in his lifetime the owner of valuable real estate in the borough of Norristown. Misfortune overtook him and all his property was seized by the sheriff and sold. John Freedley became the purchaser of it, and upon the death of Mr. Holstein he conveyed to his widow, without consideration, a portion of the real estate, which, when subsequently converted into money, enabled the good lady to live comfortably and pleasantly through her long widowhood. This act of Mr. Freedley was prompted by unselfish and humane considerations, without publicity at the time, doubtless intending that his generosity should remain unknown to the world during the lifetime of the beneficiary.

sional character of Mr. Fornance were his thorough knowledge of human nature, his comprehension of that which was necessary to be done and that unnecessary to do, with a courage to become aggressive in pressing an advantage fairly obtained, and a judicial sense of moderation that rendered him as prudent in counsel as he was sagacious and forcible in court.

Mr. Fornance was a student of the Hon. Philip S. Markley, was elected to the State Legislature in 1834, and represented his district in Congress from 1838 to 1842. He died November 24, 1852, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

DANIEL H. MULVANY, Esq., was admitted to the bar April 11, 1831. He had previously finished his academic training in the city of Reading, and read law for one year in the office of A. L. King, Esq., of that city. He returned to Montgomery County in 1829, and concluded his legal studies with Hon. Philip Kendall. He subsequently became associated with the Hon. John Freedley, who at that time enjoyed a very large practice in the civil courts of the county. In 1835, Mr. Mulvany retired from the office of Mr. Freedley and entered upon a professional career, the history of which entitles him to be ranked among the most distinguished lawyers of the State. In 1836 he was appointed deputy attorney-general for Montgomery County by William B. Reed, then attorney-general under Governor Ritner. He entered upon the duties of the office with zeal and industry. One of the most notable cases found upon the records of our criminal courts occurred during his incumbency of the office, *i.e.*, the Commonwealth *vs.* Joseph Ogleby, Jr., John West Nevins, John Naglee, Jr., Ormes B. Keith and Herman Houpt. These men were all indicted for the murder of George Willauer. The case is better known as the "trial of the engineers," who, while surveying the route of a projected line of railroad along the Perkiomen, became engaged in a fracas at the hotel of John Hartranft, Sumneytown, which resulted in the stabbing and death of Willauer. The commonwealth was represented by Daniel H. Mulvany, deputy attorney-general, Philip Kendall, Esq., and James M. Pawling, Esq. The defendants were represented by John Freedley, Francis M. Jolly and John B. Sterigere, Esqs., of the Montgomery County bar; Dallas and Hazelhurst, of the Philadelphia bar; and Miles and Montgomery, of the Lancaster bar. The case was tried before Judge Fox, whose charge to the jury is reported in full in the *Norristown Register* of March 30, 1836, together with brief notes of the trial.¹

While Mr. Mulvany served the office well and with distinction, the office served him in extending his

reputation as a lawyer, bringing him a clientage from all parts of the county, with professional engagements more important in the civil than in the criminal courts. Mr. Mulvany was one of the most self-possessed, ingenious and plausible lawyers of his generation. Of him it has been said that "during the forty years of his professional life he was never, in any forensic tilt, betrayed into discourtesy to an opponent, but was ever the gentleman." He was fertile in methods and always pleasing in his manner when examining witnesses. He had few equals in power and influence with juries; he was persuasive and logical, with an elegance of diction that always secured the attention of his auditors, and often moved their impulses and sympathies before he reached their judgments or appealed to their reason. He was certainly devoted to his profession, and we believe his highest ambition was to be deservedly classed among the ablest lawyers of his generation. He was exceptionally considerate to the junior members of the bar under all circumstances, and sincerely rejoiced to see them rise to the same sphere of influence and usefulness he enjoyed in his last days as an active practitioner. While he always manifested the interest of a public-spirited citizen in the affairs of his country, he was not a partisan who sought political favors. As an orator his services were required and freely given in emergencies to the political party of his choice, and in his last days, when Rebellion reached its greatest possibilities and rolled its tide of invasion over the hills of his native State, he was among the first and most gallant of his countrymen to tender his services and endure the hardships and peril associated with the life of a soldier.¹ He died May 18, 1873.

HENRY W. BONSALE, Esq., was admitted to the bar August 9, 1853. He was a self-made man and came into professional life with the confidence of a large circle of friends. Although self-reliant and eloquent as a speaker, commanding an easy flow of language, he was disinclined to engage in public discussion when he could consistently avoid it. He acquired an office practice, and devoted himself so closely to its duties that his health became impaired. A change of pursuit was recommended by his friends. He preferred entering the army, and proposed doing so as early as 1862. It was apparent to his companions that he could not endure the hardships and experience incident to service in the field. He was appointed a lieutenant in the commissary department and assigned to duty in Washington City. The change in life and pursuits was without beneficial results, and he never recovered the measure of health and strength necessary to the successful prosecution of the professional life he faithfully prepared for, and to which he was conscientiously devoted. Mr. Bonsale was remarkable for his self-possession and

¹ The following gentlemen were drawn as jurymen: Jacob Wentz, Thomas Reed, George Pechin, Isaac Mather, Abraham Marple, Joseph Kirkner, Beneville Bertolet, James Wells, Jacob Stadieman, James Wood, John Righter, Samuel P. Wetherill. Before proceeding to the trial the court, on application of counsel for the defendants, made an order "excluding all the witnesses for the prosecution from the courthouse till they were examined."

¹ Captain Daniel H. Mulvany, Chapter XVI., "The Great Rebellion."

pleasing address under the most trying circumstances.

He died September 5, 1866.

ENOCH A. BANKS, Esq., was admitted to the bar August 20, 1855. He was a bright student, was carefully prepared for professional life, and had the natural powers of a fluent, vigorous and eloquent speaker. His positive and aggressive temperament carried him to the most exciting field of the profession, and his earliest and most successful practice was acquired in the criminal courts. His career was a brilliant one and inspired public confidence. He was elected district attorney in the year 1862, and discharged the duties of his office with marked credit to himself and the commonwealth. He was popular as an orator, and his services were sought for and freely given on all proper occasions. He was genial in companionship, generous and confiding and highly esteemed by the members of the bar and the judges of the courts in which he practiced. He died June, 1867.

JOHN R. BREITENBACH, Esq., was admitted to the bar February 21, 1843. He enjoyed the reputation of being a conscientious adviser, and possessed the power of obtaining from willing and unwilling witnesses "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." We remember an instance that fully illustrates this prominent characteristic of the man. It occurred during the last years of his professional life, and, as the parties concerned are, in all probability, still living, names are omitted. The case was on trial before the jury, Judge Henry P. Ross presiding. The witness had been examined in chief for the defense, and told what Mr. Breitenbach believed and knew to be false. The witness appeared to be intelligent, reasonable and truthful, but when subjected to the crucial test of a cross-examination, as conducted by Mr. Breitenbach, he was forced to make the open acknowledgment that he swore to that which he knew to be false. It was a victory for the counsel and for the right. Mr. Breitenbach was small of stature, but was commanding in his address to both court and jury. His service to the country was patriotic. He commanded Company G, One Hundred and Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was promoted to major July 8, 1864, and subsequently breveted lieutenant-colonel for meritorious services. Upon his return to civil life he was appointed collector of internal revenue for this district, and fulfilled his public trust with fidelity to the government. He died in 1875.

JOSEPH L. ALLABOUGH, Esq., was admitted to the bar April 11, 1855. He early acquired a lucrative practice in the Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas of Montgomery County. He rarely engaged in the trial of cases in the criminal courts. He was clear and forcible in the statement of facts, and relied upon conclusions of law in presenting his case to the court or jury. He deservedly enjoyed the reputation of

presenting the most carefully-prepared papers filed in the several courts in which he practiced. Those having occasion to refer to his reports as auditor—præcipes, petitions and miscellaneous proceedings—will readily perceive the neatness practiced in the execution of his professional labors. He was fond of recreation, and sought exercise and pastime in search of game in common with the sportsmen of the county. He enjoyed the confidence of the legal profession, and his opinions within the line of practice were always received with respect by the court. He was solicitor for the board of county commissioners for the year 1873, and died September 20, 1881.

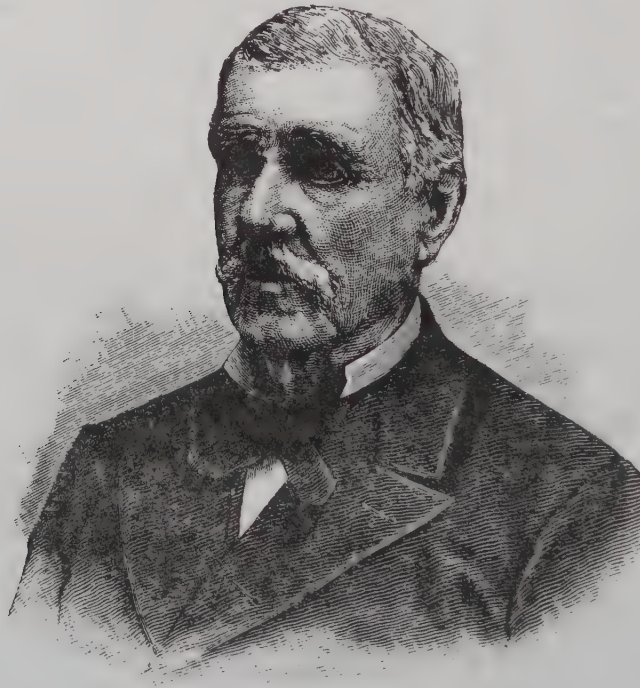
HENRY LIVEZEY, Esq., was admitted to the bar November 10, 1869. He was a gentleman of more than ordinary ability, and was among the most successful young practitioners who entered the profession in this county. His brief career gave promise of an honorable and useful life in a calling of his own choice, for which he seems to have been admirably adapted. Mr. Livezey died in 1873, highly esteemed and sincerely lamented by the profession.

CHARLES HENRY GARBER, Esq., was born at Garwood, near Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa., July 30, 1823. After obtaining the advantages of the common schools of the county, he completed his education at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa.; studied law in the office of Addison May, Esq., at Norristown, and was admitted to the bar. Mr. Garber was elected burgess of Norristown. He was a school director in the borough for twenty years. He held the office of secretary of various local corporations, and was an assistant assessor of internal revenue under the administration of President Johnson. Mr. Garber was of a retiring disposition, and throughout his professional career evinced a fondness for literary pursuits. He died at Norristown, Pa., November 9, 1882.

JOHN HENRY HOBART.—The progenitor of the Hobart family in America, Edmund Hobart, removed from the village of Hingham, county of Norfolk, England, to the United States in 1633, his religious views as a "Dissenter" having influenced his removal hither. He settled in Hingham, Mass., of which town he was one of the founders, and represented his district for a succession of years in the State Legislature. He had four sons—Edmund, Peter, Thomas and Joshua—and two daughters,—Rebecca and Sarah. Joshua Hobart, the youngest of these sons, was, in 1674, Speaker of the House of Deputies of Massachusetts, and possessed considerable influence in civil and military affairs. His son, John Hobart, removed to Pennsylvania, married into a Swedish family and settled in Kensington, now a part of Philadelphia, having been extensively engaged in the West India trade. His son, Capt. Enoch Hobart, the grandfather of the subject of this biography, was also engaged in the same trade and was commander of a merchant ship. He married Hannah Pratt, and had three sons and six daughters, of whom Robert Enoch

born April 25, 1768, resided for many years in Philadelphia, and subsequently removed to Pottstown. Another son, John Henry, became the distinguished bishop of the Episcopal Church and the great champion of American Episcopacy. Robert Enoch married Sarah May, daughter of Samuel Potts, and had children,—Nathaniel P., Robert E., John Henry, Anna P., Sarah P., Rebecca, Mary and Elizabeth,—of whom the only survivor, John Henry, was born March 15, 1810, in Philadelphia. When a child he removed with his father to Pottstown, where he became a pupil of the village school, and later in

which has since been his place of residence. He was, in 1837, married to Mary J., daughter of William Mintzer, of Pottstown, whose death occurred in 1858. To this union were born children,—Robert Enoch (deceased), William Mintzer, David Potts, John Henry (deceased), and two who died in infancy. Gen. Hobart, as a Democrat, cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson. He was appointed in 1847 deputy attorney-general of the county of Montgomery, and in 1853 was elected district attorney, though during his long period of practice his abilities found an attractive field of labor in the Orphans' Court. He has also filled the positions



Gen. Hobart

Reading pursued his studies under Rev. John Grier. He then entered a military school near Germantown, and at the expiration of the second year was enrolled among the cadets at West Point, from which institution he resigned at the age of twenty-one, and removing to Norristown, entered the office of Daniel H. Mulvany as a student of law. Two years later, at the May term of 1836, he was admitted to the bar, and at once began practice in Norristown, where he continued actively employed until 1856, when Pottstown became his home. Gen. Hobart having, in 1877, after a protracted career at the bar, retired from the active labor of the profession, returned to Norristown,

of burgess, member of the Town Council and member of the school board of Norristown. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and connected with Stichter Lodge, No. 254, of Pottstown, in which he has attained the rank of Past Master. Gen. Hobart is identified with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and a member of Christ Church of that denomination in Pottstown.

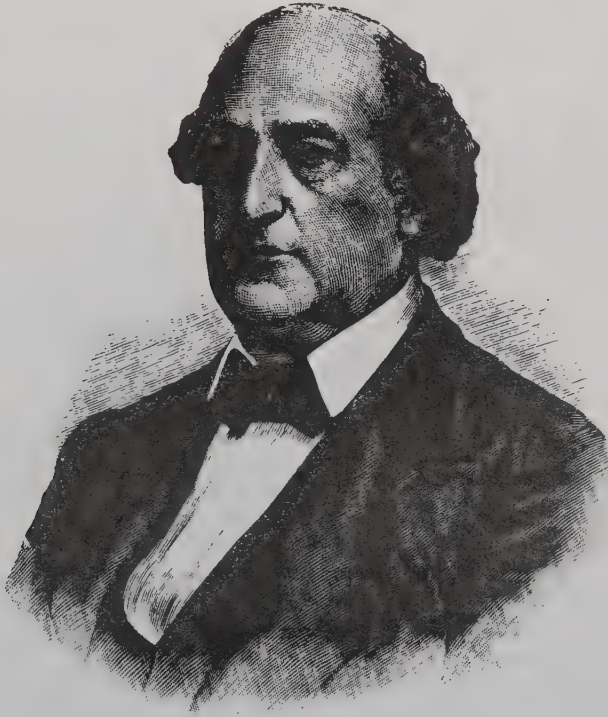
HENRY FREEDLEY, the elder, was born February 4, 1815; he studied law in the office of John Freedley, and was admitted to the bar on the 16th day of August, 1836. He began the practice of the law in connection with John Freedley, and on his retirement succeeded to

his practice. In 1853, owing to ill health, he retired from practice. Although Mr. Freedley was in active practice but a short period, he rose to deserved prominence at the bar, and enjoyed a large practice at the date of his retirement. He was at the time counsel for the Philadelphia and Norristown Railroad Company and also for the company who developed and operated the Ecton copper-mines, on the Perkiomen.

GILBERT RODMAN FOX, now the senior member of the Montgomery bar in active practice, was born at Doylestown, Bucks Co., Pa., March 27, 1817. His

clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and resigned the office April 19, 1875. During his term of office he continued to reside in Norristown, where he has since remained in active practice until the present time. Mr. Fox is remarkably self-possessed, scholarly and courteous in his address, and deservedly enjoys the reputation of being one of the best equity lawyers in the State.

JAMES BOYD in 1836 removed to Montgomery County, and in August, 1838, began the study of law



James Boyd

father was John Fox, for some years president judge of the Seventh Judicial District. His mother was Margery Rodman, daughter of Gilbert Rodman, of Edington, Bucks Co. He graduated at Princeton College in June, 1835; received his diploma as Master of Arts in 1837; admitted to the bar of Bucks County in September, 1838; removed to Norristown and was admitted in Montgomery County November 19th of the same year. In 1839 he was appointed by the attorney-general, Ovid F. Johnson, deputy for the county of Montgomery, and continued in that office about six years. In January, 1860, he was appointed

with Daniel H. Mulvany, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1842. Mr. Boyd's legal attainments speedily enabled him to establish a successful general practice, and caused him to be retained in leading cases in all the courts of the county. He has seldom permitted any outside issues to divert him from the labors of his profession, in which he is still actively engaged. He was, in 1846, married to Miss Sarah, daughter of the late Samuel Jamison, an extensive manufacturer of Norristown. Their children are Robert, who died at the age of five years; Wallace J., who was elected to the Legislature in No-

vember, 1881, and died the following month; and Howard.

The death of Mrs. Boyd occurred in September, 1876. Mr. Boyd is identified, either professionally or in an official capacity, with many corporations. He has been since 1856 counsel for the Reading Railroad, is president of the Stony Creek and Philadelphia Railroad, and fills the same position in connection with the Perkiomen Railroad and the Newtown and New York Railroad. He is also president of the Norristown Water Company, the Norristown Bridge Company, the Norristown Gas Company and the Montgomery Cemetery Company, and otherwise connected with bank and trust companies. Mr. Boyd was early a Whig in his political predilections, and continued until 1856 to affiliate with that party. The anti-slavery issue of the period caused him to cast his vote with the Democracy. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873, and participated actively in its proceedings. He also filled the office of Burgess of Norristown during the years of 1844 and 1845, but aside from this has devoted his time exclusively to his profession.

BENJAMIN E. CHAIN, now one of the senior and leading members of the bar of Montgomery County, was a son of John Chain, and was born at Norristown on the 15th of October, 1823. His education was commenced in the public schools of his native town, continued through a course of study in the Norristown Academy, of which Eliphalet Roberts was then the principal, and afterwards pursued at the seminary of Messrs. Hugh and Samuel Hamill, at Lawrenceville, N. J., where he was prepared for a collegiate course. In 1839 he entered Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Washington County, Pa., where he graduated in the year 1842. He then returned to his native county, and commenced the study of law under the preceptorship of G. Rodman Fox, of Norristown. About the end of the year 1843 he removed to Easton, Pa., and there continued his law studies in the office of Hon. James M. Porter until the fall of 1844. In November of that year he was admitted to the bar; on the 22d of the same month he was enrolled as a practitioner in the courts of Montgomery County, and immediately afterwards located at Norristown, where he has remained, actively and prominently engaged in the practice of his profession, to the present time.

In 1850, Mr. Chain was elected district attorney, being the first who held that office by election. Prior to the secession of the Southern States, and the commencement by them of armed resistance to the laws, he had been a prominent member of the Democratic party. During the great civil war of 1861-65 he was unwavering in his support of the government in its efforts to suppress the Rebellion, and in the campaign of Gettysburg, when the Confederate army under General Lee was marching to the invasion of Pennsylvania, he volunteered for service in the ranks of his country's

defenders. Since the close of the war he has not taken any prominent part in politics. He is one of the most public spirited men of Montgomery County, and has contributed much to the advancement and prosperity of his native town. He was one of the incorporators of the gas company of Norristown, and its president for a number of years. He was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Norristown, and has been a director in that institution from its establishment to the present time. He is now, and has been for several years, senior warden of St. John's Episcopal Church at Norristown.

HENRY A. STEVENS, son of John Stevens, was born in 1827 at Pittsburgh, Pa., where his father was then temporarily residing while acting on a government commission appointed for surveying the channel of the Ohio River. The son, Henry A., commenced a preparatory course of study at a very early age, and afterwards entered Rutgers College, where he completed his education. He then studied law in Philadelphia, where he was duly admitted to the bar and commenced practice. In October, 1848, he was admitted to practice in the Montgomery County courts, where he then had occasion to act as counsel for some of his Philadelphia clients. Under the administration of President Pierce (while he was yet a resident of Philadelphia) he was offered the appointment of *chargé d'affaires* at Caracas, Venezuela, upon the strong and flattering recommendation of some of the most prominent public men of Pennsylvania. He, however, declined the appointment, believing that his health would not withstand the severe ordeal of the South American climate. In 1857 he relinquished practice in Philadelphia and removed to Whitmarsh township, Montgomery Co., whence, in 1868, he removed to Norristown, and has remained there in practice until the present time. In Philadelphia Mr. Stevens was for about six years solicitor for the Emigrant Association of that city. He was also one of the original members of the Glenwood Cemetery Association, and for a long time its solicitor, being succeeded in that position by Hon. William D. Baker.

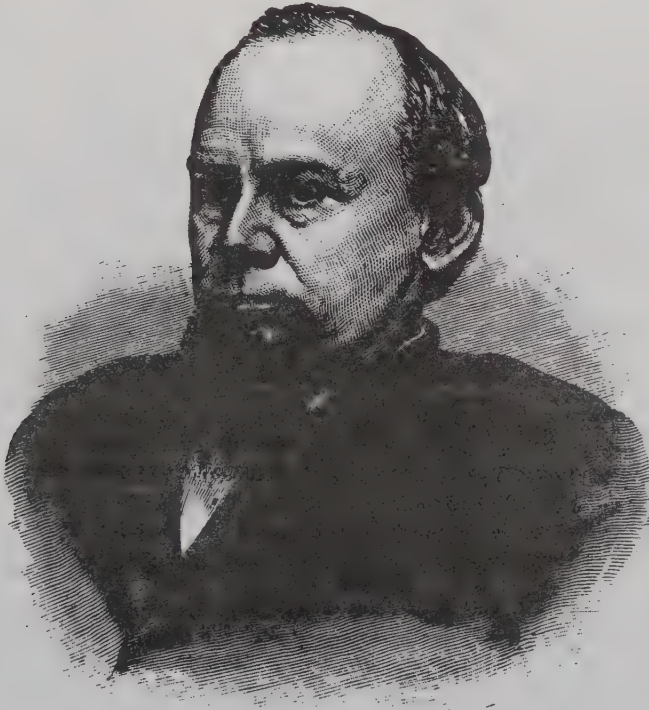
GEORGE W. ROGERS.—William Charles Rogers, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, and the son of David Rogers, M.D., of Connecticut, and his wife, Susan Tenant, was born in the latter State in 1776. He removed, when a young man, to Philadelphia, and there married, in 1796, Mary, daughter of Jacob Hiltzheimer, to whom were born nine children. Mr. Rogers ultimately settled in Warrington, Bucks Co., Pa., as a farmer. He served in the war of 1812 as brigade major, and was for many years a justice of the peace. David Rogers, the third son of William C. and Mary Rogers, was born in Bucks County, Pa., November 5, 1800, and in 1828 married Cynthia Watson, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah McKinstry Watson, the former of whom achieved a brilliant record in the war of the Revolu-



Geo Rogers.

tion. The children of David and Cynthia Rogers were George W., William C. and Mary H. The eldest of these, George W., was born June 15, 1829, in Warrington township, Bucks Co., and in 1830 removed with his father to Montgomery County. He received instruction at a private school in his native county, and subsequently engaged in teaching. He determined to follow a professional career, and choosing that of the law, in January, 1852, entered the office of Joseph Fornance, of Norristown, whose death occurred in November of the same year, when

sentenced to be hung, and the sentence afterwards commuted. Mr. Rogers was, as a Democrat, formerly active in the field of politics, and on the year of his admission to the bar was elected Burgess of the borough. In 1856 he was made district attorney for the term of three years. His religious associations are with the First Presbyterian Church of Norristown, of which he is a member and one of the board of trustees. He has also been for many years superintendent of its Sabbath-school. Mr. Rogers is an active Mason and member of Charity Lodge, No. 190, as



Charles T. Miller

he became a student of Hon. David Krause. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1854, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Norristown. Mr. Rogers was married, on the 1st of July, 1858, to Cara C., only daughter of Jesse and Mary Bean, of Norristown. Their children are Cara, David Ogden, Austin (deceased), and Jesse B., of whom David Ogden was admitted to the bar in 1883, and is now engaged in practice with his father. The legal attainments of Mr. Rogers early secured for him an extensive clientage, his most signal success having been won in the defense of Blasius Pistorius, who was, on the conclusion of his trial for murder,

also of the Hutchinson Commandery, of Norristown.

CHARLES T. MILLER.—Isaac H. Miller, father of Charles T. Miller, resided in Norristown where he was a carriage manufacturer. He married Eliza Rambo, and had children,—Catherine, Charles T. and Jane. Charles T. was born January 22, 1832, in Norristown, the scene of his youthful experiences and later of his business career. His first educational advantages were obtained at the public school, after which he became a pupil of the Treemount Seminary, of which Rev. Samuel Aaron was principal. At the age of nineteen he entered the junior class of 1851

at Brown University, from which he graduated in 1853. Choosing the law as a profession, he began its study in the office of B. Markley Boyer, of Norristown, and was admitted to the bar on the 22d of August, 1855. Mr. Miller began his professional career in his native town, and has since continued a successful practice of a general character. Mr. Miller was married to Lydia, eldest daughter of John R. and Elizabeth W. Supplee, of Lower Merion township, Montgomery Co. A Republican in politics, he has been devoted to his profession and found little leisure for participation in the political issues of the day. He was, however, elected and served a term as burgess of the borough of Norristown. He is secretary of the Norristown Gas Company and one of the directors of the Norristown Water Company. His religious belief is in harmony with the creed of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

GEORGE N. CORSON was born March 11, 1833, on his father's farm, at the mouth of the Skippack, on the Perkiomen, in Lower Providence township, Montgomery Co. He was reared on the farm. His education was almost entirely self-attained, his scholastic life being exceedingly brief. A few weeks of one winter were spent under the tuition of the Rev. Samuel Aaron, at Treemount Seminary, Norristown, and subsequently he attended Freeland Seminary, in Upper Providence, then in the charge of A. Hunsicker and J. W. Sunderland. His other schooling was obtained at the Level School, a mile from his home. From 1850 to 1853 he taught school at various places in the county. December 5, 1853, he commenced the study of law with Hon. James Boyd at Norristown. August 21, 1856, he was admitted to the bar. His committee of examination consisted of the late Judge Krause, the present Judge Boyer, Thomas P. Potts, Esq., and the then presiding judge, Hon. D. M. Smyser. September 29, 1859, he was married to Maria, daughter of Alfred Hurst, Esq., of Norristown. Until April 1, 1872, he occupied the old law-office formerly used by Hon. John B. Sterigere. April 20, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier under the very first call made by President Lincoln for troops to subdue the Rebellion. At the expiration of his term of service he returned to his law practice in Norristown. He was always a Republican, taking an active part for Fremont in 1856, and for Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Blaine, respectively. In 1869 he was the Republican candidate of Bucks and Montgomery Counties for additional law judge. In 1862 he was appointed notary public by Governor Curtin. At that time there were but two notaries in Norristown. In 1867 he was appointed by Chief Justice Chase register in bankruptcy for Montgomery and Lehigh Counties. In that position he adjudged millions of dollars of property, and his decisions as register were in no case reversed. In 1872 he was elected a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, in which body he took prominent

part in debates on many important subjects, notably those of trial by jury and the election of judges.

CHARLES HUNSICKER. — Mr. Hunsicker's ancestors first settled on the Perkiomen, in Montgomery County. His grandfather, John Hunsicker, was an extensive land-owner and farmer in Upper Providence township, as also a Mennonite preacher. His children were Joseph, Henry D., Garret and three daughters. Joseph was born May 29, 1798; was a native of Montgomery County, where he pursued his business career both as a farmer and a lumber merchant. He married Elizabeth Meyer, of the same county, whose children were John M., Samuel, Joseph W., Anna E. (Mrs. J. A. Henkels), Davis and Charles. Mr. Hunsicker enjoyed the advantages of a thorough English education, and by his intelligence obtained a position of commanding influence in the county, which he represented for a term as associate judge. His death occurred December 1, 1870. His son Charles was born in Upper Providence township on the 26th of October, 1835, and at the age of fourteen became a pupil of Washington Hall, at the Trappe, and later of the Freeland Seminary. Before attaining his sixteenth year he entered the sophomore class of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and graduated at the age of nineteen. Choosing the law as a profession, he entered the office of Hon. James Boyd, of Norristown, and was admitted to practice in August, 1857. Choosing Norristown as an advantageous field of labor, he rapidly rose to a leading position at the bar, his ability and legal acumen securing a successful and lucrative practice, which, from preference rather than any other circumstance, is principally confined within the limits of the county. Mr. Hunsicker was married, on the 13th of June, 1865, to Miss Maggie, daughter of General William Schall, of Norristown, to whom were born two sons—Edwin S., now a student in Union College, and James R., who is pursuing a preparatory course at the Hill School, at Pottstown. Mr. Hunsicker entered the service during the war of the Rebellion as adjutant of the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served on two occasions with the rank of lieutenant in addition to the emergency period. He was, as a Democrat, in 1865, elected district attorney of the county of Montgomery for a term of three years, and chosen as delegate to the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1873, taking a prominent part in the proceedings of that memorable body. He introduced a section providing for the review of criminal trials by the Supreme Court of the State, which, although defeated in the convention, was subsequently made a law by the Legislature. He is one of the trustees of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and has been honored with various other official positions. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention held at Chicago in 1884, which nominated Grover Cleveland for the Presidency. Mr. Hunsicker's



Ch. L. Humliker

religious affiliations are with the Reformed Church of Norristown, of which he is a member and was a former trustee.

HENRY K. WEAND, who has been in practice in Norristown for almost a quarter of a century, is a native of Montgomery County, born at Pottstown March 29, 1838. He received his education at the public schools of this county and Philadelphia, and at the Hill Seminary at Pottstown. He read law under the preceptorship of the Hon. B. M. Boyer, and was admitted to practice in April, 1860. During his residence and practice at Norristown he held the position of borough solicitor for a number of years, and of solicitor for the county two years. He is now solicitor for the sheriff of Montgomery County, and president of the school board of the Norristown District. He was counsel for the heirs who disputed the will of Letitia McClenachan, and succeeded in having it set aside. He was also attorney for the contestants in the argument before the Legislature, in 1872, of the contested election for judge of the Seventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania. During the war of the Rebellion he twice enlisted as a soldier, and served in the army until the close of the conflict. Afterwards he was appointed and served as judge advocate-general on the staff of Governor Hartranft, with the rank of brigadier-general.

FRANKLIN MARCH, now an attorney of nearly twenty-five years' practice in the courts of Montgomery County, was born at Lawrenceville, Chester Co., July 14, 1837. He was educated at Washington Hall, at Freeland Seminary (now Ursinus College), at Pughtown Academy under Professor Phillips, and at Millersville Normal School, graduating from the latter in 1857. He was then employed in teaching and in the office of the collector of the Schuylkill Navigation Company until 1859, when he commenced the study of law at the State and National Law School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he remained one year, and finished his course of study in the office of A. B. Longaker, at Norristown. In August, 1860, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Norristown. He was elected Burgess of the borough in 1862. Having an interest in the Limerick Iron Foundry, at Lawrenceville, Chester Co., he removed in 1867 to that place, which has since been his residence, though still practicing continuously at Norristown until the present time.

JACOB R. HUNSICKER was born in Lower Salford township, Montgomery Co., April 18, 1836. His youth was passed on a farm in the township of Upper Providence. He was educated at Freeland Seminary, Collegeville, and at Washington Hall, in the village of the Trappe. For a period of about five years after reaching the age of seventeen he taught school at Greenville and various other places in Montgomery County, and also at Roxborough, in Philadelphia. In April, 1858, he commenced the study of law with

Charles Hunsicker, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in May, 1861, locating in the business of his profession at Norristown, where he is now in practice. He has always taken an active interest in the improvement of Norristown and has been instrumental in the organization of three building associations, as also of the Western Market Company, the Norris City Cemetery Association and the First National Bank of Conshohocken.

GEORGE W. BRUSH is a native of Bridgeport, Montgomery Co., born June 11, 1840. In his youth he was a student at Treemount Seminary (then under charge of the Rev. Samuel Aaron), where he remained until 1858. He then commenced reading law in the office of John R. Breitenbach, at Norristown, where he continued two years, and afterwards studied in the office of Daniel Dougherty, in Philadelphia, until his admission to the bar of that county, in June, 1861. In the following August he was admitted in Montgomery County. The great civil war had commenced in that year, and he entered the military service: first in the Fourth (three months') Pennsylvania Regiment, and afterwards in the Anderson Troop, under the command of Captain William J. Palmer, serving under General Buell at headquarters Army of the Cumberland until he received an injury which temporarily disabled him for duty. Later he served in the quartermaster's department at Washington, D. C., and at Nashville, Tenn. In 1866 he located at Norristown in the practice of his profession. In that and the following year he was solicitor for the borough of Norristown, and he held the office of district attorney for the term succeeding his election to that position in 1868.

HENRY B. DICKINSON, now a lawyer of more than twenty years' practice in Norristown, was a law student in the office of G. Rodman Fox, Esq., and was admitted to practice in Montgomery County in November, 1863, soon after which time he commenced business as an attorney at the county-seat. Mr. Dickinson is a native of Whitmarsh township, born April 14, 1836. He was educated at Treemount Seminary, Norristown, under charge of the Rev. Samuel Aaron, and afterwards taught school in Gwynedd and Springfield townships until the commencement of his law study, in 1861. On the 1st of July 1863, he enlisted in a military company under command of Captain B. M. Boyer (now president judge), which was a part of the emergency troops, called out to repel the invasion of the Confederate army then marching to the field of Gettysburg. This military service continued thirty-six days, when the emergency was past and the troops disbanded. Immediately after his admission to the bar Mr. Dickinson commenced the business of his profession at Norristown, where he has remained in practice continuously to the present time. In the year 1880-81 he was solicitor for the board of commissioners of Montgomery County. One of the most important civil cases in his practice was that of *A. S. Acuff vs. Oliver Wampole* upon a parole con-

tract for the sale of real estate. The most important criminal case was that of the Commonwealth *vs.* Murphy *et al.* indicted for the murder of Thomas Faulkner, in which Mr. Dickinson was associated with the Hon. B. M. Boyer for the defendants.

MILLER D. EVANS, son of William Evans, was born November 3, 1836, at Downingtown, Chester Co., where he received his rudimentary and academical education. He studied law in the office of Henry W. Smith at Reading. In November, 1864, he was admitted to the bar in Montgomery County, and located as an attorney at Pottstown, where he still remains in practice. He is solicitor for the borough of Pottstown, for the National Bank of Pottstown and for the Warwick Iron Company.

JOSEPH FORNANCE, son of the Hon. Joseph Fornance, of Norristown, was born in April, 1841, in Washington, D. C., where his father was then residing as a member of Congress for the district embracing the county of Montgomery. Joseph Fornance, Jr., was educated at Treemount Seminary, Norristown, then under charge of the Rev. Samuel Aaron. After leaving that school he was engaged in teaching for several years, and in 1864 commenced reading law in the office of G. Rodman Fox, Esq. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1866, and from that time to the present has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Norristown.

HENRY U. BRUNNER, son of Frederick Brunner, was born in Worcester township December 23, 1840. He received his preparatory education in the common schools and at the Trappe Academy, and in September, 1860, entered Franklin and Marshall College, where he was graduated in July, 1864. He then became a teacher in the academy at Irwin Station, Westmoreland Co., Pa., where he remained about one year, reading law at the same time in the office of Gen. Henry D. Foster. He was admitted to practice at Greensburg, Pa., in August, 1866, and in September following was admitted in Montgomery County, and began practice in Norristown, in the same office which he still occupies. In the trial of Thomas F. Curley for the murder of Mary Ann Whitby, Mr. Brunner was counsel for the defense. Previously (October, 1871) he had been elected district attorney, and served for the term ending in January, 1875.

HENRY R. BROWN, a native of Philadelphia, was born on the 15th of December, 1844. Having received his preparatory education in the public and private schools of that city, he (in November, 1863) entered as a law-student the office of the Hon. Daniel M. Smyser, at Norristown, where, in November, 1866, he was admitted to the bar, being soon afterwards admitted in Philadelphia, where he then commenced the practice of his profession, though at the same time residing in Norristown. After about four years' practice in Philadelphia he engaged in mercantile pursuits in that city, and so continued

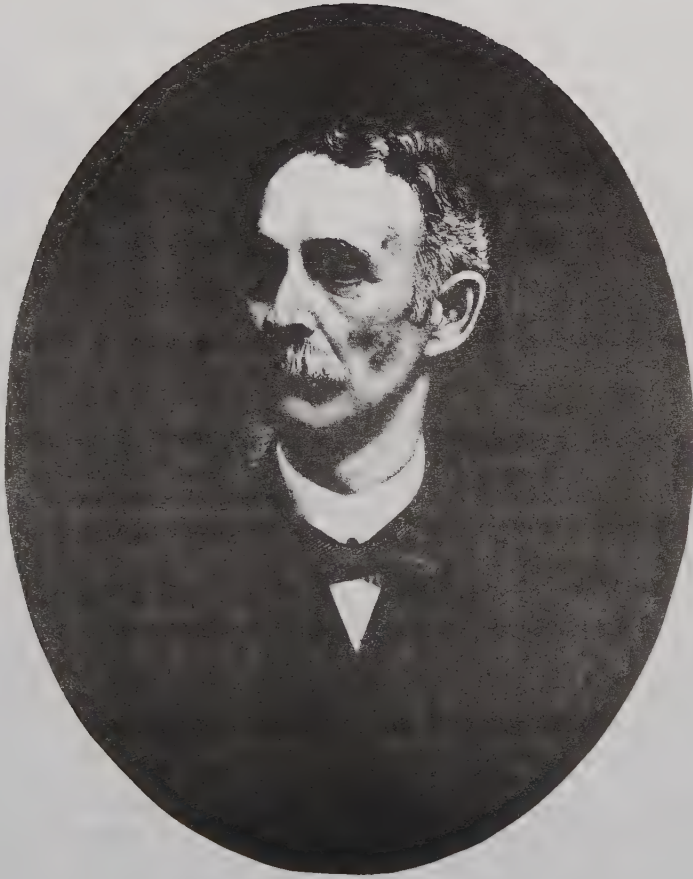
until November, 1874. He then removed to California, where he remained two years, during which time he received from the controller of the currency the appointment of national bank examiner. In the fall of 1876 he was called to Washington, and was afterwards sent to Kansas as receiver of a national bank at Wichita, in that State. At the conclusion of this service he returned East, and early in 1877 commenced the practice of his profession at Norristown. He is now a member of the Law Library committee, and has been a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, being elected in the spring of 1881 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Wallace J. Boyd.

JACOB V. GOTWALTS is an attorney of nearly eighteen years' practice at Norristown, where he located in the business of his profession immediately after his admission to the bar, in August, 1866. He was solicitor for the borough of Norristown one year, and district attorney for three years following his election to that office in 1875. During that time, in pursuance of the duties of his position, he prosecuted and procured the conviction of three persons for murder in the first degree, viz.: Thomas F. Curley, for the murder of Mary Ann Whitby, in Upper Providence; Blasius Pistorius, for the murder of Isaac Jaquette, of Norristown; and a young man named Wahlen, for the murder of Max Hugo Hoene, at Elm Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in 1876. Of these murderers,—all of whom were convicted on circumstantial evidence,—Curley was executed, Wahlen committed suicide in jail after conviction, and Pistorius is now serving a life sentence in the Eastern Penitentiary, he having been granted a new trial with change of venue to Philadelphia, where he was again convicted in the first degree and received the corresponding sentence, which was afterwards commuted by the Board of Pardons to imprisonment for life.

Mr. Gotwalts is a native of Lower Providence township, Montgomery Co., born May 13, 1841. He received a preparatory education at Freeland Seminary, and in September, 1856, entered Dickinson College, where he was graduated in June, 1860, being anniversarian of the Union Philosophical Society. In the fall of 1860 he went to Cape May, where for one year he was employed as a private tutor. For two years following this he was in charge of a private school at the same place, and was afterwards principal of the High School at Cape Island City, in which position he continued till 1865, when he removed to Norristown, and was employed as a teacher in the Treemount Seminary for about one year, during which time he commenced the study of law with the Hon. George N. Corson, under whose preceptorship he afterwards continued until his admission to practice.

THEODORE W. BEAN,¹ the subject of this sketch, was born in Norriton township, Montgomery Co.,

¹ P'y M. Ange.



Theo. M. Bean

Pa., May 14, 1833. He was the youngest son of William and Mary Bean. His father, eldest son of Jesse Bean, was born November 11, 1788, and died January 29, 1855. Jesse Bean, the only child of John Bean, was born January 26, 1761, married Hannah, daughter of Edward Lane, and died July 28, 1847. His father, John Bean, died 1799, at the age of seventy-six years. It is known that John was born in America, and it is believed that his parents, James and Mary, emigrated to this country from Wales about 1700.

Jesse Bean settled in Norriton, on the "Cold Spring" farm of three hundred acres. He was superintendent of the Ridge Turnpike Company for many years, and elected to the State Legislature from 1811 to 1813. His son William succeeded him in the occupancy of the same premises, and was elected a member of the State Legislature from 1840 to 1843, inclusive. He was prominently associated with the agricultural interests of the county until his death. The family were connected with the St. James' Episcopal Church, at Evansburg, where repose the remains of four generations.¹

Mary Weber Bean, mother of Theodore W., now surviving at the age of ninety years, was the only daughter of John Weber, and was born November 18, 1794. John Weber, her father, died 1815, aged forty-six years, and was the son of Christian Weber, who was born April 20, 1744, and died June 20, 1815. This Christian was the son of Christian Weber, who was born in Amsterdam, Holland, 1697, and migrated to this country in the ship "Good Will," Captain Crocker commanding, sailing from Amsterdam March 6, 1727, and reaching Philadelphia September 6th following. The emigrant father settled in Worcester township, and became a landholder in 1732, taking the oath of allegiance to the British crown in 1734. He died June 15, 1773. The Weber (or Webber) ancestry of Christian have been traced to Bavaria, from whence they migrated to Holland in the fifteenth century. Christian Weber, the maternal great-grandfather, was identified with the patriots of the Revolution, having served with the Pennsylvania troops in that struggle. John Weber, the maternal grandfather, was prominently connected with public affairs, serving in the State Assembly from 1808 to 1811, and elected Speaker of that body during the last year of his term.

Theo. W. Bean was educated in the common schools of his township, and at the age of seventeen (May, 1850) he apprenticed himself to Isaiah Richards, then carrying on the smithing business at Jeffersonville. After serving his time (three years) he commenced business for himself at the Trooper village. He continued here until 1859, when he purchased the Richards homestead, where he had learned his trade. Mr. Bean

pursued a methodical course of self-culture from and after his apprenticeship, having in view the practice of law. He was married January 4, 1860, to Hannah Heebner, youngest daughter of John Heebner, of Lower Providence. Mrs. Bean's paternal ancestry is of German nativity. Her father, John Heebner, was born January 9, 1802; married Susannah Barndollar, January 7, 1827, and died June 8, 1850. He owned and operated the Perkiomen Mills, now located at Yerkes Station, and was a school director in Lower Providence township for many years, being an active supporter of the common-school system. His father, Christopher Heebner, died August 21, 1827, aged fifty-eight years, and his grandfather, Christopher Heebner, died August 21, 1827,—the same day and year. David (Huebner) Heebner, the emigrant ancestor, and his wife, Maria, came to Pennsylvania in 1734. He died December 27, 1784, and his widow June 11, 1793.

The war for the Union swept our subject, with thousands of others, into the ranks of the army. He and his brother, Edwin A., enlisted in Company L, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, August, 1862, recruited by Captain D. B. Hartranft. He was appointed first sergeant upon the muster in of the company at Harrisburg, and subsequently elected second and first lieutenant before the command left the State. He was promoted to captain May 30, 1863. The command entered the Army of the Potomac in the winter of 1862, and participated in all its subsequent campaigns. The Fifth Squadron of the regiment to which his company was attached was called, by order of General John Buford, to division headquarters, soon after the battle of Gettysburg, for escort and special duty. Captain Bean served on the staff of General Buford until the death of that officer, February, 1864, and on the staff of Buford's successors, Generals Torbet and Merritt, being with the latter while in command of the cavalry corps Army of Potomac at the battle of Five Forks, and in the pursuit of Lee until the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. He was breveted major and lieutenant-colonel for "gallant and distinguished service" in the army.

Upon his return to civil life he immediately resumed business and study, and was admitted to the bar of Montgomery County March, 1869, when he entered upon the duties of his profession. In March, 1870, he was appointed deputy escheator for the county of Montgomery; was solicitor for the county treasurer from 1872 to 1877, solicitor for the borough of Norritown for the year 1880, and solicitor for the sheriff's office from 1880 to 1884.

Colonel Bean brought with him to the bar mature years, experience and self-possession, with pleasing address and tireless industry. He is fertile and exhaustive in effort, and never hopeless in a cause which he espouses. To these qualities as a lawyer must be added that of a public-spirited citizen. His fondness for historical truth and logical deductions has made him a popular orator with

¹ Major James Bean, who served throughout the Revolution, was a collateral relative of Jesse Bean, and is also buried at St. James'.

the masses. Among his best efforts may be named the "Historical Oration" at the Valley Forge centennial, June 19, 1878; General Zook memorial, Gettysburg, Pa., July, 1882; and Memorial Day oration, Lancaster, May, 1883. His writings, some of which are noted in Mr. Buck's bibliography, page 350, are mostly of a historic character, the last of which being the "History of Montgomery County," for which this outline of the editor's life and family is furnished. Colonel Bean and family now reside in Norristown. He has three children,—William Heebner, now a cadet at the United States Military Academy, West Point; Mary L., the only daughter; and Lane S., in his seventh year.

J. WRIGHT APPLE, son of John D. Apple, Esq., who for many years was one of the most prominent men of the upper portion of Montgomery County, was born in Marlborough township December 30, 1845. After a rudimentary training in the local public schools, he attended Frederick Institute and Freeland Seminary (now Ursinus College), where his education was completed. In 1867 he commenced the study of law in the office of George N. Corson, and at the conclusion of his course was admitted to the bar, August 17, 1869, immediately after which he began the business of his profession in Norristown, and soon acquired a good practice. In 1872 he received the appointment of prison inspector, and served in that office three years. On the 1st of January, 1876, he was appointed solicitor for the commissioners of Montgomery County, and at the general election in 1877 he was chosen district attorney for the term of three years. Soon after assuming the duties of that office it became his business to assist Henry S. Hagert, Esq., district attorney of Philadelphia, in the second trial of Blasius Pistorius for murder, in the courts of that county, to which the case had been carried on a change of venue, and where the trial resulted in a second conviction of the prisoner. In 1880, Mr. Apple was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, in which his fellow-townsmen, General W. S. Hancock, was nominated for the Presidency.

NEVILLE D. TYSON was born at Baltimore, Md., October 11, 1846. His education was commenced under private tutors, and completed under the preceptorship of William Arrott, at Penlyn. During the war of the Rebellion, in the years 1863 to 1865, he was in the naval service of the United States, as captain's clerk in the steam frigate "Minnesota," flagship of Admiral Lee (on whose staff he served), and afterwards in the sloop-of-war "Canandaigua," of the South Atlantic blockading squadron. In 1867 he commenced the study of law in the office of his brother, Carroll S. Tyson, at Norristown, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1869. One of the most important cases in which he has been engaged during his fifteen years' practice at Norristown, was that of Meyer and Dickinson, assignees, etc., *vs.* Beekman Remington;

which was argued twice before Judge Ross, once before Judge Stinson and once before Judge Boyer. Directly connected with this, and a part of the same matter, were the following-named cases, viz.:—John Fallon, trustee, *vs.* Joseph Shaw *et al.*, bill in equity; and the Beneficial Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia, assignees, etc., *vs.* John R. Barker, Jr., administrator of James H. Bryan, in both of which Mr. Tyson appeared as counsel.

JOHN W. BICKEL is a native of Pottstown. He was educated at the State Normal School at Millersville, from which he graduated in 1864, and soon afterwards commenced teaching in Schuylkill County, in which he continued for two years, holding the position of principal of the public schools at Port Carbon. He then began the study of law in the office of the Hon. Francis W. Hughes, at Pottsville, and at the conclusion of his course was admitted to the bar of Schuylkill County, being afterwards (October 1871) admitted in Montgomery County. He entered practice at Pottsville, where he remained until April, 1875, when he returned to his native county, and located in business in Norristown. He has held the position of solicitor for the sheriff and for the prothonotary, and now holds the office of district attorney, to which he was elected in 1883.

JAMES W. SCHRACK was born in Norristown May 4, 1851, and was educated at Franklin and Marshall College, where he was graduated in 1871. He studied law in the office of George W. Rogers, Esq., and was admitted to practice in November, 1873. In that year he was presiding officer of the *Chi Phi* college fraternity of the United States. From the time of his admission to the bar he has been located in the practice of his profession at Norristown.

J. P. HALE JENKINS was born January 13, 1851, in Hatfield township, Montgomery Co.; was educated in the public schools and at Lexington Seminary, and is also a graduate of Crittenden's Commercial College. In April, 1872, he entered as a law student in the office of the Hon. George N. Corson. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1874, and immediately commenced practice in Norristown. He is now solicitor for the directors of the poor of Montgomery County, having held the position since 1881; has been solicitor for the Excelsior Saving Fund and Loan Association of Norristown, also solicitor for the borough of Norristown from 1882, and is solicitor for the Line Lexington Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is also one of the directors of the Stony Creek Railroad Company. He was the delegate for the Seventh Congressional District of Pennsylvania in the Republican National Convention of 1884.

AARON S. SWARTZ was born in Towamensing township February 24, 1849. His early education was obtained in the public schools and in Freeland Seminary, after which he entered Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., and graduated at that institution in 1871. He then taught in the schools of Phoenixville one



N. H. Langelene

year, and in 1872 he became a law pupil of G. Rodman Fox, Esq. He was admitted to practice in May, 1875, and commenced business in Norristown, at the same time holding the position of deputy clerk in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to which he had been appointed before his admission. This position he resigned in 1877, when he received the nomination for the office of district attorney. He was also the Republican nominee for the judgeship in 1881. He is now solicitor for the board of commissioners of Montgomery County, having held the position since 1882. The most important of the earlier cases in his practice was that of the Commonwealth against Moses Sutton (colored), for the murder of Mrs. Roeder, of Blue Bell. In this case (which was tried in 1878) he appeared as junior counsel, with B. E. Chain, Esq., for the defense. The trial resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner.

IRVING P. WANGER is a native of Chester County, born in North Coventry township March 5, 1852. After receiving a rudimentary education in the common schools he became a student in the Hill School, at Pottstown, where he remained until June, 1869. He then engaged in teaching until August, 1870, when he became a clerk in the office of the prothonotary of Chester County. In February, 1871, he was advanced to the position of deputy prothonotary. In January, 1872, he commenced the study of law in the office of Franklin March, Esq. On the 1st of December, 1872, he was appointed deputy prothonotary of Montgomery County, and thereupon removed to Norristown, where he was admitted to the bar in December, 1875, and immediately afterwards began practice as an attorney. Since that time he has held for two years the position of solicitor for the School Board of Norristown, has held, by election, the office of burgess of the borough, as also that of district attorney for three years succeeding his election in 1880.

LOUIS M. CHILDS was a law student in the office of G. Rodman Fox, Esq., from 1874 until his admission to the bar, in March, 1876, immediately following which he began the business of his profession in Norristown, where he has remained in practice to the present time. He held for one year the position of solicitor for the Borough Council of Norristown, and is now solicitor for the prothonotary. Mr. Childs is a native of Norristown, born August 19, 1852; received his preparatory education at the public schools, then entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1872. After that time, and before his commencement of the study of law, he was interested and engaged in iron manufacture in Adams County, Pa.

SAMUEL MOONEY, JR., studied law under the preceptorship of the Hon. B. Markley Boyer; was admitted to the bar December 16, 1876, and commenced practice in Norristown, where he was born, April 8, 1854, and where, in its public schools, he received his

education preparatory to his entrance into the University of Pennsylvania, in which he was a student prior to the commencement of his law study.

GEORGE G. HOOVER, a nephew of Judge Hiram C. Hoover, and a law pupil of the Hon. Charles Hunsicker, was admitted to practice in Montgomery County June 18, 1877. He is a native of Gwynedd township, in this county, born May 28, 1853; was educated at the Norristown High School and at Treemount Seminary under Professor John W. Loch, and afterwards graduated at the National School of Elocution and Oratory in Philadelphia. From the year of his admission to the present time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Norristown.

NICHOLAS HENRY LARZELERE.—When Louis XIV., for political reasons, October 22, 1685, revoked the Edict of Nantes, France lost by the Huguenot expulsion a half-million of her best citizens. The brothers Nicholas and John Larzelere emigrated to America and settled upon Long Island. Nicholas afterwards removed to Staten Island, where he raised a family of four children. The eldest son was likewise named Nicholas, who, in 1741, moved into Bucks County, this State, and settled in Lower Makefield. He raised a family of eight children, died at the age of eighty-four and was buried in the Episcopal graveyard at Bristol. His eldest son, also Nicholas, was born on Staten Island in 1734, married Hannah Britton, of Bristol, and moved into Bensalem, where he owned a large estate and raised ten children. He fought in the Revolution and died at the age of eighty-four. The eldest son of the last Nicholas was Benjamin, who married Sarah Brown, of Bristol, and moved into that township, had eight children and died at the age of eighty-four. On the old homestead the present borough of Bristol is partly built. Britton, the youngest son of the third Nicholas and brother of Benjamin, fought in the war of 1812, and in 1878 died in Philadelphia at the advanced age of ninety-six.

The eldest son of Benjamin was Nicholas, who came into Montgomery County about the year 1825 and settled in Abington. He married Esther, daughter of Colonel Jeremiah Berrell, of Abington, had twelve children, died at the age of sixty-seven and was buried in the burial-ground of the Presbyterian Church at Abington. His widow still survives at the age of eighty-two. Of his twelve children, eleven are still living. The second eldest son was Benjamin, the father of the present Nicholas, who was born on the 7th of March, 1851, in Warminster township, Bucks Co.

The genealogy on the maternal side is not so clearly traceable. His mother was Mary Maxwell, eldest daughter of Henry Maxwell, of Moreland, who married Ann Buskirk, eldest daughter of Jacob Buskirk, whose father came from Holland in the latter part of the seventeenth century and married Elizabeth Lawrence, eldest daughter of Jonathan Lawrence, who was the eldest son of John and Mary Lawrence, who emi-

grated from England to America in the year 1713 and settled in Massachusetts Colony. Mary Lawrence was the daughter of Charles Townley, of Lancashire, England, and the genealogies of the Townleys of Lancashire run back to the reign of Henry VIII.

The subject of this sketch grew up on his father's farm in Warrington township, Bucks Co., whither he had removed. He attended the public schools in the winter-time, and worked on the farm through seed-time and harvest, after the fashion of farmer youths. At eighteen he entered the Doylestown English and Classical Seminary, where he prepared for college, teaching part of the time; was matriculated as a member of the freshman class in Lafayette College in September, 1871, and graduated in 1875. During his junior year he won the first honors in the junior oratorical contest between Franklin and Washington Halls. In his senior year he was elected the representative of Lafayette College to the inter-collegiate oratorical contest which took place in the Academy of Music, in New York City, on the 13th of January, 1875. In this contest Amherst, Princeton, Williams, Cornell, College of the City of New York, Columbia and Lafayette strove for honors. In September, 1875, he entered the law-office of George Ross, Esq., of Bucks County, and after reading under his direction for one year, entered the office of Hon. B. Markley Boyer, of Norristown, and was admitted to the bar of Montgomery County September 28, 1877. In the practice of his profession he rapidly gained distinction, and now enjoys a large and responsible practice. Among the more important cases in which he achieved success was *Bradfield et al. versus Insurance Company*, and the *Gaffey manslaughter case*. He was also the solicitor of the Free Bridge Association, which, after one of the fiercest contests ever waged in the county, was successful in throwing open to public travel, free of toll, the De Kalb Street bridge, which crosses the river Schuylkill at Norristown.

HENRY C. BOYER, son of the Hon. B. Markley Boyer, president judge of the Thirty-eighth Judicial District, was born at Norristown May 23, 1855. He was educated at the Treemount Seminary, Norristown; "The Hill," Pottstown, Pa.; Georgetown College, D. C.; and the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1876. In 1875 he began the study of law in his father's (B. M. Boyer's) office, at Norristown. He was admitted to the bar of Montgomery County in April, 1878, and to practice in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, of Philadelphia, on January 1, 1881. He is solicitor for the borough of Bridgeport and the West Laurel Hill Cemetery Company.

JACOB A. STRASSBURGER was born in Hilltown township, Bucks Co., October 15, 1849. He obtained his preparatory education at the Seminary of Quakertown and the Treemount Seminary, at Norristown. In 1870 he entered the sophomore class of Ursinus College, from which he graduated in 1873, and then commenced the study of law in the office of

Gen. B. Frank Fisher, in Philadelphia. He was admitted to the bar in that county in June, 1876, and practiced in the city until his removal to Norristown, where he was admitted in June, 1878, and where he has since remained in practice. He was the Republican candidate for district attorney, in 1888.

HENRY FREEDLEY, JR., is a native of Norristown, born July 29, 1848. He graduated at the Polytechnic College, in Philadelphia, in 1868, and in 1871 commenced the study of law at Norristown, in the office of Benjamin E. Chain. After a short time his study was temporarily suspended, but was recommenced in 1876. In November, 1878, he was admitted to the bar, and at once commenced practice at Norristown, where he is still located. He holds the position of solicitor for the Norristown Passenger Railway, now in process of construction and nearly completed.

MONTGOMERY EVANS, son of Thomas B. Evans, was born in Limerick township, Montgomery Co., November 18, 1853. His rudimentary education was obtained at the common schools of the township, and afterwards he attended the Phoenix Normal Institute, under Professor Joseph S. Bond and Professor H. Page Davidson. In the spring of 1870 he commenced study at the Treemount Seminary, at Norristown, under Professor John W. Loch, and remained there until July, 1871, when he was admitted to the freshman class at Yale College. He did not, however, become a student of Yale, but in September, 1871, entered Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., where he was graduated in June, 1875. In the following September he located at Montrose, Susquehanna Co., Pa., where he held the position of principal of the public schools for two years. In May, 1877, he relinquished the position, and entered as a law student in the office of Benjamin E. Chain, and in December, 1878, was admitted to the bar at Norristown, where he is now located in practice.

WILLIAM F. SOLLY, a native of Norristown, and one of the law pupils of G. Rodman Fox, Esq., was born February 17, 1858. He was educated in the public schools and in the High School of Norristown, from which he graduated in June, 1873. After leaving school he was employed as a clerk in his father's store until May, 1876, when he commenced reading law. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1879, and immediately afterwards began the business of his profession at Norristown, where he is now located. He is solicitor for several corporations and for the register of wills of Montgomery County.

FREELAND G. HOBSON is a native of Upper Providence township, born October 13, 1848. He was educated at Ursinus College, graduated in 1876, and in the same year began the study of law in the office of Jacob V. Gotwalts, in Norristown. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1880, and commenced the business of his profession in Norristown, where he is still in practice. He was chairman of the Centennial Association of Montgomery County, and is now editor of the *Montgomery Law Reporter*.

WILLIAM F. DANNEHOWER was a law student in the office of G. Rodman Fox, Esq., was admitted to the bar of Montgomery County June 7, 1880, and immediately located in business at Norristown, where he still remains in practice. He is a native of Zeiglersville, Montgomery Co., born December 17, 1854. He was educated, first, in the common school, then attended one year at the State Normal School, at Kutztown, Berks Co., and one year at the Excelsior Normal Institute, at Carversville, Bucks Co., and in the fall of 1872 entered Lafayette College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1876. In 1877 he commenced reading law, and during his term of legal study he had for some time the editorial management of the *Norristown Register*.

FRANK H. BAKER, son of Andrew H. Baker, cashier of the Jenkintown National Bank, was born at Franklinville, Montgomery Co., September 8, 1858. He attended the High School of Norristown, graduating with the class of 1875, and was afterwards a student for two years at Treemount Seminary, under Professor John W. Loch. He commenced the study of law in September, 1877, in the office of Benjamin E. Chain, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in January, 1881, from which time to the present he has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Norristown.

ELWOOD L. HALLMAN was admitted to the bar in Montgomery County in January, 1881, after the usual term of law-reading in the office of the Hon. Charles Hunsicker, at Norristown. Mr. Hallman is a native of Upper Providence township, Montgomery Co., born July 22, 1857. After a preparatory course of study at the Treemount Seminary, under Professor John W. Loch, he (in 1875) entered Dartmouth College, at Hanover, N. H., where he was graduated in June, 1878. From his admission in 1881 to the present time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Norristown. During the whole of his practice he has been solicitor for the Royers Ford Bridge Company, and since 1883 has also been employed as solicitor for the People's National Bank of Norristown.

EUGENE D. EGBERT was born in Lower Merion township, Montgomery County, December 30, 1856. On the 30th of January, 1875, he graduated at the Norristown High School, and soon afterwards entered as a law student in the office of the Hon. George N. Corson. He commenced business as an attorney at Norristown in 1881, having been admitted to practice on the 7th of February in that year.

WALTER S. JENNINGS is a native of England, born at Truro, in the county of Cornwall, January 7, 1855. He was educated chiefly in the schools of Norristown, and in 1877 commenced the study of law in the office of the Hon. George N. Corson. Having finished the usual course of study, he was admitted to the bar in February, 1881, and located in business in Norristown, where he has since remained in practice.

EPHRAIM F. SLOUGH was born in Worcester town-

ship January 15, 1852. He was educated at Rambo's Collegiate Institute and at Ursinus College, graduating from the latter institution in the spring of 1877. He commenced reading law at Norristown in the office of Joseph L. Allabaugh, and completed his legal study under the preceptorship of Louis M. Childs. He was admitted to practice in March, 1881, and located in Norristown, where he is now engaged in the business of his profession.

ISAAC CHISM, now engaged in the practice of law at Norristown, is a native of Philadelphia, born May 31, 1856. He commenced his education under private tutors, and was afterwards successively a student at the Norristown High School, at Treemount Seminary, under Professor John W. Loch, and at the Hahnemann Medical College. He then taught at the West Penn Square Academy, in Philadelphia, until 1878, when he commenced reading law at Norristown in the office of the Hon. B. M. Boyer. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1881, and commenced the business of his profession in Norristown. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar September 30, 1882, to the bar of the Supreme Court April 21, 1884; is also a member of the bar of Delaware County.

WILLIAM M. CLIFT was born May 13, 1854; was educated at the Philadelphia Central High School, became a law student in the office of Henry K. Weand, in Norristown, and was admitted to practice in Montgomery County in June, 1882. He is now stenographic reporter for the courts of Montgomery and Bucks Counties, a position to which he was appointed before his admission to the bar, and which he has held continuously to the present time.

HENRY B. GARBER, son of Charles H. Garber, who was for nearly forty years a member of the Montgomery County bar, was born at Norristown January 31, 1859, and was educated at Treemount Seminary, under Professor John W. Loch. In the spring of 1876 he commenced the study of law in the office of G. Rodman Fox, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1882, immediately after which he began the business of his profession at his present location in Norristown.

HENRY M. TRACY is a native of Conshohocken, born in 1861. He studied law in the office of Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, and graduated in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania in June, 1882, this being equivalent to admission to practice. He was admitted to the bar in Montgomery County in September of the same year. He is now in practice in both counties, having an office at Conshohocken and another in Philadelphia.

HARRY M. BROWNBACK was born in West Vincent township, Chester Co., December 17, 1860. He was educated in private schools and at Ursinus College, where he remained a student until the spring of 1878,—the end of his junior year,—when he commenced the study of law in the office of Franklin March, Esq. In December, 1882, he was admitted to

the bar of Montgomery County, and established at Norristown, where he is still in practice.

HENRY D. SAYLOR was born October 22, 1857, at Pottstown, where he attended the public schools and the Pottstown High School, and afterwards entered the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in June, 1882. On completing his education he became a law student under Thomas J. Ashton, Esq., of Philadelphia, but completed his law course in the office of E. Coppee Mitchell, of that city. He was admitted to practice in Philadelphia in June, 1882, and soon afterwards (February, 1883) was admitted in Montgomery County, where he commenced practice. He has an office in Norristown and another at Pottstown, which is his place of residence.

DAVID H. ROSS, son of John Ross, is a native of New York State, born at New York Mills, in Oneida County, February 18, 1855. He was a student in the University of Pennsylvania; studied law under the Hon. Clement B. Penrose, judge of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia; was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in January, 1879, and in Montgomery County in March, 1883, and has since been engaged in practice in both counties, having an office in Conshohocken and also one in Philadelphia.

B. PERCY CHAIN, son of Benjamin E. Chain, Esq., of the Montgomery bar, was born at Norristown December 22, 1858. He was educated at Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., studied law in the office of his father, was admitted to the bar in May, 1883, and located in practice in his native town.

MUSCOE M. GIBSON, son of the Rev. Isaac Gibson, was born at Blacksburg, W. Va., February 6, 1859. He acquired his education at the Norristown High School, at the Treemount Seminary, under Professor John W. Loch, and at Lafayette College, where he was graduated in 1880. He studied law in the office of Benjamin E. Chain, Esq., was admitted to the bar of Montgomery County in June, 1883, and then located in business in Norristown, where he is now in practice.

D. OGDEN ROGERS, son of George W. Rogers, of the Montgomery County bar, was born at Norristown June 4, 1860. He attended Treemount Seminary about three years, and was afterwards a student at Lafayette College in the class of 1882. He was a law student in the office of his father, with whom he became a partner in the business of his profession soon after his admission to practice in June, 1883. He is solicitor for the Ambler National Bank, for J. M. Albertson & Co., bankers, of Norristown, for the Ambler Building and Loan Association and for the Washington Benevolent Society.

Attorneys' List.—The following is a list of the resident practicing attorneys of the bar of Montgomery County, with the dates of their admission, as published in 1873 by direction of the court, with those subsequently admitted:

Joseph L. Allabaugh, admitted April 11, 1855.

Andrew J. Anderson, admitted April 16, 1858.

J. Wright Apple, admitted August 17, 1869.
 Thomas Burnside, admitted February 13, 1864.
 Benjamin Bartholomew, admitted January 17, 1826.
 Charles W. Brooke, admitted November 17, 1834.
 James Boyd, admitted August 16, 1842.
 John B. Breitenbach, admitted February 21, 1843.
 Benjamin M. Boyer, admitted August 21, 1843.
 William Butler, admitted November 18, 1845.
 G. Blight Browne, admitted February 16, 1846.
 Henry W. Bousall, admitted August 9, 1853.
 Elijah W. Beaus, admitted January 10, 1854.
 Enoch A. Banks, admitted August 20, 1855.
 Albert Bradfield, admitted June 18, 1861.
 George W. Bush, admitted August 19, 1861.
 Henry C. Brunner, admitted September 25, 1866.
 Henry R. Brown, admitted November 13, 1866.
 Theodore W. Bean, admitted February 24, 1869.
 John D. Bertolet, admitted May 27, 1870.
 John W. Bickel, admitted October 18, 1871.
 Horace G. Boyer, admitted December 14, 1875.
 Wallace J. Boyd, admitted June 9, 1876.
 Henry C. Boyer, admitted April 6, 1878.
 Frank H. Baker, admitted January 15, 1881.
 Harry M. Brownback, admitted December 14, 1882.
 John M. Crawford, admitted April 16, 1844.
 Benjamin Evans Chain, admitted November 22, 1844.
 Patrick Cass, admitted February 20, 1845.
 George N. Corson, admitted August 21, 1856.
 Franklin Crosby, admitted August 16, 1858.
 Louis M. Childs, admitted March 14, 1876.
 Isaac Chiam, admitted September 14, 1881.
 William M. Clift, admitted June 1, 1882.
 B. Percy Chain, admitted May 7, 1883.
 Alexander R. Cutler, admitted February 21, 1885.
 Samuel Dorrance, admitted May 22, 1837.
 Francis Dimond, admitted November 18, 1839.
 Henry B. Dickinson, admitted November 16, 1863.
 William Henry Dewees, admitted April 13, 1865.
 George Delp, admitted May 16, 1865.
 Charles Davis, admitted November 13, 1865.
 John Davis Duffield, admitted January 15, 1867.
 T. Jefferson Day, admitted August 21, 1871.
 William F. Daanehower, admitted June 7, 1880.
 Benjamin Evans, admitted November 13, 1810.
 James B. Evans, admitted November 23, 1853.
 Miller D. Evans, admitted November 15, 1864.
 H. Preston Egbert, admitted September 26, 1866.
 Charles Eyre, admitted August 17, 1868.
 Warren C. Evans, admitted May 18, 1871.
 Rowland Evans, admitted August 20, 1872.
 Montgomery Evans, admitted December 2, 1878.
 Eugene D. Egbert, admitted February 7, 1881.
 John Freedley, admitted August 16, 1820.
 Joseph Fornance, admitted August 21, 1832.
 Henry Freedley, admitted August 16, 1836.
 G. Rodman Fox, admitted November 19, 1838.
 Edward J. Fox, admitted July 13, 1846.
 William F. Filbert, admitted May 15, 1854.
 Augustus G. Feather, admitted September 1, 1860.
 Joseph Fornance, admitted April 12, 1866.
 Henry Freedley, Jr., admitted November 5, 1878.
 John S. Freeman, admitted October 14, 1884.
 Charles H. Garber, admitted May 21, 1845.
 Zadok T. Galt, admitted April 15, 1847.
 Jesse H. Gery, admitted February 23, 1855.
 John W. Gunpeey, admitted September 27, 1865.
 Jacob V. Gotwalt, admitted August 20, 1867.
 Henry B. Garber, admitted August 7, 1882.
 Muscoe M. Gibson, admitted June 7, 1883.
 Samuel Holstein, admitted August 16, 1825.
 Benjamin F. Hancock, admitted August 19, 1828.
 John Henderson, admitted ———, 1815.
 Nathaniel P. Hobart, admitted August 17, 1830.
 Emanuel Helfenstein, admitted April 11, 1832.
 Charles B. Heacock, admitted April 14, 1835.
 John Henry Hobart, admitted May 17, 1836.
 John Potts Hobart, admitted November 21, 1836.

Hilary B. Hancock, admitted May 19, 1846.
 Robert H. Hobart, admitted August 20, 1846.
 Joseph W. Hunsicker, admitted November 21, 1850.
 Charles Hunsicker, admitted August 19, 1857.
 John F. Hartranft, admitted October 24, 1860.
 Jacob R. Hunsicker, admitted May 23, 1861.
 John M. Hummel, admitted June 29, 1872.
 George C. Hoover, admitted June 18, 1877.
 Freeland G. Hobson, admitted March 1, 1880.
 Elwood L. Hallman, admitted January 15, 1881.
 John Richard Jones, admitted October 15, 1839.
 Richard B. Jones, admitted May 14, 1810.
 Francis Mayberry Jolly, admitted May 14, 1822.
 Owen Jones, admitted May 19, 1842.
 William Laurence Jones, admitted January 11, 1860.
 Daniel Jacoby, admitted March 2, 1866.
 J. P. Hale Jenkins, admitted May 2, 1874.
 Walter S. Jennings, admitted February 7, 1831.
 Philip Kendall, admitted August 22, 1826.
 David Krause, admitted January 19, 1852.
 Samuel A. Kelsay, admitted May 26, 1862.
 C. Tyson Kratz, admitted June 4, 1876.
 Christopher Leoser, admitted February 26, 1822.
 Abraham B. Longaker, admitted September 28, 1833.
 Henry Livezey, admitted November 10, 1869.
 Nicholas H. Larzelere, admitted September 29, 1877.
 Philip S. Markley, admitted November 13, 1810.
 John S. McFarland, admitted November 17, 1828.
 James Milnor, admitted 1794.
 Daniel H. Mulvany, admitted April 12, 1831.
 Addison May, admitted August 21, 1839.
 John McNair, admitted May 29, 1851.
 Henry McMiller, admitted October 18, 1852.
 Charles T. Miller, admitted August 22, 1855.
 Franklin March, admitted August 31, 1860.
 Franklin M. Molony, admitted April 13, 1865.
 Elbridge McConkey, admitted May 16, 1865.
 Charles Henry Mathews, admitted June 18, 1867.
 Benjamin F. McAtee, admitted October 30, 1872.
 Samuel Mooney, Jr., admitted December 16, 1876.
 James I. E. Naille.
 T. Warren O'Neil, admitted October 25, 1875.
 Levi Pawling, admitted November —, 1795.
 Nathan B. Potts, admitted August 14, 1804.
 Ferdinand H. Potts, admitted April 14, 1829.
 William Powell, admitted August 15, 1821.
 Benjamin Powell, admitted January 20, 1830.
 James M. Pawling, admitted November 22, 1831.
 John Potts, admitted August 16, 1836.
 Benedict D. Potts, admitted November 23, 1840.
 John N. Punroy, admitted November 1, 1843.
 Howard Newcomb Potts, admitted November 24, 1843.
 Thomas M. Pawling, admitted May 20, 1845.
 Thomas P. Potts, admitted November 19, 1855.
 Thomas Ross, admitted 1785.
 Thomas Ross, admitted August 16, 1830.
 William Ross, admitted November 22, 1831.
 Jenkins J. Ross, admitted August 21, 1843.
 Jonathan M. Roberts, admitted May 19, 1848.
 George W. Rogers, admitted January 23, 1854.
 Oscar Reichenbach, admitted October 24, 1860.
 Samuel C. Roberts, admitted November 20, 1860.
 Benton Ramsey, admitted February 7, 1876.
 William A. Reading, admitted January 15, 1881.
 David H. Ross, admitted March 5, 1883.
 D. Ogden Rogers, admitted June 11, 1883.
 John H. Scheetz, admitted August 23, 1823.
 John B. Sterigere, admitted November 17, 1829.
 George W. Stinson, admitted February 20, 1844.
 Charles Stlemmer, admitted May 19, 1846.
 Henry A. Stevens, admitted October 23, 1848.
 Richard T. Stewart, admitted March 1, 1849.
 Charles H. Stinson, admitted May 22, 1849.
 Edward Schall, admitted August 20, 1858.
 Edwin Schall, admitted August 20, 1858.
 Daniel M. Smyser, admitted January 13, 1862.
 James W. Schrack, admitted November 15, 1873.

Aaron S. Swartz, admitted May 10, 1875.
 Wm. Henry Sutton, admitted May 17, 1875.
 J. A. Strausberger, admitted June 6, 1878.
 William F. Solly, admitted September 1, 1879.
 Ephraim F. Slough, admitted March 11, 1881.
 Joseph Austin Spencer, admitted December 7, 1881.
 Henry D. Saylor, admitted February 5, 1883.
 Samuel H. Traquair, admitted August 17, 1835.
 Israel Thomas, admitted August 19, 1845.
 Elijah Thomas, admitted August 20, 1861.
 Carol S. Tyson, admitted March 3, 1863.
 Neville D. Tyson, admitted August 17, 1869.
 Henry M. Tracy, admitted September 13, 1882.
 Joseph Umstead, admitted October 23, 1854.
 Abram Weaver, admitted March 3, 1846.
 Lewis S. Wells, admitted May 19, 1853.
 Henry K. Weand, admitted April 21, 1860.
 George Dering Wolf, admitted November 15, 1871.
 Irwin P. Wanger, admitted December 18, 1875.
 William H. Yerkes, admitted November 15, 1859.
 Isaac D. Yocum, admitted May 21, 1872.

The following are the students at the Montgomery county bar, 1885 :
 Ephraim L. Acker, Norman B. Corson, John M. Detra, Warren M. Dickinson, Gilbert R. Fox, Jr., J. B. Holland, Edward E. Long, Albert E. Longaker, Frank L. Murphy, Robert Stinson, C. Henry Stinson.

Settling the Docket—Professional Comity—Lay Auditors—Rules of Court—An Important Water Case.—**SETTLING THE DOCKET.**—A practice known as "Settling the Docket" appears to have prevailed at the bar of Montgomery County for many years prior to 1836; when it began we are not advised, but that it terminated at or about the above date seems to be authenticated by the present senior resident members of the profession. The practice was concerning what we would now term the making up of the trial list. In the days referred to, at the close of a term, the bar would meet at the Washington House (now Koplin's hardware-store) to settle the docket; the chairman would have before him the appearance docket and would call in their regular order the cases brought to that term, as follows: No. 1. Smith *vs.* Jones, suit upon promissory note. Counsel for plaintiff would rise and briefly state his case. If there was no just defense counsel for defendant would respond by saying, "Enter judgment for plaintiff for the amount of note or claim, with stay of execution for six months," the *practice* seeming to be on the part of the defense that if the trial be waived, the time gained by insisting upon it would be conceded by the plaintiff. The chairman of the meeting would then enter judgment for plaintiff with stay of execution for the time named by counsel, and the prothonotary would afterwards enter the same in the judgment docket from this memoranda. If upon the call of a case counsel for the defendant would state that he had a just defense, a plea would be entered with or without a narr, as they might agree. In this manner the list of cases would be called and entries made by the chairman. When the business was all transacted the bar adjourned to the "Term Supper;" these were convivial occasions and greatly enjoyed by the practicing members in those days. They were informal and social; set speeches and labored responses to proposed sentiments were unpopular at these gatherings;

the "occasion" was always stimulating and suggestive, and volunteers ever responsive. This was natural and in accordance with customs and manners of the period. The records show, among those who thus associated in the settlement of the docket, the names of Bartholomew, Burnside and Brook, Dorrance, Freedley and Fornance, Henderson, Holstein, Hancock, and the surviving and veteran Gen. Hobart, Jolly and Kendall, Markley, McFarland and Mulvany, Levi and James Pawling, Potts and the Powells, Ross, Thomas, Williams, Scheets and Sterigere. Something akin to this practice was that instituted during the administration of the late Judge Ross in the bar meetings, to make up an occasional trial list of "short cases." At these meetings cases were called from the appearance or continual docket by the chairman (usually James Boyd, Esq.), whose efficiency in distinguishing short cases from long ones made him a terror to litigants for delay. If cases were found to be "short," they were so designated by the chairman and placed on a separate trial list; a large list of such cases could be disposed of in a week, and meritorious cases of collections hastened. But those latter-day bar meetings were severely business-like transactions, and unattended with a "supper" or any, after associations of a social or convivial nature.

EARLY PROFESSIONAL COMITY.—The following appears in the Norristown papers October 22, 1834:

"DANIEL H. MULVANY

"Respectfully announces to his friends and the public that in consequence of an arrangement entered into with John Freedley, Esq., relative to the practice of law, he will hereafter occupy the same office with Mr. Freedley next door to the store of Samuel Jacoby, where he will attend to all professional business which may be entrusted to him.

"The undersigned would also give notice that hereafter, whenever he shall be absent from home, his professional business will be in the charge of Mr. Mulvany, who will also attend to the calls of those interested in the same.

"JOHN FREEDLEY."

We are not advised when the above arrangement terminated, but we find them on opposite sides in the trial of the engineers, or celebrated Williams case, in March, 1836, Mulvany, then deputy attorney-general for the commonwealth and Freedley for the defense.

The following auditor's notice shows an obsolete practice, which appears to have existed as late as 1836:

"AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

"To the creditors and all others interested in the distribution of the estate of Isaac Beaver.

We, the undersigned auditors appointed by the court of Common Pleas of Montgomery County to audit, settle and adjust the rates and propositions of the assets remaining in the hands of John Shearer, assignee of said Isaac Beaver, to and among his respective creditors according to the order established by law, will meet at the public-house of John Brouch, in the borough of Norristown, on Thursday the 9th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A.M., to fulfil the duties of said appointment, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper and present your claim.

"J. W. EVANS.

"W. H. SLINGLUFF.

"M. R. MOORE.

"Auditors."

—Norristown Register, May 25, 1836.

RULES OF COURT.—The following appears editorially in the *Norristown Register* of December 28, 1836, and is believed to have been written by the late John B. Sterigere, Esq.:

"COURT RULES.

"We observe among the petitions enumerated as having been presented in the House of Representatives on the 19th instant one by Mr. Crawford, from the Huntington bar, for the passage of a law requiring the judges of the respective courts to publish their rules of practice.

"This we regard as a most important measure, and so far as our observation enables us to judge, will be alike beneficial to the Bench and Bar. That rules of practice should be definitely fixed upon and published, we think there can be no contrariety of opinion, for among other beneficial results which would flow from it, the necessity of appeal to the bench on points of practice would be fully obviated. We have deemed it advisable to notice this subject for the benefit of those concerned, to whom we submit it."

It would seem from the above that the published rules of court such as are now in use, are of comparatively recent origin.

Among the civil causes tried in this county of great public interest was that of Bernard McCready *vs.* the President and Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. The trial began on the 28th day of November, 1836, before Judge Fox, and continued for the period of one week.

The counsel for plaintiff were J. M. Pawling, John B. Sterigere, and H. J. Williams, Esqs., and for the defendants, John Freedley and Benjamin Tilghman, Esqs. The complaint was that in 1832 a portion of the dam at the foot of Swede Street, extending across the river Schuylkill, had sunk and the portion thus injured was washed away, depriving the plaintiff of the proper use of the water for his factory, and that the current thus formed created gravel-banks below the dam, causing back-water upon the sheeting of his water-wheels, and hence damage. The case involved extended inquiry, embracing expert testimony, much of which was of a conflicting character. Elaborate arguments were made in the submission of the cause to the court and jury. The verdict was for the plaintiff, five thousand five hundred dollars damages. The court sat ten hours each day in the hearing of this case, and its adjudication is said to have been among the important cases which practically settled the law with reference to the liability of the Navigation Company for damages resulting from the improper construction of dams in the improvement of the Schuylkill River for navigation purposes.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Early Iron Manufacture.—The unfriendly policy of England towards the development of the manufacturing industries of the provinces was early manifested and continuously exerted, and towards none more unwisely, as time has shown, than Pennsylvania.

The necessities, not less than the enterprise of the pioneers of the colony induced explorations for minerals, and the large bodies of hematite ores, fluxing materials and matchless forests of hard-wood found in close proximity invited capitalists to build furnaces for smelting and erect forges and stilling-mills for preparing iron for domestic use. Water-power was used in those days to propel crude inventions, aided by the hands of the skilled laborer, to slowly produce the commodities that are now wrought by ingeniously-devised machinery, responsive to steam-power. The natural resources of the colony and their variety gave rise to diversified industrial pursuits, and home demands invited convenient sources of supply. Three thousand miles of ocean separated the early settlers from the home country, and their increasing wants were not always supplied at the sea-port city, while the interior settlements were often destitute of the ordinary necessities of life, owing to the limited and costly character of transportation over unimproved highways and unbridged streams. As early as 1750 Pennsylvania led all the colonies in the production of iron and steel. Her pig-iron was of superior quality, and deemed of great commercial value in exchange for manufactured articles. Its production, therefore, was encouraged, but the manufacture of bar-iron for use by the skilled iron-worker was thought to be injurious to her home industries, and was therefore prohibited.

It is a remarkable providence of life that the feeble colony of two hundred thousand souls, less than a hundred and fifty years ago, should now be the most formidable rival of the country who then sought to repress its skilled labor by legislative enactment. Among the selected industries reported in the census of 1880 the annual product of iron and steel in Pennsylvania surpasses the money value of any one manufactured article in the United States, being \$145,576,268.

The independence of the colonies having been declared, all the repressive measures of the mother-country were at an end. The long war that followed created a home demand for supplies that stimulated the manufacture of iron and textile fabrics. Many localities¹ that have since become famous in the annals of manufacture owe their origin to the Revolutionary period and the impetus which it gave to skilled labor. Eastern Pennsylvania was deemed remote from the

probable field of actual hostilities, and therefore a comparatively safe locality for the establishment of depots for all the material supplies of warfare. Powder-mills, foundries for casting cannon, shot and shell, shops for making muskets, gun-carriages and wagons, were in successful operation during the entire period. The necessities of the long and bitter struggle made the colonists self-reliant and encouraged the development of the natural resources of the country.

The First Iron Furnace in the province of Pennsylvania is mentioned in one of Jonathan Dickinson's² letters, written 1717: "This last summer, one Thomas Rutter, a smith, who lived not far from Germantown, hath removed up in the country, and of his own strength has set up on making iron. Such it proves to be as is highly set by all the smiths here, who say that the best of Swedish iron doth not exceed it, and we have heard of others³ that are going on with the iron-works. It is supposed there is ore sufficient for ages to come, and in all likelihood hemp and iron may be improved and transported home, and, if not discouraged, certainly a few years may supply this place for its domestic services, as may be readily supposed." This establishment is located by Bishop, in his "History of Iron Manufactures," who says: "A forge is mentioned, in March, 1719-20, at Manatawny, then in Philadelphia, but now in Berks or Montgomery County. It was attacked by the Indians in 1728, but they were repulsed with great loss by the workmen."⁴

FORGES.

Salford, Green Lane, Valley, Pennel (36,000 bar), Sarum, Twaddles (1000 tons casting), Doe Run, Brandywine, More's, Vanlcer's, Coventry, Young's, Glasgow, Pine, Spring, Oley, Millgrove, Mount Pleasant, Fosh's, Birdsborough, Gibraltar, Mosealor, Charming, Windsor, T. Old's, Martick, Speedwell, Hopewell, C. Grubb's, Cadorn's, Spring,† Carlisle, Mountain, Chalmers,—thirty-four forges.

Persons employed in making iron in Pennsylvania, between 10,000 and 12,000; supposed to consume 132,000 bushels of grain; grain consumed by horses, 80,000 bushels; £63,000 expended in grain; £100,500 produce of iron; 5000 tons of pig iron.

The above list, found among the family papers, is valuable, as it purports to give not only the names of the furnaces and forges in Pennsylvania, but the amount of iron made, the grain consumed and the number of people employed in the manufacture of this important article. Unfortunately, the paper is without date, but there is internal evidence that it was prepared in 1793. It is in the handwriting of Samuel Potts, and I have little doubt but that it was compiled by him for the use of the Congress which enacted the tariff in 1789, whereby the iron interest of the country was protected.—*Mrs. Thomas Potts James, "Potts Memorial."*

² Logan MSS.

³ John Nutt.

⁴ I think there is every reason to believe that Pool Forge was the scene of the Indian fight. To-day it is more lonely and desolate than it was one hundred and forty-four years ago. No house is visible, but imagination peoples the waving woods and the banks of the beautiful stream with living beings long since passed away,—the painted savages in all their horrid accessories of war; the workmen issuing from their fiery labors at the sound of the Indian war-whoop, their black and grimy faces blanched with fear, yet each strong arm wielding gun, pick or hammer, whatever was nearest at hand; the screaming women and children flying along the path by the water-side to reach a place of safety, while, roused by the news, the venerable Thomas Rutter rides

1 LIST OF FURNACES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

1. Warwick	*1200	10. Cornwell (Herryford) . . .	500
2. Hopewell	700	11. Mount Hope	500
3. Durham (Maryan)	400	12. Carlisle	500
4. German (Codorus)	300	13. Pine Grove	200
5. Oley (Martick)	200	14. Chalmers	300
6. Mount Pleasant (Reading) . .	50		
7. Rebecca (Colebrookdale) . .	400	Total	6150
8. Berkshire	500	Average	439
9. Elizabeth	500		

* Probably the number of tons of iron made at each the year previous.

† Probably in York County; not the one named in the preceding column.

Local authority¹ more definitely locates the spot whereon the original furnace or forge (probably both) was built, "at a place called Pool Forge, on the Manatawny." Pool Forge is located on Scull's map, 1770. Historians refer to another Pool Forge, built several miles further up the Manatawny, erected possibly after the first was abandoned, as it seems to have been a custom at that time to carry the old name to the new place. These changes were deemed prudent in some instances, in order to be nearer to wood, which, at that period, was a supply of the first importance. The Manatawny stream must have watered a region that abounded in minerals and timber prior to and during the Revolution, as we find the following iron-works in operation as early as 1776: Mount Pleasant Furnace and Forge, Spring Forge, Colebrookdale Furnace and Forge, Amity Forge and McCall's Forge.² Add to these Warwick and Coventry, and others within a radius of ten to twenty miles, and a substantial reason will be manifest for the movement of Washington and the Continental army to Pottsgrove township subsequent to the battle of Brandywine and the affairs at White Horse Tavern and Paoli. Exact data of the cost of these very early iron-works, the capital invested and number of men and animals employed in working them is difficult to obtain. The following statistics are deemed well authenticated and of interest to the public, as showing the facilities of the pioneers of the leading industry in the county and State during that period. In 1731 the following-named furnaces and forges were owned by the persons herein named, with shares or proportion of interest annexed:

Pool Forge.	Colebrookdale Furnace
Anthony Morris. 1-8	Nathaniel French. 3-12
Alex. Wooddrop. 1-8	Alex. Wooddrop. 3-12
Samuel Preston. 1-16	Samuel Preston. 1-12
William Attwood. 1-16	William Attwood. 1-12
John Leacock. 1-16	Anthony Morris. 1-12
Nathaniel French. 1-16	John Leacock. 1-12
George Mifflin. 1-16	George Mifflin. 1-12
Tho. Potts and G. Boon. 1-16	T. Potts and G. Boon. 1-12
The other 3-8 belonged to the Rutters.	

The whole amount subscribed is reported to be five hundred and fifty pounds. The cost of rebuilding the Colebrookdale Furnace is given in detail,

rapidly down from Popodickon and Thomas Potts from Pine Forge, with his son John, in the strength of manhood and youth, armed with rifle and sabre, go forth to stop the fight. Farther on riding in the King's name from his home on the other side of the Schuylkill, comes Samuel Nutt, a fine English gentleman, with no sign of the Quaker garb and plainness the careful appointments of his magnificent horse, his laced ruffles and cocked hat, all show that he was a man having authority. But the scene vanishes. I hear no words of query or answer; the summer woods wave as green as on that May day so long ago, and the bright, rippling Manatawny flows on in peace, though to my listening ear it repeats the story this 30th of May, in the year of grace, 1872 that it heard on that memorable May day in 1728.—*Mrs. Potts James, "Potts Memorial."*

¹ L. H. Davis, Esq., Pottstown, Pa.

² All these furnaces and forges were owned and carried on by the united families of Rutter and Potts.

copied from the account of Thomas Potts with the company,—

<i>"Dr. The Furnace."</i>		£.	s.	d.
1733.				
Xber 19.	To a log halved to the saw-pitt and squared long 10½			
	foot, broad 2 foot, deep 2 foot 4 inches	0	10	0
Xber 19.	To paid helping the Sawyers to fit the Lagg	0	0	9
Xber 20.	To my 2 Negro Men getting in wall Stones, each 9			
	days at the rate of 35s. p month.	1	1	0
Xber 22.	To paid Expenses When the Company mett at y ^e			
	Scales	0	5	6
Xber 22.	To paid ditto when the Company mett at John			
	Roberts's	0	2	0
Xber 24.	To paid Thomas Day for 9 days getting in Wall			
	Stones, at the rate of 35s. p month.	0	10	6
1733-4.				
Jan. 3.	To paid William Bird for Cutting Wood for the Lime-			
	kiln 6 days, at 2s. 9d. p day.	0	16	6
Jan. 3.	To paid for 3 lb. steel and sharpening tools	0	3	0
Jan. 5.	To paid Daniel Wommelorf for steeling 4 stone axes			
	at both ends	0	12	0
Jan. 17.	To 10 Bushells Lime at 1s. 3d.	0	12	6
Jan. 18.	To paid Thomas Gilham for hauling 6 Tons, 2 cwt.,			
	1 q. 14 lb. of inn Wall Stones from Schuylkill to the Fur-			
	nace 10s. 6d.	3	1	2½
Jan. 20.	To 10 bushells lime at 1s. 3d.	0	12	6
Jan. 21.	To paid Jonas Yocum for hauling 33 cwt. of inn wall			
	stones from Schuylkill to the Furnace at 10s. p tonn . . .	0	16	6
Feb. 1.	To paid Richard Duncley for hauling 34. 8. 1. 24 of			
	Inn Wall Stones from the Quarry to Schuylkill at 2s. 9d.			
	p Tonn	4	14	8
Feb. 1.	To paid Oliver Duncley loading Ditto at the Quarry	1	10	0
Feb. 6.	To ½ Gallon of Rum given to the Workmen at the			
	Limekiln	0	3	0
Feb. 9.	To 8 Bushells Lime at 1s. 3d.	0	10	0
Feb. 11.	To 5 Bushells Lime at 1s. 3d.	0	6	3
Feb. 13.	To paid Wm. Jones his bill of labouring Work, viz.,			
	23 days pulling down the Furnace at 2s. 9d. . 3s. 3d.			
Febr. 13.	One day at the limekiln 2s. 9d.	3	6	0
Febr. 15.	To 8 Iron Hoops for the Girders, w ^t . 80 lb. at 8d. . .	2	13	4
Febr. 26.	To ½ Gallon of Rum Given to the Workmen help-			
	ing up with the Girders	0	3	0
March 12.	To paid Adam Widenner for 500 bricks at 1s. 6d. . .	0	12	6
March 13.	To paid Thomas Hill for labouring Work pulling			
	down the Furnace, Serving his Masons and Getting Sand			
	and Stones, in all 23½ days at 3s. p	3	10	6
March 12.	To Paid Ditto for getting the ½ part of Lime Stone			
	for one Kiln p agreement	0	15	0
1734.				
April 5.	To paid Joseph Miller for canoeing over Schuylkill			
	34 t. 8 cwt. 1 qr. 24 lb. of Inn Wall Stones at 1s. p . .	1	14	5½
April 5.	To paid ditto for Sharpening Mason Tools	0	9	0
April 5.	To paid Timothy Miller for dyett and the allowance			
	of Rum to the Workmen when Getting Inn Wall Stones			
	over Schuylkill	1	8	0
April 5.	To paid Sundrys for hauling Inn Wall Stones, viz.			
	To George Hollobaugh for a Tonn 10s. 0d.			
	To Daniel Shinar for ditto 10s. 0d.			
	To J ⁿ e. Duncley for ditto 10s. 0d.			
	To Francis Epley for ditto 10s. 0d.			
	To Thomas Smith for 33 cwt. ditto 16s. 6d.	2	16	6
April 5.	To my Teams Hauling Inn Wall Stones from Schuyl-			
	kill to the Furnace, in all 21 Tons at 10s. p	10	10	0
April 5.	To paid Samuel Osborne 13½ days attending y ^e Ma-			
	sons at 2s. 9d. p day	1	15	9
April 5.	To paid Emanuel Goulding for 18½ days Carpenter's			
	work making a mould for the Inn walls, etc., at 3s. 6d. p .	2	14	9
April 5.	To paid ditto for making 4 pair Girders p agreement	2	10	0
April 5.	To paid Derick Cleaver for ½ of 315 Bushels of Lime			
	at 6d. p	3	18	9
April 5.	To paid Ditto for 50 Bushels Ditto at 6d. p	1	5	0
April 5.	To my Servants and Negroe's helping to pull down			
	y ^e Stack, getting Stones and attending masons etc., in all			
	207 days at 2s. 9d. p day	28	9	3
April 5.	To my Teams hauling Stones, lime and Sand, in all			
	51 days at 10s. p day	25	10	0

April 5. To paid Jonathan Chapman for cutting the Inwall Stones	5 0 0
April 5. To paid Ditto for 5 days Work at the Charge and lime Kiln at 6s. 8 day	1 10 0
April 5. To his Dyett and a Mason he had sometime to assist in all 17 weeks at 5s. 8	5 5 0
April 5. To my Smith for Sharpening Mason Tools	3 0 0
	£ 19 11 10 "

The absence of dates in the above interesting paper leaves the time occupied in the construction of the furnace a matter of conjecture; but as has been stated in the Potts memorial, "by the item of the diet of a mason for seventeen weeks, covering a period of between four and five months," we may infer that the greater part of the year was occupied in its construction. Some conception of the importance that woodland bore to the early manufacture of iron will be understood from the following extract of the proceedings of those in interest:

"To the persons in this minitt named, viz.: Alex^d Woodrups, Wm. Attwood, Wm. Pyewell for Thos. Rutter, Anth. Morris, George Mifflin and Tho's Potts, Being a majority of the proprietors of Colbrook furnace mett This 16 day of 6 mo. 1736. And on a complaint y^t some of the own^rs of sd furnace were deficient in finding their proportion of Wood for Coal for the carrying on the Blast of s^d furnace, according to articles of agreement wth Thomas Potts, Therefore made Inquiry Thereunto, and find that there is a deficiency Chargeable upon the Persons under named, and it is now agreed and concluded that they and every of them immediately find and Provide the Quantity of woodland annexed to their names and y^t y^e possess Thos. Potts with the wood thereon standing for the use of the s^d Colbrook furnace the next ensuing blast. On failure whereof 'tis Concluded and Agreed y^t the s^d Thomas Potts reserve and sell so much of their part and share of the Pig Iron Cast, or to be runn and cast as shall or may fully purchase or pay for their full proportion of wood according to the und^r Estimate made the day and date above, viz.:

Thomas Rutter, ¹ deceased, to make good . . .	55 acres woodland.
John Rutter, ¹ deceased, and Thos. Potts . . .	75 Ditto.
Samuel Preston	75 Ditto.
Edward Freeman	75 Ditto.
Nath ^l French	75 Do.
Jno. Leycock	75 Do.
Geo. Boon.	37½ Do.

417½

Captn Attwood

"Taken from the minutes of s^d Comp^y and signed by us,

"ANTHO. MORRIS.
"ALEXANDER WOODDEOP.
"WILLIAM PYEWELL.
"GEORGE MIFFLIN.
"WM. ATWOOD.
"THOMAS POTTS."

The consumption of wood by these early furnaces was enormous. Warwick, when in full blast, is said to have used six thousand cords of wood annually, or an equivalent to the product of two hundred and forty acres. These facts bring back to our vision vast regions of stump-land, teams of oxen, mules and horses, old-fashioned winter scenes when axemen camped out on the forest hills of the Schuylkill, Manatawny and Perkiomen. It is not surprising that the Indian tribes, still hunting within sight of these inroads upon the primitive forest, became disaffected and alienated and sought upon slight prettexts to

repel further invasions of their hunting-grounds. To their far-sighted chiefs this wholesale destruction of woodland must have presented a melancholy picture.

Mount Pleasant Furnace is said to be the second²

²Following the order of time, we must now cross the Schuylkill and look in at the French Creek Iron-Works. Those in operation there about 1734 were, as far as I can learn, Redding* Furnace, Coventry Forge and the Vincent Steel-Works; though the place once occupied by the last two has been pointed out to me, I was unable to trace any remains of the buildings that once stood there. The mines that supplied these works are situated a few miles above, and consist of surface deposits of brown and other hematite ores; they are worked in an open quarry over several acres, and by a shaft one hundred and eighty feet deep. This rich mineral deposit was partly included in the grant of eight hundred acres to Samuel Nutt in 1718, and of one thousand more in 1733. That copper, as well as iron, was extensively mined at French Creek is proved by a letter from Richard Peters, secretary to the Board of War, August 19, 1777, wherein he asks that a load of copper, which had been sent to Philadelphia from that place, and is said to belong to the State, may be appropriated to the use of a furnace which had been casting cannon, and was standing still for want of that metal. He also mentions that the affairs of French Creek, etc., were unsettled.

Mr. Nutt, who had no children to inherit his name and property, appears to have been particularly attached to his wife's daughter, Rebecca Savage. Having a nephew and namesake in England, of a proper age, he sent for him to come over and marry her, arranging the matter according to the English fashion of those days. Both parties, as far as we can learn, were quite willing to enter into the engagement made for them by their elders. Samuel, Jr., probably arrived here in 1733, and they were married either in that or very early the following year, as Rebecca's name and that of her husband are signed to the marriage certificate of her sister Ruth and John Potts, April 11, 1734. At this date she could not have been sixteen years of age. Tradition asserts that she was a very beautiful girl, and that her rich dowry was far outweighed by her personal and mental charms. Her wedding-dress, of very elegant brocade, with high-heeled buckled shoes to match, were imported from England (as well as the bridegroom), and are still in possession of the family of the writer. The first house built by Samuel Nutt at Coventry, and where, probably, both Rebecca and Ruth Savage were married, has long since been taken down, but it was described to me as similar to the ancient houses in the old English town of Coventry. The frame was of immense hewn logs, between which were cemented stones. It was built beyond the present mansion-house, and higher up the hill, and was standing until after the Revolution, for during that time Mrs. Grace (formerly Mrs. Nutt, Jr.) entertained three officers of the army of Valley Forge. It is still spoken of as Coventry Hall. The house was built, it is supposed, by Robert Grace for Thomas Potts, on his marriage with Anna Nutt. We knew that their daughter Henrietta was married there, and that sixty years after that last event her husband, still living at the advanced age of ninety-six, stood upon the same spot in the parlor where more than half a century before he had received the marriage benediction. The 15th day of March, 1736, Samuel Nutt and William Brounson entered into an agreement with John Potts to carry on their furnace called Redding, recently built near Coventry, and of which they are styled "joint owners." He was "to cast the quantity of twenty-eight hundred weight of Cart Boxes, Sash Weights or any other Particular small castings, every month during the continuance of the said Blast. . . . And they also covenant that they, y^e said owners, or their Clerks or Agents for the Time being, shall deliver no quantity of Rum to any of the People Belonging to the Furnace, or therein concerned, without a note or Token from the said John Potts or his Agents or Assistants." †

NOTE.—Franklin, in his autobiography, relates the following: "In order of time, I should have mentioned before that having in 1742 invented an open fire place for the better warming of rooms and at the same time saving of fuel, as the fresh air admitted was warmed in entering, I made a present of the model to Robert Grace, one of my early friends, who, having an iron furnace, found the casting of the plates for these stoves a profitable thing, as they were growing in demand." During a visit to

¹ These were the two sons of Thomas, Sr. Thomas, Jr., died in 1735, and John in 1734.

* The name is so spelled on old plans and maps. Two furnaces were erected, bearing that name, about a mile from each other.

† Potts Memorial.

built within what is now Montgomery County. Early accounts locate it "on the Perkiomen, thirteen miles (above) northeast of Pottstown. No remains of it are now visible." Subsequently new works were erected there, and operated by Thomas Potts and his sons. In 1748 David took title to one-sixth interest. The following data of this furnace show the extent of its production from 1738 to 1741:

"Account, Pig Metal and other castings made at Mount Pleasant Furnace During the Following Blasts, viz.:

l. c. q. lb.
First blast, commencing October 12, 1738; hove off December 11.

Made the said blast. Pigs. 85
Country castings. 6 1 2 2
Forge ditto 7 3 6

91 9 1 8

Second blast, commencing March 14, 1738-39; hove off July 12, 1739.

Made the said blast. Pigs, July 173 14 3
Forge castings 10 2

174 5 1

Third blast, commencing October 22, 1739; blowed out December 14, 1739

Made the said blast. Pigs. 92 6 1 24
Country castings. 5 4 . 23½
Forge ditto 1 10 1 19

A short blast, from August 28 to September 7, 1739, included in y* above

99 11 . 10½

Fourth blast, commencing March 3, 1739-40; blowed out May 26, 1740.

Made the said blast. Pigs. 153 10 . .
Country castings 8 3 2 7
Forge ditto 1 5 1 14

162 18 3 21

Fifth blast, commencing August 28, 1740; blowed out November 16.

Made the said blast. Pigs 86 10 . .
Country castings 12 3 . 3½
Forge ditto 13 3

99 6 3 3½

Warwick in the summer of 1868, the writer saw at Coventry one of these original stoves. In an inventory, made in 1796, of the personal estate of Colonel Thomas Potts' widow, the step-daughter of Robert Grace, one room in her house was designated as the "stove-room." I had hoped to find this parlor, with the Franklin stove surrounded by the ancient tiles, remembered by her children, but they had all been taken away when the house was refitted and one part rebuilt, in 1803, but I was able to trace the stove to a house about half-a-mile distant, where I saw it. The pattern was of more antiquated design than that given by Lossing as probably an original, and so clumsy and massive in structure that no doubt remained in my mind that the great philosopher had sat beside its hearth admiring his new invention. The words "Warwick Furnace" were cast on the front in letters two inches long, but I searched in vain for any date. On my return to Warwick, I inquired of Mr. Nathaniel Potts (the present owner) for the old models, but he told me that they had all been destroyed long ago, and added that he remembered two of the old stoves in the Warwick mansion which were taken out more than fifty years since and melted up, giving place to more modern improvements. As the same fate seems to have overtaken all the other old Franklin stoves in the neighborhood, I endeavoured to persuade the owner of this one to give it to the Pennsylvania Historical Society as a relic, but did not succeed. Franklin often visited his friend Robert Grace at Coventry, and it is quite probable that he superintended the setting of this one himself. Having traced its history so clearly as an original Franklin stove, I hope it may be carefully preserved.*

* Potts Memorial.

	l.	c.	q.	lb.
Sixth blast, commencing May 18, 1741; blowed out July 20.				
Made the said blast. Pigs	60	.	.	.
Country castings	2	4	.	15
Forge ditto	1	2	2	1
	63	6	2	16½

These early furnaces and forges were not only fruitful sources of commercial value in time of peace, but they became indispensable factors in war. The mother-country was sensitive of the fact, and, therefore, in her prohibitory laws, she aimed not only to augment her home strength but to cripple the rising colonies, and retard their pretensions in seeking separation and independence. Early in the Revolution Samuel Potts and Thomas Rutter contracted with the Council of Safety to furnish cannon and munitions of war.¹ The following certified account is found among many others similar in character referred to in the colonial records. The clock-weights mentioned are those made in obedience to a general order issued, from clock-weights to be substituted for the leaden ones in use, the government requiring the surrender of all lead in domestic use for bullets.

The Council of Safety in Account with Rutter & Potts.

	Dr.	
	l. c. q. lb.	£. s. d.
1776.		
To 151 shot of 32 lb each W ^d	2 3 0 16	
	T. c. q. lb.	£. s. d.
To 573 Shot of 24 lb each W ^d	6 2 3 4	
To 1260 Shot of 22 lb each W ^d	12 7 2	
To 6247 Shot of 18 lb each W ^d	50 3 3 26	
To 1420 Shot of 12 lb each W ^d	7 12 0 16	
	78 19 2 6 @ £20	1579 11 0
To 1522 Shot of 9 lb each W ^d	9 2 1 6 @ £22	134 10 10
To 3153 Shot of 8 lb each W ^d	11 5 0 24 @ £21	259 0 8
To 1472 Shot of 6 lb each W ^d	3 18 3 22 @ £24	94 14 7
To 3006 Shot of 4 lb each W ^d	5 7 9 12 @ £25	134 4 3
To Clock Weights W ^d	4 11 @ £25	113 15 0
		2315 16 4

¹In April, 1776, Benjamin Loxley made proposals for casting brass eight-inch mortars, howitzers, cannon and shells for Congress or the Committee of Safety. Some of the brass guns of Major Loxley were tested by Daniel Joy of the Reading Furnace, who was also engaged in casting and boring iron nine-pounders at the rate of one daily, to be followed by another of larger size. The iron pieces appear to have stood the proof better than the brass. Joy, in the same year proposed a method of constructing fire-rafts for the defense of the Delaware. Congress in the following April called upon all the Legislatures or executives of the States to exempt from military duty all persons employed in casting shot and manufacturing military stores of any kind; and in June the Board of War recommended that eleven men employed by Mark Bird in the cannon foundry and nail-works in Berks County, carried on by him for the use of the United States be discharged from the militia, into which they were drafted. During the same month James Byers who had cast brass guns for the government was requested to hold himself in readiness to remove his apparatus and utensils at a moment's warning on the approach of the British. Morgan Busteel, Samuel Potts, and Thomas Rutter each made proposals to cast cannon in the course of the year. There was at this time a cannon foundry in Southwark, but we do not know who owned it. In August, 1776, the Board of War informed President Wharton that the furnace for casting cannon stood idle for want of copper, and requested permission to use a load which had been sent from French Creek, but was claimed by the State. There was also some dispute respecting the furnace as well as the material. — Bishop, "History of American Manufactures."

To 584 halfpound Shot W ^d 3792lb @ 8d	128	8	0
To 952lb Grape Shot @ 8d	31	14	8
To Cash p ^d Wm. Hutchinson for haul ^d Powder	10	0	0
T. c. q. lb.			
To 203 Shot of 22 lb each W ^d 1 19 2 18 @ £20	39	13	7
To 282 Shot of 4 lb each W ^d 0 10 0 8 @ £25	12	12	0
To 374 Shot of 6 lb each W ^d 1 0 0 4 @ £24	24	1	0
To 747 Shot of 3 lb each W ^d 1 0 0 1 @ £26	26	0	3

2576 15 10

Certified 26th October, 1776.

ROBERT TOWERS.

To Balance on Cannon Acct	379	5	9
Cr.			
	2556	1	7
£ s. d.			
By 15lb Powder	1500	0	0
By Cash Paid	1500	0	0

"In the act of Assembly¹ passed by Massachusetts in 1727, regulating the prices of merchantable articles, the rate of bar-iron is put down at 48s.; cast-iron pots and kettles, 48s. a hundred. In 1777 another act passed by the same State places good refined iron at 50s. per cwt. and Bloomery iron at 30s. per cwt. at the place of manufactory." It has been some trouble to look out from the original papers the prices of iron at the Potts furnaces and forges during the period covered by the figures given as the prevailing prices in Massachusetts. From 1731 to 1781 they were, however, as follows:

In 1731, pig-iron was sold at Colebrookdale Furnace in large quantities at £5 10s. 2 per ton.

In 1765 pig-iron brought £7 per ton.

In 1767 pig-iron brought £8 10s per ton.

In 1774 pig-iron brought £7 5s per ton. This was a quantity of 725 tons.

In 1775 pig-iron brought £7 5s per ton.

In 1776 pig-iron brought £7 5s per ton.

In 1781 pig-iron brought £10 per ton. For 100 tons, hard money to be paid for it.

In 1784 pig-iron brought £11 10s per ton.

In 1762 bar-iron brought £34 per ton.

In 1781 twenty-five tons bar-iron well drawn for slitting purposes, £35 per ton in hard money.

For castings, which seem to have been divided into two kinds,—namely, forge castings and country castings,—the last including all articles of domestic use, the following prices are noted:

In 1774 anvil and forge castings brought 14s per hundredweight.

In 1774 a Dutch oven brought 15s.

In 1774 two large Moravian stoves brought £9 apiece.

In 1779 a ton of pots brought £7 00.

In 1779 five tons of stoves brought £400 per ton.

In 1785 Franklin stoves sold at retail brought £5 10s apiece.

In 1785 ten-plate stoves brought £10 apiece.

In 1785 large six-plate stoves brought £7 apiece.

In 1785 small six-plate stoves brought £5 10s.

Iron works were established at Valley Forge as early as 1750. These works were purchased by John Potts in 1757 and by him improved. This forge was known previous to the Potts purchase by the name of "Mount Joy," and so appears in the old title papers of that locality. In 1765 John Potts conveyed

the works to his two sons, Samuel and John. From an inventory made by them, when they came into possession, the personal property at the forge was valued at £1214 6s. 9d. John, in 1768, sold his interest to his brother Joseph, who with David Potts, another brother, and Thomas Hockly, a cousin, operated this forge, under the firm-name of Potts, Hockly & Potts, up to and during the Revolution. This forge was supplied with pig-iron from the Warwick Furnace. When converted into wrought-iron, for domestic use, it was transported to Philadelphia in wagons. These teams, of six horses each, were in constant use in hauling wood and charcoal to supply this forge and in transporting the product to market. The greatest amount of pig-iron used in one year is reported to be fifty-one tons. This capacity appears to have been increased under the subsequent management of Isaac Potts & Co., who, in "1786, received from the Warwick Furnace eighty-five tons of pig-iron," all which appears to have been manufactured into bar-iron, and sold at prices ranging from twenty-four to thirty pounds per ton. The site of this early forge has been the subject of dispute among local antiquarians, some contending that it was located in Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County, others that it was within the lines of Chester County. The works were burned by the British in the campaign of 1777, and it seems that the adjudication of damages sustained by the owners took place in the courts of Chester County, and this circumstance is relied upon to fix the site of the forge within that county. We think this circumstance has misled the antiquarian. The better opinion seems founded upon the description of the real estate upon which the forge was situated. The dividing line between Philadelphia and Chester County was on the southwest shore-line of the Valley Creek. Mrs. Thomas James Potts says, "The site of this old forge, which was burned by the British more than two months before the American army encamped there, is now covered by water, and is at the foot of Mount Joy (Mount Joy is on the east shore), and more than a half-mile above the Valley mill. The new dam, which was built lower down the creek after the Revolution, raised the water-level and covered the foundations. The new works, erected soon after the close of the war, were built near where the present factory stands."

The manufacture of iron and steel has been a leading industry in Pennsylvania since the establishment of the early works herein referred to. Every census, from that of 1790 to 1880, shows the steady and enormous increase of the product. The discovery and application of anthracite coal to the manufacture of pig-iron, during the first quarter of the present century, gave a new impetus to the trade.² Natural re-

¹ "Felt's Massachusetts Currency."

² Pennsylvania currency, a pound being equal to \$2.00.

1812 Colonel George Shoemaker, of Pottsville, loaded nine wagons of iron from his mines at Centerville, and with these proceeded to Philadelphia, hoping to find a market, but the experience of Philadelphians

sources were never more conveniently located, with reference to the uses mankind has assigned to them, than in the beds of ore, fields of coal and bodies of fluxing materials, and all on the banks of a water-way upon which to float them to tide-water for distribution. The use of steam and railroads further augmented the product, while the introduction of wrought-iron into the land and naval architecture of peace and war has created a largely increased demand; to supply which Pennsylvanians (enterprising capitalists, inventors and laborers) have always been foremost, in peace and in war. Figures from the census of 1850 and that of 1880 may here be compared with advantage. In 1850 the total value of the annual iron product of the United States was \$60,486,153. Pennsylvania's product was valued at \$20,650,650, or one-third of the whole amount. In 1880 the total value of the annual iron product of the United States was reported to be \$333,840,054. The product of Pennsylvania for the year 1880 was valued at \$158,033,697, or 46 per cent. of the entire amount. Thus it will be seen that within one generation the annual product of iron has increased 500 per cent. in the United States, yet the increase in Pennsylvania is greater by 200 per cent. than in the whole country, or over 700 per cent. within the period of thirty years. What proportion of capitalized labor engaged in manufacturing in Montgomery County is employed in the production of iron we are unable to state with official exactness. About 33 per cent. of the total value of the annual production of the county's manufactures, which in 1860 exceeded \$20,500,000, is derived from iron.¹

Present Condition of the Iron Trade.—Following are statistics concerning the iron-works of the county, compiled from the directory published by the American Iron and Steel Association:

BLAST FURNACES.—Anvil Furnace, Pottstown Iron Company, Pottstown. One stack, sixty-five by sixteen feet, built in 1867; two iron hot-blast stoves; annual capacity, twenty thousand net tons. (See Rolling-Mills.)

Edgehill Furnace, Joseph E. Thropp & Co., lessees, Edgehill. One stack, sixty-four by sixteen feet, built in 1869-72; two iron hot-blast stoves; annual capacity, eighteen thousand net tons.

Merion and Elizabeth Furnaces, Merion Iron Company, West Conshohocken. Two stacks: Merion, forty-eight by sixteen feet, built in 1847 and enlarged in 1876; Elizabeth, fifty by sixteen feet, built in 1872;

both stacks remodeled 1888; Merion has three Player ovens and Elizabeth five Ford ovens, combined capacity, about seven hundred net tons per week.

Montgomery Furnace, Montgomery Iron Company, Port Kennedy. One stack, fifty by fourteen feet, built in 1854, remodeled in 1863 and in 1869; three iron hot-blast stoves; two roasters for magnetic ores were added in 1880; annual capacity, twelve thousand five hundred net tons.

Norristown Iron-Works, Norristown, James Hooven & Son. One stack, fifty-five by sixteen feet, built in 1869 and 1871; four eighteen-pipe Player hot-blast stoves; annual capacity, thirteen thousand five hundred net tons.

Plymouth Furnaces, Conshohocken, Plymouth Rolling-Mill Company. Two stacks, fifty-five by fifteen feet and fifty-six by thirteen feet, built in 1845 and 1864 respectively; total annual capacity, with Lucinda Furnace, thirty thousand net tons. (See Rolling-Mills.)

Lucinda Furnace, Norristown, Plymouth Rolling-Mill Company. One stack, forty by thirteen feet; capacity stated with Plymouth Furnaces.

Warwick Furnace, Warwick Iron Company, Pottstown. One stack, fifty-five by sixteen feet, built in 1875; two iron hot-blast stoves; annual capacity, twenty-four thousand net tons.

William Penn Furnace, William Penn Post-Office, D. O. Hitner. One stack, forty by twelve and a half feet, built in 1864; estimated annual capacity, sixty thousand net tons.

Swede Furnace, Swedeland, Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. One completed stack, seventy-three by fourteen feet; built in 1850, rebuilt in 1881; closed top; annual capacity, fifteen thousand net tons.

ROLLING-MILLS AND STEEL WORKS.—Pencoyd Iron-Works, opposite Manayunk, A. & P. Roberts & Co. Built in 1852; sixteen double puddling furnaces, thirteen heating furnaces, rotary squeezer and five trains of rolls; annual capacity (in either iron or steel), thirty thousand net tons.

Conshohocken, Pennsylvania and Corliss Iron-Works, Conshohocken, J. Wood & Brothers. Built in 1832, 1852 and 1854 respectively, rebuilt in 1882-83; six double puddling furnaces, seven heating furnaces and seven twenty-inch trains of rolls; annual capacity (plate and sheet iron), seven thousand net tons.

Ellis & Lossig, Pottstown. Building in 1884 a rolling-mill and nail-factory, to contain fifty nail-machines, two heating and six puddling furnaces, and two trains of rolls.

Glasgow Iron-Works, Glasgow Iron Company, Pottstown. Puddle-mill built in 1874; six double puddling furnaces and one train of muck-rolls; annual capacity, eight thousand net tons. Plate-mill added in March, 1876; three heating furnaces and one train of rolls; annual capacity (boiler-plate), eight thousand net tons.

with anthracite or stone coal was very unfavorable, and the persistent attempt to impose taxes on them roused their indignation, and Colonel Shoemaker was denounced as a knave and a scoundrel, he sold two loads and gave the rest away, and some of the purchasers obtained a writ from the authorities of the city for his arrest as an impostor and a swindler. — *Potts' Manual*.

NOTE.—Colonel Thomas Potts was versed in metallurgy, and an early purchaser of coal lands in Schuylkill County, Pa.

¹ See statistics elsewhere in this chapter.

Longmead Iron-Works, Conshohocken, Jawood Lukens. Built in 1882; five double puddling furnaces and one train of rolls; annual capacity (muck-bar), six thousand six hundred net tons.

Norristown Iron-Works, Norristown, James Hooven & Son. Built in 1846; six double puddling furnaces, three heating furnaces, three trains of rolls and one hammer; annual capacity (skelp-iron, part of which is made into butt-welded pipes), five thousand net tons. (See Furnaces.)

Plymouth Rolling-Mill Company, Conshohocken. Built in 1881-82. (See Furnaces.)

Pottsgrove Iron-Works, Pottstown, Potts Brothers Iron Company (Limited). Built by Henry Potts & Co. in 1846; six double puddling furnaces, three heating furnaces and two trains of rolls; annual capacity, eight thousand net tons of muck-bar and eight thousand tons of plate-iron.

Pottstown Iron Company, Pottstown. Built in 1863 and extended in 1867; twenty-nine double puddling furnaces, four Siemens heating furnaces, six forge fires, ninety-five nail-machines, one hammer, three squeezers and seven trains of rolls; annual capacity, thirty-five thousand net tons of muck-bar, two thousand five hundred tons of blooms, twenty-four thousand tons of plate-iron and three hundred and sixty thousand kegs of nails. The company is erecting a twenty-four-inch universal mill, with two Siemens heating furnaces. (See Furnaces.)

Schuylkill Iron-Works, Conshohocken, Alan Wood & Co. Built in 1858; fifteen double puddling furnaces, twelve heating and four grate furnaces, seven trains of rolls, one hammer and two rotary squeezers; annual capacity, fifteen thousand net tons of sheet and plate-iron.

Standard Iron Company (Limited), Norristown. Built by William Schall in 1857; eleven double puddling furnaces, one rotary squeezer and two trains of puddle-rolls; annual capacity, fourteen thousand net tons of puddled bar.

Stony Creek Rolling-Mill, Norristown, J. H. Boone. Built in 1849 and rebuilt in 1879; four double puddling and three heating furnaces, and two trains of rolls; product, plate-iron.

Miscellaneous Manufactures.—The manufacture of textile fabrics in America appears to have been a necessity recognized by the earliest settlers on the Atlantic coast. Food they could obtain from forest, field and river, but a wholesome pride of raiment induced efforts to spin and weave and fashion garments for man and woman, with garnishments for the comfort and adornment of the household and home. The first mention in history of American textile manufacture is in 1608, and in connection with the English settlement on the James River. As the mechanic arts in the manufacture of fabrics have contributed greatly to the civilizing power and elevation of the masses of mankind in this and other countries, and as we propose to show the magnitude

and importance of this industry in Eastern Pennsylvania and the county of Montgomery, a retrospective glance will perhaps give us a keener appreciation of our present advantages and future possibilities. The subject carries us back to a period anterior to the discovery and application of all those scientific instrumentalities and mechanical inventions which have revolutionized the industrial conditions of the world, and affected the social, moral and political status of mankind. When the Jamestown settlers in Virginia began to spin and weave, the latent energy of steam and the subtle agency of the electric fluid were scarcely suspected; the cotton-gin, power-loom, mule and spinning jenny were unheard of; the universal law of gravitation was unknown and the man who discovered it was unborn. Brief as the intervening period now seems, it covers nearly all the great improvements which in the present century are thought most essential and important in the mechanic arts. Those great agencies of mechanical power which have augmented the productive capacity of man and proportionately increased his comforts, as the use of coal and the blast furnace in the smelting of iron, of explosives and steam in mining, of the flying-shuttle, spinning-frame, power-loom and carding-machines, improvements in the process of bleaching, dyeing, stamping, together with the marvelous discoveries in chemistry, all belong to a subsequent period. Cotton, which now employs millions of people and hundreds of millions of capital in its growth and manufacture, was at that period regarded more in the light of a curious exotic than a substance of utility. In short, whatever proficiency may have been attained in the mechanic arts of civilization in the very early ages, it must be said in truthfulness that their present development from a state of almost barbaric rudeness has been contemporaneous with American history.

It was not till 1810, two hundred years after the first colonization of Virginia, that any systematic attempt was made to collect general statistics of manufactures. The few particulars which can now be gathered as to the progress made during those two centuries are scattered through numerous memorials, local histories, records of councils and statutes of assemblies. These are nevertheless interesting and instructive, as showing from what feeble beginnings our ancestors conducted their infant manufactures through numerous difficulties, and laid the foundation of their present success. Comparing their condition, even up to the close of the last century, with the state of productive industry in our time, or with the progress made during the last half century, in which many new agencies of great power have added intensity to every form of intellectual and material progress, the product makes but a small figure in the annals of history. But it is to be remembered that their advance was at that time equally slow in most parts of the world. Even at the present day, many

countries, which were reckoned elders in the family of nations ere the ring of the axe was heard in the forests of America, are essentially less independent in regard to some products of manufacture than were the American colonies at the period of the Revolution. Equally with the sister arts of agriculture and commerce, our manufactures have, from the first settlement of the country, advanced with the increase in population.

During the colonial period the efforts to establish manufactures of textile fabrics were feeble and met with discouragement from the Governors; who presided in the interest of royalty, and who heartily co-operated with the home government in making the settlers dependents for all the products of art and skilled labor. So great was their dependence that Beverley of Virginia, who wrote in 1705, reproaches his countrymen and laments their want of industry and enterprise. He says: "They have their clothing of all sorts from England, as linen, woolen and silk, hats and leather. Yet flax and hemp grow nowhere in the world better than there. Their sheep yield good increase and bear good fleeces, but they shear them only to cool them. The mulberry-tree, whose leaf is the proper food of the silkworm, grows there like a weed, and silk-worms have been observed to thrive extremely and without any hazard. The very furs that their hats are made of perhaps go first from thence, and most of their hides lie and rot, or are made use of only for covering dry goods in a leaky house. Indeed some few hides with much ado are tanned and made into servants' shoes, but at so careless a rate that planters don't care to buy them if they can get others; and sometimes a better manager than ordinary will vouchsafe to make a pair of breeches of a deer-skin. Nay, they are such abominable ill husbands that though their country be overrun with wood, yet they have all their wooden-ware from England,—their cabinets, chairs, tables, stools, chests, boxes, cart-wheels and all other things, even so much as their bowls and birchen brooms—to the eternal reproach of their laziness."

The colder climate of the Middle and the New England States quickened habits of industry in the sturdy men who were exiled for conscience sake, and who clearly foresaw at a very early day the necessity of providing for themselves. A stern necessity incited the colonists of Massachusetts to provide raiment for themselves, while the liberality of Penn induced the skilled laborer of all nations and tongues to join him in his colony on the Delaware. Slowly, but with great certainty, these two colonies emerged from conditions of dependency and united the agricultural interests with those of the factory; hence it was against these two colonies before and after the Revolution, that England legislated. In 1774 it was enacted (21 George III. chap. 37) "that any person who packed or put on board, or caused to be brought to any place in order to be put on board any vessel, with a view to exportation, any

machine, engine, tool, press, paper, utensil or implement, or any part thereof, which is now or hereafter may be used in the woolen, cotton, linen or silk manufacture of this kingdom, or goods wherein wool, cotton, linen or silk are used, or any model or plan thereof, should forfeit every such machine and the goods packed therewith, and two hundred pounds, and suffer twelve months' imprisonment." This act was amended in 1782, increasing the number of its prohibitory clauses and increasing the penalty to five hundred pounds, and by a further supplement made perpetual in 1790.¹ The improved machinery, of which England possessed a monopoly at the above date was the power-loom, brought into use in 1774 by Cartwright; the mule-jenny, by Compton, in 1775; carding, by Arkwright,² about the same period; and by the application of the steam-engine of Watt, in 1783. Cylinder printing was invented by Bell in 1785, and the use of acid in bleaching was introduced by Watt in 1786.

Notwithstanding the difficulty of obtaining improved machinery, or patterns from which to make it, a "jenny" found its way to Philadelphia, and was used during the Revolution by Mr. Wetherill in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods. In April, 1782, he advertised for sale, at his factory in South Alley, "Philadelphia Manufactures, suitable for all seasons, viz.: jeans, fustians, everlastings, coatings, etc." This is said to be the first product of the kind made in this country.³ The Pennsylvania Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures and the Useful Arts, was formed as early as 1778. This society was open to every citizen of the United States. It was governed by a president, four vice-presidents, two secretaries, a treasurer, a board of twelve managers and a committee for manufactures; all except the committee were chosen annually by ballot. Subscriptions of ten pounds or upward, to constitute a manufacturing fund, were received from individuals or companies for the purpose of establishing factories, the subscribers to be entitled to the profits of the same. The operations of this society extended throughout the Middle States, and aided the pioneers throughout the interior of New England not only in capitalizing labor, but in the improvement of machinery and the dissemination of scientific and useful knowledge. Under its auspices Mr. Tench Coxe, an ardent and influential friend of the manufacturers of

¹ A set of complete brass models of Arkwright machinery was made and packed in England by the agent of Mr. Tench Coxe, of Philadelphia, in 1786, but was seized on the eve of its shipment, and the promising importation defeated.

² Samuel Slater, having completed, under many difficulties, and chiefly with his own hands, on the 18th of January, 1790, the entire series of Arkwright machinery, at Pawtucket, R. I., started at that place the first complete and successful water-spinning mill for cotton in the United States. The machinery operated by the water-wheel of an old fulling-mill, embraced three carding, one drawing and roving-machine and seventy-two spindles—Bishop's "*Hist. American Manufactures*," vol. ii.

³ Bishop's "*Hist. Amer. Manuf.*," vol. i. p. 338.

the period, delivered an address at the University of Pennsylvania on the 9th of August, 1787.¹ Mr. Cox's effort was indorsed by David Rittenhouse and others of extended influence, and Benjamin Franklin aided in giving publicity to the timely paper. The manufacturing committee, S. Wetherill, Jr., chairman, made a report at the close of the first year's operations. The contributions received in "hard specie" amounted to £1327 10s. 6d., and the expenditures for machinery, utensils and fitting up factories to £453 10s. 2d. leaving a circulating capital of £874. To employ the poor, they had purchased flax, and employed between two and three hundred women in spinning linen yarn during the winter and spring, and engaged workmen to make a carding-machine, four jennies of forty, forty-four, sixty and eighty spindles, for spinning cotton. Owing to the difficulty of finding artisans and making machines without models, or with imperfect ones, and obstructions by foreign agents, they did not get the first loom at work until April 12, 1788. By August 23d of the same year they had, however, twenty-six looms in operation; by November 1st they had manufactured of jeans, corduroys, flowered cottons, flax linens, tow linens and bird's-eye four thousand and sixteen yards, of which two thousand and ninety-five

were cotton. The entire product from the beginning amounted to eleven thousand three hundred and sixty-seven yards. The committee stated, in conclusion, that, being impressed with the conviction of the importance of the cotton branch, they "beg leave to recommend in the strongest terms the prosecution of the manufacture by fresh subscriptions, until a knowledge and due sense of its value shall induce some proper persons, either citizens or foreigners, to undertake the business."²

¹ It appears from his remarks that after giving relief to the industrious poor, which was one object of the society, the employment of machinery as much as possible in their operations was contemplated by its friends. This purpose was urged in reply to the objection which, among many others, appears to have been made against the establishment of manufactures, and were severally combated by the speaker, that they were injurious to the health of the working-people. A proper regard for the interests of agriculture, as the most important, was recommended in any measures that might be adopted for the advancement of manufactures. In this connection the cultivation of cotton in the Southern States was recommended as an article from which the best-informed manufacturers expected the greatest profits, and upon which some established factories depended. It thrived as well there, he said, as in any part of the world, and those States raised it formerly when the price was not half what it had been for several years past. It was then worth double the money in America which it sold for before the Revolution, European nations having prohibited its exportation from their colonies to foreign countries. The great progress made in agriculture and manufactures, particularly in Pennsylvania, since the year 1762, and still more since the late war was adverted to, and a lengthy list of articles then made in the State was given. These included hosiery, hats and gloves, wearing apparel, coarse linens and woollens, some cotton goods, wool and cotton cards, etc. The advantages of America in having the raw materials and market at home, in exemption from duties, in the ability to sell for cash by the piece instead of large invoices on long credits, as imported goods were then sold, in the superior strength of American linens, in the benefits of a better atmosphere for bleaching linen and cotton, were severally urged as so many inducements to undertake manufactures. He recommended the exemption from duties of raw materials, dye stuffs and certain implements; premiums for useful inventions and processes; the invitation of foreign artists to settle by grants of land, and that every emigrant ship should be visited to ascertain what persons were on board capable of constructing useful machines or of conducting manufactures. The wasteful use of foreign manufactures was illustrated by the fact that the importation into Philadelphia alone of the finer kinds of coat, vest and sleeve-buttons, buckles and other trinkets was supposed to amount in a single year to ten thousand pounds, and cost the wearers sixty thousand dollars. In urging the benefits to the agricultural interests of manufactures in their midst, he ventured the assertion that the value of American productions annually consumed by the manufacturers of the State, exclusive of the makers of flour, lumber and bar-iron, was double the aggregate amount of all its exports in the most plentiful year.—*Bishop's "Hist. Manuf.,"* vol. i.

² Public sentiment upon the subject had reached and sensibly affected the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and as early as 1778 an act was passed, entitled an "Act to encourage and protect the manufactures of the State." This act, which was limited to two years, prohibited, under certain penalties, the exportation of manufacturing machines, the scarcity of which was the great obstacle to such undertakings. This act is stated by the editor of the *American Museum*, M. Carey, to have owed its existence to the fact that in the year 1778 two carding and spinning-machines in the possession of a citizen of Philadelphia, and calculated to save the labor of one hundred and twenty persons, were purchased by the agency of a British artisan, packed up in cases as common merchandise, and shipped to Liverpool. A quantity of cotton-seed is also stated to have been soon after purchased in Virginia and burned, in order to prevent, if possible, the extension of the cotton manufactures in America and their injurious effects upon the importation of Manchester goods. In October, 1788, a reward of one hundred pounds was given John Hague, of Alexandria, Va., for a carding-machine completed for the society in March of the ensuing year, when the Legislature passed "An Act to assist the Cotton Manufactures of this State." The act was designed to assist "The Manufacturing Committee of the Pennsylvania Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures and the Useful Arts, and under whom a manufactory of cotton articles has accordingly been established with great prospect of success in the city of Philadelphia, but the sums subscribed to which are inadequate to the prosecution of the plan upon that extensive and liberal scale which it is the interest of this State to promote." It authorized the treasurer of the State to subscribe in the name and for the use of the State for one hundred shares, of ten pounds each, in the manufacturing fund of the said society, which was done accordingly, and an order drawn upon the treasurer, Dr. Rittenhouse, in favor of Christopher Marshall, Jr., treasurer of the society, for the sum of one thousand pounds, April 9, 1789. The manufactory was burned down on the night of the 24th of March, 1790, and evidence having been obtained that it was fired by design, a reward was offered by the State for the detection of the culprit.

The earnest recommendation of Mr. Cox and the efforts of the society to introduce the manufacture of cotton are believed to have had much influence with the members of the convention assembled in Philadelphia, at the time of its organization, to frame a constitution, under which a more efficient government could be adopted to remedy the numerous evils arising under the old confederation. The Southern delegates, on returning home, generally recommended the cultivation of cotton, and with such success as to secure increased attention to that crop. The same influence and the necessity of a revenue induced the first Congress to protect the raw material and its manufacture by a duty of threepence a pound on foreign cotton and of five per cent., which was soon after increased to twelve and a half, on foreign manufactured cottons. There is little doubt that the first Secretary of the Treasury derived important hints in the formation of his fiscal scheme, and much material for his able report on manufactures, from the statesmanlike views and accurate knowledge of his assistant, Mr. Cox. In his recommendation of the cotton culture for the creation of a redundant staple, and of manufactures as one of the firmest supports of a prosperous agriculture and commerce, the latter was unremitting and enthusiastic. We learn from the writings of Mr. Cox that Pennsylvania, within a year or two after, if not before the destruction of the small manufactory above referred to, was in possession of a full set of the Arkwright machinery for spinning cotton, as well as the complete works of the water-mill for spinning hemp and worsted yarn. He strongly advocated the introduction of manufactures on a large scale commensurate with the increased abilities and wants of the country. He drew up and published the details of a plan for a manufacturing town in the interior of the State, which should be to Philadelphia what Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham and Sheffield were to their

During the period of the Revolution, and to the time of the adoption of the National Constitution of 1787, the colonies were united under certain "Articles of Confederation," by reason of which the colonies, or States, exercised the power of regulating trade and commerce. The conflict of interests, thought to be irreconcilable on account of the want of cheap and rapid transit between distant points, resulted in the passage of laws greatly at variance with the welfare of the whole people. State impost laws proved a feeble barrier to the flood of merchandise that poured into our ports of peace, while in some exceptional cases they almost excluded the products of sister States. Notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions between the period of independence and that of national unity, manufactures, both of the co-operative and household kind, increased in volume and quality. The adoption of the Federal Constitution, in 1787, invested the national government with full power to regulate foreign commerce and trade and repeal all inter-State restrictions thereon.

By no class of the community was the new constitution and its adoption by the States more zealously urged than by the friends of American manufacture; with no class was its ratification a subject of greater rejoicing than with the friends of capitalized labor and mechanics of every kind. They saw in the restoration of public and private confidence, through the agency of a national faith, and in the wholesome check to an impoverishing and corrupting use of foreign manufactures by a general revenue system, the first dawn of hope for their young and feeble factories, which, under all the discouraging circumstances of the times, had given hopeful assurance of future and enduring success. The first national Congress began the work of legislation, and in laying duties or imports, in July, 1789, had reference, as the preamble to the act declares, to "the encouragement and protection of manufactures." No review of the rise and significance of American manufactures will be satisfactory without reference to the legislation, both State and national, and the current State papers intended to encourage and protect the development of the mechanic arts and skilled labor necessary for

respective seaports. A capital of five hundred thousand dollars, raised either by the subscriptions of an associated company, by lottery tickets or by an appropriation of State funds to that amount, was to be invested in the purchase of two thousand acres of land, whereon the factories for all branches of manufacture, dwellings, and other appurtenances of a complete manufacturing village were to be erected, to become the great support of the rural population around. Navigable communication with the city and the interior, an ample water-power and access to wood and coal, etc., were the conditions which should determine its selection. The suggestion was afterwards acted upon by a "Society for the Establishment of Useful Manufactures," which, under the patronage of the Secretary of the Treasury, and with a large capital, in shares of four hundred dollars each, was chartered in November, 1791, by the Legislature of New Jersey, with extensive privileges to carry on all kinds of manufactures at the Falls of the Passaic. Although not immediately successful, the enterprise was the foundation of the present active town of Paterson, which, not many years after, became the seat of numerous cotton-factories, that have been the first in the State.—*Bishop's "Hist. Manuf.,"* vol. i.

the success and permanency of this industrial pursuit. The subject in detail is, however, beyond the scope of this chapter, and therefore referable to the standard works and authorities wherein it is treated *in extenso*.

The following statistics, as reported in the census of 1880, show the present magnitude of the industrial arts of Pennsylvania, including those of Montgomery County. Located on the boundary of a large seaport city, with great natural advantages, enhanced by river and railroad transit, the county takes, rank second only to Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties.

The total number of manufacturing establishments in the State was, in 1880, 31,232; the total capital invested, \$474,510,993; the value of materials, \$465,020,563; and of the products, \$744,818,445. The number of employes was,—males above sixteen years, 284,359; females above fifteen years, 73,046; children and youth, 29,667; and the amount paid in wages, \$134,055,904.

The earliest authentic statistics attainable concerning the manufactures of the county are for the year 1810, found in Tench Coxe's statement contributed to the census report of 1820, from which the following is condensed:

Stockings: mills, 4; pairs, 1200; value, \$1800. Shirt-buttons: dozens, 480; value, \$30. Cotton and wool spun in mills, 15,600 pounds; value, \$15,600. Spinning-wheels in operation, 9987; looms, 325. Carding-machines in operation, 11; pounds carded, 42,600; value, \$3790. Fulling-mills, 4; yards, fulled, 18,800; value, \$1575. Labor-saving machinery: billies, 1; jennies, 1; looms with fly shuttles, 4; spinning-frames, 2; spindles, 292. Cotton manufacturing establishments, 2; mixed and hempen cloth, yards made, 40,000; woolen cloth, in families, 38,800; total value of all kinds of cloth, \$94,200. Hatteries, 10; wool and mixed hats, 5148; value, \$13,395. Forges, 2; tons of iron 310; value, \$31,000. Trip-hammers, 2; value, \$10,000. Naileries, 7; pounds of nails, 118,720; value, \$10,600. Gun manufactories: 2; guns, 1800; value, \$19,287. Black-smith's shops, 87; value, \$44,250. Cutler's shops, 5; value, \$4990. Tin plate produced; 1500 pounds, value (with copper and brass), \$1500. Tanneries, 30; value, \$60,860. Shoes and boots: pairs, 37,705; saddles and bridles, 1100,—value, \$53,710. Glue: pounds, 500; value, \$100. Flaxseed oil: mills, 24; gallons, 46,100; value, \$46,100. Distilleries, 63; gallons, 55,100; value, \$27,550. Cabinet-makers, 8; value of work, \$2300. Carriage-shops, 1; value, \$2600. Cooper-shops, 16; value, \$7901. Bark-mills, 4. Paper-mills, 15; reams made, 25,433; value, \$130,431. Marble-yards, 4; value, \$17,500. Marble saw-mills, 1; value, \$10,000. Snuff and tobacco-mills, 1; value, \$4000; production 56,000 pounds. Dyers, 12; value of work, \$2,150. Rope-walks, 2; tons made, two and one-half; value, \$1300. Chocolate: pounds, 1200; value, \$240. Gun-powder: mills, 5; pounds made,

73,920; value, \$28,000. Ginger: manufactories, 1; pounds, 12,000. Printing: offices, 2; value, \$2600. Wheat-mills, 97; bushels ground, 446,700; barrels, 27,200; value, \$959,700. Saw-mills, 55; lumber sawed, 1,383,000; feet value, \$11,512. Brick-kilns, 2; number of bricks, 60,000; value, \$480. Lime-kilns, 33; bushels of lime, 273,200; value, \$42,210.

In 1850 the capital invested in manufactures in Montgomery County was \$3,178,662, the number of hands employed was 3886, and the value of the total annual product was \$4,737,419.

In 1860 the number of establishments was 601; the capital invested, \$4,712,027; the cost of raw material, \$4,323,233; the number of employes 4966 (3737 males and 1229 females); the annual cost of labor, \$1,294,248 and the annual value of raw material, \$7,127,984. Following are the statistics for 1880 (from the tenth United States census), exhibiting forty selected manufactures.

Allegheny, 1895; Lancaster, 1437; Berks, 1044; and York, 859.

When the amount of capital invested in manufactures is taken into consideration, however, Montgomery comes forward to fourth place, with an investment of \$13,789,461, the only counties taking precedence of it being Philadelphia, with \$187,148,857; Allegheny, with \$70,641,426; and Delaware, with \$14,256,720. Berks County has more than a million and a quarter dollars less capital invested in manufactures than Montgomery, and Lancaster has more than three and a quarter million dollars less, while York, which, as we have shown, exceeds Montgomery in number of manufactures, falls far behind it in capital, having only \$3,537,375.

In the value of products Montgomery is the third county of the State. The value of the total annual output of its manufactories is \$20,656,993, while that of Philadelphia is \$324,342,935, and of Allegheny,

INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Average number of hands employed.			Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Value of materials.	Value of products.
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youths.			
Agricultural implements	13	\$256,145	138		5	\$63,770	\$95,332	\$214,581
Brass castings	1	23,000	14			7,000	60,000	75,000
Bread and other bakery products	20	83,400	44	3	5	15,781	82,715	120,997
Brick and tile	28	168,100	232		41	44,640	34,275	136,184
Carpets other than rag (see also woolen goods)	1	8,000	21	6	15	4,500	24,538	35,000
Carriages and wagons	12	63,700	95		3	33,883	35,210	87,050
Cheese and butter (factory)	7	43,705	21	1	1	4,844	96,738	119,621
Clothing, men's	14	67,600	147	825		119,950	941,100	1,107,060
Clothing, women's	3	12,300	6	19		2,475	14,000	21,500
Confectionery	3	20,850	10	1		5,026	25,800	32,879
Cotton goods (see also mixed textiles)	7	683,250	209	271	163	133,393	236,902	423,517
Cutlery and edge-tools (see also hardware)	4	109,850	74		2	31,557	31,397	75,908
Dyeing and finishing textiles	1	500,000	78	15	57	50,000	100,000	270,000
Fertilizers	2	33,000	14			3,380	26,800	34,680
Flouring and grist-mill products	115	1,004,100	213			52,167	1,640,089	1,866,107
Foundry and machine-shop products	18	478,873	378		2	158,401	207,806	461,052
Glass	1	100,000	70		5	26,000	40,000	72,000
Grease and tallow	5	5,900	8			2,189	81,870	91,376
Gunpowder	2	26,000	5			1,500	18,000	22,500
Hardware (see also cutlery)	1	80,000	100			35,000	110,000	270,000
Iron and steel	19	5,245,613	2,927		46	1,301,610	4,593,563	7,194,821
Iron nails and spikes, cut and wrought	1	100,000	37	11		20,000	32,000	55,000
Leather, curried	11	27,500	7			1,530	46,471	57,525
Leather, tanned	11	88,500	27		1	9,560	92,458	125,431
Liquors, malt	2	25,000	11			3,087	16,680	25,724
Lumber, planed (see also sash, doors, etc.)	6	142,750	92			33,139	64,228	110,923
Lumber, sawed	20	60,550	33			7,510	61,640	91,004
Marble and stone-work	7	36,450	36			13,870	22,385	50,750
Mixed textiles (see also cotton and woolen goods)	9	1,190,000	364	560	266	370,378	1,176,937	2,029,640
Oil, linseed	4	18,200	6			1,135	18,100	25,220
Paper	6	329,500	134	58		76,650	298,650	537,230
Paving materials	1	50,000	18			4,000	12,000	36,000
Printing and publishing	7	86,000	62			22,800	25,177	61,404
Saddlery and harness	22	20,850	33		1	7,016	20,030	41,159
Sash, doors and blinds (see also lumber, planed)	6	33,000	24			6,057	14,100	25,500
Shirts	2	57,500	52	328	32	53,500	111,480	205,000
Shoddy (see also mixed textiles)	2	35,000	30	6	9	17,044	90,000	142,000
Tinware, copperware and sheet-iron	21	66,150	63			21,716	43,851	88,015
Tobacco, cigars, etc.	50	114,690	378	233	95	145,066	280,685	476,634
Woolen goods (see also carpets and mixed textiles)	14	1,963,000	636	719	312	529,058	1,991,362	3,163,641
Totals	840	\$13,789,461	7,459	3,073	1,107	\$3,596,298	\$13,189,707	\$20,656,993

In the number of manufactories, Montgomery, with 840, stands sixth among its sister counties, those with a larger number of establishments being Philadelphia, with (according to the census of 1880) 8567;¹

\$105,272,739. The county of Berks closely follows Montgomery in the value of its annual products, reaching the amount of \$20,143,164, and Delaware comes next in order with an annual output valued at \$19,601,493. The value of Cambria's yearly production reaches \$16,150,865, and that of no other county exceeds \$15,000,000.

¹ The number in 1882 is stated upon good authority to have been 11,844.

The following table exhibits the manufacturing statistics of Montgomery in comparison with those of the six adjoining counties: were bought in by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. The property was purchased by a company of Norristown gentlemen, who were

COUNTIES.	Establishments.	Capital.	Average number of hands employed			Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Materials.	Products.
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 15 years.	Children and youths.			
Montgomery	840	\$13,789,461	7,439	3,073	1,107	\$4,396,308	\$13,189,707	\$21,656,993
Philadelphia	8,567	187,148,857	113,075	56,818	15,634	64,265,966	199,155,477	324,342,935
Bucks	501	3,639,014	2,334	926	349	904,915	4,033,627	6,208,209
Berks	1,044	12,522,140	8,307	800	811	3,077,919	13,026,331	20,143,164
Chester	737	6,411,833	4,141	389	331	1,749,350	6,674,978	10,404,331
Delaware	416	14,256,720	6,569	2,895	1,788	3,839,538	11,262,964	19,601,493
Lehigh	473	12,850,472	4,790	576	377	1,690,776	9,352,199	14,097,475

NORRISTOWN.

NORRISTOWN IRON-WORKS, James Hooven & Son.—This is the largest industry in Norristown, covering four acres of ground, fronting four hundred feet on Washington Street, and running back thence to the river Schuylkill. It had its origin in 1846, the pioneers being Moore & Hooven. In 1854, Mr. Moore retired, leaving the business in the hands of Mr. Hooven, who has increased the productive capacity of the mill from two thousand five hundred to five thousand tons of finished work per annum. In 1870 he erected a blast furnace in connection with the rolling-mill, and in 1878 erected mills for the manufacture of wrought-iron pipe. The power is derived from seven engines and twenty-two boilers, of a combined power of five hundred horses. There are six double puddling and three heating furnaces. Two hundred and fifty hands are employed in the works; the pay-roll amounts to five thousand dollars a week, and the value of the property is estimated at five hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

PLATE-IRON MILLS, J. H. BOONE, PROPRIETOR.—These mills are situated on the Schuylkill River, close to the Reading Railroad track, on Washington Street, opposite Markley Street. The buildings were erected in 1856 by General William Schall, who operated them successfully for several years. In 1880, Mr. J. H. Boone purchased the property, rebuilt the mill in the most substantial manner, and fitted it up with new and improved machinery. There are three engines, of one hundred and twenty, forty and thirty horse-power, and five boilers. The mills are devoted to the manufacture of plate-iron, the capacity being about five thousand tons a year of finished iron. Nearly a hundred hands are employed at the mills, and over one thousand dollars a week are distributed in wages. The mills are in a very prosperous condition.

STANDARD IRON-WORKS (Limited).—These works are situated in the lower section of the borough, and were built by the late General William Schall in 1863. They were afterwards sold to Samuel Fulton, of Conshohocken, and being put up at sheriff's sale, incorporated under the title of the Standard Iron Company (Limited), of which Colonel John W. Schall is the president. The mill and lot are about four hundred feet square, with eleven double puddling furnaces, one one hundred horse-power engine and

one fifty horse-power engine, with boilers to match. The capacity is about ten thousand tons of muck-bar per annum; when in full operation, one hundred and twenty hands are employed; over sixty thousand dollars a year are paid out in wages. The value of the plant is about seventy thousand dollars, and is located on Washington Street, near Ford Street bridge.

PENNSYLVANIA TACK-WORKS.—These works, now of national reputation, are located on Stony Creek, and were established in 1866 by Captain C. P. Weaver, who is still the mainspring and master-spirit of the business. In 1871 the name of the firm was changed to C. P. Weaver & Co., and the buildings which they now occupy were erected, making additions from time to time as the pressure of business increased. No. 1 building, filled with new and improved nail and tack-machines, has a frontage of thirty feet on Ann Street and one hundred feet on Markley part three stories in height and part two stories; No. 2 building is twenty-five by seventy feet, No. 3 is twenty-five by seventy feet, No. 4 is thirty by seventy-eight feet, in which buildings the different processes of bluing, pickling, slitting, annealing and packing are carried on, with a large store-house for the materials required in the manufacture. Over seventy hands are employed, the pay-roll amounting to nearly \$2,000 monthly.

Fifteen tons of finished work are produced per week, embracing fully two thousand grades of tacks and nails. These works are amongst the foremost on this continent, are in a most flourishing condition and are estimated in value at about one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The goods manufactured at the Pennsylvania Tack-Works have not only a national reputation, but are exported to England, Germany, Russia, China, Australia and other parts of the civilized world. In 1873 a stock company was organized under a charter of the Legislature, with a capital of \$100,000, and the present name assumed. The president is J. K. Ralston; the treasurer and superintendent is Captain C. P. Weaver.

CAPTAIN CHARLES P. WEAVER is the son of Ransom and Mary Hogan Weaver, of Pultney, Steuben Co., N. Y., his paternal ancestry being English and his maternal ancestors of Irish and Holland descent. He was born on the 8th of August, 1828, and early evinced a marked predilection for the sea. He embarked at the age of fifteen, and for six years

acted as sailor, the following nine having been spent as a subordinate officer and eight as a captain. The first ten years of his nautical life were devoted to the European trade, sailing to and from Great Britain and ports on the Continent. Later he made long voyages, having been five times round Cape Horn *en route* for California. He also made four trips to the East Indies, on which occasions he was several times

This officer burned the vessel and cargo, and landed Captain Weaver, his family and crew at Bahia, Brazil. The loss he sustained was subsequently repaid him on the adjustment of the "Alabama" claims. At the conclusion of this episode in his career he decided to abandon a seafaring life, and in 1865 made Norristown his home, establishing at that point the Pennsylvania Tack-Works. Their success was at once



L. P. Weaver

wrecked. During his life as a mariner Captain Weaver visited, with the exception of the Dutch and Baltic ports, all the principal sea-marts in the world. He was for several years master and part owner of the clipper ship "Edwin Flye," as also captain of the "Flying Eagle" and the bark "Columbia." While sailing the bark "Union Jack" he was captured by the rebel pirate Semmes, of "Alabama" fame.

confirmed, and a demand created that necessitated removal into more spacious quarters, which he enlarged and refitted. Captain Weaver married, in 1855, Miss Margaret H., daughter of Morton and Priscilla Pratt, of Weymouth, Mass. Their two sons, Henry P. and George N., are both associated with their father in the management of the tack-works. The captain is a public-spirited citizen, with benevo-

lent instincts, which lead him to participate with heart and hand in carrying on good works. He affiliates with the Republican party in politics, but frequently votes independently, having been in 1882 a member of the Independent State Committee. Aside from his Norristown enterprise, he is identified with the Central Manufacturing Company of Boston as a director. Captain Weaver is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Norristown, and an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was president and to which he was a generous donor.

THE GLOBE TACK-WORKS.—These works are located on Oak Street, near Arch Street, in the borough of Norristown, and were established by Messrs W. E. Thomas and M. Kenworthy, January, 1844, under the firm-name of Thomas & Kenworthy. The main building fronts on Oak Street thirty-five feet, with a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet, two stories in height. Attached to or surrounding the main building are an iron-house, twenty-eight feet by eighty feet; a pickling-house, eighteen by twenty-four feet, and an engine and boiler-house, twenty-four by thirty-two feet. In this latter building is a thirty horse-power engine and a forty horse-power boiler, which furnish the motive-power. There are thirty tack-making machines, and over thirty hands employed in the mill, manufacturing about one ton of finished tacks per day, ranging in size from a tack one-thirty-second of an inch to two and one-half inches in length, including between these extremes over seven hundred varieties. The monthly pay-roll of the hands averages fifteen hundred dollars.

THE EAGLE WORKS, R. S. NEWBOLD & SON.—This old-established firm is famous as founders, engine-builders, machinists and manufacturers of rolling-mill and blast-furnace machinery, rotary shears, saw and grist-mill machinery, boilers and every description of iron and brass castings. The old building, erected by Thomas Saurman in 1839, is still in use by the present firm. It was built for the manufacture of mill machinery upon a very small scale, and was run by the proprietor with a few apprentices, with the occasional help of a journeyman or two.

The works were bought by R. S. Newbold in 1861, and up to 1867 the firm was in his name. At the last-named date his son, John D. Newbold, became a partner, and the firm has been R. S. Newbold & Son, although the senior member of the firm has been dead for some years. Since 1861 the establishment has increased in size, capacity and importance, until today it has a national reputation. The frontage on Washington Street is two hundred and sixty feet, with a depth of three hundred and fifty feet, extending to the Schuylkill River.

The buildings are as follows: No. 1 is the main building, a machine-shop, thirty-five by one hundred and thirty feet, fitted up in the best style with all the modern inventions and appliances known to this branch of mechanics. It is three stories in height.

No. 2 is the foundry, fifty by ninety feet, in which castings of 16,000 pounds are frequently made.

No. 3 is the boiler and blacksmiths' shop, thirty-five by one hundred and ten feet, also fitted up with every appliance and convenience for work.

No. 4 is the pattern store-house, fifty by one hundred feet, in which is kept thousands of dollars' worth of valuable patterns from which castings are made. When in full operation there are about seventy men employed and \$35,000 a year paid out in wages.

Some enormous contracts of heavy and complicated machinery have been filled at the Eagle Works. The large five hundred horse-power blowing-engine of the new furnace of the Merion Iron Company, J. B. Moorhead & Co., at West Conshohocken, was made here. All the machinery for the boiler-plate mills of the Pottstown Iron Company, of the Plymouth Rolling-Mills, Fulton's and Alan Wood & Co.'s mills, of East Conshohocken, were made at the Eagle Works. They produced the machinery used in Marshall & Brothers' rolling-mills, Philadelphia, and those for a large iron-works in Dutchess County, N. Y. They made three large blowing-engines for Morris, Tasker & Co., of New Castle, Del. The firm has been the first to make a machine successful in the manufacturing of asphalt paving-blocks, producing a pressure of one hundred tons on each block. They have a specialty for this, and ship their machines to New York, Baltimore, Chicago and New Orleans, where this description of pavement is coming into extensive use. This gives name and reputation to our local mechanics, for which they deserve the highest credit. One million five hundred thousand pounds of finished work are produced here annually, and the value of the works, stock included, is about one hundred thousand dollars.

ROBERT CASCADEN.—Robert Cascaden, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was a native of Drum Connaer, County Donegal, Ireland, and followed the fortunes of the sea as captain of a sailing-vessel. He emigrated to America prior to the war of 1812, in which he participated. He married Mary Cascaden, whose only child was a son Thomas, born in Drum Connaer, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Thomas married Betty Long, and had children—Robert, George, Alexander, Thomas, James and Isabella. Mr. Cascaden came to America in 1855, where he was actively employed for many years. His son Robert was born in Drum Connaer, County Donegal, Ireland, on the 27th of October, 1825, and in 1847 sailed from Londonderry for the United States, having in his native country received such an education as the common schools afforded. On his arrival he found employment in the coal-mines situated in Schuylkill County, Pa., after which he removed to New York City and engaged in the labor incident to boiler-making, where he remained seven years. Having become proficient in this department of mechanics, he made Philadelphia his residence, his skill readily commanding a lucrative position as

foreman of the calking department in the Baldwin Locomotive-Works. In 1869 he removed with his family to Norristown, and assumed charge of the Norris Works. He later accepted and still fills the position of foreman in connection with the Eagle Works, located in that borough, having exclusive charge of the boiler department of that establishment. Mr. Cascaden has for some years been an influential representative of the principles of the Republican party. He has been for ten years an active member of the Borough Council. In his religious convictions he is a Methodist, and member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Norristown.

established in 1836 by the senior member of the firm, and at first only manufactured stage-coaches. They belong to a family famous for scientific mechanical ingenuity, of which the celebrated astronomer, David Rittenhouse, of Norriton township, was a distinguished member. In 1878, Mr. Rittenhouse admitted his sons into partnership, under the firm-name of C. Rittenhouse & Sons. Their establishment is on Main Street, having a frontage of fifty feet and a depth of three hundred feet. They manufacture agricultural implements, iron and brass castings, horse-power threshers, feed-cutters, corn-shellers, and do all kinds of mechanical work, both new and repairing. They em-



Robert Cascaden

THE STAR GLASS-WORKS, J. M. ALBERTSON & SONS.—The manufacture of glass was introduced into Norristown by a Philadelphia company about the year 1868. The enterprise was a failure in their hands, but in 1870 the plant was purchased by J. M. Albertson, banker, of Norristown, and has been a success under his management. The first year five pots were run. There are now twenty pots running, giving employment to about one hundred and forty hands. The buildings, six in number, front on the Norristown Branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The grounds, four acres in extent, lie between the railroad and the river Schuylkill.

RITTENHOUSE & SONS.—This well-known firm was

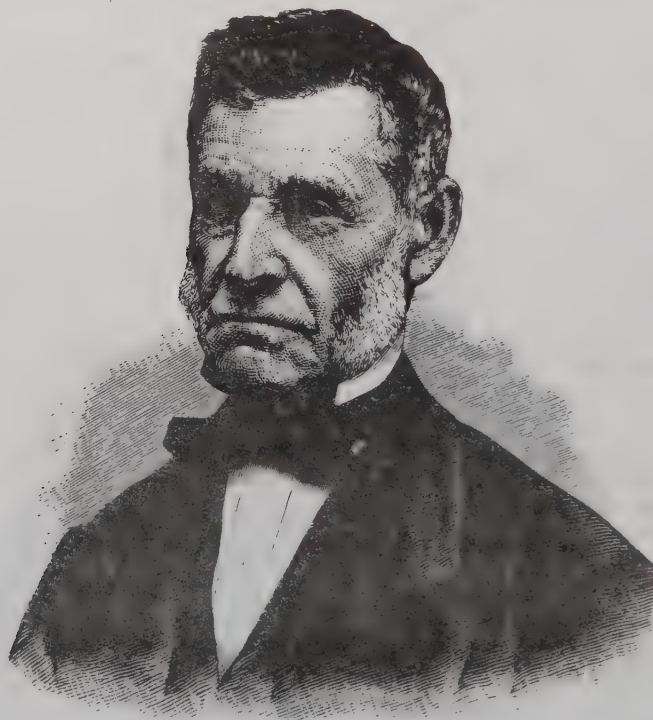
employ thirty hands all the year round, and have recently added a new and extensive foundry, which will materially increase their facilities for production.

CHRISTOPHER RITTENHOUSE.—Henry Rittenhouse, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, resided in Worcester township, Montgomery Co. By his marriage to Miss Sophia Ernhart were born children,—Christopher, William, Wilhelmina, David, Joseph and Henry. David, who settled in Norriton township as a prosperous farmer, married Rachel Zimmerman, daughter of Wm. Zimmerman, and had children,—Charlotte, Susan (Mrs. Joseph Ernhart, deceased), William, Christopher, Sophia (Mrs. John Shannon), Henry and David (deceased)

Christopher Rittenhouse was born on the 1st of February, 1806, in Norriton township, and spent his boyhood upon the farm of his father, where he enjoyed such limited opportunities of education as were obtainable in the country at that early date. He preferred a trade to the life of a farmer, and learned that of a wheelwright and coach-maker at Jeffersonville, on the completion of which he removed to Germantown township, and for eight years found steady employment. He was, in 1835, married to Catharine, daughter of George Markle, of Roxborough, Philadelphia Co. Their children are Mary (Mrs. John C. Snyder), Charles M., George M., William Henry, Char-

Mr. Rittenhouse interests himself no further in the political events of the day than to vote the Republican ticket, his life having been devoted to mechanical labor. He is a supporter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, his family being among the congregation of St. John's Church of that denomination in Norristown.

PENN BOILER-WORKS.—J. & G. Gibbons have established the above-named works in the old Norris Works machine-shops, and have fitted up the place admirably for the manufacture of boilers. They are practical workmen, and during the seven years in which they have been engaged in the busi-



Christ Rittenhouse

lotte, Ella and Frank. Mr. Rittenhouse, in 1836, removed to Norristown, and pursued his trade until 1852, when a wider field was opened in the manufacture of threshing-machines. He associated with him in this enterprise a partner, whose interest he soon after purchased and became sole owner. Finding that his productions by their superior quality commanded a ready market, he, in 1861, erected his present capacious and convenient shops, and having enlarged the business, engaged in the general manufacture of machinery for all purposes. His sons, all of whom are practical machinists, were some years since admitted to the firm, and the business is now conducted under the name of C. Rittenhouse & Sons.

ness they have increased their trade and made a good reputation for their work. They are located well, close to the Reading Railroad track, at the corner of Washington Street. They employ about six hands, and are rapidly extending their business.

ENTERPRISE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-SHOP, JOHN F. ELLIOTT, PROPRIETOR.—These works are located at the corner of Main and Ford Streets, and were erected by the proprietor in the fall of 1879. The foundry has a frontage on Main Street of forty feet and a depth of sixty feet, two stories in height. The machine-shop is twenty by forty feet. There are from eight to ten hands employed, and about nine tons of raw material are used every week. About five



A. C. Howe

thousand dollars a year are paid in wages, and the plant is worth in the market about twenty thousand dollars.

THE NATIONAL GAS-WORKS.—Professor T. S. C. Lowe established these works some years ago in Norristown. The experiment was tried to introduce gas made from water, for lighting and heating purposes, into Norristown, and a building was erected near the corner of De Kalb and Washington Streets for the purpose of manufacturing gas on Professor Lowe's patent. A company was formed and many hundred feet of pipes laid down, but the project failed. Professor Lowe next established a foundry and machine-shop for the manufacture of the engines, retorts, tanks, etc., required in his business, on the lot formerly occupied by George Zinnel as a coal-yard, on Lafayette Street, and extending the entire depth of the block to Main Street, where the offices are located. About a dozen hands are employed at the works. A foundry in connection with the works was built in the Fifth Ward, near the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, but it has not been in operation for some years.

THADDEUS S. C. LOWE, of Norristown, the distinguished aeronaut, scientist and inventor, was born August 20, 1832, at Jefferson, N. H., and is the son of Clovis and Alpha Greene Lowe, of that town. His mother was a daughter of Thomas Greene, and on both sides the ancestry claims to be of the early Pilgrims, who came from England in the seventeenth century. Mr. Lowe enjoyed only common-school instruction in early life, but soon found himself drawn, as by an irresistible force, to chemistry, natural philosophy and kindred studies. At a very early age, therefore, he turned his attention to aerostatics and ballooning as a specialty.

When a young man he studied medicine, but instead of practicing the same, was engaged in chemical and scientific matters for several years, till 1855. In that year, while residing in New York, he was married to Miss Leontine Gachon, who had been born and educated in Paris, France. Very soon after, in 1857, he commenced to study aeronautics, and made numerous aerial voyages in different parts of the country, his first one being from Ottawa, Canada, in 1858, in celebration of the laying of the first Atlantic cable. In 1859 he constructed the largest aerostat ever built, or probably ever will be; it was intended for voyages across the ocean, which he estimated could be done in less than three days by taking advantage of the ever-constant eastward current, which he had discovered to always prevail in all the numerous voyages he had made previous to that time. This he did to in some way compensate for the temporary failure of the Atlantic cable, which was to endeavor to communicate more rapidly than by steamers, which in that day were quite slow compared with the present. This aerostat was one hundred and fifty feet perpendicular diameter by one hundred and four feet transverse diameter, the upper portion being

spherical. When fully inflated with hydrogen, its atmospheric displacement would give a lifting force of twenty-two and a half tons. It had for its outfit, besides a car with all the necessary scientific instruments, provisions, etc., a complete iron life-boat, schooner-rigged, much larger than several that have successfully crossed the ocean since. The gas envelope weighed of itself over two tons, while the net-work and other cordage weighed about one and a half tons. It was quite late in the autumn before this monarch of balloons was completed. Professor Lowe procured the site of the New York Crystal Palace, which had been destroyed by fire, and clearing away the *débris* of that once fine building, he on the 1st of November, began the inflation of this large aerostat for the voyage; but owing to a lack in the supply of gas from the street mains, whereby six days would be required to inflate instead of one day, which was necessary for a successful use of the gas, the attempt at that time had to be abandoned. There was not then a newspaper in the civilized world but what noticed, more or less, the extensive preparations he had made for this undertaking.

In the spring of 1860, by invitation of a number of the members of the Franklin Institute, Professor Lowe came to Philadelphia, where Professor John C. Cresson, then president of the Philadelphia Gas-Works, promised the necessary rapid supply of gas for a trial-trip to test the feasibility of inflating and launching into the air this immense aeronautic machine. Older aeronauts from all parts of the world had predicted that an aerostat of this size could not be successfully inflated and launched into the air. Notwithstanding these predictions, a successful trial-trip was made from the Point Breeze Gas-Works in June, 1860, where four hundred thousand cubic feet of gas were furnished in four hours. On this trip five passengers were taken, including Mr. Garrick Mallory, of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, who wrote an account of the trip, which was published in that paper at the time. In this voyage two and a half miles altitude was attained in passing over the city of Philadelphia, and when near Atlantic City a descent was made to a lower current, which wafted the great aerostat back to within eighteen miles of Philadelphia, where a landing was effected. This immense balloon was handled with so much skill that the departure from the earth, with a weight of over ten tons, and the return again, were so gentle that the passengers on board would hardly have known when they left or when they landed had they not seen it accomplished.

So well pleased were Professor Lowe's friends at his successful managing of an aerostat six times larger than any one ever before built that they recommended him to visit Professor Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, and, if possible, secure his co-operation, and to that end furnished him with the following letter:

"To PROF. JOSEPH HENRY, *Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.*

"The undersigned citizens of Philadelphia have taken a deep interest in the attempt of Mr. T. S. C. Lowe to cross the Atlantic by aeronautic machinery, and have confidence that his extensive preparations to effect that object will greatly add to scientific knowledge. Mr. Lowe has individually spent much time and money in the enterprise, and, in addition, the citizens of Philadelphia have contributed several thousand dollars to further his efforts in demonstrating the feasibility of transatlantic air navigation. With reliance upon Mr. Lowe and his plans, we cheerfully recommend him to the favorable consideration of the Smithsonian Institution, and trust such aid and advice will be furnished him by that distinguished body as may assist in the success of the attempt, in which we take a deep interest.

"Jno. C. Cresson.
William Hamilton.
W. H. Harrison.
Henry Seybert.
J. Cheston Morris, M.D.
Isaac Lea.
Fairman Rogers.
James C. Fisher, M.D.

Thos. Stewardson, M.D.
J. B. Lippincott.
Geo. W. Childs.
John Grigg.
S. S. Haldeman.
John E. Frazer.
George Harding.
M. McMichael."

It is needless to say that Professor Henry received Professor Lowe with extreme warmth and congeniality, from which sprung a lasting friendship, and gave him the freedom of the institution. Upon the recommendation of Professor Henry, preparatory to a transatlantic voyage, Professor Lowe made a trip across the continent in a smaller aerostat, starting from Cincinnati, Ohio, at four o'clock in the morning of April 20, 1861, after taking leave of his friends, among whom were Messrs. Potter and Murat Halstead, of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, and landed on the South Carolina coast at twelve o'clock the same day, making the quickest and longest voyage on record, delivering papers at about a thousand miles distant, still damp from the press, in eight hours after they were printed. This voyage was fraught with great interest, both scientific and otherwise, long accounts of it being published at the time. Landing in this way in South Carolina two weeks after the firing on Fort Sumter caused considerable excitement in the rebel armies, and Professor Lowe was arrested and thrown in prison, but on producing proof relative to the scientific objects of the voyage, he was released, and after five days and nights of railroading found his way back to Cincinnati, the point from which he had so recently traveled in eight hours.

Secretary Chase, then a member of President Lincoln's Cabinet, telegraphed, at the request of the President, to Professor Lowe to come to Washington and consult him as to the use of balloons for war purposes, whither he went, and was received by the President with marked attention, spending several nights at the Presidential mansion. These interviews resulted in obtaining authority for the organization of the corps of observation or aeronautic corps, with Professor Lowe at its head as chief aeronaut of the United States army, which position he held for three years, at the end of which time his health became so much impaired that he turned his department over to one of his assistants, and retired on a farm in Chester County with the hope of regaining his health. The services rendered the government during his stay in

the army were of immense value, as testified to by the commander-in-chief and numerous corps commanders, who had received valuable information to better govern their movements. During this time he made personally over three thousand cable ascensions, and was the first and only person to establish telegraphic communication from a balloon to various portions of the army and to Washington at the same time. Conspicuous among these occasions were those at the battle of Fair Oaks. These balloons, with assistant aeronauts, were sent to different armies, including the forces on the Southern coast and in the West. To make these war balloons efficient on land and water, it became necessary to make many new inventions, conspicuous among which were Professor Lowe's hydrogen gas generators, for field and ship service. At any time within three hours after halting beside a pool of water he could extract sufficient hydrogen therefrom to inflate one of these balloons, whereby himself and often several officers would mount a thousand or two feet into the air to overlook the country. His renown spread over Europe and South America, and his field system of aeronautics was introduced into the British, French and Brazilian armies. The Emperor of Brazil, through his ministers, made numerous overtures and offered large inducements to Professor Lowe to take a major-general's position in the Brazilian army during the Paraguayan war, to conduct the same line of service as that rendered to the United States government, but owing to other engagements he was compelled to decline. He, however, furnished the necessary field apparatus and balloons, with competent assistants, who rendered valuable aid, and greatly shortened the duration of that war, especially by observation on the river Paraguay, at Asuncion.

In 1861, Professor Lowe invented and brought out the ice-machine for refrigeration and the manufacture of artificial ice, which is now in general use in all parts of the world.

In 1872 he invented and brought out his famous water-gas process for illumination and heating purposes, which is already lighting between one hundred and two hundred cities, and is predicted to ere long entirely supersede all other methods of light, heat and power.

This hasty sketch may be properly closed by quoting from a previous publication the following: "He has little more than reached middle life, and it is warrantable to suppose that his speculative and fertile mind will grasp and produce other valuable inventions. He has already made a number of ingenious cooking and heating contrivances for using his heating gas, the right of which he holds for the protection of his business.

Professor Lowe is eminently a domestic man, having a large family of children, whose names are as follows: Louise F., Ida Alpha, Leon Percival, Ava Eugénie, Augustine, Blanche, Thaddeus, Edna, Zoe and So-bieski. The three eldest were born in New York.

NORRISTOWN BINDER-WORKS.—This establishment was originally named the Norristown Agricultural Works, built in 1877 by a number of Norristown gentlemen for the purpose of giving employment to the working class of the borough. Two hundred and sixty bonds were issued, at one hundred dollars each, and Moses G. Hubbard took the works for the purpose of manufacturing agricultural implements. The enterprise failed, and the sheriff sold the property to Stephen P. Stinson, who purchased it for the bondholders at their original outlay, twenty-six thousand dollars, and it still remains the property of the company. In 1878 it was changed to the name at the head of this sketch, and is now operated by William M. Singerly, of the *Philadelphia Record*, and his brother, George Singerly, in the manufacture of grain-binders. The works front on Astor Street seven hundred and seven feet, four hundred on Oak Street and eight hundred feet on Stony Creek. The buildings are two stories in height, and are valued at thirty thousand dollars.

SLEMMER'S OIL-WORKS.—The Montgomery Oil-Works were originally established in 1860 by Jacob C., William, Dr. Henry T. and Charles Slemmer, sons of Hon. Adam Slemmer, at the corner of Main and Ford Streets. William Slemmer is now the sole representative of the firm. The reputation of the firm for lubricating and illuminating oils is known all over the States, owing to the great experience and conscientious care of the firm in refining their oils and preventing all danger from explosion. When in full operation the capacity of the works was about ten thousand barrels. A terrible misfortune overtook Mr. Slemmer in 1884, in the almost total destruction of the entire works, but with the well-known indomitable energy of the family, he at once rebuilt the works, and is now in a fair way of recovering his former business status and prosperity.

NORRIS COACH-FACTORY.—The factory was built and the business established on the corner of Marshall and Church Streets in 1850 by C. & B. Custer. It is sixty feet by sixty, three stories high, with French roof, but this is a modern building. Abraham Swenk bought it in the real estate of C. Custer, deceased, in 1876, and operated the factory until January 19, 1883, when it was destroyed by fire. Mr. Swenk rebuilt and remodeled the works, fitting them up with all modern conveniences and appliances. Twelve hands are employed. The manager, Wm. H. Kuder, Esq., has been superintendent of the works for twenty-five years.

PENN COACH-WORKS.—This establishment was built in 1852 by Harrison Dickinson, who sold it to F. Ruch. That gentleman run it as a carriage-factory himself for fourteen years, when the firm changed to A. Ruch & Brother. The building is four stories in height, dimensions thirty-five by forty feet, and is located on Penn Street, below Green. There are fourteen hands employed in the manufacture and

repair of carriages, and the firm is doing a good business.

M. M. GODSHALK, CARRIAGE-BUILDER.—The wheelwright and carriage-building works of M. M. Godshalk are located in the rear of 212 Main Street, where they were established by Hallman & Scheetz in 1851. His building was very seriously injured by fire on November 5, 1880, and all his tools were destroyed. With commendable energy he soon refitted his shops, and has since conducted them successfully. Mr. Godshalk became proprietor of the premises in 1872, and his specialties are carriages and heavy wagons, for which he has gained a good reputation.

KUDER & JACKSON, CARRIAGE-MAKERS.—These gentlemen have occupied the large building at the corner of Lafayette and Green Streets as a carriage-factory since May, 1883, and work entirely for the home trade. This well-known place was the property of the late Isaac Miller, who, for nearly half a century, conducted the business of wheelwright, carpenter and carriage-builder.

BOLTON'S SONS' SAW AND PLANING-MILL, ETC.—The origin of this firm dates back to 1840, when Bolton & Christman, builders, were the pioneers of the sash and door manufacture in this section and outside the city of Philadelphia. Their works were at this period on the corner of Church and Marshall Streets. In 1848 a planing-mill was established, and in 1851 the firm was Bolton, Christman & Co. In 1854 they moved to Stony Creek, and conducted the business until 1871, when the firm became Bolton & Stinson. It thus remained until 1881, when it took its present title of Bolton's Sons. These gentlemen are George D. Bolton and Frank H. Bolton, the former attending to the office and financial department, the latter to the work in the vast saw and planing-mills. The works cover six acres of ground; they front on Main Street seventy-five feet and along Stony Creek twelve hundred feet, with a front on the Schuylkill River of four hundred feet.

The several departments are as follows: No. 1 building is the saw-mill, fitted up with two Mulay saws, rip-saws and appliances for cutting into planks a log ninety feet in length; the saw-mill is forty by one hundred and fifty feet. No. 2 is the planing-mill, forty by one hundred and fifty feet, fitted up with traversing, sticking, moulding, boring, slutting and dovetailing-machines. There are tenon-machines, jig and hand-saws, buzz-planes, a twenty-six inch surfacer, a floor-board machine, mortising and shaping-machines,—in short, every new and improved appliance known to the trade.

There is a drying-room, twenty-five by forty-five feet, a glue-room, twenty by thirty-five feet. There are large fan-flues leading from each machine, the draft from which draws the dust from the bench and deposits it in the shavings-house adjoining the fire-hole. This arrangement is very important to the health of the workmen. Forty men are employed at the works,

and twenty-five thousand dollars a year distributed in wages. An eighty horse-power engine and three cylindrical boilers furnish the motive-power. The value of the property (stock included) is about one hundred thousand dollars.

BODEY & LIVINGSTON, LUMBER-YARD AND PLANING-MILL.—This establishment was founded by Messrs. Groff & Zimmerman in 1854, and is located on Main Street, near Stony Creek bridge. It was transferred to Joseph Bodey in 1865, with Thomas H. Wentz as partner. The firm of Bodey & Wentz conducted the business of contractors, builders, saw and planing-mill up to April 1, 1883, when the death of Thomas H. Wentz caused an entire change. The firm now consists of William H. Bodey and James Livingston, doing business as lumber merchants under the business title of Bodey & Livingston.

GUEST & LONGAKER, LUMBER DEALERS, ETC.—The premises of this old and well-known firm are upon Main Street, directly across the stream known as Sandy Run. In the year 1850 the firm was George Guest and Elias Fluck, doing business in a small building fronting on Main Street, and in 1854 they built the mill now occupied by George Bullock, on the opposite side of Main Street. They sold the building to Perry M. Hunter and Samuel Dehaven. Fluck dissolved partnership in 1863, when William Guest returned to his old quarters, and purchased the front part of the building from Henry Rittenhouse in 1872, his present partner joining the business in 1869. Mr. Guest has been, as lessee and proprietor, on the same premises since the year 1838. The building has a frontage on Main Street of fifty-one feet, with a depth of ninety-seven feet. The front building is three stories in height; the rear buildings, all of which have been built by the present firm, are two stories in height. There are about fifteen hands constantly employed in the manufacture of doors, sashes, flooring and every kind of inside building materials. The property is worth twenty-two thousand dollars.

SIMPSON'S MILLS.—These mills are situated at the foot of Swede Street, and rank amongst the oldest in the State. The main building is of stone, with a width of forty-two feet and a length of one hundred and fifty feet along the bank of the river Schuylkill. On a stone slab high up in this building is carved, in the old-fashioned, quaint figures of that day, the year in which it was erected, 1826. In that year Mr. Bernard McCreedy purchased the ground and built this mill, in which enterprise he prospered. Four years later we find that the mill contained seven thousand spindles, with the accompanying preparing machinery, and seven years later still, McCreedy's, Jamison's and Freedley's mills combined had nineteen thousand one hundred and sixty four spindles, employing five hundred hands, and producing cotton goods to the amount of four hundred and fifty-four thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars per annum. The old McCreedy building is four and one-

half stories in height. It was purchased by Callaghan Brothers, and in 1844 an addition was built, forty-two by sixty feet. Messrs. William Simpson & Sons purchased the mill from Callaghan Brothers in 1864, and have been manufacturing cotton-print cloth ever since that date. One hundred and fifty hands are employed; there are two hundred looms, with full complement of carding and spinning machinery. The wages paid amount to about three thousand dollars a month; fifty thousand yards a week are produced, and the motive-power is given by two turbine wheels, of two hundred and twelve horse-power.

DE KALB STREET MILLS.—Close to the bank of the river Schuylkill, at the Norristown end of the De Kalb Street bridge, stand Hunter's Cotton-Mills, James and John Hunter, proprietors. The wing of the mill which looks towards the Schuylkill is of stone, and was built by a joint-stock company in 1836. The main building has a frontage on De Kalb Street of one hundred feet, a depth of fifty feet; is built of brick and is four stories in height. The company was succeeded by James Jamison, Sr., who devised the property by will to his son, William Jamison. This gentleman ran the business of cotton goods manufacturing until his death, when his widow, with Duncan White as superintendent, operated the mills until the great panic of 1873, when American industry suffered so dreadful a shock and the business failed. The mill has a thorough outfit of machinery,—a one hundred and twenty horse-power engine, with boilers in proportion, five hundred and sixty looms, with all the preparing machinery of cards, spinning-frames, etc., required for the work. The mill, stock, machinery, etc., are valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The Messrs. Hunter manufacture cotton yarns, employing nearly two hundred hands, and produce about seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds of cotton yarn annually; they pay monthly in wages about two thousand five hundred dollars. Messrs. Hunter purchased the mill in the year 1873, but did not put the works into operation until January, 1880.

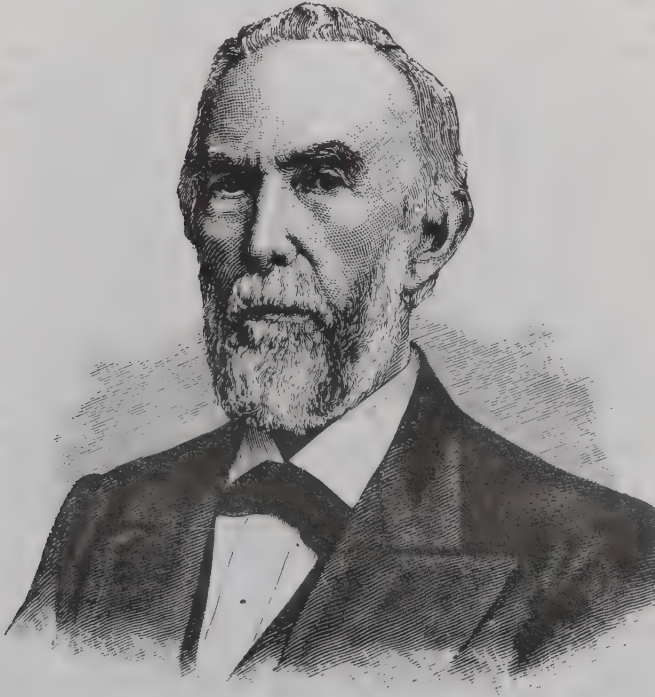
FORD STREET COTTON AND WOOLEN-MILLS, J. C. CRESSON & CO., PROPRIETORS.—These mills are located at the corner of Ford and Lafayette Streets, and were established prior to the war by James Ogden for the manufacture of cotton goods. The property was purchased in 1864 by James Cresson & Co., when the manufacture of woollen goods was added to their former production. The head of the firm died in 1872, and during the following year the present firm was organized. The mill building is of stone, four stories in height, fifty by one hundred feet in size, with a dye-house adjoining, built in 1867. Sixty hands are employed in the establishment, producing three hundred and eighty thousand yards of jeans in the year. The wages paid amount to about fourteen hundred and fifty dollars per month. There are two sets of forty-eight inch cards, one thousand and forty-four spindles on woollen

and thirteen hundred on cotton yarn, five cards and all the requisite preparing machinery. The property is estimated to be worth fifty thousand dollars. The mill at this time is under the management of John McArthur.

WASHINGTON WOOLEN-MILLS, better known as Watts' Mills, are located in the First Ward of the borough, near the banks of the Schuylkill, and close to Montgomery Cemetery. The mill was erected in 1849 by William Hamill and his son, being then known as "Moy Craig" Mill. In 1851 the firm was changed: S. P. Hamill and Joshua Batty became

motive-power is a sixty horse-power engine, with ample boiler-power. There are five sets of cards, with self-acting mules, looms, dyeing and finishing machinery to correspond, employing about one hundred hands, and producing nearly sixty thousand yards monthly of gingham, checkings, etc., as the market may demand.

WILLIAM WATT.—John Watt, the grandfather of William Watt, emigrated with his family to America prior to the war of 1812, and settled in Philadelphia. His children were Alexander, James, Robert, William, John, David, Esther and Elizabeth. Robert was



William Watt

the proprietors. For two years they conducted the manufacture of jeans, having put in one set of cards, two mules and about twenty looms. Mr. Hamill drew out, and Mr. Batty ran the mill until 1856, when he took in J. Lee as partner, and added fulling and finishing machinery to the works. In 1857 the property was sold to Perry M. Hunter and Samuel Dehaven, who added to the capacity of the mill and manufactured the same class of goods up to 1862, when it was sold to Mr. Bishop, who had a large contract for the manufacture of blue kerseys for the army. William Watt, the present proprietor, purchased it in 1869, and in 1876 enlarged the mill one-fourth. The

born in County Derry, Ireland, and during the progress of the above war, while *en route* for the United States, was impressed into the English service as a naval recruit for a brief period. On returning again to civil life he became a manufacturer of linen goods, and was also at a later date a thriving farmer. He married Mary Wilson, who was of Scotch-Irish lineage, and a native of the same county. Their children were William, Alexander, Martha (Mrs. Gendell), Mary (Mrs. Provence). William was born May 12, 1808 in County Derry, Ireland, and in 1818, when but ten years of age, accompanied his parents to America. He had previously attended the common schools in

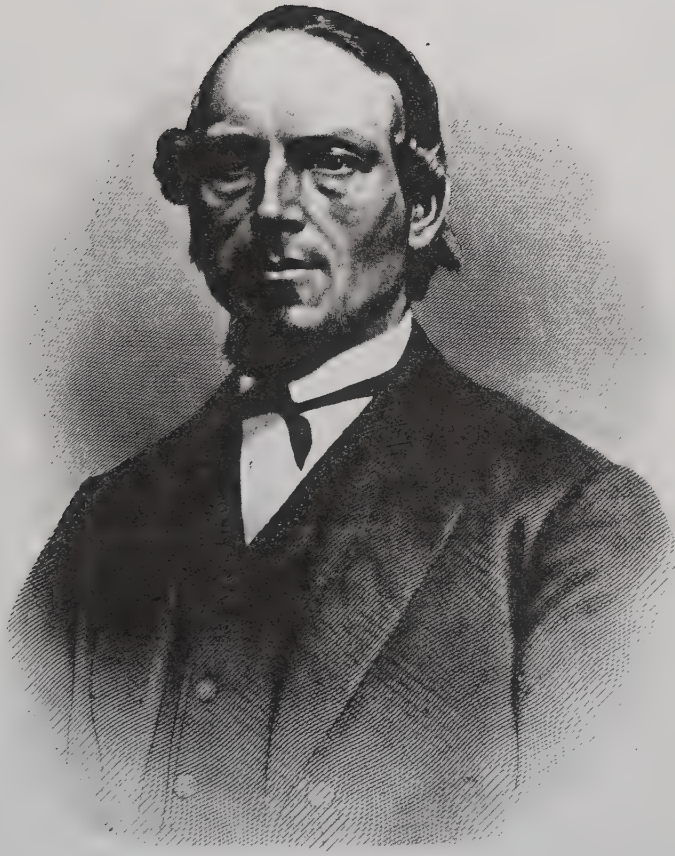
his native country and continued the English branches in Philadelphia, after which, with the purpose of learning the business of woolen and cotton manufacturing, he entered the mills of his uncles, William and David Watt, in that city. On completing his period of service as an apprentice he pursued his trade for some years, and eventually embarked in the manufacture of cotton and woolen fabrics in Philadelphia. In 1867, having removed to Norristown, he purchased an advantageous site and at once began the manufacture of woolen goods. Various changes and improvements were made in the equipment of the mill, which was enlarged, new machinery and various appliances for enhancing the beauty and excellence of the productions being introduced. Mr. Watt was married, on the 9th of January, 1834, by the Rev. John Chambers, to Catherine, daughter of William McKay, who was of Scotch descent, and one of the oldest residents of Philadelphia. The children of this marriage are Elizabeth McKay (deceased), David, Amelia Davidson (wife of Henry S. Hughes), Kersley Mitchell (deceased, husband of Elizabeth Jackson), Mary Ellen (deceased), Emily, William Henry (deceased), Kate W. (wife of Cyrus S. Poley, M.D.) J. Bond, George Washington (husband of Sallie A. Kneedler). The grandchildren are William Watt, Ellen, John McArthur, Bertha M., Amelia Watt, children of Amelia Davidson and Henry S. Hughes; Minnie, George Jackson, children of Kersley Mitchell and Elizabeth Jackson; Ethel E., child of Kate W. and Cyrus S. Poley, M.D.; Blanche A., William, children of George Washington and Sallie A. Kneedler. Mr. Watt is a decided Republican in his political predilections, though rarely active beyond the casting of his ballot and an occasional expression of his views. He is a Mason and associated with Franklin Lodge, No. 134, of Philadelphia. He is a member and holds the office of trustee of the Central Presbyterian Church of Norristown. Mr. and Mrs. Watt celebrated, on the 9th of January, 1884, their golden wedding, which interesting event brought together an assemblage of children, grandchildren and attached friends who delighted to do them honor.

BULLOCK'S MILL.—The mill stands on Main Street, below Arch. It was built by Guest & Fluck, lumbermen, builders and contractors, and was occupied by them until the year 1863, when it was sold to Perry M. Hunter and Samuel Dehaven for manufacturing purposes. The firm changed to Hunter & Kershaw, who for some years successfully conducted the manufacture of cassimeres. In 1869 they were succeeded by Benjamin Bullock's Sons. In 1871 the proprietorship again changed by George and James Bullock assuming control, and in 1880 the firm became George Bullock & Co. The mill is four stories in height, built of stone, with a frontage of fifty feet on Main Street and a depth of ninety feet. When in full operation, in the manufacture of the superb goods for which the firm is famous, seventy hands are employed,

two thousand two hundred dollars in monthly wages are distributed, and about one hundred and twenty-five thousand yards of finished goods per annum are manufactured, valued at about three hundred thousand dollars.

NORRISTOWN WOOLEN-MILLS.—The mills are located on Barbadoes Street, and were built in 1862 by a company of public-spirited gentlemen, citizens of Norristown, for the purpose of affording employment for the working class. About twenty-five hands were employed in the manufacture of low-class jeans, under the superintendence of Lawrence J. Ogden. His sudden and untimely death caused a suspension of the mill for some time, when work was resumed by the firm of Henry W. Scott & Son, of Philadelphia, who slightly increased the grade and capacity, and manufactured army flannels, hosiery, and later on a low grade of mixed cassimeres. Misfortunes came and the sheriff seized the property, when another temporary suspension took place. The mill was leased for a time by Hunter & Kershaw, and was sold to Thomas Liversidge, Esq., who worked it for some years in the manufacture of southern jeans. It was finally purchased by the present firm of J. Morton Brown & Co., who took possession in March, 1883. Since then the capacity of the mill has more than doubled. The whole establishment has been renovated, improved and extended. There are now eighty-six looms of the most improved pattern in operation, making high-grade cassimeres at the rate of twenty-eight thousand yards a month. There are four sets of cards, four self-acting mules, one thirty-five horse-power and one twenty-five horse-power engine, with two forty horse-power and two thirty-five horse-power boilers. Two hundred hands are employed, and the market value of the mill today is fully seventy-five thousand dollars.

SHAW & KENWORTHY operate the Agenoria Mill, better known as the Blue Mill, which was erected in 1847 and operated by Joseph Bodey and known as Bodey & Jacobs' mill. It was run as a cotton-lap factory. It was destroyed by fire and rebuilt. In 1861, C. Blounts, Joseph and James Shaw and James Kenworthy formed a partnership, under the firm-name of Blounts, Shaw & Co. and leased the Bodey & Jacobs mill, and began the manufacture of woolen yarn. In 1863 they commenced the manufacture of woolen goods. In 1866, Mr. Blounts retired, and J. & J. Shaw & Co. became managers, proprietors and owners of the mill. James Shaw retired in 1881, the firm-name remaining the same. In 1871 a large addition was made to the mill and improved machinery added, and it was changed from a two-set to a four-set mill. The mills are in the northeastern part of the borough, and form three sides of a hollow square. The dimensions of the buildings are fifty-six by one hundred and sixteen feet, fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, and a dye-house thirty-six by sixty feet. One hundred hands are employed, with a



James Shaw

pay-roll of four thousand five hundred dollars a month.

JAMES SHAW was born at Paddock, a district of Huddersfield, in Yorkshire, England, on the 21st of May, 1824, and was one of nine children of Jonathan Shaw, whose birth occurred September 27, 1794. The latter married Elizabeth, daughter of George Ellam, who was born June 19, 1795. When a youth the subject of this sketch was taught the value of labor, his education having been limited to a period of six weeks at a day-school and such important instruction as he received at Sunday-school. He early entered a

sold to tobaccoists. In 1855, Mr. Shaw found employment at Troop's mill, in Norriton township, as finisher and general manager for C. Blounts & Co., which position he filled until 1861, when, in connection with C. Blounts, Joseph Shaw—an elder brother—and James Kenworthy, a partnership was formed under the firm-name of Blounts, Shaw & Co., for the manufacture of woolen goods, and which, in 1866, upon the retirement of Mr. Blounts, became the firm of J. & J. Shaw & Co., as at present. This business relation was both successful and harmonious, and continued until failing health compelled Mr. Shaw to



James Kenworthy.

woolen-mill and became familiar with the trade of a cloth-dresser. On completing his term of service he determined to seek a more favorable field of operation in America, and embarked in 1846, landing in Philadelphia after a tedious passage of five weeks. He at once found employment at Breack's mill, Brandywine, Del., and on the destruction of the mill by fire, in 1848, removed to Manayunk, where he was employed by various parties. Being a mechanical genius, he also made electric machines, galvanic batteries, and also repaired and cleaned clocks at night or when a leisure hour occurred. He at this time manufactured many Lobereiner's inflammable lamps, which were

retire from the firm a short time prior to his death, which occurred on the 26th of April, 1881, in his fifty-seventh year, leaving a wife, son and daughter, who reside at "White Hall," near Jeffersonville.

Mr. Shaw possessed great industry, accompanied by self-reliance, which enabled him to say truthfully that he had never failed in any enterprise he had undertaken. He was an intelligent student and reader of the best literature, especially of scientific works, collecting a valuable library, which was a source of much pleasure to him. His whole life was one of charity and kindness. In his religious belief he was a Presbyterian and among the foremost in the erection

of the Centennial Presbyterian Church at Jeffersonville, and was also active in the promotion of many worthy projects in his township.

JAMES KENWORTHY.—Mr. Kenworthy is of English birth, his grandfather, John Kenworthy, having resided in Saddleworth, Yorkshire, England. His family consisted of four sons and four daughters, of whom John, a native of Saddleworth, became master of the trade of machinist. He married Mary Andrew, whose children were Wright, John, Mary A., James and Jane. James, the third son in order of birth, was born March 21, 1827, in Newton Moore, Cheshire, England, where his youth was devoted to labor in a cotton-factory in the vicinity, which he entered at the age of twelve years. On attaining his twentieth year he began an apprenticeship to the business of hardware dealer, and remained thus employed until twenty-six years of age, when his emigration to the United States occurred. After a brief period in Philadelphia he was attracted to Montgomery County, and in 1855 found employment in the woolen-mill of C. Blounts & Co., in Norriton township. In 1861, in connection with C. Blounts, Joseph Shaw and James Shaw, the mill was leased which is still operated by Joseph Shaw and James Kenworthy, jeans and kerseys having been the staple article of production. Mr. Blounts' connection with the business was severed in 1866, leaving J. & J. Shaw & Co. the proprietors. James Shaw's ill health occasioned his withdrawal from the firm in 1881, since which date the mill has been conducted by the present partners, and is chiefly devoted to the manufacture of jeans. Mr. Kenworthy has been twice married, his first wife having been Miss Henrietta Froeb, of Lobenstein, Saxony. Their two surviving children are Milton and Mary. He was again married, to Mrs. Sarah Jenkinson Caldwell, a native of Yorkshire, England, who has one daughter, Leah. Mr. Kenworthy is a strong Republican in politics, and has, as a representative of that party, served two terms in the Borough Council. He is in his religious views a Presbyterian, and member of the First Presbyterian Church of Norristown.

FARNUM'S MILL.—The operations of Farnum's Mill, on Washington Street, below Mill, have been stopped since 1882. There are two distinct buildings, one modern, built by the late proprietor, F. D. Farnum. It is about fifty by seventy feet, four stories in height, and contains one hundred and sixty looms for the manufacture of gingham, sixteen hundred and eighty spindles, ten ring-frames, six boilers, a one hundred horse-power engine, and requiring in all about one hundred and twenty-five hands.

The old mill, which is not connected with the new, contains the spinning machinery, and is thirty-five by one hundred and forty feet. This mill was purchased from Samuel O'Neal by F. D. Farnum.

The old mill, however, has a history almost hidden by the curtain of time. Mr. John M. Baird, foreman

of the Eagle Works foundry, worked in the mill fifty years ago. He was then a boy, and the building was standing long before his time. It was then a machine-shop, operated by French & Miller, and the first engine ever put into Jamison's Mill, at De Kalb Street bridge, was built by that firm in their little shop. It was subsequently used as a factory for making cotton laps; Levis Cornog, and, after him, Cornog & Hurst, operated it as a cotton-factory, Charles Custer using part of the building as a factory for building threshing-machines. The old building was purchased by Samuel O'Neal about the year 1856, and he conducted the business of making cotton cloths and yarns up to about 1862, when he sold it to F. D. Farnum.

GARDNER & HARRISON.—On the 25th of August, 1884, Messrs. Benjamin Gardner and John Harrison started a small factory on Arch Street, between Marshall and Chestnut, for the manufacture of Turkish towels. The building was erected by Mr. James Newton, of Norristown, and is thirty by fifty-six feet, two stories in height. There are eighteen looms, with thirteen hands employed, and a ten horse-power engine supplies the motive-power.

THE QUAKER CITY SHIRT-FACTORY.—This fine modern establishment is located near the Stony Creek depot, in the west end of the borough, and was built in 1879 by Chester L. Smith, who had already established the manufacture of shirts at Philadelphia, in 1865. It is a three-story building, forty-two by one hundred and forty feet, and is filled up with every modern appliance and invention for the manufacture of shirts. The monthly pay-roll amounts to over four thousand dollars, and about twenty thousand dozens are produced per annum. The whole work, from the cutting out of the shirt to the completed laundried article, is done by machinery.

HATHAWAY'S SHIRT-FACTORY.—Mr. John C. Hathaway established his shirt-factory, in the year 1869, in Norristown. It is located at the corner of George and Marshall Streets. One hundred hands are steadily employed in the factory upon sewing-machines, and one hundred more are employed at their own homes hand-sewing. They produce six hundred dozen shirts a week, with a pay-roll of seven hundred dollars a week. Mr. Hathaway has a branch factory at Reading, where four hundred dozen shirts a week are made. Mr. Hathaway's machines are operated by steam, furnished by an eight horse-power engine.

NORRISTOWN SHIRT-FACTORY.—This establishment is on Lafayette Street, between De Kalb Street and Strawberry Alley. It was established by Mr. George Wright, and after him was carried on by Miss Fanny Davidson for three years. At the present time it is owned by Mrs. Fanny Kahn, who runs fifty-six machines, with sixty hands, producing three hundred dozen shirts a week, with a pay-roll of nine hundred dollars per month.

NORRISTOWN HOSIERY COMPANY.—The hosiery

industry was established in 1880 by D. M. Yost, dry-goods merchant, corner of Main and De Kalb Streets, and began with six machines, six hands to work them and a production of about seventy-five dozen stockings per week. The firm at present is D. M. Yost, John D. Haenge and Frank Roop, under the title we have before stated, viz.: the Norristown Hosiery Company. They operate sixty knitting-machines and employ sixty hands at their new establishment, in the rear of the Montgomery County Prison lot. The building is of frame, thirty-two by one hundred feet, with boiler-house and engine-house. The product is about twelve hundred dozen a week, and the company pay in wages one hundred and twenty-five dollars a week, exclusive of the convict labor in the county prison, for which they pay one hundred and fifty dollars a month. In addition to these industries, the company have a branch hosiery department in Limerick township, to which they pay twenty-five dollars a week. They also manufacture about five hundred pairs of pants per week, for which they pay one hundred dollars to their working-people. During the past year the company have paid out in wages over fourteen thousand dollars.

THE KEYSTONE HOSIERY COMPANY.—The manufacture of hosiery is one of the recent additions to the industries of Norristown, and after two or three experiments resulted in the establishment of the above-named company by Morgan Wright & Son. It was opened on Swede Street, below Main, November, 1880, and, being extremely successful, the company have extended their business and removed their machines to the large building erected for them by Henry A. Derr. It has a frontage on Penn Street of thirty-four feet, and is seventy-two feet deep and three stories high. There are one hundred and eighty knitting-frames in operation, and the production is about two thousand three hundred dozen a week.

STEAM MARBLE-WORKS, HENRY A. DERR.—The works were founded in 1842 by Franklin Derr, father of the present proprietor, upon a very small scale. The industry and business tact of Mr. Derr very soon made themselves felt in the community, and some of the largest public buildings in the borough are the works of his hands, amongst the rest the county court-house. The present proprietor succeeded his father in the establishment in 1877, and these marble-works are now the most extensive in Montgomery County. The main building is at 127 Main Street, with an imposing front; which attracts much attention from visitors and strangers. The marble saw-mill is forty by sixty feet, with a twenty horse-power engine and the usual complement of saws and polishing-machines for preparing the slabs of marble for trade uses.

MOYER'S MARBLE-WORKS.—Moyer's marble-works were established on De Kalb Street, opposite the

market-house, in 1853, by James Moyer. They are now occupied and owned by George W. Smith, who has been connected with the establishment for over twenty-one years. The capacity in 1853 was very small, only about three hands being employed. The present proprietor has more than quadrupled the production of the works and the value of the property. It has a frontage on De Kalb Street of eighty feet, a depth of one hundred feet, and is worth to-day fully thirteen thousand dollars.

ISAAC LANDIS' MARBLE-WORKS.—Mr. Landis commenced business at the corner of Marshall Street and the railroad, early in 1879, as a dealer in marble. His specialty is the manufacture and placing of curb-stones, gutters, door and window-sills, etc. He employs seven hands and pays in wages about four thousand dollars annually.

KELLER'S POTTERY.—C. F. Keller nineteen years ago purchased a small pottery-works on Pearl Street, near Stony Creek, from J. Kesler. The pottery was built by John Linker, and since it came into the hands of the present proprietor the property has been improved. Mr. Keller and his sons run the kiln and its accompaniments, but no record has been kept as to the amount produced or the cost of production.

EGYPT MILLS.—This establishment is one of the ancient landmarks of the industrial development of Norristown. In 1809, John Markley erected a two-story stone building, obtaining the inside timber from Barbadoes Island. The building fell into the hands of Matthias Holstein, who, in 1825, introduced water from the Schuylkill River to obtain additional motive-power. Up to that time it had been driven by water from Saw-Mill Run. In 1835 the mill was sold to the late Christopher Heebner, who operated it most successfully up to the time of his death, which occurred near the close of the year 1883. During his long incumbency of nearly half a century Mr. Heebner was constantly engaged in improving the property and increasing his capacity for the manufacture of the highest grade of flour. In the year 1842 a large store-house was built at the river-side. In 1857 a large addition was erected at the east end of the mill. In 1868 ten feet were added to the height of the building, all the old machinery was taken out and replaced with the newest and most improved inventions known to the trade.

The building stands at the foot of Mill Street, fronting one hundred feet on Schuylkill Street. The motive-power is obtained by means of one turbine and one overshot water-wheel, the capacity being about seventy-five barrels a day.

At the sale of the real estate the mill was bought in by Messrs. Samuel Moore and J. J. Brooks, and was finally purchased by Messrs. Freitsch & Baugh, who took possession August 4, 1884. The property is valued at twenty-six thousand dollars.

Forty years ago the late Christopher Heebner held the monopoly of the manufacture of flour in this

section, and guarded what he considered his rights with jealous care. He then owned what is known as the old Fizone Flouring-Mill, which stood on the site of the present Main Street Station on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, near Stony Creek. He also owned the Egypt Mills here mentioned, and also leased the Bridgeport Mills, now operated by Hibbert & Brook. These gave him complete control of the flouring trade, and as he was a man of great energy of purpose, looking after his interests with keen watchfulness, he kept the trade in his own hands to the exclusion of all others.

CHRISTOPHER HEEBNER.—The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Christopher, a son of David Heebner, who married, in 1757, Susanna, daughter of Hans Wiegner. Their children were Melchior, born in 1759; John, in 1761; Sarah, in 1763; Abraham, in 1766; Christopher, in 1770; Susanna, in 1773; and David, in 1778. Christopher, of this number, married, in 1792, Susanna Smith, and had children,—David, born in 1793; Sarah, in 1795; Margaret, in 1796; Abraham, in 1799; John, in 1802; Susanna, in 1804; Christopher; Ann, in 1811; and Myra, in 1815. Christopher Heebner was born June 11, 1809, in Norriton township, and resided upon his father's farm until 1826, when he became an apprentice to the trade of miller at the Perkio-men Mills. On acquiring his trade he continued three years as a journeyman, and in 1831 came to Norristown, forming soon after a copartnership with Jacob Freedley in the milling business. Later he purchased what was known as the Egypt Mill, in Norristown, to which he made extensive improvements, built two warehouses, and in 1868 and 1880, respectively, remodeled the structure, adding much new and valuable machinery. Mr. Heebner was a Republican in politics, but not active as a politician. He was, however, for a number of years a member of the Borough Council and the school board of Norristown. He was a director of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad, the Montgomery Cemetery Company, the Norristown Insurance and Water Company, the Norristown Gas Company, the Montgomery and First National Banks, the King of Prussia Turnpike Company, and a liberal and influential member of the Montgomery Fire Company. He was also actively identified with the Corn Exchange of Philadelphia. Mr. Heebner was widely known as a business man of great sagacity, combined with ceaseless energy and the most scrupulous integrity,—qualities which enabled him from the beginning to make his presence felt as a power in the commercial world. He married, in 1833, Ann, daughter of John Mitchell, and had children,—Elizabeth (Mrs. Daniel Drescher, deceased), George, Martha (wife of Lane S. Hart), Edward, James (deceased) and Henry (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Heebner, in November, 1883, celebrated their golden wedding, when distinguished guests greeted the venerable pair and

showered congratulations upon their aged heads. The host on this auspicious evening entered into the spirit of the occasion with the eager gladness of youth. A few weeks later he was prostrated by a sudden illness, which proved fatal on the 19th of December, 1883.

STONY CREEK FLOUR-MILLS.—These mills were built by the present proprietor, George C. Morgan, in 1879, near the site of the old Freedley Mill, on Marshall Street, at the edge of Stony Creek. The building is four stories in height, thirty-eight feet front by fifty-six feet deep. At the time of its erection there were four run of stones, a twenty-five horse-power engine and two turbine wheels of twenty-one horse-power; but the proprietor some time since adopted the new roller process, and put in five sets of Stevens' break rolls, one set smooth rolls, three purifiers and seven bolting rolls, using two run of stones for middlings and one for feed. The capacity of the mill is forty-five barrels of flour of good quality daily.

LONG'S SOAP MANUFACTORY.—With a frontage on Lafayette Street of one hundred and fifteen feet, and of seventy feet on Markley Street, the soap-factory of Patrick and Samuel J. Long, the present proprietors, has held its place for over half a century. Fifty-three years ago Abraham Buckart was engaged in the business in a small way, being able to make now and then during the year, at distant intervals, a boiling or casting of two thousand pounds of soap. Mr. Buckart sold the establishment to John Cascaden, Mr. Patrick Long, who was Mr. Cascaden's brother-in-law, buying it for him. Mr. Cascaden failed, when Mr. Long assumed the responsibility, and the place changed hands more than once, until it came into the present firm. Samuel J. Long, as the heir and representative of his father, superintends the hide and tallow department; his uncle, Mr. Patrick Long, attends to the soap trade, which has assumed grand proportions, having the capacity of ten thousand pounds of soap at one boiling.

A. R. COX'S BREWERY.—This extensive establishment fronts on Main Street, near Markley, close to Main Street Station on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, connecting with the Stony Creek road. It is owned and operated by A. R. Cox, by whom it was built and has been operated for nearly forty years. Away back in 1830, Morgan James ran a small brewery in a frame house on this site, in partnership with Abraham Eschbach, brewing, perhaps, about half a dozen barrels of beer a week. Morgan James drew out of the firm, when A. R. Cox, who then lived in old John Freedley's house, joined Eschbach in the business on the same small scale.

The property of John Freedley being offered for sale, Mr. George Cole, Mr. Cox's father-in-law, induced Mr. Cox to purchase the property and furnished the money. The buildings and improvements cost twelve thousand dollars, and improvements were made in every department of the premises. Levi



Christopher Heebner



W. T. Gresh

Haas, Justus Leaver and Frederick Gilbert built the large cedar vats, each holding two hundred gallons, which are standing to-day, and are in good condition. The work and the men who performed it are all to-day in a good state of preservation, and we may here say that several of the men who worked at the old frame brewery forty years ago are working for A. R. Cox now.

There are nine hands employed steadily all the year round; the production is about three thousand barrels a year of ale and porter, and the property is to-day worth over one hundred thousand dollars.

LAGER BEER BREWERY.—In 1866, Moeshlin Bros. commenced the brewing of lager beer in Norristown, in a small one-story building, on a lot off Marshall Street, along Stony Creek, with the crudest and most primitive appliances. The material produced was in accordance with the means of producing it, and was certainly a failure; but in 1870, Mr. Charles Scheidt, a skilled brewer, purchased the business from John C. White & Co., and applying his skill, with ample means, he soon made his mark. After operating the brewery for some years he admitted his brother Adam into the business, and it is now conducted under the firm-name of C. & A. Scheidt. New ice-houses and brewery buildings have been added, and the small one-story building, with a capacity of fifteen hundred barrels a year, has expanded into an imposing edifice, five stories in height, sixty feet front by one hundred and sixty feet in length, producing ten thousand barrels a year.

HERCULES CIGAR-FACTORY.—Wm. K. Gresh, now senior proprietor of Hercules Cigar-Factory, began to manufacture cigars at Centre Point, Worcester township, in 1861, and in 1867 removed the business to Perkiomen, and in 1872 again made a change, and settled at Norristown and opened a factory on Marshall Street, between Astor and Corson Streets, which, in 1875, was much enlarged. The increase of business demanded larger accommodations, and in 1882 he moved to Western Market Hall, corner of Chain and Marshall Streets. In May of the same year E. P. and H. C. Gresh, sons, became partners, under the firm-name of W. K. Gresh & Sons. They now occupy a building one hundred and twenty by forty feet and sixty by forty feet, and have an average of seventy-five hands employed. The firm also deal in leaf tobacco and manufacture about four million cigars annually.

WILLIAM K. GRESH.—Nicholas Gresh, the grandfather of William K. Gresh, on his emigration from Germany, settled in Berks County, and at a later period became a soldier in the war of the Revolution. His children were Charles, Nicholas, Daniel and one daughter, Elizabeth (Mrs. Wentzel). Daniel, who followed his trade of weaver in Berks County, married Susanna Kuser, who was of French descent, and had children,—Augustus, Edwin, John, William K., Rachel (Mrs. Harman Custer), Leah (Mrs. Alexander Hummel), Emeline (Mrs. George Hesch), Elizabeth

(Mrs. William Glase), Henry Abel, and two deceased, Kate A. and Milton. William K., of this number, was born on the 23d of January, 1834, in Pottsgrove township, Montgomery Co., his early youth having been spent in Berks and Montgomery Counties. At the age of seventeen he left his home and sought, by industry, to render himself independent. Not, however, being satisfied with the limited advantages of education he had already received, he added to his stock of knowledge by attendance upon the sessions of a winter school. At the age of eighteen he started a brick-yard at Centre Point, Worcester township, and at the same time erected several dwellings, indicating always a desire in his various undertakings to be his own master and not subservient to the will of others. While engaged in brick-making Mr. Gresh found much of the winter unoccupied, and during this period of leisure sought a field for his energies in the manufacture of cigars, which he began in his own house. This he continued for some years, and in 1867 removed to Perkiomen township, where land was purchased; the business greatly increased in proportion. For five years he continued at this point, and in 1872 sought a wider field of operation in Norristown. Here he purchased land and erected a factory, but soon finding his limited quarters inadequate to the increase of business, the factory was enlarged. In 1883 he removed to his present spacious quarters, which have also been enlarged to meet the demands of an increasing trade. Mr. Gresh was, at the age of twenty-one, married to Mrs. Leah Detwiler, daughter of Peter Hendricks, of Worcester township. Their children are Edwin Pierce, Hervey Clinton, Eraminda (deceased), William Perry, Kate A. (Mrs. John S. Geller) and Unett Earley. His sons Edwin P. and Hervey C., after being thoroughly educated in all departments of the business, were, in 1883, admitted to the firm. The members of the Gresh family are all musical, understanding the theory of music and executing on one or more instruments. They have gratified this taste in the organization of an orchestra, which is rendered serviceable for religious worship as on other occasions. Mr. Gresh is a Democrat in his political convictions, but was in a strong Republican district elected a member of the Borough Council. He is identified with Trinity Reformed Church of Norristown, in which he has for many years been an elder and representative in the various church bodies. All the members of Mr. Gresh's family are actively interested in religious work, and exemplify in their daily walk and conversation the Christian virtues of which the head of the family is the worthy exponent.

BRIDGEPORT.

JAMES LEES & SONS.—The history of this firm is well worthy of note, demonstrating practically what skill, backed up by industry and energy, has accomplished in Montgomery County.

In the year 1852, James Lees and Joseph Schofield

entered into partnership for the manufacture of carpet-yarn at Robinson's mill, on Mill Creek. They had one mule spinning-frame, three condenser cards and twelve hands. For two years they struggled on, and then rented the Nippes Mill, on Mill Creek. Two years later the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Schofield drawing out of the firm. The next firm's title was that of James Lees & Co., when they went to Manayunk, and engaged in the manufacture of carpet-yarn.

In 1856, Joseph Lees, son of James, was admitted as a member of the firm, the same title being retained. They then returned to Mill Creek, to Deringer's mill. In October, 1860, Mr. Schofield's interest was bought out, and the firm became James Lees & Son.

Two years later Dr. John Lees was admitted into partnership, and the firm took the title which it now holds,—James Lees & Sons.

In February, 1864, they were burned out of Deringer's mill, and in the next month, March, 1864, bought the old mill building which was the first occupied by them at Bridgeport. There was nothing but the building standing; they put in the machinery themselves, and in August of the same year they commenced the manufacture of carpet-yarn.

From that date to the present it has been an uninterrupted march of progress, as the following figures will show:

The small mill, with ten hands, has developed into five mills, with one thousand hands. No. 1 Mill is forty-six by one hundred and forty feet, four stories high; No. 2 Mill is forty-eight by one hundred and forty-eight feet, five stories high; No. 3 is fifty by one hundred feet, five stories high; No. 4 is seventy-two by one hundred and thirty-seven feet, four stories; and No. 5 is fifty by seventy-five feet, four stories in height. In addition to these are dry-rooms, store-rooms and a number of other minor buildings.

The machinery consists of two hundred and ninety narrow looms, twenty-six broad looms, eighteen sets of woolen machinery and ninety-five worsted-spinning frames. The worsted yarn for ingrain and Brussels carpet produced per week is forty thousand pounds, the woolen carpet-yarn per week is thirty-two thousand two hundred pounds, and the jeans produced by the looms amount to thirty thousand yards a week. One thousand hands are employed, the wages per month amount to seventeen thousand dollars, and the value of the entire plant is estimated at six hundred thousand dollars.

WORRALL & RATCLIFFE'S MILL.—Better known in local parlance as the Brick Mill. It was founded by Saville Schofield, now a wealthy manufacturer of Manayunk, during war-times, and was purchased by the firm of Worrall, Ratcliffe & Smith in 1869. Of the original members of the firm but one is now living, but he drew out of the business years before the death of the other two. The firm now consists of Thomas W. Worrall and Isaac Taylor, but the old

title of Worrall & Ratcliffe is still retained. The mill is located on Front Street, having a frontage of one hundred and sixty feet, two stories in height, with a depth of forty-four feet, close to the Schuylkill Canal. It commenced with thirty-two hands, working upon low-class jeans, but now employs seventy-two hands, the capacity for production being more than doubled. The machinery in operation consists of three sets of sixty-inch cards, three self-acting mules, eighty-eight looms, one sixty horse-power engine, one one hundred and twenty horse-power boiler, with the full proportion of dyeing, warping and finishing machinery. The productive capacity of the mill is five hundred thousand yards per annum of jeans and doeskins.

THOMAS RATCLIFFE.—James Ratcliffe, the father of the subject of this biography, was united in marriage to Grace Hoyle, whose home was in the vicinity of Halifax, England. Their children were Thomas, Mary and James. By a second marriage, to a Miss Roberts, were born sons, David and John. The birth of Thomas occurred near Halifax on the 3d of September, 1820, and his early life was spent in Manchester. He emigrated, when a youth, to America, and immediately found employment in a cotton-mill, and became thoroughly versed in the various departments of manufacturing. After being engaged for some years with his father-in-law, John Maxson, of Manayunk, he, in 1868, made Bridgeport his home, and, in connection with George Worrall, established a woolen-mill. Here he continued actively engaged until his death, which occurred in September, 1883. Mr. Ratcliffe was married to Miss Deborah Maxson, of Wissahickon. Their surviving daughter is Mary, married to Isaac Taylor, an enterprising manufacturer of Bridgeport. Another daughter, Margaret, is deceased. Mr. Ratcliffe was a strong Republican in his political sentiments, and was for several terms a member of the Borough Council of Bridgeport. He was educated in and always adhered to the faith of the Church of England. He was a man of modest demeanor, possessing integrity of character and a reputation for probity and honor which won universal regard.

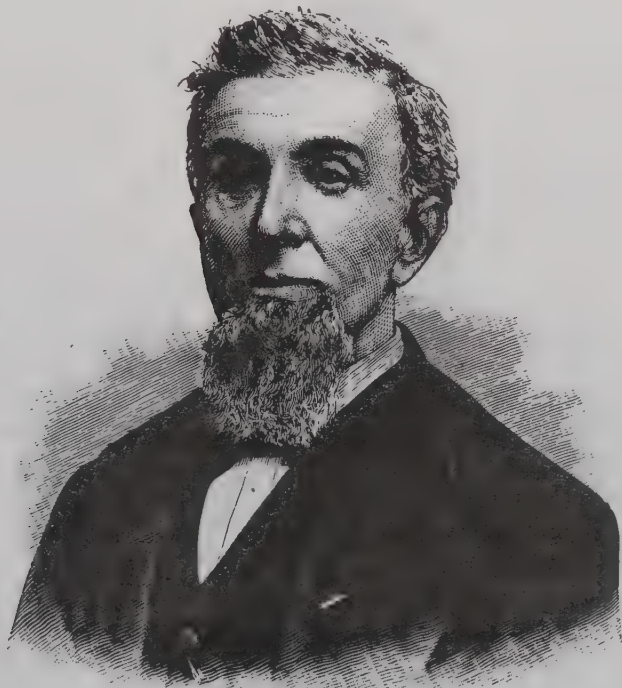
RIDGEWAY & CARR, MANUFACTURERS OF WOOLEN YARN.—These gentlemen occupy the building on Front Street the property of William Potts, of Swedeland. In 1874 it was fitted up as a manufactory of stone-cars for the limestone quarries of Upper and Lower Merion. The business failing, the building was occupied by Messrs Ridgeway & Carr, who manufacture woolen yarn, and it is also adapted for the manufacture of hosiery and woolen jackets. The machinery consists of two sets of cards, one self-acting mule and one hand-mule, with a thirty horse-power engine and boiler. Seventeen hands are employed in the mill, producing about two thousand pounds of yarn per week.

COX & DAGER'S PAPER-MILL.—Messrs. Cox &

Dager, both of Norristown, fitted up the old saw-mill formerly occupied by John C. Richardson as a paper-mill in 1881. It was a large frame building, and was destroyed by fire on the 23d of May, 1884. They immediately erected the present building of stone, and it is now one of the best-fitted and most substantial mills in the State.

The machinery-room is one hundred and eighteen by forty-two feet; beater-room, eighty-five by thirty-five feet; cutter-room, fifty by thirty feet; rag-boiling house, thirty by forty-five feet. There are two engines, one of one hundred and twenty horse-power and one of forty. The capacity of production is

is fifty-eight feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet long and two stories in height. The machinery consists of two sets of cards, two self-actors, one one hundred and twenty horse-power engine, and eighty horse-power boiler. The business consists of the manufacture of doeskins, jeans, diagonals and flannels, of which about forty-five thousand yards per month are produced. There are sixty hands employed, and the aggregate of wages per annum will amount to about twenty-two thousand dollars. The mill is located in a beautiful spot near the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad track, on Third Street, above De Kalb, and cost thirty-four thousand dollars.



Thomas Patchell

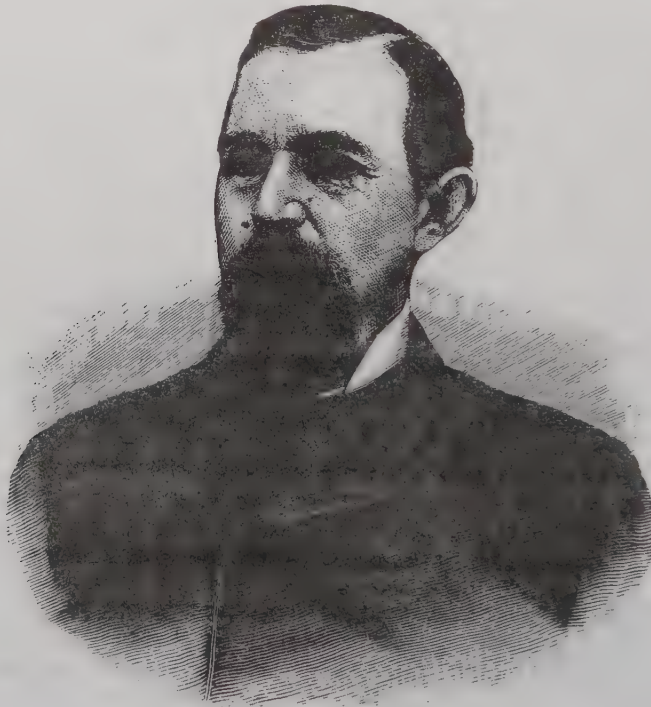
about fifteen tons a week of Manilla paper. Twenty hands are employed, and about eight hundred dollars a month are distributed in wages. The value of the property, plant included, is about fifty thousand dollars.

SMITH'S WOOLEN-MILLS.—This fine establishment is the newest acquisition to the industries of Bridgeport, and probably of the county, for it has only been built and put into operation during the last few months. It was opened on December 1, 1883. Isaac W. Smith, Esq., the proprietor, is an experienced manufacturer, who, for a long term of years, operated the woolen-mill at Valley Forge. This mill

ISAAC W. SMITH.—Mr. Smith is of Welsh descent, his father, Aaron Smith, having been a resident of Lower Merion township, where he cultivated a farm and also followed his trade as a shoemaker. He married Sarah Free, whose children were William F. (of Ogden, Utah), John Alvin (of Lower Merion), Sarah A. (wife of Joseph Shaw, deceased), and one who died in youth. By a second marriage, to Mary Watkin, of Delaware County, were born children,—George (deceased), Isaac W., Aaron and Mary Emily. The birth of Isaac W. occurred July 29, 1839, in Lower Merion, where he received in youth such education as the public schools afforded. At the age

of twelve years he entered the carpet-yarn factory of his brother-in-law, Joseph Shaw, and served an apprenticeship to the business, subsequently removing with him to Valley Forge, and acting in the capacity of manager until the death of Mr. Shaw, in 1863. Mr. Smith continued, in behalf of the widow, the superintendence of the interests of the estate until 1872, when he became lessee of the mill and machinery for three years. He later purchased the machinery and continued to operate the mill until 1882, when, having disposed of his property at public sale, he made Norristown his home. In the spring of

REBECCA PAPER-MILLS, HUGH MCINNES, PROPRIETOR.—The Rebecca Paper-Mills are located on Front Street, with a frontage of two hundred and sixty-seven feet, and reaching back to the river. The buildings were erected as an oil refinery, in 1868, by Dr. H. T. Slemmer, and were afterwards leased to George Zinne as ice-houses. The present proprietor purchased the property from the Standard Oil Company, and, in partnership with Mr. Robert Dager, commenced the manufacture of Manilla paper. In a short time Mr. Dager left the firm, and since then Mr. McInnes has run the mill himself. Twenty-three



Isaac W. Smith

1883, Mr. Smith purchased ground and erected a mill in Bridgeport, where he began the manufacture of cloths, flannels and ladies' dress goods, in which he is now actively engaged. Isaac W. Smith was married, in June, 1867, to Miss Mary Ella, daughter of the late George Grow, a farmer of Lower Merion township. Their children are Joseph S., Isaac A., Mary K., Emma L., Louis Y., J. Futhy and one who is deceased. Mr. Smith is in politics a Republican, and though not active in the political field has held various offices in the county and township. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member.

hands are employed steadily, with a pay-sheet of one thousand dollars a month. Two engines furnish the motive-power, one of one hundred and twenty and one of thirty horse-power. Three boilers, of one hundred horse-power each, furnish the steam. The mill is furnished with the best machinery known to the trade, and produces thirty thousand pounds of Manilla paper per week. The mill and plant is estimated in value at seventy-five thousand dollars.

DE KALB STREET ROLLER FLOURING-MILLS.—This substantial old stone building stands near the south end of the De Kalb Street bridge, close to the edge of the canal, and has a history of its own. It was built

in 1824 as a saw-mill by Jacob Pastorius, and was superintended by Mr. Cadwalader Evans. In 1826 it was changed to a grist-mill, Mr. Evans assisting in arranging the machinery, dressing the burrs, and for two years more superintended it as a flouring-mill for country trade. It was put up at sheriff's sale and bought in by the Schuylkill Navigation Company, whose property it still remains. For two years it was run by John Gorgas, who erected a drying-mill and ground corn for shipping.

The late Christopher Heebner run the mill for some years, and was followed by John Tyson and others, who worked it occasionally. Henry and Israel Newbury leased the mill for a time, and added new and improved machinery. They failed, and in March, 1880, it was taken by the present lessees, Messrs. Hibbert & Brook, under whose management it has been a complete success. It has a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five barrels of flour a day, and two hundred bushels of choppings.

The machinery consists of nine pairs of steel rollers. The first pair of rollers merely crushes the grain, which, in its broken condition, is carried by elevators to a bolting roll, where the flour is shaken out. The crushed grains then pass through the second pair of rolls and again to the bolting roll, and so on continuously until it has been broken and ground between each pair of the nine rollers, the particles becoming finer with each break. The middlings remaining after this process has been gone through with passes to the only remaining run of stones, and more flour is extracted.

PORK-PACKING.—Several years ago Charles Whitman established a large butchering and pork-packing business on Front Street. Since his death it has passed through several hands, and has been most successfully operated since the year 1882 by the present proprietor, John B. Horn. Since taking possession Mr. Horn expended about four thousand dollars in improvements, and it is now one of the most complete pork-packing and butchering establishments in the State, having all the newest and most approved machinery for slaughtering and curing pork and beef. The proprietor has increased the business to an enormous extent since he took hold. From the 1st of January up to the last day of July during the year 1884 he shipped of hams and shoulders alone, by rail, four hundred and thirty-two thousand pounds, and this was exclusive of home trade or his large shipments of beef. Seven hands are employed at the works, which extend one hundred and sixty-five feet in front and ninety-five feet deep, with an ice-house one hundred feet square.

W. S. RICHARDS, ELEVATORS, AUTOMATIC DOORS, ETC.—In the year 1880, W. S. Richards, Esq., a skilled mechanic in wood and iron, leased the building on Fourth Street the property of Joel Andrews, Esq., of Norristown, and established a manufactory of dumb-waiters, automatic doors, elevators and

other labor-saving mechanical appliances for hotels, public buildings and private residences. The building is twenty-five by seventy feet, three stories in height. There are thirteen hands employed on the premises. The property, with the machinery, stock, etc., is valued at about seven thousand dollars.

JACOB ANDREWS, BRICK MANUFACTURER.—Mr. Andrews is a well-known citizen of Norristown, residing on De Kalb Street, near Spruce. He engaged in the manufacture of bricks on his property at Fourth Street, Bridgeport, in 1844, and has conducted the business successfully since that period. The capacity of his kilns and yards is two million bricks annually.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY CREAMERY.—This establishment was erected and adapted as a creamery on Fifth Street, in 1880, by Mr. Jacob Tripler, of Norristown. It is now operated by Mr. John Kinze, and has a capacity of making one hundred and sixty pounds of butter and thirty cheeses daily, provided they could obtain a sufficient quantity of milk. The machinery and appliances are kept in beautiful order, and the whole is evidently under skillful management.

CONSHOHOCKEN.

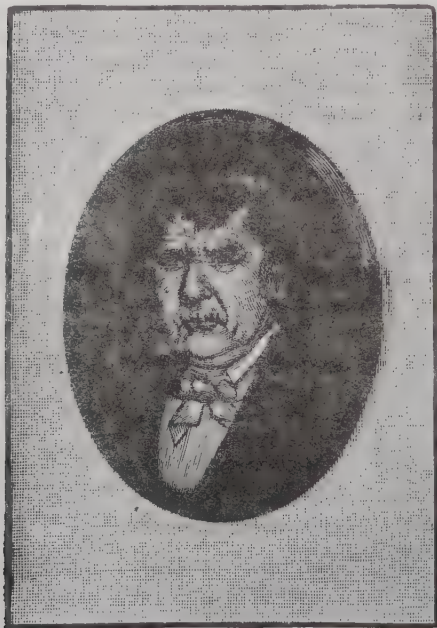
ALAN WOOD & Co.—These well-known iron-works and rolling-mills were established in 1856, and front on Washington Street about one thousand feet, from Poplar to Ash Street, the buildings and lots covering fifteen acres of ground. The firm employ five hundred hands, with a monthly pay-roll of twenty thousand dollars. The monthly product is one thousand tons of finished iron. There are twelve engines, thirty-four boilers and seven trains of rolls. The value of the plant is a million and a half of dollars.

JOHN WOOD & BROTHERS' SHEET AND PLATE-IRON MILLS.—The business of this firm was first established by James Wood, father of the present proprietors, in 1832.

The firm now runs three mills. Two of them are situated on Washington Street; the other is near Matson's Ford bridge, on a strip of land between the canal and the river. This latter is driven by two fifty-four-inch turbine wheels, the water from the canal being used for that purpose. Three hundred hands are employed, producing about seven thousand tons a year of finished work, with a pay-roll of twelve thousand dollars a month. The Washington Street mills were burned down in 1882, but were soon rebuilt in a more substantial and convenient form than before. The frontage on Washington Street is six hundred feet; depth, two hundred and fifty feet. There are ten engines, eighteen boilers and seven roll-trains. The property is valued at seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

JOHN WOOD, JR.—The titles of these works are the Conshohocken Car-Works and the Schuylkill Foundry and Machine-Works. Engine-boilers and

rolling-mill machinery are a specialty. The proprietor is a son of Hon. John Wood, and commenced operations in 1867, with ten hands, doing business the first year to the amount of about ten thousand dollars. In 1873 he built the foundry, machine and pattern-shops, and in 1880 erected the car-works. There are



JAMES WOOD.

now eighty-five hands employed. The mill has a front on Washington Street of four hundred feet, with a depth of five hundred and forty feet. There is a full plant of most valuable machinery, and the whole is in splendid working order.

MONTGOMERY BOILER AND MACHINE-WORKS, WILLIAM T. BATE & SON, are located on Washington Street. The firm commenced business in 1865, but built the shops they now occupy in 1868. The works consist of three buildings, divided into boiler, blacksmith and foundry, and machine and pattern departments. From very small beginnings in 1865 they have increased their business in the manufacture of boilers and steam generators, their own patents, to an enormous extent, their boilers being sent to almost every State in the Union, while their home trade has been firmly established. They employ thirty skilled workmen. In 1879 the finished work produced was 153,974 pounds in boilers, while 400,000 pounds of pig iron were used in other castings. The patents belonging to this firm have been most favorably mentioned in every scientific journal of America.

In 1882 the weight of the castings produced was 646,617 pounds, and of plate-iron used 264,672 pounds,—total, 911,289 pounds. In 1883 the plate-iron used was 106,783 pounds, and of bar-iron 350,025 pounds,—total, 456,808 pounds, a decrease of 454,481 pounds,

owing to the obstruction of their business by the building of the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad, which deprives them of proper means of receiving and delivering goods. The firm paid in wages last year \$13,962.05. The property is valued at \$100,000.

WILLIAM T. BATE, grandson of William and Mary Bate and son of William and Mary Bennett Bate, was born October 25, 1818, at Tywardreth, Cornwall, England, where he remained until six years of age. He then removed with his parents to Liverpool, and subsequently to Manchester and other points in Lancashire. His father having been a blacksmith and boiler-maker, after a period spent at school he entered the shops under his supervision and acquired a general knowledge of the business. In 1835 he began at Parconsoles, Cornwall, England, an apprenticeship under Richard Terrell and William West, the latter a mechanical engineer. He followed for twelve years his trade of blacksmith and boiler-maker in various portions of the country, and having concluded to seek a more attractive field in America, embarked for New York July 13, 1847, arriving after a long and tedious passage of eight weeks. He found employment soon after in Belleville, N. J., and from that point worked in various localities in New Jersey, and subsequently in Connecticut, from whence he removed to Baltimore.

In 1856 he was solicited to assume charge of the boiler and blacksmith-shops of the Norris Works, located at Norristown; he accepted the offer, and remained until these works were closed. After a brief interval at Easton, Pa., Mr. Bate returned to Norristown, where he resided until 1866, when Conshohocken became his home. Here the firm of William T. Bate & Co. was established for the building of boilers and general machinery, the partners being the subject of the sketch, John Wood, Jr., and Richard H. Bate. This partnership was dissolved in 1868, when Mr. Bate, in connection with his son, erected their present extensive works, in which they manufacture boilers, castings, all kinds of machine-work and steam-fitting. In 1883 the completion of the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad rendered the removal of the shops necessary, and Mr. Bate purchased six acres of land in Bridgeport, Montgomery Co., where he, in October, 1884, began the erection of suitable buildings, which they expect soon to occupy.

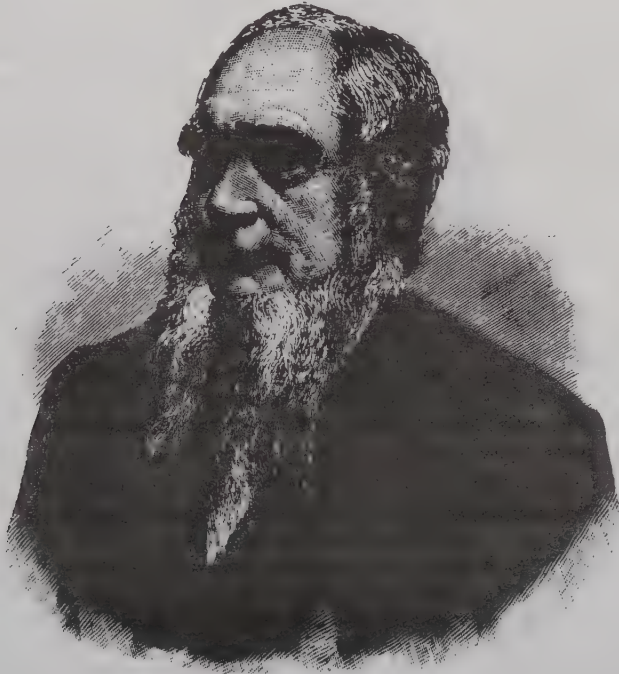
Mr. Bate was married, January 18, 1839, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William George, of Cornwall, England. They have had fourteen children, of whom the surviving ones are William, Edward (who served during the late war, in which he was wounded), Mary (wife of Charles Fairburn), Richard, Elizabeth Jane (wife of Cadwallader Brook), Ellen (wife of William Johnson), John S. and Clara. In politics Mr. Bate is an earnest and enthusiastic Republican, as are all his sons, but he has neither sought nor ac-

cepted office. He was educated in the faith of the Church of England, as was also his wife, and their allegiance is still to that faith.

PLYMOUTH ROLLING-MILL COMPANY.—These well-known mills are located near the upper end of the borough, close to the lines of the Philadelphia and Reading and the Plymouth Railroads. They were built in 1842 by Stephen Calwell. For many years they were operated by Samuel Fulton, and he is now the general manager. This company also owns a mill in Norristown, which we include in this sketch. The works, when in full operation, employ three hundred hands, and pay out in wages fifteen thousand

are seventy hands employed, the pay-roll being three thousand five hundred dollars a month. The production is about six thousand five hundred tons of muck-bar per annum. The building is in the lower part of the borough, fronting on Washington Street four hundred feet, with a depth of six hundred feet. There are three engines and three boilers; the latter are Babcock & Wilcox water-tube boilers, with a full plant of first-class modern machinery.

LEWIS A. LUKENS.—Jan Lukens, the progenitor of the family in America, sailed from Holland during the year 1683, and located in Philadelphia. Among his sons was Abraham Lukens, who became a farmer



Wm. J. Bate

dollars a month, producing fifty thousand tons a year of pig-iron, muck-bar, plate and sheet-iron. The works front on Washington Street eighteen hundred feet, with a depth of five hundred feet. There are three blast furnaces—No. 1, No. 2 and the Lucinda—and four trains of rolls. There are fifteen engines, six of them averaging over five hundred horse-power, and twenty-five boilers. These figures include the engines and boilers at the works in Norristown, the property of the company.

JAWOOD LUKENS' IRON-WORKS.—These works are quite modern, having been erected in 1882 by the proprietor, Jawood Lukens, Esq., formerly connected with the establishment of Alan Wood & Co. There

in Towamencin township, Montgomery Co. His son John, the grandfather of Lewis A. Lukens, though by occupation a farmer, was a man of scientific attainments, and won some reputation as a skillful surveyor. He married Miss Rachel Robinson, and became the father of children,—David, George, Joel and Edith (Mrs. Mordecai Davis). David Lukens was born on the 18th of October, 1761, in Towamencin township, where he continued the healthful pursuits of his ancestors, and married Miss Mary, daughter of William and Elizabeth Shepherd, whose birth occurred November 16, 1760. Their children are Charles, born in 1790; William, in 1793; Elizabeth, in 1795 (who became Mrs. George Shoemaker); Aaron, in 1798; Maria, in

1801 (who became the wife of Robert Fowler); Rachel, in 1804 (who became the wife of Dr. Samuel Tyson); Lewis A.; Mark, born in 1810; and Edward, in 1812. The death of David Lukens occurred in 1828, and that of his wife in 1818. Their son, Lewis A., was born on the 8th of April, 1807, in Plymouth township, now a portion of Conshohocken, the half of the borough having been built upon land owned by his father. His youth, until eighteen, was spent in the pursuits peculiar to a farmer's son, with such educational opportunities as the neighboring school afforded, after which he removed to Philadelphia and became proficient in the trade of a cabinet-maker. This field of action was,

leaving his interest in the hands of his sons, Charles and Jawood. Mr. Lukens was, on the 16th of September, 1834, married to Miss Mary T., daughter of James Wood, of Conshohocken. Their children are Alan W., Charles, Jawood, Clara (Mrs. Charles Heber Clark), Frank and Mary, the last two being deceased. Mr. Lukens is a staunch Republican in politics, having been member of the board of school directors and of the Borough Council of Conshohocken, as also for several years its chief burgess. He is a director of the First National Bank of Conshohocken and one of the corporators of the Conshohocken Gas and Water Company, of which he was for ten years president.



Lewis A. Lukens

however, too circumscribed for the progressive mind of Mr. Lukens, who, in 1836, made Lebanon County his residence, and there leased the Newmarket Forge for a period of ten years. At the expiration of this lease, and after a brief interval, he removed to Bridgeport, and was, during the succeeding four years, engaged with his brother in the lumber business. In 1851 he purchased a farm on the Wissahickon, in Whitmarsh township, and in 1858 removed to Conshohocken, having the previous year, in connection with his brother-in-law, Alan Wood, built the rolling-mills at that point. After a lengthened period of great business activity he retired from business,

He is also a director of the Plymouth and Whitmarsh Turnpike Company. He is in his religious predilections a Friend, and worships with the Plymouth Meeting. Mr. and Mrs. Lukens in 1884 celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, the occasion being replete with interest to the members of the family who assembled to do them honor.

CONSHOHOCKEN TUBE COMPANY was incorporated in 1882. The works are located in the lower part of the borough of Conshohocken, adjoining the iron-mills of Jawood Lukens, who is president of the company. James W. Harry is secretary and treasurer and Albert L. Murphy is the manager. The capital stock of the

company, which is fully paid up, is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The business of the company is the manufacture of wrought-iron tubing by the new and improved method invented by Stephen P. M. Tasker, Esq., of the firm of Morris, Tasker & Co. At present the business is conducted in a large frame building, one hundred and twenty-five feet front towards Washington Street and six hundred and twelve feet deep towards the river Schuylkill. This building was erected for temporary purposes, and will be replaced in the near future by more extensive and substantial works. This enterprise has been a complete success and has contributed largely to the growing prosperity of the borough. They are now producing twenty-five tons a day of finished work, which, with the receipt of raw material, coal and all the other accessories necessary to the production of so large an amount of finished work, gives a great impetus to local and other industries. The company has one of the largest pipe-welding and heating furnaces in the country, which is a very great advantage to their business.

They are steadily increasing their capacity for production, and when busy will employ one hundred hands, with a pay-roll of one thousand dollars a week.

CONSHOHOCKEN COTTON-MILLS, STANLEY LEES, PROPRIETOR.—These mills were established in 1856 by the brothers, J. & S. Lees, who formerly operated a mill at Mill Creek. The extent and capacity of the works have been quadrupled during their occupancy by the Messrs. Lees, and the only change in the firm has been made by the death of J. Lees, when the junior member assumed the whole management. The mill building is the largest single building used for this purpose in the Schuylkill Valley, being two hundred feet long by fifty feet deep, with separate buildings for engine, machine-shop, picker-house, dye and sizing-houses. About two hundred hands are employed upon the looms and other machinery. Four thousand dollars are paid monthly in wages, the production of cotton goods being about thirty thousand yards per week. The mill was almost totally destroyed by fire in 1880, but was quickly rebuilt and fitted up with new and improved machinery.

ALBION PRINT-WORKS.—The extensive range of buildings known as the Albion Print-Works stands on the low grounds between the canal and the river, at the east end of Matson's Ford bridge. Tradition says that in and subsequent to the Revolutionary times a grist-mill stood on the spot, and still later it is reported that a saw manufactory was conducted here. These, however, have disappeared, and in 1865 a Philadelphia firm, Joseph Lea & Co., built a silk-mill and dye-house here, with Mr. Jonas Eberhardt as manager, seven natives of France having been brought over to assist in the work. The mill was destroyed by fire August 21, 1875; was rebuilt and started again January 1, 1876, with Richard H. Brehn, Esq., as manager, the firm being then Lea, McCarter & Co. When in full operation the works

(now a print-cloth establishment) employ two hundred hands, paying seven thousand dollars a month in wages, and putting through the machinery about fifty thousand pieces of goods per month.

The two main buildings are of the following dimensions: the main print-works, ninety-four by three hundred and thirty-four feet, and the bleach, dye and boiler-house, ninety-eight by two hundred and sixty feet. The property is valued at five hundred thousand dollars.

CONSHOHOCKEN WARP-MILLS, HAMILTON MAXWELL, PROPRIETOR.—These mills were built by George Bullock in 1865, and were occupied by Hamilton Maxwell since 1866 in the making of cotton warps, of which about six thousand pounds a week are made, and about fifty hands are steadily employed. The building is located between the canal and the river Schuylkill, with dimensions one hundred and fourteen by forty-seven feet. It was originally run by a sixty-horse turbine wheel, but the supply of water was found to be unreliable, owing to floods and the drawing off the canal, and the mill has for many years been run by steam.

HORACE C. JONES, COTTON MANUFACTURER.—The mill is located on Washington Street, and was formerly operated by John Whitton. The present proprietor, Horace C. Jones, took possession in 1880. Sixty-five hands are employed, amongst whom fifteen hundred dollars a month are distributed as wages. There are sixty-four looms weaving cottonades, four sets of cards and fifteen hundred woolen spindles. The production is about fifty thousand yards a month. The works consist of two buildings,—one one hundred and fifty by two hundred feet, the other fifty by one hundred and twenty feet, three stories in height.

GEORGE S. YERKES' LUMBER-YARD.—The origin of this yard dates back over forty years, when Jonathan Jones & Sons established it in connection with a saw-mill. In 1855 they were succeeded by E. D. & E. Jones, who remained proprietors until 1875, when the firm was changed to Evan D. Jones & Co. In 1881, Mr. George S. Yerkes, the present proprietor, was admitted into partnership, and is now sole proprietor. There are two buildings, one one hundred feet by ninety-two feet, the other one hundred feet by eighteen feet, both two stories in height. They are located on Elm and Cherry Streets, and produce a large amount of sashes, doors, frames, desks, book-cases, etc. Twenty-five hands are employed, and the firm is in a flourishing condition.

EAST CONSHOHOCKEN QUARRIES.—These quarries are in Plymouth township, and are famous for the building-stones they produce. They belong to Boyd Stinson, Samuel F. Prince and Michael O'Brien, and were bought from George W. Jacoby in 1868. The stone produced at these quarries is famous for its enduring qualities. It has been tested at Washington by the best experts of the profession, and has been pronounced perfect. The Wissahickon bridge and

many others along the lines of the different railroads are built of this stone. In full blast the quarries employ one hundred and fifty men, at a monthly wage of four thousand dollars, and produce fifteen hundred tons of stone per day.

MICHAEL O'BRIEN.—Michael O'Brien, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1776, was an extensive lessee of land. He married Rose Fitzsimmons, of County Meath, whose only son, Christopher O'Brien, was born about the year 1800 near Dublin, where he was

later removed to Conshohocken, where for sixteen years he was employed in various capacities and finally as general agent for the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad in the transportation of coal, lime and iron. He had, during this time, become the landlord of the Conshohocken Hotel, of which he remained for twenty years the popular proprietor. Seeking a broader field of operation, he, in connection with his partners, under the title of the Plymouth Quarry Company, purchased the Plymouth Quarry, located on the Jacoby farm, in Plymouth township,



educated, and followed a mercantile career. He was, in 1830, married to Catherine, daughter of John and Elizabeth Gugarty, of County Meath. Among the ten children of Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien is Michael, whose birth occurred on the 18th of February, 1832, in the above county, near the line of County Dublin. He received a thorough English education in the schools of his own county and in Dublin, and at the age of twenty, discovering no advantageous career open to him in his own country, emigrated to the United States. He first settled in Philadelphia, but

and at once obtained from the furnaces at Norristown and Conshohocken and various glass-works in New Jersey large orders for fluxing-stone. The company, in course of time, erected works, laid railroad tracks and made other improvements incident to the needs of an increasing business. In 1880, Mr. O'Brien acquired an interest in and became superintendent of the Conshohocken Stone Quarry Company, the product of this quarry being the Conshohocken granite, now in general use for bridge-building and the laying of large foundations. This quarry has supplied

the stone for the bridge built by the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad crossing the Wissahickon, for that crossing the Schuylkill at Manayunk and the bridge across the Perkiomen Creek built by the Pennsylvania Railroad. It supplies all the stone used for purposes of construction by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The company employ one hundred men, two hoisting-engines, one double hoisting-engine and work five massive derricks, three sets of boilers, six steam-drills, one hundred railroad cars, and have two miles of track connecting with both the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroads. The extensive business connections of this quarry and its exceptional mechanical equipment make it the most successfully worked quarry in the State. Mr. O'Brien is a pronounced Democrat in his political sympathies, and has served for two terms as burgess of the borough of Conshohocken and for six years as school director. He was one of the earliest directors of the First National Bank of Conshohocken, as also of the Plymouth Turnpike Company, and treasurer of the Franklin Building Society. He is in his religious faith a Roman Catholic and member of St. Matthew's Church of that denomination in Conshohocken. Mr. O'Brien was married, in 1856, to Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas and Ann Fox, of Philadelphia. Their children are Annie (Mrs. Horace Hallowell), Kate, Thomas C. (a student of medicine in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania), Minnie, Madaline, Lizzie, Michael and Louis H.

WEST CONSHOHOCKEN.

THE MERION IRON COMPANY, WEST CONSHOHOCKEN.—The charter of the company authorizes the manufacture of pig-iron, rolled-iron of all sizes and shapes and iron castings of every description. The capital stock consists of four thousand shares of fifty dollars each,—two hundred thousand dollars. The board of directors are J. B. Moorhead (president), George C. Thomas, Jay Cooke, Jr., Joseph E. Thropp, Edwin P. Bruce.

The Merion Furnace was built in 1848 by Stephen Caldwell & Co., and purchased by J. B. Moorhead in 1857. The capacity of the furnace in the last-named year was about one hundred tons of pig-iron per week,—say five thousand tons per annum,—since which date a new blowing-engine has been put in use. Three of Player's hot-blast ovens have been erected, the furnace-stack raised from forty to fifty feet in height, a new hoist and other improvements added, increasing the capacity of the furnace from five thousand tons up to twelve thousand tons per annum.

The Elizabeth Furnace was built by J. B. Moorhead in 1873 at a cost of about one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars, and further improvements have raised the cost to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The capacity of the Elizabeth Furnace is about two hundred and sixty to two hundred and

seventy-five tons per week,—say thirteen thousand five hundred tons per annum. In addition to the two blast furnaces, as above described, there is a fine mansion-house and about eleven acres of land, situated in the borough of West Conshohocken, belonging to the corporation, together with all the tools, implements, railroad-cars, horses, carts and necessary working fixtures, all of which were included in the purchase of the property, at a cost of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, paid for as follows:

Three thousand shares of capital stock at par, \$50	
per share	\$150,000 ^a
Bonds secured by mortgage on the premises, bearing five per cent. interest per annum	100,000
Total	\$250,000

From 1857 to 1883, a period of twenty-five years, the average annual net earnings applicable to the payment of interest or dividends were, under the management and ownership of J. B. Moorhead & Co., equal to more than fifteen per cent. per annum on the present capital stock, and when it is considered that the average producing capacity of the works during the same time was less than three-fourths of the present capacity, it may be considered reasonable to estimate the future annual earnings as being equal to the payment of the interest on the mortgage bonds, and at least twelve per cent. per annum on the capital stock. This estimate is based on the present depressed condition of the iron market; the results may, and probably will, prove much more remunerative to the stockholders, taking a period of seven to ten years in the future.

JOEL B. MOORHEAD was born on the 13th of April, 1813, on the banks of the Susquehanna River, at Moorhead's Ferry, Dauphin Co., Pa., at which point his father, William Moorhead, owned a large farm and established a ferry. There being no bridge across this river at that early day, Moorhead's Ferry, twenty-two miles above Harrisburg, was widely known in that portion of the State. In 1815, William Moorhead was appointed by the President of the United States collector of internal revenue for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, which necessitated his removal to Harrisburg with his family, where his death occurred in 1817. The family soon after returned to the ferry property, the eldest son, James Kennedy, being, at the age of twelve years, his mother's main reliance in conducting the ferry and managing the farm. When the State began, in 1828, the construction of the canal on the river-bank, James K. obtained a contract in connection with this improvement, his younger brothers finding employment with him during the progress of the contract work. The subject of this sketch being ambitious for a more successful business career than had yet been opened to him, when eighteen years of age, demanded an interest with his brother in one or more of these contracts. Meeting with an unfavorable response to

his demand on the plea of his youth, he determined to operate independently. A letting of contracts was made soon after by the State Railroad, covering a stretch of territory between Paoli and Lancaster, at which Joel B. was present, and made a successful bid for a large contract covering one and one-half miles west of Paoli, in Chester County. He associated with him an older partner with influence, but no practical experience, and at the expiration of the second year the contract was completed. He subsequently became engaged with his brother in the filling of important contracts on the Portage Railroad, the Monongahela slack-water navigation, in bridge-

was, in 1842, appointed by the canal commissioners superintendent of motive-power on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, which position he held until 1844, after which he continued for several years to execute contracts, residing meanwhile on his farm. In 1850 he made Philadelphia his residence, and two years later was awarded the contract to build the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, extending from Sunbury to Lock Haven, a distance of nearly sixty miles. Owing to financial embarrassments of the company the work was greatly delayed, and was not until 1856 brought to a successful conclusion. In 1857 he purchased the Merion Furnace, located at West Consho-



J. Barlow Moorhead

building in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, and in various important railroad enterprises. Mr. Moorhead, in 1837, prior to entering upon his Kentucky contracts, married Miss Elizabeth Hiron, of Wilmington, Del., whose children are Charles N. (married to a daughter of John Hickman), Ada E. (wife of G. C. Thomas), Clara A. (married to Jay Cooke, Jr.) and Caroline F. (married to Joseph E. Thropp). Mr. Moorhead, on the completion of his Kentucky contracts, in 1840, returned to the site of his first venture in Chester County and purchased a fine farm that he had, during his migratory life, determined eventually to make his permanent home. One year's experience, however, convinced him that farming was not his vocation. He

hocken, and commenced as a novice in the iron business. The plant has been greatly enlarged, and the capacity increased from one hundred tons per week in 1854 to six hundred and fifty tons per week in 1884. He is also largely interested in the Sterling Iron and Railway Company, in the State of New York. Mr. Moorhead was formerly allied in politics with the Democracy, but a careful consideration of the important public issues of the day caused him to give his allegiance and support to the Republican party. His religious associations are with the Protestant Episcopal Church. From 1841 until 1850 he was a vestryman of St. Paul's Church of that denomination, in Chester Valley, and has since 1864 held



George Bullock

the same relation to the Holy Trinity Church, in Philadelphia.

James Kennedy Moorhead, of whom mention has been made in this sketch, died March, 1884, at his home, in Pittsburg. He was not less identified with the leading business enterprises of Pittsburgh than with various interests which were inseparable from the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The leading industries of city and State stand as a great monument to his name and fame. In his business, as in his social relations, he never deviated from the high line of an irreproachable life. Having filled well the measure of a well-rounded career, he went down to an honored grave revered and beloved by all.

CONSHOHOCKEN WORSTED-MILLS, GEORGE BULLOCK & CO.—This grand establishment for the manufacture of textile fabrics is one of the oldest in the State, and has a national reputation. Our limited space forbids us to do as we would wish, and give a detailed record of the family and of the enterprise. But history is inexorable, and demands that we give nothing but facts and figures.

The new worsted-mills in West Conshohocken were built in 1881, and produce three hundred thousand pounds of the finest worsted yarns per annum. The building is ninety feet wide by four hundred feet long, costing, with the machinery, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The number of hands is two hundred and seventy-five.

The Balligo Mills were established in 1858 and 1859, and then produced from eighty thousand to one hundred thousand yards per annum of three-quarters-yard and yard-and-a-half-wide goods, at a monthly pay of two thousand five hundred dollars. Now they produce three hundred and twenty-five thousand yards of yard-and-a-half-wide cloth per annum, and pay one hundred thousand dollars a year in wages.

The mill is seventy-five by four hundred and fifty feet, one and two stories high, with sixty-five tenement-houses. Two hundred and seventy-five hands are employed, and the full value of the plant, real estate, machinery, etc., is estimated at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The whole mills are established under the firm-title and name of the Conshohocken Worsted-Mills. George Bullock, treasurer; James Moir, superintendent; capital, six hundred thousand dollars. There are eight sets of cards, sixty-eight broad looms and eight thousand two hundred and sixty-four spindles on worsted yarns and French worsted suitings.

On woolen suitings, two sets of cards, twenty-five broad looms and nine hundred and sixty spindles; and in Mill No. 2, thirteen sets cards, eighty broad looms and five thousand one hundred and eighty spindles.

The mill on Main Street, Norristown, belonging to this firm is four stories in height, built of stone, masonry-coated, and is fifty by ninety feet in size, with a rear building, used as dye and picker-house.

of fifty by fifty feet. Within, the mill is neat and cleanly, and has the reputation of being one of the best-kept in the country. It is divided into four departments, and gives employment to seventy hands, to whom are paid about two thousand two hundred dollars monthly. An engine of sixty horse-power, with boilers of one hundred horse-power, supply the necessary power and steam for the dyeing and drying of goods. The mill is furnished throughout with all the modern machinery for the manufacture of black broadcloths and woolen goods.

GEORGE BULLOCK is of both English and Scotch lineage. Samuel Bullock and his wife, Hannah, emigrated from Yeadon, Yorkshire, England, to America, and settled in Germantown, Pa. Their children were Benjamin, John and Sarah, who became Mrs. Charles Cummings. Benjamin Bullock, who was born in Bradford, England, in 1796, at the age of nineteen came to the United States and began an active business career. He became associated in 1822 with Anthony Davis in the wool-pulling business. In 1837 he embarked in wool manufacturing, and continued for a period of thirty-seven years actively engaged in this and other enterprises in Philadelphia and vicinity. He married Martha, daughter of George Maxwell, whose children were eight in number, of whom George, the subject of this biographical sketch, was born March 9, 1830, in Philadelphia, where his youth was spent as a pupil of the public schools. At the age of fourteen he entered his father's wool-store and became thoroughly versed in the various details of the business. His fidelity and service were rewarded by an interest in 1851, which continued until the death of his father, in 1859, when the enterprise was continued by him both as a wool dealer and a woolen manufacturer. In 1862, Mr. Bullock removed to West Conshohocken, having acquired a valuable mill with water-power at that point, and conducted an extensive manufacturing interest under the firm-name of Benjamin Bullock & Sons, the style of which was in 1865 changed to Benjamin Bullock's Sons. This extensive enterprise eventually became a corporation under the corporate title of the Conshohocken Worsted-Mills, with George Bullock as president, treasurer and owner of the controlling interest. In 1862, Mr. Bullock, finding it desirable to make his permanent abode among the scenes of his business activity, purchased a picturesque site, embracing three hundred acres of valuable land, and erected a spacious residence, surrounded by all that is beautiful in nature and art, and embracing views from various points which are unsurpassed. The subject of this sketch is a man of great administrative ability coupled with rare energy and force. He is, as a citizen, public-spirited and liberal, manifesting a keen interest in the material welfare of those who are identified with his various interests. He is a Republican in politics, but frequently votes independent of his party when men or measures are obnoxious to him. He has served for two years on the Board of State

Prison Inspectors and for ten years has been a member of the State Board of Charities. He has been Burgess of the borough of West Conshohocken since its organization. He is also president of the First National Bank of Conshohocken. He is a liberal supporter of the Baptist Church of West Conshohocken, and a staunch advocate of the cause of temperance, both by precept and example. Mr. Bullock was married, in 1851, to Miss Josephine, daughter of Samuel Wright, of Philadelphia.

The following summary of the character of Mr. Bullock has been prepared by a friend: "Mr. Bullock possesses in the line of business what was attributed to the great mind of John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, in the line of political measures,—the ability to judge of the future of any public measure. He reads the future from the experiences of the past and from principles evolved from the same. He inherits great business qualifications from his father, Benjamin Bullock, who in his day was a most reliable man on the wool question, a committee of Congress having honored him by summoning him before them to be enlightened upon this interest of the nation.

"George Bullock believes in having everything done in the best way; hence he has the best of workmen, pays well and turns out the best quality of goods. As the president of a bank, he has a thorough knowledge of commercial paper and acts from a fixed principle, not asking how much a man may be worth nor how large his bank account may be, but what kind of man is he that made the note, and how does he do business, believing that certain principles of business mean success, while the reverse insures, some time in the near future, failure.

"In the successful management of his large mills he acts with decision and promptness, and at times seemingly with prospective loss, but the end is found to justify the means. As an illustration, if times are dull and goods have accumulated largely on his hands, he takes steps to dispose of them. First, his goods are exactly as represented, always up to the standard. The severest test of the market may be applied, the closest scrutiny of warp and woof may be made. The material, the work and the finish are all of the highest grade for that class of goods. The large stock will be placed in the market, cash realized, the wareroom cleared and his hands kept at work. If goods are low, so must the raw material be; hence the firm and the mills are ready for new goods, new patterns and the raw material low, ready for advanced prices when the rise takes place. We at times attribute success to luck, but Mr. Bullock takes small stock in 'luck.' During the seven years of the panic, from 1873 to 1880, he kept his mills running and his hands together. He uses good material, the newest and most approved machinery, employs skilled workmen and workwomen and keeps everything in excellent order and under the most careful management. His hands are well paid, and hence feel an interest in the success

of the employers. His well-known kind and liberal disposition to all with whom he comes in contact, his especial interest in those who are in need and the great love he has for children, all combine to make the 'Conshohocken Worsted-Mills' a name and a success in all that is valuable in that word, both in profits and reputation. Mr. Bullock maintains largely the church on his grounds, while hundreds of dollars a year are spent upon the Sabbath-school connected with this Baptist congregation. In his works of kindness and benevolence he has the aid and assistance of his excellent lady, the acts of Christian kindness of Mrs. Bullock, like the falling rain, blessing many around her in very many ways."

JAMES MOIR.—Mr. Moir, who is of Scotch descent and the son of Adam and Dorothy Moir, was born on the 18th of July, 1820, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, where he remained until twenty-one years of age. He enjoyed at home opportunities for an excellent rudimentary education, and on its completion entered the mills of Hadden & Co., of Aberdeen, with a view to acquiring a thorough knowledge of manufacturing. His term of service was completed with Messrs. Poppewell & Co., in the same city, after which, in 1841, he sailed for America, and located in Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., remaining two years at that point. His next location was in Cazenovia, Madison Co., N. Y., where he became superintendent of a mill, filling the position until his later removal to Eaton, in the same county.

Mr. Moir next found employment in Jones & Kershaw's mills, located in West Philadelphia, and in 1859 responded to a demand for his services as superintendent for Thomas Kershaw, at West Conshohocken. The mill owned by the latter gentleman eventually passed into the hands of Benjamin Bullock & Sons, and in 1871 the firm of George Bullock & Co. was formed, with Mr. Moir as an active partner, who went to England in 1881 for the purpose of properly equipping the mill with what is known as the French worsted machinery. In 1881 the building known as Mill No. 1 was erected. It is exclusively devoted to the production of worsted yarn and worsted fabrics, the various mills being managed under the corporate title of the "Conshohocken Worsted-Mills," with James Moir as general superintendent. The subject of this sketch was, in 1852, married to Maria Theresa, daughter of Pelag H. Kent, of Clark's Mills, Oneida Co., N. Y., whose children are Emma (Mrs. G. R. Kite), Roseoe K. and Rosa B. Mr. Moir is a Republican in his political affiliations, but not actively interested in the public measures of the day. His sympathy with the cause of education has, however, influenced him to accept the presidency of the board of school directors of West Conshohocken. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained high rank.

WILLIAM DAVIS, JR., & CO.'S LUMBER-YARD.—This establishment is located on the corner of Front



James Mott

and Ford Streets, in West Conshohocken, and does a thriving business, employing quite a number of hands. The firm have usually stocked in their large buildings over two million feet of lumber. The business was established in 1865, and has increased to about one hundred thousand dollars per annum.

HALL'S CARPET-FACTORY.—In a nook on the River road, through which trickles a small stream, almost unknown and unnoticed, bearing the Indian name of Arenike Creek, stands the small carpet-factory of Mr. James Hall. The building is of frame, and unpretending in its appearance and dimensions, yet here Mr. James Hall, a skilled weaver from the north of England, has for three years conducted a successful business in the manufacture of ingrain and other carpets. He employs forty-five hands, and runs thirty-nine looms. The looms are operated in the old primitive fashion of throwing the shuttles from hand to hand. Five thousand yards a week are produced, and he pays two hundred dollars a week in wages.

POTTSTOWN.

THE GLASGOW IRON COMPANY.—These works were established in 1876 in Pottsgrove township. One hundred and thirty hands are employed, with a pay-roll of five thousand dollars a month. Their specialty is plate-iron for boilers, tanks, etc., and muck-bar. The capacity is six hundred and fifty tons a month. The motive-power is derived from one one hundred and seventy-five horse-power engine and an eighty horse-power water-wheel, taking water from the Manatawny. Joseph L. Bailey is the president; treasurer, Comly Shoemaker; secretary, S. W. Nicholls; general manager, Edward Bailey.

ELLIS KEYSTONE AGRICULTURAL WORKS.—These works are located in Pottsgrove township, fronting on a public road leading from Madison Bridge road to Klein road, with a frontage of three hundred feet and a depth of two hundred and fifty feet. The works were established in 1876, with a capital of twenty thousand dollars, raised to forty-two thousand dollars in 1881. Up to this date (1884) the specialty was the Ellis threshing-machine, of which they manufactured about two hundred per annum. They are now preparing to make fodder-cutters (Queed's patent). The main building is forty feet square, four stories in height. There is a brick building one hundred and ten by twenty-six feet, three stories in height, and a frame building one hundred by thirty feet for storing finished work. The lumber-shed is twenty by sixty feet, and the engine-house twenty-eight by twelve feet. In 1883 the value of the finished work produced was thirty-five thousand dollars, wholesale prices. The machines made here are chiefly for the home trade, but they also ship to Canada and parts of Europe. Twenty-five hands are employed, with a pay-roll of twelve hundred dollars a month.

POTTSTOWN IRON COMPANY.—The Pottstown

Iron Company, whose works have added so much to the industrial wealth of the place, was organized in 1866. The erection of the plate-mill was commenced in 1863 by the late William Mintzer and J. E. Wootten, Esq., now general superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. Afterwards Mr. Wootten sold out to Edward Bailey and Joseph Potts, Jr., and the mill was operated for some time by Edward Bailey & Co. Mr. Bailey interested several Philadelphia parties in the manufacture of iron here, among them the old and well-known house of Morris, Wheeler & Co., and the Pottstown Iron Company was organized and incorporated by act of the Legislature dated March 27, 1866, and was granted an increase of capital to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars by an act passed in 1867. A nail-works was built and put in operation in October, 1866. The large Anvil Furnace of the company was completed and blown in in 1867, and extensive mines and ore rights were purchased. When busy, twelve hundred hands are employed here, and the amount of finished work is three hundred and fifty thousand kegs of nails and twelve thousand five hundred tons of plate and other iron per annum. The buildings, yards, and store-houses cover an area of twenty-two acres. For several years Edward Bailey was treasurer and general manager of the Pottstown Iron Company, and to him Pottstown is under great obligations for the location of these works here and for their successful management for some time. The improvements made by the Pottstown Iron Company, and the investment of so large an amount of capital here, increased the value of property in the town, built up other interests and has been of incalculable advantage to the place.

WARWICK IRON COMPANY.—The furnace of the Warwick Iron Company at Pottstown, another of the important works located at this place, was commenced in 1875, completed in 1876 and blown in on the 20th of April of that year. The capital of the company is two hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The company owns valuable ore mines at Siesholtzville and Boyerstown, Berks Co., and at other places. Magnetic ore is supplied from the above-named mines and hematite from Flourtown. There is but one stack, fifty-five by sixteen feet. There are seventy hands employed at the works and seventy in the Boyerstown mines. Their specialty is pig-iron, of which twenty-one thousand tons are produced annually. The president is Isaac Fegely; treasurer, Jacob Fegely; V. J. McCully, secretary; Edgar S. Cook, manager.

ISAAC FEGELY.—Conrad Fegely, who was of German descent, resided in Douglas township, Montgomery Co., where he combined the trade of a blacksmith with the occupations of a farmer. He was united in marriage to a Miss Fox, and had sons—Jacob and John—and daughters,—Mrs. Daniel Miller, Mrs. Jacob Fillman, Mrs. George D. Heiser and Mrs.

Jacob Binder. Jacob Fegely was born on the 5th of January, 1794, in Douglas township, but early removed to Berks County, where his life was chiefly spent in the pursuit of the blacksmith's craft combined with the cultivation of a farm. He married Susan Miller, daughter of Peter Miller, the latter having been for several terms a member of the State Legislature. Their children are Solomon, William, Isaac, Jacob, Maria (Mrs. Reuben Fryer), Catherine (Mrs. William Sweinhart), Susan and Lucinda (Mrs. M. Y. Stonacker). The death of

territory adjacent to it for five years. On the 5th of May, 1853, he was married to Miss Lavina Romich, of Douglas township, Berks Co. Their children are Ida, Ann Mary, Newton Henry and Morris Jacob, all deceased.

In 1853, in connection with a partner, Mr. Fegely embarked in the coal business, his brother Jacob becoming, in 1854, a member of the firm, lumber being added to the stock. In 1862, in connection with William D. Evans, he engaged in car-building. Having purchased the interest of his partner, he con-



Isaac Fegely

Mr. Fegely occurred on the 23d of January, 1878. His son Isaac was born December 25, 1825, in Berks County, Pa., where he remained until eighteen years of age, meanwhile, until his fifteenth year, receiving at the country school a rudimentary education and later assisting in the varied employments of the farm. In 1843, desiring to acquire a trade, he removed to Pottstown and became an apprentice to that of a coach-maker, serving his allotted time, two and a half years. Circumstances soon after made him thoroughly familiar with the vocation of a millwright, which engaged his attention in the county and

trolled the business until 1867, when it was sold, and Mr. Fegely embarked in various profitable undertakings until 1874. During the latter year the Warwick Iron Company was organized, with the subject of this biography as president, which office he still fills, his time and ability being devoted to this company. He was also one of the projectors and is the president of the Pottstown Gas and Water Companies, president of the Pottstown Cemetery Company, director of the Pottstown Market Company, of the Ellis Keystone Agricultural Company and of the Union Mutual Fire and Storm Insurance



Jos. V. Potts

Company of Norristown. Mr. Fegely is in politics a Democrat, but not interested as a politician in the public issues of the day. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Pottstown, and largely identified with its growth and influence.

POTTSGROVE IRON-WORKS.—The Pottsgrove Iron-Works, the rolling-mill of which is located on Water Street, between Charlotte and Penn Streets, were erected in 1846 by Henry Potts, of Pottstown, and Hon. David Potts, Jr., of Warwick, Chester Co. The works were enlarged in 1878. In 1862 the firm-name was changed from Potts & Baily to Potts Brothers, and is now Potts Brothers' Iron Company (Limited). The buildings front on Water Street four hundred and twenty feet, with a depth of five hundred and eighty-seven feet. The entire works cover an area of five acres. One hundred and seventy-five hands are employed, with a pay-roll of seven thousand five hundred dollars a month. The capacity is eight thousand tons of plate-iron and eight thousand tons of muck-bar per annum.

JOSEPH D. POTTS.—The man of whose active life we here give an outline, though for a number of years past a citizen of Philadelphia, and a native of Chester County, is a member of the family whose name is the oldest and most prominent in the history of the mechanical industry of Montgomery County, and is himself identified with one of the largest of its manufacturing establishments.

He is a descendant in the sixth generation of Thomas Potts, the pioneer iron-master of the region, and his great-great-grandfather, John Potts, was the founder of Pottstown. His grandfather, Joseph Potts, was the owner of Glasgow Forge and Valley Forge. His father, David Potts, was born at the family house, near the first-named ancient iron establishment, on August 11, 1799, and died November 15, 1870. His mother, Rebecca S. (Speakman) Potts, was born in Delaware County.

Joseph D. was born at Springtown Forge, Chester County, December 4, 1829, and his early life was passed at Pottstown and at Isabella Furnace, Chester Co. He entered upon the profession of civil engineering in May, 1852, on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and was afterwards engaged on various roads in Western Pennsylvania, and was made vice-president of the Steubenville (Ohio) and Indiana Railroad, superintendent of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and president of the Western Transportation Company. In May, 1861, Governor Curtin appointed him on his active staff as lieutenant-colonel and chief of the transportation and telegraph department of the State, which post he held until December, 1861, at which time the State transferred this labor to the national government.

In 1862, while serving with the militia called out in consequence of Lee's Antietam expedition, he was detailed by General Reynolds as military superintendent of the Franklin Railroad.

From 1862 to 1865 he was general manager of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for its lessee, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. From 1865 to 1872 he was president of the Empire Transportation Company, and also of the Erie and Western Transportation Company, the latter being the owner of a large fleet of propellers upon the chain of great lakes. In 1877 the Empire Transportation Company sold its entire plant, equipment and good-will, and closed its existence. Mr. Potts continued its President until its final dissolution and the complete division of its large assets among its share-holders. He remained president of the Erie and Western Transportation Company until June 7, 1881, when he retired to obtain relief from the responsibility and care involved, which, in addition to various other duties in relation to numerous enterprises, made a heavier burden than he chose to carry. The estimation in which he was held by the company is evinced by an extract from the proceedings of the directors, showing the report of a special committee to whom was referred his letter of resignation. It reads as follows:

"Mr. Potts' proposed retirement will sever relations which have existed between him and this company since the beginning of its operations. Under his fostering care the company has so grown that it is today prosperous, substantial, strong and healthy, financially and otherwise.

"So highly appreciated are his services that the committee feel they are speaking, not only for the board of directors, but for the whole body of stockholders, in saying that to him is due, in the largest measure, this excellent condition of affairs; that without his foresight, his unflinching powers of resource and his untiring energy no such results could have been attained.

"It is with the most profound regret that his retirement is reluctantly assented to, and the fact that he has consented to remain in the board but in a measure modifies this feeling.

"He will leave his official position accompanied by the warmest good wishes of the directors, officers and all others connected with the service of the company.

* * * * *

"W. THAW.

"H. H. HOUSTON.

"W. H. BARNES.

"GEO. B. BONNELL."

The stockholders at their meeting passed resolutions of an import similar to the foregoing expression from the directors. Mr. Potts is still a member of the directory of the company.

He became managing director of the National Storage Company in 1874 and president of the National Docks Railroad Company in 1879. These are both New Jersey corporations, the first owning extensive wharves, warehouses, etc., in Jersey City, and the latter an important railway through the same city. He resigned both of these positions in 1884, though still a director in each company. He became president of the Enterprise Transit Company in 1871, and still holds that position.

He purchased an interest, in 1879, in the Potts Brothers' Iron Company (Limited), of Pottstown, Pa., which owns the Chester Tube-Works, and has since been one of its managers. In 1880 he purchased the

Isabella Furnace property, in Chester County, formerly owned by his father and now managed by his sons. He was for some years and until January 1, 1885, president, and is still a director of the Girard Point Storage Company of Philadelphia, which is the owner of the extensive elevators, wharves, warehouses, railroad, tanks, etc., near the mouth of the Schuylkill River. From its establishment he has been a large owner and a director in the International Navigation Company (Red Star Line).

During the last few years Mr. Potts has, although strongly urged to the contrary, withdrawn, as far as

J. DUTTON STEELE & SONS' MANUFACTURING COMPANY, POTTSTOWN.—The works are located on High Street, and were established in 1880. The frontage is seventy-five feet, depth three hundred feet, one story high. Fifty hands are employed, with a pay-roll of fifteen hundred dollars a month. The power is supplied by an eighty horse-power engine.

J. DUTTON STEELE is the eldest son of John D. Steele, of Chester County, Pa., who migrated with his family from England in 1795, and first settled in Whitmarsh township, Montgomery Co., where



J. Dutton Steele

possible, from active business duties, and has refused several very tempting offers of highly lucrative and honorable positions. The comparative ease and quiet which he has secured by partial retirement from business has been well earned by years of remarkable activity and the untiring exercise of great financial and organizing ability.

Mr. Potts, on June 1, 1854, married Mary, daughter of Dr. William and Margaret (Pollock) McCleery, at Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa. Their children are Arthur (who died in infancy), William M., and Francis Lanier.

he resided for seven years, after which he married Ann, daughter of Hugh Exton, of Hunterdon County, N. J., and purchased a tract of land in central Chester County, upon which he resided during the remainder of his life; there J. Dutton Steele was born in 1810, and at the age of eighteen, after being educated in the mathematical schools of Chester Co., he joined a corps of engineers engaged in the surveys for the internal improvements of Pennsylvania, and continued in the service of the State for two years. In 1830 he entered the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the construction of which work

was at that time being commenced, and continued in that service for ten years, having been connected chiefly with the construction department until their rails had reached Harper's Ferry, and had been extended to Baltimore, Md., and during an interval in that service he located the road between Troy and Ballston Springs, in the State of New York.

His last appointment with the Baltimore and Ohio Company was in connection with the location and construction of the Western Division of the road, extending from Cumberland, Md., to the Ohio River.

In 1837 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Thomas Capner, of Hunterdon County, N. J., and settled in Wheeling, Va., from which point he conducted an extensive system of surveys necessary for the location of the work in charge. The great financial break-down of that period, however, caused the railroad company to suspend the construction of their road west of Cumberland, and consequently his engagements with them terminated in 1840. He then purchased a farm near Downingtown, Pa., and followed the pursuits of agriculture for six years.

During this period, the financial condition of the country having recovered from its depression and the charter of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company through Southwestern Pennsylvania having lapsed, they applied to the Legislature for a renewal of their chartered privileges; but at the same time the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were applying for a charter through the middle of the State; hence the memorable "rights of way contest," in which his familiarity with the topographical features of the regions to be traversed enabled him to take an active part, and in which the Baltimore and Ohio failed to obtain the renewal of their charter asked for, and were forced to occupy a circuitous route round the southwestern corner of Pennsylvania. In 1846 he made a survey of Pittsburgh and its environs for the purpose of indicating the practicable routes for entering that city with railway improvements, and entered the service of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company on the 1st of January, 1847, in charge of the roadway department of that road, and continued in the service of that company, in the several capacities of chief assistant engineer, chief engineer and vice-president, until 1867,—a period of nearly twenty years. During this time the bridges on the road were nearly all replaced with permanent structures and the superstructure was renewed, an accurate survey was made of the Schuylkill coal-fields, the shipping facilities at Port Richmond were enlarged and improved, and the rails were extended into Mahanoy Valley and to Harrisburg. He introduced into railway practice the ribbed stone arches for skew bridges, and availing himself of the experiments made by a commission appointed by the Queen of England in 1847 to investigate the "applicability of iron to railway structures," the report of which was published

in 1849, he introduced wrought-iron girders for bridges of short spans, and was the first to use electricity as an auxiliary to rock-blasting to any considerable extent, with no light to guide him but some experiments which had been made in English stone-quarries, and without the aid of which the tunnels on the Reading Railroad could not have been widened, in the brief space of four months allotted for the completion of the work, with safety to the passing trains.

In 1868 he was elected president of the Sterling Iron and Railway Company, and removed to Brooklyn, and assumed the duty of developing an extensive iron-ore property in Orange County N. Y., in which position he continued for three years. During this period he made explorations for railroad extensions in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota; took an active part in organizing the American Society of Civil Engineers and contributed to their journal, and was appointed one of a commission of civil engineers to examine and approve the plans of John A. Roebling for the East River suspension bridge. It may not be out of place to refer here to some interesting geological features of the Sterling estate confirmatory of the glacial theory of Agassiz. Boulders of fossil limestone were found on the tops of hills, two hundred feet above the level of the valleys, which had been carried hundreds of miles by the ice, and they had existed at an earlier day to such an extent as to furnish the necessary flux for a charcoal furnace, which had been upon the property for a period of half a century. A mountain in its external appearance was one great mass of iron-ore; but on penetrating it, it proved to be only a vein of iron-ore, corresponding in pitch with the slope of the hill, which had been worn smooth by glacial action, and immediately below it, and under a superincumbent mass of eight feet of gravel, was found a deposit of shot ore, which had evidently been rasped off the vein by the rock-toothed glacier when the world was yet enveloped in ice.

In 1870 he returned to his residence in Pottstown, Pa., and was in charge of the construction of the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad and the Nesquehoning tunnel, in Carbon County, Pa., and in the latter work, availing himself of the experiments then in progress at the Hoosac tunnel, made use of compressed air as a motive-power for the rock-drills.

He was next appointed to select the location, amid several conflicting interests, for the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Central Ohio to Chicago, and after the necessary surveys, recommended the route upon which that road is now built, and was also engaged on the Wilmington and Northern and Berks County Railroads and other works of lesser importance.

He afterwards organized and established the J. D. Steele & Sons' Manufacturing Company at Pottstown, Pa., and thus ended an active but inconspicuous professional career.

POTTSTOWN IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.—The Pottstown Iron and Brass Foundry is located on Beech Street, and was erected in 1868 by William Auchenbach. It was operated for several years by W. P. Buckley and William Auchenbach, under the firm-name of W. P. Buckley & Co., but was subsequently changed to the firm of William S. Ellis & Co. The firm is engaged in the general foundry business, and also manufacture sad-irons, having a branch establishment for the finishing of sad-irons on Queen Street. The firm is in a flourishing condition and employs a number of men.

BOYER & BROTHER.—The foundry is located at the corner of York and Walnut Streets. All kinds of castings are made here in iron and brass, and ornamental wrought-iron fencing is made to order. Twenty-six hands are employed, with a pay-roll of seven hundred dollars a month. The building is forty-six by one hundred and fifty feet and the finished work averages one ton per day.

MECHANICS' BOILER-WORKS, SOTTER & BROTHERS.—The firm consists of Jacob, Ferdinand, Henry and Philip Sotter, four brothers who are skilled mechanics. They manufacture boilers, smoke-stacks, blast and steam-pipes, iron stock-cars, furnace-barrows, water and oil-tanks, gas-holders, etc. The works were established in 1879, and were formerly occupied by Messrs. Buckley & Auchenbach as a foundry.

The main building is forty-five by one hundred feet. Forty hands are employed, with a pay-roll of fifteen hundred dollars a month. During the year 1883 the amount of finished work was estimated at sixty thousand dollars' value.

POTTSTOWN ROLLER-MILLS, BERTOLET & MILLER.—This firm does a very extensive business, and the water-power has no superior in the State. Here was erected the first mill in the region, about the year 1725. It was owned by Jesse Ives for a long period, but in 1855 the property was purchased by Henry and Jacob H. Gabel, who rebuilt it in 1856, and furnished it with the best machinery. The mill is forty-five by fifty feet, four stories high, and has a capacity of one hundred barrels a day.

POTTSTOWN MARBLE-WORKS, MESSRS. E. REIFSNYDER AND J. W. STORB, No. 149 High Street.—The business conducted by these gentlemen was founded forty years ago by Albert Storb. In 1859 the firm became Wagner & Reifsnnyder. Five years afterwards Mr. Wagner died, and the present firm was founded. Marble and granite work of all description is done in the highest style of the art, and the large sixteen by one hundred feet building always contains a very large stock of finished monuments and head-stones, so that orders may be filled successfully. Five hands are employed in the busy season and a regular trade has been secured in Berks, Chester and Montgomery Counties. Both gentlemen are practical workmen, and all work is erected under their personal supervision.

MARBLE AND GRANITE-WORKS.—The manufacture of monuments, head-stones, etc., was commenced in Pottstown in 1865 by Seasholtz & Yohn. This firm was in turn succeeded by Seasholtz & Shenton, and in 1873, Mr. Shenton became sole proprietor. Mr. Shenton is a gentleman of twenty-one years' experience in this particular trade, and as an artisan of skill has no superior, as is abundantly attested by the soldiers' monuments of Phoenixville and St. Clair and many other beautiful and large monuments erected by him in this county and in Berks and Chester Counties. The building occupied by him on Hanover Street, near the railroad, is twenty-four by ninety-six feet in extent. During the busy season five hands are employed.

POTTSTOWN STEAM PLANING-MILL, J. F. ALTHOUSE, PROPRIETOR.—These works are located on Apple Street, and were established in 1879, the firm at that time being Fisher & Althouse. A large amount of sashes, doors, window-frames, etc., is manufactured by the firm. Twenty-one hands are employed, and the pay-roll amounts to one thousand dollars a month. The main building is one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty-five feet, the lumber-yard is one hundred and fifty-five by one hundred and seventy feet. The machinery is driven by a thirty-five horse-power engine.

RICHARD H. KRAUSE'S PLANING-MILL.—This mill is situated at Water and Charlotte Streets, and manufactures sashes, doors, window-frames and scroll-work. Fourteen hands are employed, with a pay-roll of five thousand dollars a month.

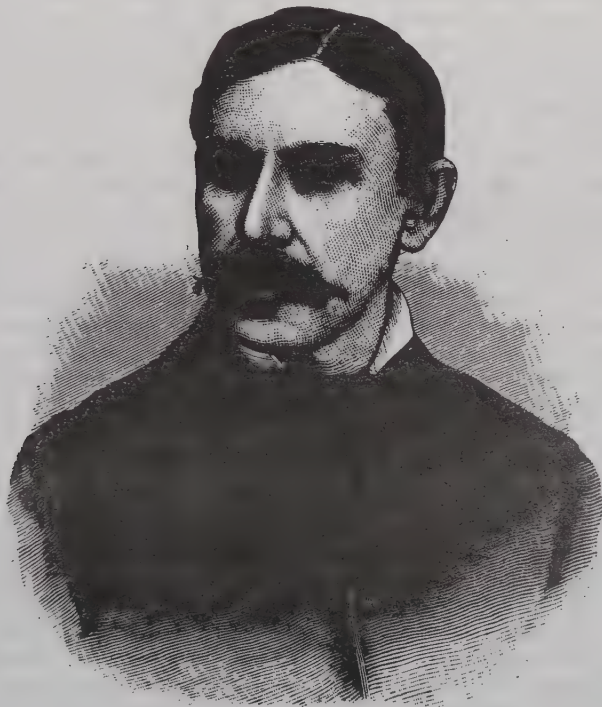
THE PHILADELPHIA BRIDGE-WORKS, COFRODE & SAYLOR, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND BRIDGE-BUILDERS.—These extensive works are located at Pottstown, on the line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The buildings and improvements cover an area of about thirteen acres of ground. The establishment has been in operation since 1877-78, and is justly noted for its capacity to produce the best and most skillfully constructed bridge-work of the age. The most improved machinery is used in the execution of their work, and their patrons are found in all parts of the Union. Their Philadelphia office is located at No. 257 South Fourth Street. They employ from five hundred to one thousand men, and are an important branch of the capitalized industry of the county.

LIMERICK TOWNSHIP.

NATIONAL STOVE-WORKS, LIMERICK STATION, MARCH, BROWNBACK & CO.—These extensive and valuable works were established at Lawrenceville, Chester Co., in 1848, by Michael March, Isaac Buckwalter and Ezekial Thomas, trading as March & Buckwalter. Before the works were in full operation Thomas and Buckwalter sold out their half-interest to Michael March. In 1849, John Church and Thomas Church purchased one-half interest, when the firm became March & Church. In 1850, James L. Ellis bought

the interest of John and Thomas Church, when the firm-name was March & Ellis. In 1851, George Frick purchased the interest of James L. Ellis, and the firm became March & Frick. In 1852, Daniel Allen bought the interest of George Frick, when the firm-name became March & Allen. In 1853, Washington Savidge bought a part of Allen's interest, and Mr. March remained a silent partner in the firm. The firm-name then was Allen & Savidge. In 1854, Savidge died, and the business was continued by Daniel Allen. In 1855, Henry C. March and Joseph Johnson bought Allen and Savidge's interest. The

upon their manufacturing capacity. In 1868, James Brownback bought the interest of H. C. March, the firm-name continuing. In 1871, T. J. March purchased the interest of Franklin March, firm-name continuing. In 1874, James Rogers bought the interest of D. M. March, and in the fall of the same year Michael Towers bought the interest of Edward Sisler, when the firm became March, Brownback & Co. In 1877, M. Towers sold to his partners, T. J. March, James Brownback and James Rodgers, his interest, and since that date the firm-name has been March, Brownback & Co.



M. J. March

firm-name was March & Johnson, and so continued until 1860, when Edmund Sisler bought Joseph Johnson's interest. The firm then became March & Sisler, and continued so until 1865, when J. W. March entered as an equal partner; firm-name, March, Sisler & Co. In 1866, Franklin March entered the firm, the firm-name continuing. In 1866 the works were transferred to Limerick Station, Montgomery Co., where more extensive and substantial buildings were erected, and the most improved machinery put into operation, so as to enable the firm to meet the constantly increasing pressure

When the firm started the number of hands employed was twenty-five, with a monthly production for the first year of twenty-five net tons, stoves and plate; wages per month, approximately, thirteen hundred dollars. At present when working full the number of hands is one hundred and twenty-five, with a monthly pay-roll of six thousand two hundred dollars. The goods manufactured are stoves, heaters and ranges, of which the product for the year 1884 was eleven hundred net tons.

The works cover one and one-half acres, on which stand the following buildings: Moulding-room, one

hundred and fifty by seventy-five feet; moulding-room No. 2, seventy-five by fifty feet; with warehouse, shipping and finishing department in one building, one hundred by sixty feet, four stories high; carpenter-shop and fitting department, thirty by twenty feet, four stories high; and sand-house, forty by eighteen feet, four stories high, office, etc. Value of the plant, one hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

THOMAS J. MARCH.—The earliest representative of the March family in Pennsylvania was Frederick March, of German descent, who settled in Limerick township, Montgomery Co., Pa. He had several sons, one of whom, Frederick J., removed to the adjoining county of Chester, and resided at his death in East Vincent township. Among his children was Michael, whose birth occurred on the 24th of July, 1803, in the above township, where he was subsequently married to Miss Susanna, daughter of Henry Chrisman, also of East Vincent township. To this union were born children,—B. Franklin, Henry C. (deceased), Ellen (who became the wife of James Brownback), Webster (deceased), Thomas J. and Emma C. (married to Rev. J. P. Miller). Thomas J., of this number, was born on the 16th of February, 1844, at Lawrenceville, Chester Co., Pa., where he remained during the years of early youth, meanwhile availing himself of such advantages of education as the public schools afforded. At the age of eighteen he became a pupil of the State Normal School, at Millersville, engaged for a brief period in teaching, and, on the completion of his studies, received, as the representative of the Seventh Congressional District of the State, the appointment to the United States Military Academy, at West Point, N. Y. He graduated in the class of 1868, and was at once assigned as second lieutenant in the Seventh Regiment Cavalry, then on duty on the plains, his command being at the time engaged, under General G. A. Custer, in active frontier service. Mr. March remained four years in the army, having been from October 11, 1868, to November 20, 1870, in Kansas and the Indian Territory, where he participated in the engagement on Washita River with the Cheyenne Indians on the 27th of November, 1868, in which he was wounded. He was, on the 21st of November, 1870, appointed to the Military Tactics Board, convened at St. Louis, and again assigned, on the 11th of February, 1871, to frontier duty at Fort Lyon, Colorado. He later received leave of absence and tendered his resignation March 10, 1872. Mr. March, on returning again to civil life, after his varied and eventful military experience, entered the firm of March, Sisler & Co., stove-founders, at Limerick Station, Montgomery Co., and has since devoted his attention to business pursuits. He was, on the 29th of January, 1880, married to Emma, daughter of the late Jacob and Maria Kulp, of Pottstown. Their only child is a son, Michael Henry. Mr. March is in his political views a staunch Republican and an earnest advocate of the doctrine of a protective tar-

iff. He is in no sense a politician and is indifferent to the honors attached to party service. The religious associations of his family are with the Reformed Church in Pottstown, of which he is a supporter.

UPPER MERION TOWNSHIP.

SWEDES' FURNACE.—This well-known furnace was built by Griffith Jones for the firm of Potts & George in 1853, and Mr. Jones became the manager. They run the furnace until 1869, when it was purchased by James Lanigan, the firm, which was known as Lanigan & Repellier, paying one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the property. The production in good times of trade was about six hundred tons a month. It was run by Lanigan & Co. up to 1877, when it was stopped, and has remained idle up to this date. The furnace is now the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

MONTGOMERY FURNACE, MONTGOMERY IRON COMPANY.—The furnace is located at Port Kennedy; the stack was built in 1854 and was first blown in 1856. It is closed at the top. The ores used are three-fifths magnetic and two-fifths hematite. The specialty is forged pig-iron, with a capacity of twelve thousand five hundred net tons. Two roasters for magnetic ores were added in 1880. A. S. Patterson is the president of the company, John W. Eckman manager.

WM. B. RAMBO'S QUARRIES.—This valuable industry covers one hundred and forty-three acres. The quarries were opened in 1830 by Geo. W. Roberts on a very small scale, producing about fifty thousand bushels of stone and lime per annum; but the business increased until 1843, when it was sold at sheriff's sale and bought by Nathan Rambo and John T. Potts. Before the deeds were signed Nathan Rambo purchased the interest of Mr. Potts for five hundred dollars, when the latter retired. Nathan Rambo run the quarries alone until January 1, 1857, when his son, William B. Rambo, and Matthias P. Walker were admitted into partnership.

Nathan Rambo died March 1, 1858, when the firm became Rambo & Walker, and remained so until January, 1859, when Mr. Walker retired and William B. Rambo became sole proprietor and remained such to the present day.

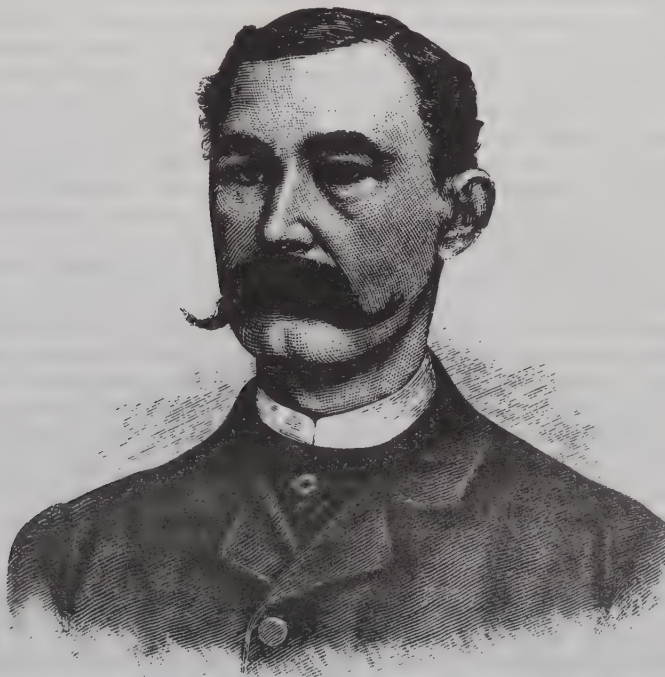
There are twenty-six kilns, operated by one hundred men, producing eight hundred thousand bushels of quick-lime per annum for building and fertilizing purposes, with a pay-roll of nearly four hundred dollars per month. The quarries and kilns have a capacity of one million bushels of lime a year. Thirty-two horses and a fifteen horse-power pumping-engine assist in the work. The building lime is sent principally to Philadelphia, and the fertilizing lime is sent by the different railroads to New Jersey, Delaware and many other States adjacent to Pennsylvania.

Adjoining the William B. Rambo quarries are those of Nathan Rambo, ninety acres in extent, producing about one hundred and fifty tons of stone per day, most of which is used in the manufacture of asphalt blocks. These quarries are leased by Mr. William B. Rambo.

THE ASPHALT BLOCK COMPANY.—These works are located on the opposite side of the railroad from the quarries of W. B. Rambo. They belong to a chartered company of Philadelphia, incorporated in 1876, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars; stock issued, eighty-two thousand dollars. The pro-

one fifty by one hundred feet, and one fifty by one hundred and twenty feet. One hundred and thirty hands are employed, and the pay-roll is about three thousand dollars a month. The mill is engaged in the manufacture of jeans, producing one million eight hundred thousand yards per annum. The property is valued at one hundred thousand dollars.

ELBRIDGE MCFARLAND.—Dr. James McFarland, of Montgomery County, the grandfather of Elbridge McFarland, graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and subsequently pursued his profession at Morgantown, Berks' Co.



Elbridge McFarland

duction is about five thousand blocks a day, each measuring twelve by five by four inches. Twenty hands are employed, at a cost of about five hundred dollars a month. The works cover about two acres of ground, fronting on the railroad fifty feet, with a depth of three hundred and twenty-five feet towards the river, the main building being two stories high. Jacob C. Daubman, of Camden, N. J., is the president of the company, William B. Rambo treasurer.

GULF MILLS, GEORGE MCFARLAND & Co.—This handsome mill is situated in a picturesque spot on Gulf Creek, in Upper Merion township, and consists of three buildings, one seventy by one hundred and sixty feet,

His four sons were John, Arthur, James B. and George. The last named and youngest of the number was born at Morgantown on the 20th of March, 1811, and spent his youth in Norriton township. On arriving at a suitable age he entered the woolen-mills of Bethel Moore, on the Gulf Creek, near Conshohocken, with a view to perfecting himself in the business of a manufacturer. After a limited time spent at Easton, Pa., he returned to the Gulf, and began the manufacture of woolen goods in a small way at the place now owned by Samuel Tinkler. Here, by industry, energy and uprightness, he laid the foundation of his success as a manufacturer. In 1847 he purchased the mill

property at Gulf Mills, which was rebuilt and refitted as a cotton and woolen-mill. About 1858 a serious conflagration destroyed this factory, which was replaced by another on the same site, and conducted by Mr. McFarland until 1875, when he admitted his son, Elbridge, and Frank L. Jones, of Norristown, as partners. George McFarland was married to Mary Cornog, of Gulf Mills, in 1849. Their children are George Clinton (deceased), Elbridge, James Arthur and John.

There being no portrait of Mr. George McFarland extant, it is deemed advisable to represent the manufacturing interest he founded through his eldest living son, Elbridge, leading partner of the present firm, who was born May 4, 1853, at King of Prussia, and removed when a child with his parents to Gulf Mills. He pursued his studies at Norristown, and later entered the Polytechnic College, at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1872 as a civil engineer. He followed this profession for a brief period in Pittsburgh, and returning to the Gulf, entered the office and mill of his father. In 1875 he was made a partner, and, on the death of the latter, in January, 1879, with Mr. Jones, before mentioned, assumed the active management of the mill, his brothers, J. Arthur and John, being made partners soon afterwards. While under his successful management the works have been extended, new machinery added and the capacity nearly doubled. The mill, with these improvements, ranks as third in size among the woolen-mills of the county.

VALLEY FORGE WOOLEN-MILLS.—These famous old mills have a history, and have passed through many hands. They were built in 1810 by Mr. James Rogers and were operated by the firm of Rogers & Watters in the manufacture of cotton goods, bed-ticking, etc. They were next occupied by James C. Ogden, but he failed in 1857. The mills remained idle until 1861, when Mr. Joseph Shaw commenced the manufacture of government kerseys. Mr. Shaw died in the fall of 1863, when Isaac W. Smith, Esq., managed the business a few years for the widow, Mrs. Shaw. Mr. Smith then rented the mill for five years, when he purchased the machinery. He ran the mill up to the year 1882, when he sold out. The machinery consisted of four sets of cards, four hand-mules and eighty-two looms, producing forty-two thousand yards of doeskin jeans per month. It was run entirely by water-power. The mill has been idle since 1882. Grass and weeds grow rank in the yards, the machinery is rusting and the floors rotting, presenting a sad picture of inertness and neglect.

MATSUNK COTTON-MILLS.—This ancient factory was built by, and has been in the possession of, the Supplee family, of Upper Merion, for over five generations, and has passed through many changes and vicissitudes of fortune. In 1860, Mr. Thomas Liver-side leased it and manufactured jeans for sixteen years. He had sixty looms, forty-eight hands and

paid about fifteen hundred dollars a month in wages. When he removed to Norristown the building was leased by Mr. Mark Stead, who uses it for making extracts for separating cotton from woolen rags. The building is about forty by sixty feet, and is now the property of Miss Annie Novio.

LOWER MERION TOWNSHIP.

THE OLD DAVE MILLS.—This once famous old mill is now in ruins. Its origin dates back nearly to Revolutionary times; it has passed through many hands and seen many changes. It was run as a paper-mill for many years, then as a cotton-mill by C. McNamara, who failed. It was run by Mr. Patrick Scanlon, on jeans, from 1850 to 1870, and was also operated by Mr. Charles Shaw. It was finally destroyed by fire and never rebuilt. While on this subject it may be recorded that the Buggy Mill, on Gulf Creek, formerly operated by Denning & Anderson on cassimeres and balmoral skirts, was burned about eight years since, and Seth Humphrys' mill, on the Hagey property, was burned down in the month of June, 1884.

ASHLAND'S PAPER-MILLS.—These well-known mills are situated on Rockhill Creek, close to the River road, and are better known by the name of Rudolph's Mills. In old times they were used for the making of dye-woods, and were known as Ashland Dye-Wood Mills. In 1860 they came into the hands of the present proprietor, A. S. Rudolph, who gradually increased the capacity of the mills until they have assumed their present proportions. Their specialty is newspaper material, of which they manufacture one hundred and eighty-five tons a month. Seventy-five hands are employed, and the pay-roll is two thousand seven hundred dollars a month. The store-rooms and pulp-mill front on the Rockhill Creek road two hundred and fifty feet, forty-five feet wide and three stories in height. Along the Schuylkill the building extends one hundred and fifty feet by sixty feet wide, three stories in height. The motive-power is obtained from one one hundred and fifty horse-power engine, one eighty horse-power, one fifty horse-power, one twenty-five horse-power and six boilers. The machinery used is all of the best quality and most modern improvements known to the trade.

ROCKHILL MILLS, JOHN DOBSON, PROPRIETOR.—This is the oldest mill on Rockhill Creek, dating from about the year 1798. It was known for many years as the Old Sheetz Paper-Mill, and its antiquity in that branch of manufacture may be judged from the fact that for many years the paper was manufactured "by hand." The building remained empty for a series of years, but is now a scene of active industry. Mr. Dobson has occupied it since 1869, and is making an excellent quality of woolen cassimeres, of which eight thousand yards (yard and a half wide) are made per month. The monthly pay-roll is two thousand five hundred dollars. Seventy hands are employed,

and when in full operation there are twenty-two broad looms and eighty-four narrow looms at work. There are two thousand two hundred spindles, four self-actors, a seventy-five horse-power engine and a one hundred horse-power boiler. The main building is ninety by fifty feet, four stories in height; the picker-house is fifty by thirty feet; engine-house, fifty by thirty feet, two stories in height; boiler-house fifty by forty feet, two stories in height; stock-house, sixty by forty-five feet, one story in height. The property is worth fifty-three thousand dollars.

ROBINSON'S MILL.—This mill is located on Mill Creek, in Lower Merion, and was rebuilt in 1882 by Joseph M. and George R. Baltz. Their specialty is carpet-yarn, of which they make about seven thousand five hundred pounds a week. Fifteen hands are employed, with a pay-roll of four hundred and fifty dollars a month. There are three sets of cards, self-acting mules, with corresponding machinery. The building is one hundred and five feet front by forty two feet in depth, two stories high; one picker-house, thirty-two by twenty-eight feet, one story high. The motive-power is one thirty horse-power engine and one sixty-eight horse-power overshot water-wheel.

THE HENRY MILLS.—They are located on Rockhill Creek, but are now a pile of blackened ruins. They were first built as a machine-shops, early in the present century by the Henry family, of Philadelphia, and since then have passed through many hands, has seen many changes, and experienced many vicissitudes. They were used as machine-shops by the firm of Schofield & Howgate, were used as a yarn-spinning factory by Reiff, Woolfenden, Leach & Lee, and Thomas Barker. They were finally improved and enlarged in 1860, but were burned down February 4, 1868. They were rebuilt, but again burned down on August 2, 1872. They were then, as now, owned by Thomas Schofield, but have been a complete ruin since the date of their destruction. The last time the mills were in operation the proprietor employed about forty hands in the manufacture of woolen yarns.

ROCKHILL CHEMICAL-WORKS.—Mr. Benjamin Lees, of Yorkshire, England, during the month of May, 1884, fitted up the old dye-house of the Henry Mills (burned twelve years ago) as chemical-works, and is now doing a thriving business in the manufacture of ammonia, oil of vitriol, muriatic acid, nitric acid, nitrate of iron, muriate of tin, pyrolignite of iron and other chemicals used by manufacturers. Mr. Thomas Schofield, proprietor of the Henry Mills, made the necessary alterations in the buildings, and as Mr. Lees is a skilled chemist, his enterprise is likely to be a success.

NEW UNION MILLS, JOHN DOBSON, PROPRIETOR.—This establishment is on the River road at West Manayunk, and was purchased by Mr. Dobson in 1870. It has a frontage on the River road of one hundred feet, with a depth of forty feet, and is five stories in height. The motive-power is steam.

There is a two-story boiler-house, fifty by thirty feet; dye and stock-house, sixty by forty feet; and a one-story picker-house, fifty-five by thirty feet. The mill has been idle for two years, but when in operation it was used for spinning woolen yarn, of which about forty thousand pounds a month were produced. Sixty hands were employed when the mill was running full time.

WEST MANAYUNK WOOLEN-MILLS, B. SCHOFIELD & CO.—These mills are close to the River road in West Manayunk. The main building is two hundred and fifty by sixty feet, four stories in height. About ninety-two hands are employed upon worsted and woolen yarns when in full operation, producing two thousand four hundred pounds of filling per day and sixteen thousand pounds of worsted yarn per month. There is an eighty horse-power engine and three boilers in the mill. The pay-roll is two thousand four hundred dollars a month, and the plant is valued at forty thousand dollars.

THE PENCOYD IRON-WORKS.—These extensive works are located in Lower Merion township, Montgomery Co., on the western shore of the Schuylkill River, opposite to Manayunk. The line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad passes through the premises, over which all supplies and products have hitherto been shipped. The Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad passes near the works, and will soon be connected with its system of tracks. The name "Pencoyd" is of Welsh origin, and signifies, "Tree-tops," the Roberts homestead, founded 1683 by grant from William Penn, being so called.

The erection of these iron-works was commenced in the year 1852, by Algernon Roberts and Percival Roberts, with a view to entering into the manufacture of heavy hardware; but this intention was never thoroughly carried out, being limited to the forging of a few solid wrought-iron anvils, in moulds, under a trip-hammer. During the progress of their examination of machinery necessary for the business it occurred to them to add to their line of manufacture hammered car and locomotive axles, as the railroad interest at that time was increasing very rapidly. Their first order (for twelve axles) was received from the well-known car-wheel manufacturers, Messrs. A. Whitney & Sons. The growth of this branch of business was rapid, and in the year 1855 they added to it the manufacture of rolled-scraper axles. The product increased annually until the year 1872, in which forty-five thousand three hundred and ninety rolled and hammered axles were made. At the close of the year 1880 a total number of four hundred and sixty-seven thousand and twenty-six axles of both kinds had been reached.

In the year 1859, under the title of the "Bridge Company," they commenced the manufacture and erection of wrought and cast-iron bridges, having secured the services of Mr. John W. Murphy as engineer. It was the only firm at that time engaged in

the manufacture of iron bridges. Squire Whipple, of New York, who preceded them in designing and erecting a number of patent bridges, known as the "Whipple Truss," subsequently sold the exclusive right to use his patent to the above association. A large number of bridges were erected on Beal's wagon-road for the United States government; also, in 1859, an iron span was built across the Delaware River at Easton for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, one for the Illinois Central Railroad Company and a number for the city of Philadelphia. This pioneer "Bridge Company" demonstrated new utilities for iron, and successfully filled the demand resulting from the novel departure.

The finishing-mills contain at present the following: One twenty-three inch three-high roll-train, driven by a forty by sixty inch vertical engine, with a twenty-five foot fly-wheel weighing seventy thousand pounds. Upon this train rounds up to seven inches diameter and large shapes are rolled. Among the latter, fifteen-inch channels, fifteen-inch beams and six by six-inch angles may be mentioned as worthy of note. These mills are supplied by three heating furnaces of ordinary type. One eighteen-inch two-high roll-train, for bar-iron, axles and shapes of medium size, driven by a nineteen by forty-eight inch horizontal engine. Three heating furnaces are attached to this roll-train. One twelve-inch three-high roll-train, for guide-iron, small bars and shapes, driven by an eighteen by twenty-two inch horizontal engine and supplied by two heating furnaces.

The forge, designed especially for the manufacture of car and locomotive axles, contains: One steam-hammer, built by Merrick & Sons, of the following dimensions: weight of ram, three thousand pounds; diameter of cylinder, sixteen inches; length of stroke, thirty-six inches. One steam-hammer, built by Bement & Dougherty: weight of ram, three thousand pounds; diameter of cylinder, fourteen and a half inches; length of stroke, thirty inches. Also one two thousand five hundred pound steam-hammer and one one thousand pound hammer. One twenty-inch three-high roll-train, for shapes and bars, driven by a thirty-two by forty-eight inch vertical engine and supplied by two Siemens gas furnaces; and there is a blacksmith-shop, thirty by sixty feet, containing seventeen fires.

The puddle-mill contains sixteen double furnaces, two sets of twenty and a half inch three-high rolls, driven by a twenty-four by thirty-six inch vertical Corliss engine, and one rotary squeezer, driven by a sixteen by twenty-four inch vertical engine.

The scrap-house contains one shears, driven by a twenty by twenty inch engine (capable of shearing, at one stroke, a plate ten feet six inches long by two inches thick), two rumblers for cleaning scrap, and two shears for cutting scrap.

The machine-shop is equipped for handling axles and the general repairs of the works. Besides the

special axle tools, it contains three roll-lathes, one thirty-six inch screw-cutting lathe, several engine-lathes, one fifty by fifty inch planer, one twenty-five by twenty-five inch planer, a shaping-machine, drill-presses, etc., and one seventy-two inch horizontal boring-mill.

The pump-house contains two Worthington duplex pumps; also one duplex pump, built by Philadelphia Hydraulic Works. The total pumping capacity is fifteen hundred gallons per minute.

Steam is furnished by twenty-six boilers, placed over heating and puddling furnaces, and also by two eighty horse-power Babcock & Wilcox boilers.

The works are lighted by electric lamps of the Thomson-Houston patent.

The products of the works are hammered and rolled axles, shaftings from a half-inch to seven inches diameter, squares from a half-inch to four inches, flats from one inch to twelve inches, channels from two inches to fifteen inches, angles from one inch to six inches, tees from one inch to four inches, beams from three inches to fifteen inches. The total annual capacity is about thirty-three thousand gross tons of finished iron.

Particular attention is given to the manufacture of iron of high quality, for special purposes; such as bridge, tension members, boiler-stays and all other work for which guaranteed material is required.

The first mill erected was about seventy-five by seventy-five feet, and contained one heating furnace and a trip-hammer. The fuel consumed daily was about two tons, and the product eight car-axles. The number of hands employed was twelve. The demand for this product increased, making additions necessary, until the available space for building was all occupied. In 1865 six acres were purchased of A. L. Anderson's estate, being a part of the original tract first purchased. Upon this was erected, in 1872, a stone structure, two-hundred and twenty-five by one hundred and thirty feet, containing two trains of rolls, two steam-hammers, which enabled the firm to turn out altogether about twenty thousand tons of finished iron per year. The demand for their line of product soon exceeded their means of supply, and in order to extend the works, and control a pure water supply, additional purchases of land were made from time to time. The firm now own about fifty acres. The capacity of the entire works is about thirty-five thousand tons of various kinds of manufacture, such as car axles, beams, channel and angle iron, etc., consuming about one hundred and thirty tons per day. The last addition, erected in 1883, is two hundred by one hundred feet in size, and contains two furnaces heated by gas, one train of rolls, and is capable of turning out about fifteen thousand tons per year. It requires about two miles of different kinds of railroad tracks in order to have material handled to advantage. The works give employment to seven hundred hands when in full blast. The employes are paid every two

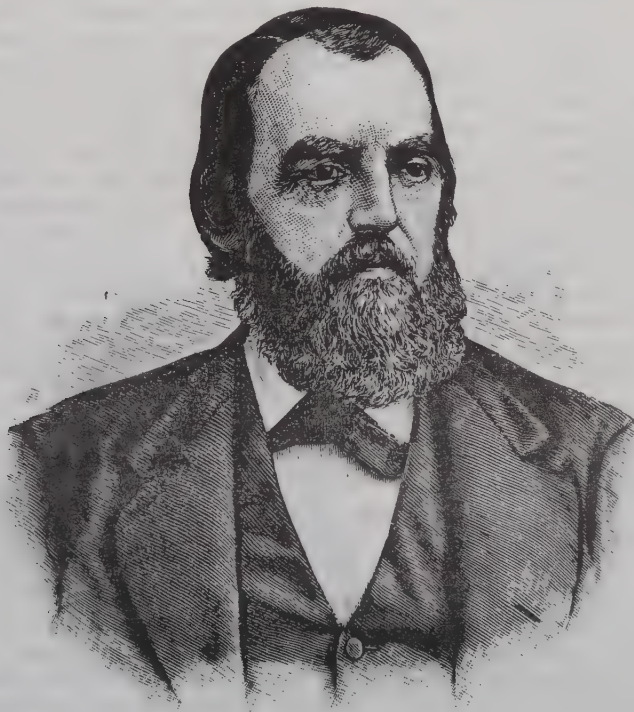
weeks, and the pay-roll amounts to about thirty thousand dollars per month.

The firm own between fifty and sixty dwellings, occupied by their employes, all of which are substantial and comfortable. They have also provided their workmen with a free reading-room and a library, conveniently situated and open to all well-disposed persons.

STILLWAGON'S MILLS.—These mills have been rebuilt on the site of an old mill on Mill Creek, which was erected in the last century, and belonged to the firm of C. H. Gordon, of New York. It has passed through many hands, and was burnt down

with a pay-roll of four hundred dollars a month. The building is fifty-six by thirty-two feet, three stories high, with annex forty by thirty-two feet. The motive-power is obtained by means of a twenty-five horse-power turbine water-wheel and a twenty-five horse-power engine. There are five cards, four hundred and ninety-six spindles, two drawing-frames, with all the necessary machinery required for the work. The property is valued at forty thousand dollars.

ROBERT CHADWICK, owner and operator of the Merion Cotton-Mill, at Roseglen, on Mill Creek, is a native of Delaware County, Pa., but of English



Robert Chadwick

in 1882. It has been idle for nearly a year, and the grass is growing in the court-yards and by-ways of the mill. When in operation the motive-power was obtained from a forty horse-power overshot water-wheel, one twenty horse-power and one sixty horse-power engine. About twenty hands were employed in the manufacture of Manila paper.

MERION MILLS, ROBERT CHADWICK, PROPRIETOR.—These mills, located in Roseglen, were built in 1836 by William Chadwick, father of the present proprietor. The manufacture is that of cotton yarns, yarn and warp-bleaching, miners' lamp-wick, chandlers' wick, etc., of which about two thousand five hundred pounds are produced weekly, by twenty-three hands,

descent. His father, William Chadwick, was born at Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, England, in 1796. In his youth he conceived the project of emigrating to America, an undertaking which he found difficult to execute, as he was by trade a cotton-spinner, and the British government had at that time prohibited the emigration of any skilled workman from the kingdom. But he was resolved on the attempt, and in the year 1817, having associated himself with another young man of about the same age (twenty-two), they concealed themselves in the hold of a ship which soon after sailed from Liverpool, and after a four months' voyage landed them at Long Wharf, Boston. For two or three years after his arrival Mr. Chadwick

worked in the cotton-mills of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and during that time was married to Lucy Thompson, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier of Lancaster, Mass. Soon after his marriage he removed to Pennsylvania and settled in Delaware County. He worked in the Bancroft mill, at Bancroft's Banks; also at Kelly's mill, and later (about 1826) at the Laurel Mill, of which he was the manager. Afterwards he was the manager of the Valley Forge Cotton-Mill. In 1829 he leased from Samuel Gorgas a cotton-mill on the Wissahickon, which he operated for one year. In 1830 he leased the McClenegan mill, on Mill Creek, about two miles above the mouth of that stream. He purchased the machinery of this mill, and continued to run it until the expiration of his lease, April 1, 1837.

In the mean time (in 1835), while operating the McClenegan mill, William Chadwick purchased from Jacob Hagy the water privilege and land on which the Roseglen Mill now stands. The property then consisted of thirty acres of timbered land and a log house. In 1836 he commenced the erection of the present stone mill and two or three dwellings, which are still standing. At the expiration of his lease of the McClenegan mill (April 1, 1837) he moved into the new mill, that is now called Roseglen, and continued there more than twenty-five years, engaged in the manufacture of chandlers' wicking. He died there in 1862, and was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery. His wife, with whom he had lived nearly forty years, and who was born in Massachusetts in 1806, survived him about twenty years, and died in 1882. Her mother, who was of the old New England stock, died in Massachusetts at the great age of one hundred and two years.

The only education which William Chadwick received was obtained by him in the Unitarian Sunday-school (at which were taught the branches usual in secular schools) at Duckinfield Chapel, in Lancashire, England. In religion he was a Unitarian of the most liberal kind, being a believer in the doctrines of the celebrated Thomas Paine. He was never known to be engaged in a lawsuit or quarrel of any kind, and through all his life he enjoyed the entire confidence and universal respect of the community in which he lived. He was always free-handed and generous in giving aid to the poor, and the exercise of his well-known charity gave him more pleasure and content than he could have gained from the mere acquisition of wealth. He had accumulated a property valued at a little more than thirty-five thousand dollars, free and clear of all debt and incumbrance, and with this, and the independence which it gave him, he was abundantly satisfied.

Robert Chadwick, son of William and Lucy (Thompson) Chadwick, was born at Bancroft's Banks, near Media, Delaware Co., Pa., May 20, 1823, he being the eldest of a family of eleven children, of whom four besides himself are now living, viz.: Ed-

ward, residing at Roseglen; Sarah (who married Christian Sharpe, inventor of the famed Sharpe's rifle), now living at Vineland, N. J.; Mary Ann, wife of William Ring, manufacturer, of Philadelphia; and George, who is now a merchant at Roseglen.

The early education of Robert Chadwick was obtained in the common schools of his time, after which he attended for one year (1833) the school of Amos Gilbert, of Lancaster, Pa., and several years later (after reaching manhood) he took a course of one year in the somewhat famous school of Joshua Hoopes, at West Chester, Pa., paying the tuition and other charges out of his own earnings. In 1834 he commenced work in his father's mill; in 1836 he took charge of it as manager. In May, 1845, in company with his sister Sarah, whose health was much impaired, he made a trip to England, and returned in October of the same year, his sister's health being fully restored. Being then young and inexperienced, they did not travel much in England, but remained at Ashton-under-Lyne, the home of their relatives. Since that time he has traveled over a considerable portion of the United States, the last trip being to the Rocky Mountains, in 1879.

Mr. Chadwick remained as manager of his father's mill (except for the time spent in his European trip and the one year at Hoopes' school at West Chester) until 1851, when he went to Wheeling, Va., to take charge of a cotton-mill there, but disliking the mill and the business outlook, remained only six weeks. He then went to Hartford, Conn., to take charge of the cartridge-factory of Sharpe's rifle-works. At the end of two years he bought out the cartridge-works and continued to operate them for ten years. During the last year and a half of his proprietorship of those works he turned out eighty thousand cartridges per day, employing twenty-five men and one hundred girls. In the month of November, 1858, the Virginia State Fair was held in Richmond, Henry A. Wise being then Governor of the State. The Sharpe Rifle Company, of Hartford, desiring to have an exhibit at the fair, sent Mr. Chadwick to manage the matter. An incident occurred in connection that is worth mention. After the fair closed Mr. Chadwick had an interview with the Governor for the purpose of showing the rifles. After looking at them the Governor said, if he was going into battle he would rather have the old musket, and, furthermore, would have his men pour out part of their powder, and not fire until they were within winking distance. Mr. Chadwick's reply was, "Well, Governor, if you were to meet a regiment armed in a like manner perhaps you would be right, but I would take a regiment armed with Sharpe's rifles and have all of your men killed before they reached winking distance." The answer startled the Governor, and must have made a favorable impression, for several days before John Brown was hanged there came a telegram to the rifle company to express at once to Richmond

one hundred Sharpe's rifles and ten thousand cartridges.

In 1863, Mr. Chadwick sold the cartridge-works to the rifle company, and returned to Lower Merion township, Montgomery Co., where he purchased the Mill Creek property of his father's, who was then recently deceased. He enlarged and improved the mill buildings, put in new machinery throughout and added several new dwellings for the workmen. In taking possession of the Merion Mills property he assumed his father's place with the family, and kept the homestead in the old way of his father's hospitality,—“the latch-string out to all comers.” He has con-

glen. In May, 1884, Mr. Chadwick was appointed postmaster of Roseglan, and now holds the office. He was always a Democrat until the Presidential election of 1864, when he voted for Abraham Lincoln, and has since been a strong Republican. He has never been a member of any church, but holds the most liberal religious views. At Hartford, Conn., in 1852, he commenced investigating the philosophy of spiritualism, and soon became a convert to that belief, of which he is still a steadfast adherent.

At the time of this writing (1885) the subject of this biography, at the age of sixty-two years, has enjoyed above the average good health, notwithstanding



Seth Humphrys

tinued to operate the mill from that time to the present. During that period, in consequence of some unfortunate investments by Mr. Chadwick, the mill property was sold at sheriff's sale to H. P. Sloan & Sons, but continued to be operated by Mr. Chadwick, who, at the death of Mr. Sloan, again became its purchaser.

Robert Chadwick was married, in 1855, to Ellen M. Watson, of Hartford, Conn., who is still living. Their children have been William Jefferson, now married and living in Philadelphia; Robert Whitaker, who died in infancy; a daughter not named, who died in infancy; and Carrie O., unmarried and living at Rose-

glan. In May, 1884, Mr. Chadwick was appointed postmaster of Roseglan, and now holds the office. He was always a Democrat until the Presidential election of 1864, when he voted for Abraham Lincoln, and has since been a strong Republican. He has never been a member of any church, but holds the most liberal religious views. At Hartford, Conn., in 1852, he commenced investigating the philosophy of spiritualism, and soon became a convert to that belief, of which he is still a steadfast adherent.

At the time of this writing (1885) the subject of this biography, at the age of sixty-two years, has enjoyed above the average good health, notwithstanding the many vicissitudes of life, he being of a regular and temperate habit of living and of a cheerful and hopeful disposition, disposed to look on the bright side of the circumstances of life and trust for a better future.

FAIRVIEW MILLS, SETH HUMPHRYS, PROPRIETOR. —The old mill on Mill Creek was built in 1825; it was for years used as a gun-factory, and was burned down three times. It was rebuilt in 1877 by Mr. Seth Humphrys, but was totally destroyed by fire on the 25th of July, 1884, from a spark in the picker-room igniting the inflammable material. When in full operation there were eighteen broad looms making blankets, and about fifty-five hands employed. There

were nine hundred spindles, thirteen rough pickers, two finishing pickers, one patent burr-machine, a duster, a wringing-machine, two gig-machines and a weaving-frame. The product was about eighteen hundred and fifty pounds a day of blanket cloth and nine hundred pounds a day of woolen yarn. The pay-roll was about seventeen hundred dollars a month. The motive-power was one thirty-five horse-power overshot wheel and a forty-five horse-power engine, with three boilers. The whole is now but a mass of blackened ruins.

SETH HUMPHRYS, who has been long and successfully engaged in woolen manufacture in Lower Merion township, was a son of Enos and Charlotte Humphrys; born in Somersetshire, England, December 25, 1827. In 1834 he came with his mother to America, and on his seventh birthday landed at New York, whence they proceeded to join his father, who had emigrated about one year earlier, and who, being by trade a wool-dyer, had found employment as the head of that department in the Wetheredsville Woolen-Mills, in Baltimore County, Md. In 1849 he left that place and went to Staunton, Va., where he died soon afterwards, his family still remaining in Maryland. In 1851 the son, Seth Humphrys, left Wetheredsville, and obtained a situation in the employ of Alfred Jenks, of Bridesburg, Pa., a manufacturer of all kinds of machinery used in woolen manufacture. Under this engagement he continued a little more than two years, traveling through various parts of the Southern States, setting up and putting in operation the machinery made in Jenks' shops. During this time (in 1853) his mother died, in Maryland. After leaving Mr. Jenks he worked at carding and spinning, first in the establishment of Joseph Hughes & Co., Philadelphia, then in the Wyomensing Woolen-Factory, at Reading, Pa., and afterwards in the mills of Thomas Kent, on Darby Creek, in Delaware County, where he remained five years, and saved a sum of money sufficient to enable him, in 1862, to put in operation a woolen-mill on a tract of thirty acres of land, which he then bought and to which he has added fifteen acres by a later purchase. The factory site is on Mill Creek, within a few rods of his residence, in Lower Merion township.

The business being commenced in the early part of the war of the Rebellion, it immediately became prosperous, and continued so through the protracted depression that succeeded the financial panic of 1873. During that period of stagnation, which wrought ruin to hundreds of manufacturers throughout the country, the mill of Mr. Humphrys was running constantly and profitably. In 1882 he enlarged and improved the establishment, adding the manufacture of blankets to that of carpet-yarns (which had previously been its only product), and giving work to seventy hands, where only thirty-five had been employed before. The main building was one hundred and two feet in length, three stories high, with an addition forty by

sixty feet in size. The mills then continued in full operation until July, 1884, when they were totally destroyed by fire, thus closing the business which its proprietor had prosecuted with uninterrupted success for twenty-two years.

Mr. Humphrys was married, September 11, 1853, to Martha, daughter of David Wagonsellers, of Chester County, Pa., whose mother was a sister of John Schrack. The children of Seth and Martha Humphrys have been seven in number,—Seth, born October 17, 1854, deceased; Mary Ellen, died at the age of thirteen years; Annie, married Alfred Heft, of Roxborough; Clara M., married Dr. A. H. Mellersh, of Roxborough; Enos, now twenty-one years of age, living with his parents; Seth, second of that name, died when seven years old; and Mary B., born in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Humphrys are members of the Lower Merion Baptist Church, at Bryn Mawr, of which he is also a deacon.

RIGHTER'S MILL.—Hardly a vestige of the mill remains; a ragged pinnacle of ancient rude masonry protrudes from the rank weeds of Mill Creek, low down, and flooded by every slight freshet. It is a desolate-looking spot, the haunt of the rat and the water-snake. We would not mention the place only that tradition tells a dark story of a most atrocious deed located here. It is said that in this mill the Tory murderers ground the glass to be mixed with the flour furnished to the patriotic army at Valley Forge. We do not vouch for the truth of the story, but if there be a spot in this region which seems to have had the hand of desolation laid upon it, it is just there, among these old ruins, built in Revolutionary times.

TODD'S MILL.—Such is the name by which this mill is popularly known, but the title is the Glencairn Factory, and is owned by G. R. Fox, of Norristown. It is situated on Mill Creek, Lower Merion, adjoining Booth & Brothers on the north and Seth Humphrys on the south. The factory is built on the site of the ancient works at which Henry Derringer for a long series of years manufactured arms for the United States. It is situated in a beautiful valley, abounding in springs of the purest water in the county. The factory building, of stone, is three stories and attic, one hundred and ten by fifty-five feet, with picker-house adjoining, forty-five by twenty feet, and boiler-house, thirty by fifteen feet. The water-power is thirty-five horse; steam-power, eighty to one hundred horse. There are two first-class boilers and engine, and best modern machinery for making cotton yarns, running three thousand spindles. One hundred acres are in the tract, on which are a large mansion-house, a farmer's house, nine other dwellings, etc. The State road from Conshohocken to Philadelphia, three miles distant, passes through it, also the Mill Creek road, leading to Rose Glen Station, on the Reading Railroad, about three-quarters of a mile distant.

ROSE GLEN MILL.—This mill is also popularly known as the Nippes Mill, and is situated on Mill Creek, in Lower Merion township. It is operated by William Booth and Thomas H. Barker, under the firm-name of Booth & Brother, for the manufacture of carpet-yarn. The building was erected about the year 1814, and was for a considerable time used as a manufactory for guns for the United States government, by Samuel Nippes. It was used as a carpet-yarn factory by James Ledward in 1861, and was operated for the same purpose by Thomas Schofield. In 1872 it came into the possession of the present firm. At that time they employed but ten hands, and made about three thousand pounds of yarn a week. To-day they employ forty hands, and make twenty thousand four hundred pounds a week, paying one thousand dollars a month in wages. There are three sets of machines, nine hundred spindles, which are driven by water-power and steam. The building is fifty by sixty-five feet, three and a half stories high, and the property is valued at fifty thousand dollars.

MERION FLOUR-MILLS, EVAN G. JONES, PROPRIETOR.—This famous old mill, located on Mill Creek, lays claim to remote antiquity, having been one of the first paper-mills in the State of Pennsylvania, being used as such about the year 1798. Peter Walever operated it for several years, but the property was seized by Sheriff Scheetz, of Montgomery County, and sold to Evan Jones, father of the present proprietor. It was a paper-mill up to the year 1848, when it was changed to a cotton and woolen-mill, and was run by John Shaw, and subsequently by his son, Joseph Shaw, for some years. The present proprietor changed it again, and fitted it up as a grist-mill, which it has remained up to the present date. It is beautifully located in the midst of a farm of seventy acres of fertile soil, belonging to the proprietor of the mill. The building is in excellent condition, notwithstanding its great age. It is sixty-five by forty-five feet, three stories in height; has an engine of forty-five horse-power and a capacity of fifty barrels a day.

MORRIS MILL.—This mill is located on the Gulf road, and is now occupied by Mr. Pyle. The property belongs to Mrs. Levi Morris. The building is about forty-five by sixty feet, three stories in height, is operated by water-power and has a capacity of about fifty barrels of flour per day.

LANSDALE BOROUGH.

HEEBNER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF LEVEL-TREAD HORSE-POWERS, LITTLE GIANT THRESHING MACHINES, ETC.—Such is the title of this industrial establishment, now famous in every civilized country on both sides of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. David S. Heebner, the senior member of the firm, now in his seventy-fifth year, commenced the manufacture of agricultural machines in the year 1840, opening his works on the 1st of April that year, and

sold his first machine to Joseph Allebach, of Worcester township. In 1841, Mr. Heebner made new improvements on his machines, and some of those made at that date are still in use amongst the farmers of Bucks and Montgomery Counties. In those days Mr. Heebner had no help, but in his second year employed Mr. Daniel Shuler, now (1884) holding the office of director of the poor. At that time it took about six weeks to build a machine; now two complete machines are made in one day. In 1862, Isaac and Josiah, sons of the proprietor, were admitted to partnership. In 1868 the firm dissolved partnership, David S. Heebner and Josiah purchasing the interest of Isaac, who removed to Lansdale, and started a small repair-shop on the site of the present splendid range of buildings. Here Isaac Heebner opened an agency for the sale of agricultural implements. In 1870, William D. Heebner, now the junior member of the firm, came over from Worcester township to Lansdale, and entered into partnership with Isaac, and the name of the firm was Heebner & Brother. In January, 1872, David S. and Josiah Heebner dissolved partnership in Worcester, and the father moved to Lansdale, uniting with his sons, Isaac and William, under the firm-name of Heebner Sons & Co. In 1873 the firm resolved itself into the name which it at present bears, and from that day a new impetus was given to the work. In 1874 the brick warehouse at the southern end was built, the front one hundred and fifty-six feet on Broad Street, with one wing of one hundred feet and one of eighty feet, three stories in height, and surmounted by a beautiful dome.

The first year the firm sold fifteen horse-powers and threshers, ten mowers and reapers, and a few fodder-cutters. In 1883 they sold four hundred and fifty horse-powers, over one hundred mowers and reapers, and two hundred feed-cutters. The first year the business amounted to five thousand dollars; in 1883 it reached two hundred thousand dollars. Then the trade was only for local farmers; to day these machines are found from Maine to Georgia, in Canada, Russia, Australia and New Zealand. In fact, Heebner & Sons, of Lansdale, manufacture more tread railway horse-powers than any establishment in the world, and are constantly extending their business to all quarters of the globe. The value of the plant is at least seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

ISAAC D. HEEBNER is the great-great-grandson of David (Huebner) Heebner, who, with his wife, Maria, immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1734. David died December 27, 1784, and his wife, Maria, died June 11, 1793.

Their children were Christoph, Susanna, Rosanna (born May 9, 1738), George (born June 21, 1744).

George, son of David, married Miss Susanna, daughter of Balthasar Heydrick, April 26, 1769. His wife, Susanna, died June 19, 1770. The issue from this union was one son, Balthasar, born June 12, 1770. George was married a second time, November 12,

1771, to Anna, daughter of David Shubert, and died August 18, 1783, aged thirty-nine years and two months. His wife, Anna, died August 23, 1784, aged thirty-five years. Their children were Maria (born April 28, 1773), Salome (born October 18, 1774, died March 31, 1776), Regina (born January 13, 1777), Henry (born December 1, 1778), Barbara (born March 13, 1780, died May 16, 1786), Catharine (born July 17, 1782, died May 14, 1786).

Balthasar, eldest son of George Heebner, married, May 20, 1794, Susanna, daughter of Christopher Schultz. Susanna died March 22, 1848, aged seventy-two years, four months and eighteen days. Balthasar lived in Worcester township, this county, and owned the farm subsequently purchased by Abraham Anders, Sr. He was a minister of the Schwenkfelder Society, for whom he preached many years, and up to the time of his death, which occurred April 29, 1848, at the age of seventy-seven years, ten months and twenty-one days. The children of Balthasar and Susanna Heebner were George (born July 22, 1795, died April 10, 1796), infant daughter (born January 7, 1796, died two days after), Anthony S. (born November 23, 1798), Anna (born August 9, 1800), Maria (born October 26, 1803, died September 10, 1815), Catharine (born October 12, 1806), David S. (father of Isaac D., was born June 25, 1810), Lydia (born September 8, 1812).

David S., youngest son of Rev. Balthasar Heebner, married, May 3, 1832, for his first wife, Anna, daughter of — Derstein. She died June 8, 1853.

The children resulting from the union are Joseph (born June 11, 1833, died April 3, 1838), James (born August 6, 1836, died April 8, 1838), Mary Ann (born April 2, 1839), Isaac D. (the subject of this sketch, born January 18, 1841), Addison (born June 18, 1843, died August 23, 1843), Jonah (born July 5, 1844), Jacob (born August 10, 1846), William D. (born September 27, 1848). David S. Heebner married, in 1852, for his second wife, Regina, daughter of Rev. Christopher Schultz. The issue from this union was one son, Abram S., born May 22, 1857, died October 6, 1862. Mr. Heebner is a resident of Lansdale, and senior member of the firm of Heebner & Sons.

Isaac D. Heebner, son of David S., married, October 26, 1865, Catharine, daughter of Jacob Grater. Their children are Mary Jane (born March 7, 1870), Charles G. (born October 18, 1874), Wilmer (born February 6, 1882), David S., Jr. (born January 26, 1884).

Aside from the care of the large and growing manufacturing establishment of Heebner & Sons, of which he is the business manager, he finds time to take an active part in the progressive enterprises of the beautiful town of Lansdale, in which Heebner & Sons' shops are located. He was one of the originators of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Lansdale, and assisted in building the church edifice, the first in the town. He is a trustee and organist of the

Methodist Episcopal Church, and for the last eight years superintendent of the Methodist Sunday-school, and an active worker in the cause of temperance. He also assisted in building the pioneer school-house of Lansdale, and has been president of the school board since that town has been a separate school district. He was one of the originators of, and is vice-president and superintendent of, the Lansdale Water-Works.

He has also been an active member of the Town Council, and in whatever capacity he is engaged his enthusiasm and sound judgment are imparted to those with whom he is associated. The following sketch will fairly exhibit not only the manufacturing industry, but the business tact of the Heebner family:

In 1868, Isaac D. Heebner, the elder of the sons, located in Lansdale and started business in a little shop still standing, the size of which was twelve by twenty-six feet, and upon the old shop now used as a carriage-house stands the spire that was first placed upon the pioneer building in what is now Lansdale. In this shop Isaac worked by hand at such employment as was afforded by the repairing and jobbing of the neighborhood, and by industrious labor the income amounted to less than one thousand dollars the first year.

In 1840, David S. Heebner, father of Isaac D., had opened a shop in Worcester township, this county, for the manufacture of the old-fashioned sweep horse-power threshers, and the first machine built was sold to Joseph Allebach, of that township, and the second was sold to a Mr. Swartzlander, of Bucks County. The first year Mr. Heebner employed no help, and the second year only one person was employed, viz., Daniel Shuler, now one of the directors of the poor of Montgomery County. About 1850 the tread-power thresher made its appearance, but was slow in gaining favor with the farmers of the county. In 1862, Isaac D. and Josiah, two sons of David S., were admitted as partners in the business, and engaged extensively in the manufacture of mowing-machines, as well as threshers and other harvesting-machines, which they continued till 1870, when a patent was obtained for, and the first level-tread power-thresher manufactured by David S. Heebner, in Worcester township, which proved a partial success, and the business continued till 1872.

In 1868, as above stated, Isaac D., having sold his interest, moved to Lansdale and purchased of Joel Wertz the lots upon which is now located the manufacturing establishment of Heebner & Sons, and, in 1870, William D. Heebner, now a member of the State Legislature, brother of Isaac D., was taken into the business as a partner, when the business began to increase rapidly, Isaac, however, having made arrangements with the railroad company, and laid the foundation for the present successful business. At that time Isaac's house and little shop were the only buildings in the town east of the railroad, except the old Jenkins farm-house, which stands near the borough line.



Isaac S. Heebner

January 1, 1872, David S. Heebner, the father, was admitted as a partner with his sons, Isaac D. and William D., when the constant increase in business made it necessary to have more room for the manufacture of their machines, and in 1874 the firm, which had become Heebner & Sons, built the balance of their extensive shops and warehouses, into which a side-track of the North Pennsylvania Branch of the Reading Railroad is laid to accommodate the firm in the large shipments of manufactures they are constantly making.

Thus from an obscure and insignificant beginning has grown an important and prosperous business, extending beyond the borders of our own country to the opposite sides of the world. The Heebners are unassuming, gentlemanly men, who have built up their extensive interests by industry and attention to business, all being natural mechanics, neither one having served an apprenticeship, yet both are masters of the mechanic's art.

A. D. RUTH, AGENT.—The manufacture of agricultural implements has taken deep root in Lansdale. A. D. Ruth commenced operations about five years ago, and does a large business in the making of Champion horse-powers, threshers, cleaners and separators, Union feed-cutters, etc. The business also includes iron and brass castings made to order and all kinds of repairing done. Mr. Ruth generally employs from twelve to fourteen hands, and is a well-skilled mechanic. He also has an agency for the sale of implements manufactured by other parties.

S. EFFRIG & CO., PORK-PACKERS.—Messrs. Effrig & Co. have been about nine years in the business of pork-packing, and have, by strict honesty, persistent energy and untiring industry, increased it to its present condition. Situated on Broad Street, Lansdale, within a short distance from the railroad, it has a frontage of two hundred and thirty feet, with all its departments in the most perfect working order,—ice-houses for cooling, smoke-houses for curing, killing-room, cutting-up room, kettle-houses, boilers, engine, sausage-cutters and stuffers, and everything in the cleanest and very best order and condition. Indeed, cleanliness and order reign supreme, and all are under intelligent supervision.

This establishment has, too, the very great advantage of being situated in a healthy location,—plenty of pure air and water. Near the railroad, it has all the advantages of ready and rapid transit. The hogs killed here are mostly from the far West, corn-fed and of good breeds. The facilities for work at the establishment of Messrs. Effrig & Co. are such that they can kill and dress completely about thirty hogs an hour. In the season they generally slaughter about two hundred a week, and twelve hands do the work with ease.

CENTENNIAL STEAM FLOUR-MILLS.—The firm owning and operating these fine mills is that of A. C.

Godshall & Brother, merchant millers and dealers in flour, feed, grain, coal, hay, etc.

The mill was built in 1876, and at that time it was forty by sixty-two feet, with six run of stones, seventy horse-power engine, and a capacity of ninety barrels of flour a day, with choppings.

In 1881 an addition of twenty-two by sixty-two feet was erected, which made the building sixty-two feet square and five stories in height. In the same year the mill was refitted by E. P. Allis & Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., and changed to a full roller-process mill, with a capacity of two hundred barrels of flour a day, and choppings. There are twenty hands employed at the mill, and last year the business done amounted to four hundred thousand dollars. The warehouse rooms are twenty-eight by sixty feet and twenty-six by ninety feet. This establishment is one of the neatest and most complete grist-mills in the State of Pennsylvania, and is known far and wide for the superior quality of its produce.

A. C. GODSHALL was born in 1839 in Franconia, Montgomery Co., Pa. His early life was spent upon his father's farm, where he remained until eighteen years of age, when he left home and was engaged as clerk in a store for three years. He then (1861) located in the young and growing village of Lansdale, where he engaged in the flour and feed business with Henry Derstine, which they carried on for two years, when the firm was dissolved, after which, for a short time, Mr. Godshall conducted the business alone, building, in the mean time, a large warehouse. He then admitted as a partner in the business Mr. Andrew B. Hackman. Their partnership continued until 1867, when this firm was also dissolved, Mr. Godshall then continuing the business (lumber, coal, etc.) alone until 1872, when he admitted his brother, John C. Godshall, as a partner in the business, which partnership still continues. In 1876 they built their present large and extensive flouring and custom mill at Lansdale, located opposite the railroad station. The mill built in 1876 had a daily capacity of one hundred barrels. An addition was built in 1881, making it sixty-three feet square and five stories in height, with an engine-house thirty by forty feet attached. The mill was changed to a full roller process, gradual reduction, the machinery of which was furnished and put up by Messrs. Edward P. Allis & Co., of Milwaukee, Wis. The mill is operated by a one hundred and five horse-power engine, and has a capacity of one thousand bushels of grain per day, making two hundred barrels of flour, while his extensive business gives employment to eighteen or twenty men.

Mr. Godshall is one of those quiet, unassuming gentlemen who attend strictly to their business, yet finds time to lend a helping hand in every enterprise tending to the development and improvement of the borough of Lansdale and its business interests. He has been a member of the Town Council since the

incorporation of the borough, except one or two short intervals. He was one of the originators of the Lansdale Water-Works, and has since then held the honorable and responsible position of director and treasurer of the company. He was one of the building committee of St. John's Reformed Church of Lansdale. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Schuylkill Valley Fire Insurance Company, a director in the Lansdale Turnpike Company, also one of the directors and vice-president of the First National Bank of Lansdale.

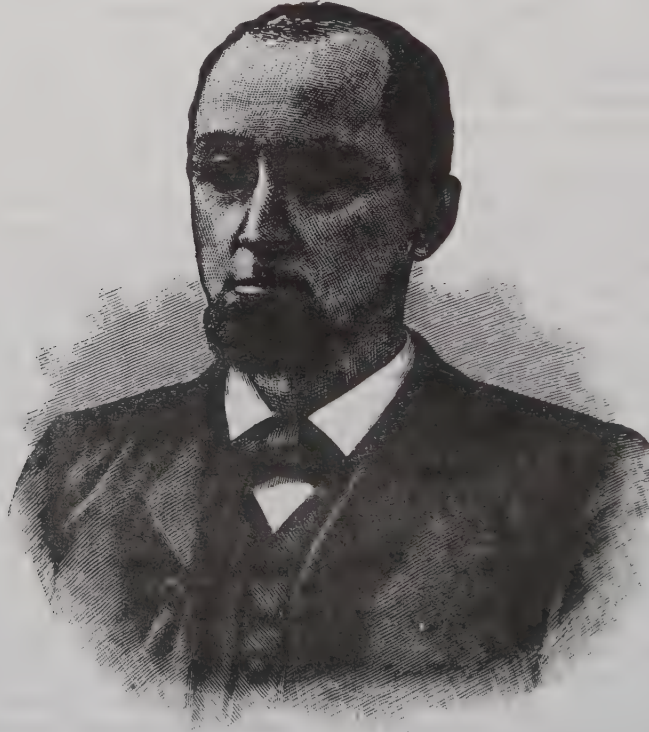
He was married, first in 1861, to Miss Anna O., daughter of Henry Derstine, of Lansdale. She died

GWYNEDD TOWNSHIP.

WEST POINT ENGINE AND MACHINE COMPANY.—

The works of this company are located in the village of West Point, a thriving village along the line of the Stony Creek Railroad, eight miles north of Norristown, Montgomery Co., Pa.

At a meeting of the citizens on January 6, 1880, called for the purpose, the project to organize a company and establish works to manufacture the Kriebel engines was favorably considered. On January 26, 1880, the subscribers to the capital stock of the company convened and elected Joseph Anders, Jr., John S. Heebner, Frederick Light, Sr., I. R. Cassel, Charles



A. C. Godshall.

in 1866, leaving two children,—William Henry D., born in 1863, and Lincoln D., born in 1865.

His second wife, whom he married in 1867, was Miss Lydia K., daughter of Philip Hartcell, of Tylersport, Pa. The children from this union now living are Martha H., born in 1868; Harvey H., born in 1872; and Elisabeth H., born in 1878.

Jacob, the father of A. C. Godshall, now in his eighty-sixth year, is one of the prominent and successful farmers of Franconia township, Montgomery Co., Pa. His wife was a Miss Clemens, of Lower Salford township. They are the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters all living except the first-born.

K. Kriebel, Aaron Kriebel and William L. Heebner to constitute a board of directors. Of the above-named stockholders, Charles K. Kriebel resigned in 1883, and William S. Schultz was elected to fill the vacancy in the board.

H. K. Kriebel was selected as general agent, and Frederick Light, Jr., as general superintendent.

Application through the proper channel was made for a charter, and the same granted by Governor Henry M. Hoyt on March 13, 1880, with an authorized capital of eight thousand dollars. A building twenty-five by fifty feet was erected, containing office, drawing-room and pattern-shop.

Increasing business demanded increased facilities,

and the management erected, in March, 1881, a two-story building, the first floor used for an office and the second floor for draughting-rooms. In September of the same year, finding the room inadequate, a two-story brick shop, thirty by seventy feet, with boiler-house attached, fourteen by fourteen feet, was built, and all machinery transferred, and new and improved machinery purchased to facilitate the workings of the company. The first shop was remodeled for a boiler-shop, and an addition, twenty-five by twenty-five feet, added thereto, making the building twenty-five by seventy-five feet; also a blacksmith-shop, twelve by fifteen feet.

In March, 1883, an addition was put to the machine-shop, thirty by twenty-five feet, adjoining the office, making a total frontage of one hundred and forty-five feet.

The capital stock of the company was increased in December, 1882, to twenty-five thousand dollars, and again, by a vote of the stockholders, to an authorized capital of one hundred thousand dollars in February, 1883.

The working force of the shop in its infancy was two men, and when the boiler-shop was completed the pay-roll called for two additional names, and by the energies of laudable ambition the force was increased to thirty-four men,—twenty in the machine department and fourteen in the boiler-shop.

The company added the manufacture of portable engines in July, 1881, and to-day the Kriebel engines are known far and near as the most durable, most simple in construction, as well as the most economical engines in the market.

The prospects are unusually bright, and the demand for these justly-celebrated engines is so steadily on the increase that, if so continued, the company will be necessitated to add additional buildings and augment the working force to meet their increasing trade.

The success of the company is mainly due to the determination to do naught else but first-class work.

The company is likewise manufacturing mounted engines of two and a half, four, six, eight and ten horse-power, and for beauty of design, combined with strength and simplicity, are destined to stand in the foremost rank of that class of engines.

To the boiler department the manufacture of submerge boilers has been added; the superheating steam chamber, lately invented by Mr. H. K. Kriebel, and used in the vertical boilers, adds greatly to the safety and durability of the same. By the peculiar construction of these boilers steam is superheated, which produces dry steam, the benefit of which is well-known to all practical engineers. The company has been awarded a bronze medal at the Pennsylvania State Fair, a gold medal at the Alabama State Fair, first premium at the Louisville Exposition, at North Carolina State Fair, International Cotton Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., and Media Agricultural Society.

The buildings now occupy an area of nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-five square feet. The floor space originally was twelve hundred and fifty square feet. A yard-track has been constructed, large scales put in and all goods are moved around the works on the company's own trucks. A large derrick to facilitate the loading and unloading of goods has also been erected, and the railroad company lately constructed a side-track along the works, thus aiding materially their shipping facilities.

WEST POINT STEAM SAW-MILL.—On the turnpike road from West Point to North Wales, in Upper Gwynedd, stands West Point Steam Saw-Mill, Alan Thomas, proprietor. Everything about this old place supports its claim to antiquity, for tradition gives the date as 1717. It has been frequently repaired and partially rebuilt, and still bears all the marks of great, but sound and healthy, old age. The mill property formerly belonged to the Dannewer estate, and was operated for several years by Jonathan Lukens, previous to becoming the property of the present proprietor. The power is furnished by a fifteen-horse engine, and with two saws the old mill still produces ten thousand feet a week of sawn timber, oak and hickory, principally grown in Gwynedd township.

BRICK-YARD.—Within a mile of North Wales, on the West Point turnpike, are the brick-kilns and yard of William Constantine, who has operated them for fourteen years. Seven hands are employed, and about five hundred thousand bricks a year are manufactured.

NORTH WALES BOROUGH.

THE NORTH WALES STEAM MILLS, ELIAS K. FREED & Co.—The original mill was built by J. H. Egner, of Philadelphia, in 1860, and was then operated as a grist-mill and distillery. It was forty by sixty feet, three stories in height, with an attic. The size of the lot was two hundred by one hundred and twenty-five feet, and fronts on the Spring House and Sunnyside turnpike. About the time the mill was finished the proprietor had to sell out, when it was purchased by Jonas D. Moyer, David Moyer and Elias K. Freed. The new firm removed the machinery connected with the distillery and changed that part of the building into a planing-mill, the other part as a custom mill. In March, 1862, the building was destroyed by fire, but it was quickly rebuilt for a merchant and grist-mill, with five run of stones and a forty horse-power engine. In 1866, Jonas D. Moyer withdrew from the firm. In 1868, Mr. David Moyer withdrew also, having sold his interest to Henry W. Moyer. A copartnership was formed under the title of Elias K. Freed & Co., who operated the mill upon the old plan until 1876, when they changed the machinery, and now work upon what is known as the new process. In 1881, Mr. Moyer sold his interest to Mr. Freed, who gave a third interest in the business to Frank S. Kriebel. Mr. Freed took down the old

mill and rebuilt it for manufacturing flour by the roller process, increasing the capacity of the mill to one hundred and fifty barrels a day. The mill is now one hundred by forty feet, three stories and an attic in height, with a two-story warehouse. The entire works have a frontage of one hundred and twenty feet. The storage capacity is twenty thousand bushels of wheat and one thousand barrels of flour. When the roller process came into operation the firm employed double their former number of hands, and worked day and night. This was the first roller-mill in Montgomery County and the third in the State. Mr. Freed has given his son, R. Russel Freed, a third interest in the business. There are eight pairs of iron rolls and eight pairs of porcelain rolls, and this roller process has doubled their productive capacity.

MESSRS. LUKENS & SHEARER'S PLANING-MILL.—This mill was built in 1865 by Elwood Shearer. The firms have been Shearer & Hendricks, Baker & Hardin, and is now Lukens & Shearer. The building is seventy-six by forty feet and two stories in height. From four to ten hands are employed, with a pay-roll of upwards of ninety dollars a month. The amount of finished work per year is about twelve thousand dollars. The value of the property is about six thousand dollars, stock included.

THE NORTH WALES MARBLE-WORKS were established in 1878 by the present proprietor, James Billiard. He conducts a successful business in dealing in and manufacturing monuments, headstones, mantels, bracket-shelves, terra-cotta chimneys, flues, sewer-pipes and building work in all its branches of marble, granite or brown stone. Mr. Billiard has also a branch marble-yard at Lansdale.

BELL-FOUNDRY.—The bell-foundry of Thomas Dunn & Son is located on Fourth Street, and is increasing every year in importance. They cast bells from the size of a small office signal bell to the church bell of four thousand pounds. Some of the best-toned bells in this section of the State have been cast at this foundry.

TIN-WARE FACTORY.—On Main Street, North Wales, Jacob H. Leister has for twenty years conducted the manufacture of tin-ware in all its branches. He employs five hands, and produces about thirty-five thousand pounds of finished work a year.

NORTH WALES KNITTING COMPANY.—This small industry was established in 1883, and employs nine hands, producing one hundred and fifty dozen pairs of stockings per week. The superintendent is Isaac G. Freas, Esq. The company propose to extend their operations in the near future.

JOHN WEINGARTEN & SONS have conducted the manufacture of cigars and tobacco at Second and Church Streets since 1869. His establishment is twenty-eight by thirty feet. He produces annually, with the assistance of his son and three journeymen, about one hundred and fifty thousand cigars, mostly manufactured from imported tobacco.

SYLVESTER BRIGHT has very successfully conducted the business of carriage-making for thirteen years on Washington Street. The building is ninety feet front by one hundred and fifty deep, two and a half stories in height. Mr. Bright employs about ten hands, and transacts business to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars a year.

WHITEMARSH TOWNSHIP.

SPRING MILL FLOURING-MILL.—This ancient building has an especial interest for the lovers of antiquarian relics, dating back among the misty records of the Revolutionary times, and is said to be the oldest grist-mill in the State. Tradition gives its age as one hundred and sixty years, although documentary evidence of the fact is wanting. During the encampment of the American troops in the township in 1777 this mill supplied them with flour and corn-meal, and it is alleged that the illustrious commander-in-chief, Washington, frequently purchased flour for his military family and corn for his horses at this mill. It has passed through many hands in its long career of usefulness, and still, notwithstanding its time-worn walls and venerable appearance, is capable of doing good service, producing thirty barrels of flour a day, and prides itself upon the superior quality of its flour. It is now run by A. F. Jarrett, who has held it for two years. For sixteen years previous the mill was operated by James Burnett. Going back further, Dutton & Delaney ran it for some years. Still earlier, Simeon Matlack, Casper Robb, Enos Tolan, Reuben Williams, Aaron Bowker, Joseph D. Corson, a brother of Dr. Hiram Corson, Joseph Potts, and in 1830 we find it in the possession of Thomas Livezey, who had held it from the year 1780 up to that time. For nearly half a century it was the only mill in this section. It is solidly built of stone, and was put up in sections, in accordance with the rough customs and scanty means of the men of those days. The machinery is driven by an overshot wheel of forty horse-power, and the old stone fabric looks as if it would stand the storms of another hundred years. There is another peculiar advantage belonging to this ancient mill, which no other we have ever heard of can claim, and to which may be attributed the superior grade of flour it produces,—in floods or droughts the same uniform flow of water runs the mill, reaching it from the grand sources which gives to the locality its name of Spring Mill.

THE RIVERSIDE PAPER-MILL, owned and operated by W. C. Hamilton & Sons, is situated at Lafayette Station, on the Norristown Branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and also at about the same distance from the station of the same name on the Schuylkill Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The mill was built in 1856-57, and first put in operation in the latter year by E. R. Cope, previously of the firm of Magarge & Cope, paper manufacturers. When the Riverside Mill was first put in operation



W. C. Hamilton

Mr. W. C. Hamilton (the present owner) had a small interest in it with Mr. Cope, and also employed in the mill as manager, a position in which he continued for about six years, when the connection was severed.

On the 1st of October, 1865, Mr. Hamilton, who, in the mean time, had been employed in the paper business elsewhere, purchased the entire Riverside Mill property and stock. The farm attached was afterwards purchased by him. At the time of his purchase the mill was equipped with one sixty-two inch Fourdrinier machine, one washer and two beater-engines, one set of super-calenders and the other machinery necessary for manufacturing book and envelope-papers. The capacity was then one and one-fourth tons in twelve hours. Its motive-power was furnished by a Corliss steam-engine of one hundred and fifty horse-power, and another engine of twenty horse-power for driving the paper-machin^e. The mill building was of stone, two stories high, with basement, as it stands at present, surrounded by the several buildings, all of stone, which have since been added to the establishment at different times.

In 1872 an additional building was erected on the north side, about seventy by eighty feet in size, the lower part for use as a calendering and finishing-room and the upper part for storage. At the same time, another building of about the same dimensions was added on the south side for a bleaching-room, and a third building, three stories high, and about thirty by fifty feet, for the storage of stock. Besides these additions to the mill establishment, twelve dwelling-houses were built for occupation by the workmen. To the equipment of the mill Mr. Hamilton then added a second Fourdrinier (sixty-five inch) machine, with a corresponding addition to the other machinery of the mill, bringing its capacity up to ten thousand pounds in twenty-four hours. The motive-power was also increased by the addition of another engine and boilers.

For ten years succeeding that time the mill was in operation to its full capacity, a great part of the time running night and day. In 1882 further extensive additions were made to the power and equipment of the mill. An eight hundred and fifty horse-power Porter & Allen engine was put in, also an eighty horse-power Corliss engine and eight Babcock & Wilcox boilers. A third Fourdrinier machine (eighty-six inches) was added, and the mill was furnished with new shafting throughout. By these improvements and additions the capacity of the mill was increased, and brought to its present figure,—fifteen thousand pounds in twelve hours. The product is fine book, card and envelope-papers. The offices of the firm of W. C. Hamilton & Sons are at the mill and at 1001 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM C. HAMILTON owner of the Riverside Mill is a native of Chester Co., Pa., born near West Grove, September 1, 1819. His only means of education were such as he found in the common schools, which he attended until he reached the age of eleven years,

and a subsequent term of three months. When he left school, at the age mentioned, he commenced working in a small carding and fulling-mill, and remained there until sixteen years of age, when he entered as an apprentice in a one-vat hand paper-mill about three miles from West Grove, on a branch of White Clay Creek. It was owned by Robert Lisle, and operated by McCall & Wardell. He remained there two years and then entered the Wagontown hand-mill of Steadman & Markle, where he also remained two years, including the commencement of the great panic of 1837, when the mill was temporarily shut down. In the spring of 1838 he went to work in a small machine-mill, called the Beaver Dam Mill, on Buck Run, in Chester County. There he remained less than one year. In the winter of 1838-39 he worked for Jessup & Brothers in their two-vat hand-mill, located in Westfield, Mass., which was then running on fine writing-papers. In 1839, Mr. Hamilton left Massachusetts and went to Newark, Del., where he worked a short time in a small machine-mill. Thence he went to the two-vat hand-mill of John Eckstein, on Darby Creek, where he was employed on very fine work (bank-note and heavy ledger-paper), under the then widely-known manager, Joseph Robinson. He remained there during 1839-40. In the spring of 1841 he commenced work in the Glen Mills of James M. Wilcox & Co., on Chester Creek, Delaware Co. This mill, then running on fine book-papers, was somewhat famed because using a Fourdrinier machine, one of the first used in the State. Mr. Hamilton worked in the mill of the Messrs. Wilcox & Co., until the fall of 1844, when he went to start a machine in the new Wissahickon Paper-Mill of Charles Magarge & Co., where, at the end of a few months, he was promoted to the position of manager. He remained in that capacity at the Wissahickon Mill twelve years, until 1856, when he took an interest in the new Riverside Mill, and remained six years, as has already been mentioned. After leaving the Riverside he was again engaged at Charles Magarge's Wissahickon Mill, where he remained in exceedingly remunerative employment until the fall of 1865. His purchase, at that time, of the mill property at Lafayette Station, as also his subsequent business history, is embraced in the preceding account of the Riverside Mill.

Mr. Hamilton was married, May 16, 1845, to Elizabeth W. Gregg, daughter of Herman Gregg, of Delaware County. Their children are Rebecca J. (now the wife of Frank W. Lockwood, of Philadelphia), Charles L., Wilbur F. and Edwin E. Hamilton. The three sons are associated with their father in the firm of W. C. Hamilton & Sons.

HITNER'S FURNACES.—These old and well-known furnaces were established in 1835 by Farr & Kunzie, of Philadelphia, then the only practical chemists in the State. D. O. and Henry S. Hitner bought the property from these gentlemen, and in 1837 the Furnaces No. 1 and 2, William Penn, were in full opera-

tion. William Penn, No. 1, was partially destroyed by fire some years ago. No. 2 is torn down, and the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad now runs through the property. The old Louisa Furnace, located in the centre of the village of Spring Mill, had its name changed to William Penn No. 3, and all three have been idle since the year 1873. In the old times when the iron trade was brisk these furnaces gave employment to a hundred men around the furnaces and to fully fifteen hundred in all their connections. Six thousand dollars a month were paid to the furnace-men and their helpers. No. 1 Furnace produced one hundred and twenty-five tons of iron per week; No. 2, one hundred and seventy-five tons a week; and the Louisa, or No. 3, one hundred and thirty tons a week.

SCHARFF TERRA-COTTA WORKS.—Louis Scharff and William Gilinger commenced the business of making terra-cotta here in 1856, in a small building thirty by seventy-five feet. Their modes of manufacture were of the most rude and primitive kind. For a considerable time the clay was ground and manipulated by hand, and it was considered a great advance when horse-power was substituted. About 1861, Mr. Gilinger withdrew and the firm became Scharff & McIntyre. In 1863 the firm changed to Scharff & Poyntzell, and some years later to Louis Scharff alone. At his death the firm-name became what it is at present, A. Scharff & Brother. Very great improvements have recently been made in this establishment. The main building is fifty-two by one hundred feet, two stories high, and all the old machinery has been discarded, being replaced with the newest and most improved appliances. An eighteen horse-power engine has supplanted the old five horse-power upon which they had to depend for so many years. About seven men are employed steadily at the works, and the value of the whole plant, buildings and stock included, is estimated at \$50,000.

MOORHEAD'S TERRA-COTTA WORKS.—These works were established in 1866 by Messrs. W. L. Wilson and Alexander Moorhead on a small scale, and after they were partially destroyed by fire were rebuilt. The frontage on the railway is, for one building, fifty feet, with a depth of one hundred feet; No. 2 is sixteen by one hundred feet, all two stories in height; the kiln-house is fifty by one hundred and seventy-five feet. When in full operation sixty hands are employed, and the pay-roll amounts to one thousand dollars a month. The engine is seventy horse-power, and the value of the property is about one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

ROYER'S FORD BOROUGH.

THE CONTINENTAL STOVE-WORKS, ROYER'S FORD.—The Continental Stove-Works were established January 1, 1866, by the firm of Francis, Buckwalter & Co., consisting of the following members: C. S. Francis, Henry Francis, John Sheeler, H. L. Buckwalter and J. A. Buckwalter. The firm had only a small capital,

but, full of perseverance and good business and mechanical ability, they soon began to build up a trade which in a short time taxed the works to their full capacity. At this time they employed fifty men. Along with stoves, they manufactured agricultural implements; also the celebrated Buckwalter cherry-seeder, so universally known in the Eastern States. In 1871, C. S. Francis withdrew from the firm. The business, however, continued as before under the same firm-name. In 1872, finding their capacity too limited for their growing trade, they built an addition to the works, thereby increasing their capacity about fifty per cent. In 1874, Mr. Henry Francis retired from the firm, the remaining partners being the purchasers of his interest. The firm-name was now changed to Sheeler, Buckwalter & Co. The business continued to grow, and the works again becoming too small, the firm concluded to build new works, and acting on that conclusion, in 1876 they erected their present extensive establishment. About this time John Sheeler's health began to fail, and in the year 1880 he died. The remaining members, H. L. and J. A. Buckwalter, purchased his interest in the business, and the firm-name changed to Buckwalter & Co., which is the title at the present time. The business at this time had increased very fast, and in the course of two years they were employing one hundred and twenty-five men. In 1882, H. L. Buckwalter died, leaving J. A. Buckwalter the only surviving partner of the original company. H. L. Buckwalter's interest was disposed of, part to William M. Stauffer and I. N. Buckwalter, the family retaining the balance. The present output is about twenty-five thousand stoves per year, requiring the employment of two hundred men. They now have a capital employed of two hundred thousand dollars.

GRANDER, ROGERS & CO., ROYER'S FORD.—The firm of Grander, Rogers & Co. was established in 1870 for the manufacture of stoves, heaters, ranges and general job-work. The buildings front the railroad one hundred and fifty feet, with a depth of one hundred feet, three and one-half stories in height. Sixty-five hands are employed, with a monthly pay-roll of two thousand eight hundred dollars. The production is seven hundred tons a month.

PENN GLASS-WORKS.—Messrs. Harbison, Bartlett & Co. commenced the manufacture of glass in October of the present year (1884). The buildings are one of fifty-eight by fifty-six feet and one forty by twenty-four feet, one story high. The capacity is sixty thousand pounds a day of bottles and vials of all kinds. Forty-five hands are employed, with a pay-roll of two thousand dollars a month.

ROYER'S FORD CLAY-WORKS.—Messrs. Rogers & Benjamin conduct the manufacture of stove-tiles, flower-pots, fire-bricks, chimney-tops, etc. The building is sixty feet front by five hundred in depth, two stories high. Six hands are employed, with a pay-roll of one hundred and fifty dollars a month.



Joseph E. Knapp

FLOYD, WELLS & CO.—This firm are the successors of O. B. Keeley & Co., and are engaged in the manufacture of stoves, heaters and ranges, commencing February, 1884. The buildings have a frontage of three hundred feet; depth, six hundred feet. Fifty hands are employed; monthly wages, two thousand five hundred dollars; and about ten thousand stoves are manufactured annually.

PLYMOUTH TOWNSHIP.

MOGEE'S LIME-QUARRIES.—Just over the eastern boundary of the borough of Norristown stands Mogettown, a neat and clean little village of about sixty tenement houses, clustered around the mansion-house of William Mogee, Esq., and the quarries and lime-kilns of which he is the proprietor. In the middle of the village is a neat little memorial church, thirty-two by fifty feet, erected to the memory of a favorite daughter, deceased some years ago. The quarries and the sixteen kilns which burn the lime are close to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad track, with its station, so well known to the traveler on that branch of the road. The new Schuylkill Valley Railroad runs right through the property. Thirty-two years ago Mr. Mogee purchased this property, of twenty-two acres, from William A. Crawford, at a cost of twenty-two thousand dollars. He has run the kilns for about half that period, having leased the works for sixteen years to his brother, Mr. Daniel Mogee, who lives close at hand.

During the year 1880 the production of these quarries and kilns was 140,000 bushels of unslaked lime; in 1881, 185,000 bushels; in 1882, 200,000 bushels; in 1883, 236,000 bushels; and during the present year (1884), up to August 20th, the production was 150,000 bushels. But these figures by no means represent the capacity of these works.

In years past, when a rush of business pressed upon him, Mr. Mogee employed so large a number of men that his pay-list amounted to four hundred dollars a week. He had forty horses, sixteen boats and used thirty-six tons of coal per day, producing one million bushels of lime a year. The out-offices, stabling, etc., are on a grand scale. There is a coal-shed, thirty-six by one hundred and thirty-six feet, with a capacity of one thousand tons. The wharf and siding for the shipping of lime and receipt of coal cost five thousand dollars. The property is estimated to be worth one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

ABINGTON TOWNSHIP.

EDGE HILL IRON COMPANY.—The stack is sixty-three by seventeen feet, and was built from 1869 to 1872. The furnace was first blown in January, 1872, and has a closed top and closed front. The ores used are hematite from Montgomery County, and magnetic ore from Berks County and New Jersey. The annual capacity is fifteen thousand net tons; the specialty is gray forge pig-iron. Joseph E. Thropp is the manager.

JOSEPH EARLSTON THROPP.—Joseph Earlston Thropp was born at Valley Forge, in Chester County. His father, Isaiah Thropp, the son of an English merchant and Sarah, sister of Sir William Wood, came to America at an early age, where he married Anna Virginia, daughter of John Workizer, of Howellville, and granddaughter of Colonel Christian Workizer, an accomplished German officer, who served with distinction on the staff of General Wolfe during the French and Indian war, which ended in 1763.

Mr. Thropp is the youngest member of the family. He was educated at the public schools, Friends' Central High School and the Pennsylvania Polytechnic College, and graduated from the latter institution in June, 1868, a civil engineer.

One of the papers reporting the college commencement said; "Mr. Thropp spoke more like an old philosopher than a young man." In July following he went to Minnesota and was there offered the choice of two positions on the railroad connecting St. Paul and Duluth. The work on the St. Paul end was considered easy, that terminating at Duluth very difficult; but he chose the latter, though the president and chief engineer looked upon his boyish appearance with some misgiving. The latter, however, soon wrote of Mr. Thropp: "I find him fitted for much more advanced positions than are usually occupied by those of his age." He superseded a man fifteen years his senior, and was transferred from one post to another, wherever the most complicated and important work was to be done. The death of his mother brought him East, and at the urgent request of his father he declined advanced positions offered him to return, and accepted, in 1870, that of assistant manager at the Merion Furnace, West Conshohocken. Eighteen months later he was admitted to partnership. In 1873 he married Caroline F., daughter of his partner, Joel B. Moorhead, and twin sister of Mrs. Jay Cooke, Jr. The issue of this marriage is five children,—three sons and two daughters. In 1874, Mr. Thropp visited some of the extensive iron-works of Great Britain, and afterwards extended his tour through France, Switzerland, Germany and Belgium.

He remained a member of the firm of J. B. Moorhead & Co. until 1883. During this time he took an active part in church and Sunday-school work, and other matters of public interest. He was repeatedly elected a vestryman of the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, and was superintendent of its Sunday-school and of that of the Mt. Pleasant Mission Sunday-school. When but twenty-eight years of age a committee of his neighbors waited upon him and requested him to permit the use of his name as a candidate for Congress. He thanked them, but declined, expressing the opinion that his time had not yet come. He represented his district in county and State conventions, always taking a prominent part. His leadership in the judiciary convention of 1881, where he espoused the cause of A. S. Swartz, Esq., who was not

a candidate, stamped him as an orator, his brief but eloquent speech carrying the convention and nominating Mr. Swartz.

In 1882 he was tendered the independent nomination for Congress in the district, but declined, saying: "I believe our party large enough and its principles comprehensive enough to contain and satisfy us all; where evil exists, eradicate it; where there is good, preserve and strengthen it."

Urged by many warm friends, and actively supported by the manufacturers, he was a candidate before the regular Republican convention, and so great was his popularity that the convention, after voting all day and night, had to adjourn for a week. Upon reassembling it required all the power of such men, and the use of many of the disreputable methods of unscrupulous politicians, to prevent his nomination. One of the leading papers represented there said of Mr. Thropp,—

"Mr. J. E. Thropp proved himself an able leader, and is possessed with that true manliness which commands respect from both friend and foe in political contests."

The Philadelphia Record, August, 1882, said,—

"Montgomery County is rich in sound Congressional timber . . . Sober common sense would seem to dictate that for so pronounced a producing district a manufacturer, who is also acquainted with the needs and just demands of labor, should be selected as a candidate for Congress. There are many such men in Montgomery County; indeed, the name of one, Joseph E. Thropp, is before the convention. A district which sends such men to represent it at Washington does credit to itself in honoring one of its representative citizens."

The Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia, August 31, 1882, said,—

"The convention might go outside the present list and possibly secure a better candidate than Mr. Joseph E. Thropp; it can very easily make a much worse nomination. Mr. Thropp is a young man of energy, force and business experience. He is a member of the great Conshohocken iron firm of J. B. Moorhead & Co., and has therefore substantial personal interest in wise and honest legislation. He is a man who deals fairly with his employes, and for that reason commands the respect and confidence of the laboring classes of the district. He is not a politician, and there is good and substantial reason to believe that, if nominated and elected, he would prove an earnest, honest and independent member of the House."

A prominent Chester Countain, himself a Congressman, writes of Mr. Thropp,—

"He is a gentleman of education and ability, of irreproachable life and familiar with political affairs. For many years in an important business, always free from rings, energetic and careful in whatever he undertakes, with a high sense of honor, true to Republican principles, agreeable in manners and excellent in

speech, he would do the county and the Congress credit."

Associated with Mr. Charles Richardson, the firm of Joseph E. Thropp & Co. was organized early in 1883, and the Edge Hill Furnace, on the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, secured. This valuable establishment had been unprofitable to its original owners, and was never a success. Mr. Thropp moved into the adjacent farm-house; the furnace was immediately put in repair, and started in one of the dullest periods known in the history of the iron trade. While thus engaged, and having had no vacations or relaxation for years, the strain upon his overtaxed body broke him down, and for weeks his life was despaired of under an attack of typhoid fever. As soon as he was able to be about, and in opposition to the wishes of his physician, he resumed charge of the business, and has brought the establishment up to the point where it is an assured financial success, the product being about double that under the former management.

In 1884 a letter, signed by about one hundred and fifty manufacturers, bankers, farmers and other citizens, requested him to be again a candidate for Congress. His friends in all parts of the district were active, and he had written a letter accepting their invitation to enter the contest, when he was again laid upon a bed of sickness, and, in accordance with the advice of his physician, who feared serious results, Mr. Thropp published a card declining the use of his name. Recovering, he was elected a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, of the Eastern Pig-Iron Association, and by President Eckert appointed, with Mr. Comly, president of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, Mr. Ingham, president of the Rockhill Iron Company, and others, a member of the important committee to perfect a plan for an American Protective Tariff League, to combat the free trade influence of the English Cobden Club.

Devoted to his friends, he ignores the thrusts of his enemies, believing life too short to waste in conflict or in seeking revenge for real or imaginary wrong.

Frank, sincere and straightforward himself, if he errs, it is in being too bold in espousing the right and opposing the wrong, his sense of justice being remarkably keen and his judgment rarely at fault. Cheerful, unassuming in demeanor, and slight in physical proportions, he nevertheless has shown that he possesses an unflinching spirit equal to all emergencies. Affable, amiable and genial, he makes many friends among those with whom he comes in contact. Living and acting upon the principle that "worth makes the man," he realizes in its fullest conception the fact that every honest calling is honorable, providing man dignifies it by doing his best. Montgomery County will yet have reason to be proud of Joseph E. Thropp.

WILLIAM NEWPORT & CO.—The phosphate-works of William Newport & Co. are situated on the east line of Abington township, at Willow Grove, and on

the line of the North East Pennsylvania Railroad. The manufacture of phosphates was established at this place by Shaw & Newport in the spring of 1875, who continued it for two years, when William Newport became sole proprietor. In 1880, David Newport became a partner, and the firm-name was changed to William Newport & Co. Fifteen men are employed on an average. The production of 1884 was about eighteen hundred tons. The sales are mostly local.

HARPER'S HOE, RAKE, PUMP AND WATER-ENGINE WORKS are situated on Spring Valley Creek, a branch of Pennypack Creek. William Harper, the father of Smith Harper, the present proprietor, began the

new works. A few years later a forty-feet water-wheel and other improvements were added. In 1858, Smith Harper, the present proprietor, purchased the property, and soon after enlarged the works. In 1865 the finishing-room (stone), forty-five by sixty feet and two and a half stories in height, was erected. In January, 1874, the old mill and forge building was destroyed by fire and rebuilt sixty by one hundred feet in that year. Water-power was used until about 1864, when steam was introduced. About twenty men are constantly employed. The sale of hoes is largely in the Southern States.

SMITH HARPER is of the fifth generation of a fam-



Smith Harper

manufacture of gimlets about 1835 on the old York road, a short distance below Jenkintown. In 1848 he purchased twenty-seven acres of land where the present works now are. This land embraced the site of the old Roberts' grist-mill, which was operated by Lewis Roberts before 1780. The site of the mill is now occupied by a spring-house. Another and larger mill was erected on the site of the present forge building; this was occupied in later years by Nathan Bunker. Upon the purchase by William Harper a portion of the mill building was fitted up for forge-work, and the mill part was used for several years for grinding feed. The manufacture of hoes and rakes was begun in the

family of Harpers who evidently came to this country in 1682 and located in Lower Dublin township. They had a family of children, one of whom was named Samuel, and Samuel had a wife whose given name was Mary. Samuel and Mary also had sons and daughters, and one of the sons was named George, who married Mary Collins. From these three, or rather from the first Harper that settled in Lower Dublin, whose name is now unknown, have descended all the families of that name in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Indiana and many of the other States of the Union, many of whom have become noted in some of the professions, others in the publish-

ing business, like the well and widely-known Harper Brothers, of New York, while yet others are as widely known in the mechanical and manufacturing branches of trade; and we might truthfully say that the pioneer Harper or Harpers are now represented in nearly or quite all of the honorable callings, trades or professions in the United States, and many of them have lived to extreme old age.

The widow of the late Robert Harper now resides on what is known as Second Street pike, and has reached the advanced age of nearly or quite one hundred years.

George Harper, above named, was born the Eighth Month 24, 1772, and died the Seventh Month 7, 1867. The children of George and Mary Collins Harper were as follows:

I. William, born Second Month 5, 1795, married Esther, daughter of Christopher Smith, of Phoenixville, Pa., and died Fourth Month 9, 1867. Esther Smith was a granddaughter of Henry Rhodes, who at one time owned all the land upon which the village of Phoenixville now stands. She was born Third Month 24, 1801, and died Eighth Month 25, 1838.

II. Ann, married Charles Holt. Both deceased.

III. Susan, married Samuel Davis, and lived near Woodbury, N. J. Both deceased.

IV. Maria, married John Wilkinson. Both deceased.

V. Daniel, married ———.

VI. Martha, married Charles Walton, and lived in Cheltenham. Both deceased.

VII. Elizabeth, married, first, Ephraim Logan, who subsequently died, and for her second husband married Thomas Logan, a brother of her first husband.

VIII. Samuel, married his wife in New Jersey and moved to West Milton, Ohio, where he died.

IX. Margaret, married Isaac Livezey and moved to near New Castle, Henry Co., Ind., in 1837 or 1838. He died Second Month 25, 1885, aged eighty-one years.

X. Nathan, married Ellen Bosler, sister of the late Charles Bosler, of Cheltenham. Margaret and Nathan were twins. Nathan since his marriage has lived in Germantown.

William and Esther Smith Harper were the parents of children, as follows:

I. Adaline, born Seventh Month 6, 1819, married Humphrey Humphreys, and both now living in Byberry, Philadelphia Co., Pa.

II. Reuben, born Second Month 15, 1821, married Sarah, daughter of Philip Kulp, of Branchtown, Pa. Sarah died Sixth Month 19, 1884.

III. Henry, born Twelfth Month 20, 1822, married Rebecca, daughter of John Rose, of Frankford, Pa. They are both living and reside near Beasley's Point, N. J.

IV. William, Jr., born First Month 6, 1825, married Elizabeth, daughter of Abel and Tacy Hallowell. They now reside on what is known as Pine road, Philadelphia Co., Pa., Twenty-third Ward.

V. Smith, born Fourth Month 26, 1827, married for his first wife Fanny, daughter of George and Emeline Snyder, of Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia Co. She was born Second Month 8, 1841, and was accidentally killed on the 13th of Fourth Month, 1863. Mrs. Harper, with a visiting friend, Miss Morgan, was on that day in the hoe and fork-factory of Mr. Harper witnessing the manufacture of those articles and viewing the machinery, when the dress of one of the ladies caught in the perpendicular shafting, when the other went to the assistance of her friend, and both were killed before assistance could reach them.

VI. Charles, born Second Month 15, 1829, married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Ann Buckman. Charles is now a merchant at Jenkintown.

VII. Mary, born First Month 24, 1831, married William Steele, of Philadelphia.

VIII. Edwin, born Ninth Month 28, 1833, married, and died Fifth Month 18, 1861.

IX. Catharine, born Eighth Month 11, 1835, married William Buckman, of Philadelphia.

X. Esther Ann, born Sixth Month 1, 1837, married Joseph Shoemaker, of Jenkintown. Both living.

The children of Smith and Fanny Harper were Harrison, born Fifth Month 20, 1860, died Ninth Month 13, 1863; Newlin, born Ninth Month 15, 1861, died Twelfth Month 5, 1861; Esther, born Eighth Month 19, 1862.

The second wife of Smith Harper was Martha L., daughter of Thomas and Priscilla Roberts, of Abington township. The children from this union have been Jennie W., born Twelfth Month 22, 1871, died Seventh Month 12, 1872; Fanny, born Tenth Month 21, 1873; Charles S., born Sixth Month 26, 1875; Anna M., born Ninth Month 18, 1876, died Third Month 10, 1881; John K., born Fifth Month 29, 1878; Mary P., born Eighth Month 8, 1879; Frank W., born Sixth Month 15, 1882.

Mr. Harper is well and favorably known as one of the substantial and reliable manufacturers of Montgomery County, he having commenced when a mere boy in the shop of his father, who was a gimlet-maker, and by tact, industry, honesty and perseverance has worked his way to the front rank of the many large hoe and rake manufacturers in the United States. In 1848 he established himself firmly at his present location, at what is now Harper's Station, on the Philadelphia and Newtown Railroad, where he makes a specialty, with all the improved machinery known to that branch of business, of the finest quality of hoes and all kinds of implements used in gardening. So well and favorably known is his make of goods that orders are received long in advance of the manufacture of articles desired, not only for domestic use, but large shipments are often made to foreign countries; even the Russians are not behind in their orders for garden implements of Mr. Harper's make, although that is not a country of gardens.

Mr. Harper has added to his extensive hoe and

rake business that of the manufacture and sale of "Tubbs' water-engine," a new invention for conveying water long distances, up inclined planes, and in large quantities. He also manufactures various kinds of submerged, suction and force-pumps for wells, springs, cisterns, etc.

UPPER DUBLIN TOWNSHIP.

THE WISSAHICKEN CHEMICAL-WORKS at Ambler were established in that village by Messrs. Keasbey and Mattison in the year 1882. Their specialty is the manufacture of quinine and magnesia, of which they ship very large quantities, both for home and foreign consumption. They employ one hundred and fifty hands, with a pay-roll of four thousand dollars a month. The buildings have a frontage of one thousand feet on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, with a depth of three hundred and fifty feet, and their various buildings cover over thirty thousand square feet of area. The plant is worth about two hundred thousand dollars.

SLUTLER'S COACH-FACTORY.—Henry Slutler, an experienced carriage-builder, established business in the village in the year 1879. The building has a frontage on what is known as the Plymouth turnpike of fifty feet, with a depth of two hundred feet, and is three stories in height. Eight hands find steady employment here, and besides doing a large amount of repairing, twenty-five new carriages are made annually.

JENKINTOWN BOROUGH.

WHARTON SWITCH COMPANY, JENKINTOWN.—These extensive works were established at Jenkintown in the year 1870. President, Abraham Barker; Treasurer and Secretary, Wharton Barker; Manager, William Wharton, Jr. The average number of hands employed is three hundred and seventy-five, and over two hundred thousand dollars a year are paid out in wages. The buildings cover several acres of ground, and are as follows: No. 1, machine-shop; No. 2, blacksmith-shop; No. 3, pattern-shop and electric signal room; No. 4, foundry. The motive-power is one one hundred horse-power engine and one sixty horse-power engine, both horizontal, and two hundred horse boiler power.

CHELTENHAM TOWNSHIP.

C. HAMMOND & SON, MACHINISTS, SHOEMAKERTOWN.—This firm was established at Shoemakertown in the year 1842 for the manufacture of hammers, edge-tools, railroad, machinists' and blacksmiths' tools, with their office at No. 13 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. The firm commenced with fifteen hands, and a pay-roll of five hundred dollars a month. They now employ seventy hands, with a pay-roll of two thousand five hundred dollars a month. The works are situated in Cheltenham township, on Tacony

Creek. The motive-power is supplied by a seventy horse-power steam-engine and a water-wheel of twenty horse-power. The buildings cover one and a half acres, and are as follows: No. 1, office; No. 2, store-room; No. 3, packing-room; No. 4, grinding and polishing-room; No. 5, engine-room; Nos. 6 and 7, forges; No. 8, tempering-room; No. 9, turning-room; No. 10, polishing-room; No. 11, machine-shop. The plant and stock are valued at two hundred thousand dollars.

CHELTENHAM COACH-WORKS, SHOEMAKERTOWN, (YORK ROAD STATION).—The business of carriage-building was established here by William Moore in the year 1870, and is now conducted by George W. Moore and Horace Ervien. The building fronts York road one hundred and five feet, with a depth of one hundred and seventy-seven feet, four stories in height. Thirty-five hands are employed here, with a pay-roll of fifteen hundred dollars per month. The work made consists of phaetons, wagons, carriages, buggies, etc.; the whole process, from the rough wood-work to the most artistic painting and upholstering, is performed on the premises.

GEORGE W. MOORE.—Mr. Moore is of English descent. His father was James J. Moore, who resided in Moreland township, in Montgomery County, and was among the most industrious citizens. He married Mary, daughter of John Sentman, of the same county, whose wife was Rebecca Jobs. To this union were born children,—John S. (who lost his life in the battle of the Wilderness during the late war), Rebecca (Mrs. George McVaugh), Jane (Mrs. George S. Yerkes), George W. and J. Lehman (a resident of Philadelphia). George W. was born on the 13th of January, 1838, in Moreland township, where his youth was devoted to farm labor, after which he became an apprentice to the trade of a wheelwright, entering for the purpose the shop of Isaac Brooks, of Willow Grove. On completing his apprenticeship he spent a year in the same shop as a journeyman, and in 1860 began business elsewhere in the township, where he remained four years, and in 1865 removed to Huntingdon Valley, engaging more extensively in the various branches of the trade. Mr. Moore, in 1870, sought a wider field of operation in Shoemakertown, where he established a carriage manufactory, beginning with but two journeyman and advancing, as the excellence of his work caused a demand for his skill, until thirty-six workmen are employed in the various departments of the establishment. In 1880 he suffered a severe loss by fire, but immediately rebuilt, and in 1882 associated as a partner Horace Ervien, the firm being now Moore & Ervien. Mr. Moore was, in 1862, married to Miss Sallie E., daughter of Hiram and Annie Yerkes, whose children are Ella (deceased), Annie L. and J. Newton. Mr. Moore has declined all proffers of political preferment and devotes his time and ability exclusively to the furtherance of his business interests. He is an influential member of

the Milestown Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is steward, trustee, treasurer and Sunday-school superintendent.

BIRCHALL & BRAY'S SAW AND PLANING-MILLS, SHOEMAKERTOWN.—These extensive mills front on the York road nine hundred feet, one story high, and cover two acres of ground. They have been in operation for over forty years under the firm-name of W. B. Birchall & Sons. They generally employ twelve men all the year round and pay in wages one hundred and twenty dollars a week. The firm deals in all kinds of lumber, hickory, oak and poplar wood,

The mills were opened and operations commenced by Jacob Myers in 1848, when but six workmen were employed. In 1850, John A. Ervien became a partner and there was an improvement made, and in 1855, Mr. Benjamin R. Myers entered the firm; J. Howard Ervien joined in 1875. The works are on Tacony Creek, in Cheltenham township. The motive-power is from a sixty-four horse-power steam-engine and a twenty horse-power turbine wheel. There is a full plant of machinery, and housing covering two acres of ground. The buildings are No. 1, a store-house; No. 2, forge and engine-



Geo. W. Moore

terra-cotta work, cement, plaster and phosphates of all the best-known qualities.

The firm consists of Henry C. Birchall and Daniel M. Bray, M.D. The power for the various machines is obtained from a forty horse-power engine, with boiler power in proportion.

MYERS & ERVIEN, SHOEMAKERTOWN.—The firm consists of B. R. Myers, J. A. Ervien and J. H. Ervien, their manufacture being that of forks. Their business card states that they make hay, manure, spading, sluice, tanner, coke, charcoal and spall-forks, and also potato and manure-hooks. Their office is at No. 13 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

room; No. 3, polishing and finishing-room; No. 4 and 5, warerooms, all three stories in height.

There are now fifty hands employed, with a payroll of two thousand five hundred dollars a month. During the year 1884 the hands manufactured and shipped to the different States, to Egypt, Italy, France, Australia, New Zealand, etc., one hundred and twenty-five dozen forks per day. The plant, property and stock are valued at one hundred thousand dollars.

JACOB MYERS.—The Myers family are of German extraction, Jacob Myers, the grandfather of the subject of this brief sketch, having emigrated and settled

in Pennsylvania. Among his children was Jacob, a native of Cheltenham township, where he was an industrious farmer, and enjoyed the distinction of having participated in the war of the Revolution, under General Washington. He married Margaret Castor, and was the father of six children, among whom was Jacob Myers, who married Anetta Rowland. He took part in the war of 1812, and later engaged in farming employments, which were continued until 1848, when he established the fork-factory near Shoemakertown, which has since grown to large proportions, and is now represented by the firm of Myers & Ervien. Mr. Myers had eight children, seven of whom survive him. Benjamin R., one of

when he became a resident of Abington township, Montgomery Co. He acquired a plain English education, and at seventeen was apprenticed to the millwright's trade, working industriously with his father until his majority was attained. His trade was continued until 1850, when the tide of business was diverted from its course by his purchase of a half-interest, in connection with Jacob Myers, in an establishment for the manufacture of forks. Under the impetus given by the presence of Mr. Ervien the business greatly increased, their productions finding a market in all parts of the world, and on the death of the senior partner Mr. Benjamin R. Myers became a member of the firm, Mr. Ervien retaining a two-thirds



JACOB MYERS.

the members of the firm above mentioned, was a soldier of the war of the Rebellion, and participated in some of the most important battles of the Army of the Potomac.

JOHN A. ERVIEN.—The father of John A. Ervien was Cadwallader Ervien, a millwright by trade, who early resided in Bucks County, in his native State, and later removed to Montgomery County, where his death occurred. He married Jane, daughter of Benjamin James, of Bucks County, and had children,—Benjamin, William, Mary, Elizabeth, Robert and John A. The last named and youngest of the number was born August 18, 1823, near Hartsville, Bucks Co., and when a lad removed with his parents to Philadelphia County, remaining until eighteen years of age,

interest. In 1875 his son, J. Howard, was admitted to a partnership, controlling a one-third interest in the factory. Mr. Ervien was, in January, 1849, married to Margaret, daughter of Jacob R. Myers, his subsequent partner, and had children,—Annie (deceased), Albert R., J. Howard, Anna (Mrs. John T. Greenwood), Horace, Jay (deceased) and Robert P. Mr. Ervien was for years a special partner with Christopher Lugar in a flouring-mill at Camden. He has been for thirty years president of the Cheltenham Building Association and is otherwise identified with the interests of the township. As a Whig he cast his first vote for Henry Clay, and since the formation of the Republican party has sympathized with its ideas and principles. He is in religion an Episcopalian,

and member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Cheltenham.

CHELtenham ROLLER-MILLS, SHOEMAKERTOWN.—These mills are the property of Charles Bosler & Son, and have a history dating back to the old Revolutionary times. The location of the mill is in the centre of one of the best agricultural sections of the State and of the county. The main building is forty-two by sixty feet, with an engine and boiler-house. In the basement is the cleaning machinery. On the first floor are seven Dawson nine by eighteen inch granulating-rollers, two Silver Creek packers and two run of burrs

had been held from the time of William Penn. The deed bears date 1746.

CHARLES BOSLER¹ was of German origin, his father, Joseph Bosler, emigrating from Germany about the middle of the last century and locating in Philadelphia. When yet a young man Joseph moved to what is now Shoemakertown, and engaged in hauling grain and flour to and from Shoemakertown and Philadelphia. He married Hannah McBride, of Paoli, Chester County, Pa., June 23, 1828. They were buried in Friends' burial-ground, Cheltenham. They were the parents of five children, viz.: Joseph, Charles, Ann, married



John A Ervies

for grinding rye and feed. The second floor contains the flour and other bins. The third floor contains two five-reel bolting-chests. The fourth floor contains the elevator-heads, six scalping-reels and one Silver Creek centrifugal reel.

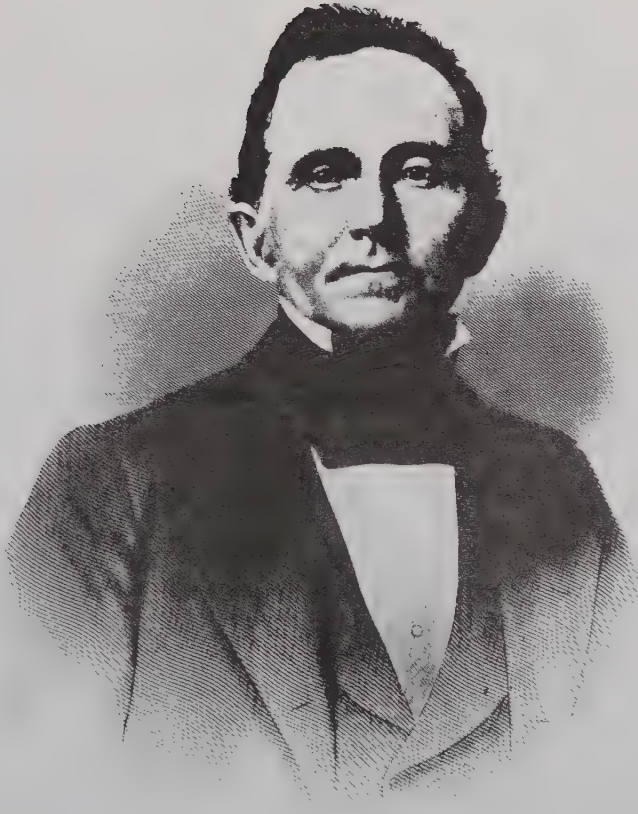
The power is obtained from a seventy horse-power engine and a twenty-one inch turbine wheel. The capacity of the mill is one hundred and fifty barrels of flour in twenty-four hours.

The mill was built jointly by Dorothy Shoemaker, Richard Mathers and John Tyson, on the property of Dorothy Shoemaker, in whose family the grounds

Frederick A. Brouse; Emma, married Joseph Fisher; and Ellen, who married Nathan Harper.

Charles, the second son of Joseph and Hannah Bosler, was born Eighth Month 27, 1810. His early education was such only as could be obtained at the pay schools of the period covered by his schoolage. He being one of those upon whom nature showered her gifts, soon became possessed of what was then termed a good common-school education, which served him in future years as a basis

¹ Compiled from Auge's "Men of Montgomery County," and other sources



Charles T Foster



Thomas Rowland

for business transactions. Like other children of that period, who assisted their parents in whatever labor was assigned them, so he assisted his father in hauling grain, flour and other products from the mill to the city, and among the neighbors, and particularly to Charles Shoemaker, the owner of the mills, was he known for his truthfulness and industry as a lad of promise. Having thus assisted his father, he familiarized himself with the business, and at his father's death, in 1828, was encouraged by Mr. Shoemaker to purchase the teams, wagons and fixtures and continue the business his father had established, offering at the same time to furnish him the money, or become security for the payment of it, which Mr. Bosler gladly accepted, thus beginning a life of much usefulness with no capital beyond good health, an honest heart and a determination to make life a success. By persevering industry he was soon enabled to liquidate his obligations, and when his father's real estate was offered for sale, he purchased that also, and still continued hauling flour purchased from Mr. Shoemaker till March, 1847, when his employer encouraged him to purchase the flouring-mills at Shoemakertown, thus relieving Mr. Shoemaker of all responsibility of the mills, other than receiving the money on payments as they became due.

From that time to the date of his death, covering a period of twenty-six years, he carried on the milling business with a tact and energy possessed by but few men in the country, and made of it a grand financial success, paying off all incumbrances and amassing what many would consider a large fortune, notwithstanding a kind and generous spirit subjected him to many losses in trusting the honest but unfortunate poor, whom he never pressed beyond their ability to pay, and often not up to that point. This kindly, benevolent trait of character, which made him sympathize with worthy persons struggling against the adversities of life and never allowed him to forget his early friends, is one of the golden memories that clings to the name of Charles Bosler. He always felt in his later life a warm regard for the Shoemaker family, and when he had become possessed of a sufficiency of this world's goods, reciprocated many times their former favors.

Mr. Bosler was one of those men who always looked upon the bright side of everything, and whose disposition was ever a ray of sunshine, attracting to himself the love and good-will of all with whom he came in contact, especially in business matters. He was justly spoken of by his neighbors as an honest, upright, successful business man, starting out in life with nothing but good health, industrious habits, an honest purpose and a determination to win whatever property he might possess in an honorable way, which he did, and left at his death a large estate, and, above all, an untarnished name and an example that every young man in the land should be proud to emulate.

His philanthropy was of that broad kind that shone

the brightest where least expected, and usually benefited those who had the least reason to expect charity from his ever-open hand. An incident will fully show the character of the man. His wife had been sorely afflicted, and by some new or experimental treatment of the physician she was cured. One of his customers living in Philadelphia was similarly afflicted with disease, and the facts coming to the ears of Mr. Bosler, he ordered the physician to call upon his customer, take charge of and treat the case, and to say to the afflicted man that "Charles Bosler would pay the bill." The physician obeyed orders, cured the patient, and Mr. Bosler paid the fee, although the man owed Mr. Bosler a large sum, which, in consequence of large losses by fire, he was unable to pay.

Mr. Bosler, although not a member of the Society of Friends, was, with his wife (who was a member of the Abington Friends' Meeting), a regular attendant upon that meeting down to the day of his death, which occurred suddenly, of apoplexy, Eighth Month 11, 1873. Politically he was a Republican, and at a time when his party was largely in the minority accepted the nomination for the office of county treasurer, and although defeated, he ran far ahead of his associates on the ticket.

Mr. Bosler married, First Month 26, 1837, Mary Watson, daughter of William and Hannah Gillingham, of Buckingham, Bucks Co., Pa. Mrs. Gillingham was born in Buckingham, Eleventh Month 14, 1785; married, Tenth Month 18, 1809, to William Gillingham, and died Eighth Month 12, 1822. Mr. Gillingham was born in Buckingham, Bucks Co., Pa., Ninth Month 20, 1786, and died Seventh Month 27, 1850. Mrs. Bosler was born First Month 5, 1811, and is still living.

Mr. and Mrs. Bosler were the parents of four children, as follows: William Gillingham Bosler, born Twelfth Month 2, 1840. He was well educated, and became a man of patriotism and of enlarged public spirit, and when the Southern spirit of disloyalty and disunion culminated in the volcanic eruptions of open treason against the constituted laws of the land he at once offered his services in defense of his country, and early in 1852 became a private soldier in Company C, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served the full term of his enlistment, and was appointed sergeant-major of the regiment and afterwards commissioned a lieutenant of his company. He was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.

In 1863, when the Governor of the State called for "emergency men" to repel Lee's invasion of the State, he again enlisted, this time in Captain Samuel W. Comly's company of cavalry, serving about two months, or until the emergency period was ended. From the time he left the army to the time of his death he was an enthusiastic and influential Republican, and assisted in planting the seed that has brought forth Republican victory in Montgomery

County. For his eminent fitness for the position he was chosen, in 1868, as transcribing clerk of the State Senate, serving till January, 1871, when he returned home, and died March 19th of that year. At the time of his death, and for several years previous, he had been in partnership with his father in the milling business, a trade he had learned in his youth.

Charles and Joseph (twins) were born February 24, 1846. Charles died in infancy, and Joseph is still living. The earlier years of Joseph were spent in school, and the later years in assisting in the mill and learning the trade of miller, and soon after the death of his brother, in 1871, became a partner with his father, continuing the firm-name of Charles Bosler & Son, and at the death of his father, in 1873, assumed full control of the milling business, but still under the firm-name of Charles Bosler & Son, which is continued to the present time. Joseph married, October 8, 1869, Cynthia G., daughter of Watson and Mary L. Comly, of Byberry, Philadelphia. They occupy the old homestead, and are the parents of four children, as follows: Mary W., born Second Month 21, 1871; Carrie C., born Ninth Month 11, 1873; Charles W., born Third Month 31, 1879; and Lester C., born Fourth Month 29, 1884.

Hannah, the fourth child and only daughter of Charles and Mary Bosler, was born First Month 22, 1848; married, Fourth Month, 20, 1882, to William H. Birchall. They have one child, Catherine H., born Eleventh Month 27, 1884.

THOMAS ROWLAND'S SONS.—One of the most extensive manufacturing establishments in the lower portion of Montgomery County is the shovel-works of T. Rowland's Sons. The family bearing this name has been identified with the interests of the county, both as residents and manufacturers, for more than a century. John Rowland, the progenitor, of the American branch of the family, was a farmer of Sussex, England, and came to this country in the ship "Welcome," with William Penn, in 1682. In the direct line of descent was Benjamin, born September 29, 1777, who, after receiving very limited education advantages, entered upon a career of mechanical industry, and in 1795 laid the foundation of the present shovel business at Cheltenham. At his death, which occurred September 9, 1824, Thomas Rowland, his eldest son, born January 20, 1801, succeeded to the business, associating with him a few years later his brother Benjamin. Having superior water-power and being desirous of enlarging the works, Thomas suggested the making of saws. This was consummated in 1830. In 1835, William and Harvey, his brothers, were admitted to the firm. In 1842 the manufacture of coach-springs was introduced, and three years later that of steel-making. Owing to the magnitude of the interests involved, the firm was dissolved in 1860, Thomas taking the works at Cheltenham and continuing the production of shovels only. In the same year he associated with him as

partners two of his sons. After having passed the proverbial age of threescore years and ten, blessed with prosperity, he withdrew from active participation in mercantile pursuits, leaving the business to his sons, three of whom, Lynford, Howard and Rush, constitute the present firm, which is known as T. Rowland's Sons. When shovels were first made at Cheltenham it was difficult to find a market for them, owing to the prejudice then existing against American-made goods as compared with those of English manufacture. At the present time, however, their goods have a world-wide reputation, being exported to South America, Australia and the continent of Europe. This has largely been due to the subject of this sketch, and especially to his enterprise in introducing improved methods of manufacture. Apart from this, Mr. Rowland possessed many sterling qualities of mind and heart. As a citizen his record is worthy of imitation. He held the subject of instruction ever before him, was elected to the school board of Cheltenham in 1836, and made the first successful attempt to educate the children at public expense. The ground upon which the Methodist Episcopal Church stands in the village at Cheltenham was deeded to them for that purpose by him in 1845, and during the whole of its history he was a large contributor to its funds. With a wise forethought, he provided for its maintenance by a liberal legacy. The beautiful home where he lived was purchased in 1833 from Joseph Cresson, of Philadelphia. It contained one hundred and eleven acres. From time to time this acreage was reduced by sales made to parties who built summer residences thereon, some of it being disposed of to his children, whose attractive homes adorn the property. A large number of comfortable houses, forming the village of Cheltenham, were built by Thomas Rowland and also by his employés. To him more than to any man the growth and enterprise of the place is due. At the time of his death, which occurred February 24, 1881, the homestead contained sixty-three acres, and was purchased the following year by one of his children.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION—PIONEER PRACTITIONERS—EMINENT PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS—MEDICAL SOCIETY.

To obtain an abstract of what may be known concerning the medical profession of Montgomery County we must allow imagination to carry us back to a period when medicine, though advanced in years, was comparatively young in scientific attainments.

What was known of the healing art among the early settlers was, for the most part, traditional. The various diseases incident to human-kind were promptly met by the virtues, supposed and otherwise, of the herbs found within the borders of every settlement.

But these simple remedies, prepared, of necessity, after the most primitive methods, were administered with that confidence in their reputed virtues that the medical man of recent times would desire bestowed upon his most potent, active principle.

With these early settlers the custom prevailed to repair periodically to the physician to be "blooded." This practice, performed in the spring and autumn, was believed to establish immunity from the attacks of diseases to which they might be subject at these intervals, by reason either of natural predisposition or climatic conditions. By way of parenthesis, it may be observed that the physician did not enjoy the exclusive privilege of performing this practice then in vogue. The barber was a competitor of no mean reputation; the red and white striped pole, which marks his shop even to the present day, is but the preserved relic of his olden-time advertisement, fashioned to represent the blood trickling down the arm of his willing and grateful customer.

In these days also the midwife flourished. She dared to assume the responsibilities of her calling without entertaining the remotest idea that she was trespassing in a field of labor rightfully belonging to the physician. The time had not yet come when this branch of practice was considered of sufficient importance to enlist the attention of the general practitioner.

Under these circumstances, therefore, when the housewife, midwife and barber possessed the qualifications necessary to act as adjunct doctors, the services of the educated physician were seldom brought into requisition. It was only when life was thought to be in imminent danger that he was summoned to the bedside. When we consider that these rare visits often consumed many hours of travel through the dense wilderness, we can, in some measure, appreciate the sympathy and devotion of the early physicians for suffering humanity.

The first regularly-educated physician who set foot within our limits we infer to have been Dr. Griffith Owen. Drs. Thomas Wynne and Griffith Owen accompanied William Penn to these shores when he settled at Philadelphia, and they are, therefore, regarded as the pioneers of the medical profession in Pennsylvania, as well as of the county of which we were, prior to 1784, a part.

The bodily infirmities of the settlers failed to absorb the whole time of these gentlemen, since we are informed that Dr. Owen spent much of his time in following the rounds of meetings in the neighboring provinces.

It will be observed that the territory soon to become incorporated as Montgomery County was not destined to remain long without a resident physician. About this time Dr. Thomas Græme established his home upon the site long known as Græme Park.

The Græmes claim descent from William de Græme, who went to Scotland on invitation of David I., in 1128, and whose descendant in the tenth gener-

ation was one of the Scotch commissioners to treat with England in 1406 and 1411, from whom came, in undoubted succession, the Græmes of Montrose. Dr. Thomas Græme was born in 1688 at Balgowan, the hereditary estate in Perthshire. He came to Pennsylvania in 1717, along with and under the auspices of Colonel William Keith, who had been appointed Deputy Governor of the province. He was by profession a physician, and is supposed to have received his education at the University of Leyden. His practice was small in a society where, as we have seen, men who had been regularly educated in medicine, as well as law, were regarded with less favor than those who consulted other dictates than those to be found in books. To compensate this insufficient progress of his *protégé*, Governor Keith put him at the head of the naval office, much to the disgust of Logan, whose friend Assheton had been removed for this purpose, and who went so far as to intimate that Keith, without considering the question of the merits of Assheton and Græme, had appointed the latter from gratitude to his family for the security which he had enjoyed while hiding at Balgowan after the battle of Sheriff Muir. He was married to Miss Diggs, who was stepdaughter to the Governor, and this relation also enhanced his influence at the seat of power in the province.

The Court of Chancery was established through the influence of Governor Keith in 1720. In 1725, Dr.



DR. GRÆME.

Græme was raised to the Council and became a master in Chancery. Hostile as the Assembly became to the Governor, the latter's subordinates came in for their share of odium and distrust. They complained of the exorbitant fees charged by the master, and even went so far as to accuse him of partiality. Notwithstanding these discouraging things, he was appointed in 1731 justice of the Supreme Court. The St. Andrew's Society, intended originally for the assistance of Scotchmen, was founded in 1749, and Dr. Græme became its first president. He died in 1772.

In the order of settlement within the county limits, the next physician of whom tradition furnishes an account is Dr. Christian Frederick Martin.

"Patriarch" Christian Frederick Martin, a graduate of the University of Berlin, emigrated to America in company with the patriarch of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Rev. H. M. Muhlenberg, D.D., and others in 1742. It could be said of Dr. Martin that he was the progenitor of "a family of doctors." Dr. Martin practiced at the Trappe upwards of thirty years, removing thence to Macungie, Lehigh Co. He left four sons, all physicians. Of the descendants of these four sons, twenty-five have been physicians, nineteen bearing the name of Martin. The majority of the descendants still living reside in Lehigh County. As evidence of the success attained in the practice of his profession, and the fame which was, in consequence, stamped upon the name of Martin, the following brief sketch of the son and the grandsons may be of interest:

Dr. George Martin, third son of Christian Frederick Martin, was born May 4, 1779, in Macungie township, Lehigh Co., Pa. In 1805 he removed to Whitpain township (a short distance below the village of Blue Bell), and commenced the practice of medicine. He removed to Whitmarsh in 1814, where he resided and continued the practice until 1836, having been one of the most successful practitioners of the county for thirty-one years. He then removed to Philadelphia, where he continued the practice of his profession until within three or four years of the time of his death, which occurred on December 8, 1862. He was buried in the cemetery of the Union Church of Whitmarsh on December 16, 1862.

There were born to Dr. George Martin three sons, --Frederick A., Charles and John Adam. Dr. Frederick A. Martin graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1830. He practiced for a short time in Whitmarsh, and then removed to Coopersburg, Lehigh Co., where he resided for some time. He removed from that place to Philadelphia, then to Bethlehem and again to Philadelphia, where he now resides.

Dr. Charles Martin graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1833. He also practiced for some time in Whitmarsh. In after-years he studied divinity, and is now a worthy and respected minister in the Lutheran Church. He resides in St. Joseph, Mo.

Dr. John Adam Martin graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1836. He at once commenced the practice of his profession in Whitmarsh, succeeding his father, who at that time removed to Philadelphia. He continued in active practice until 1849, when he was smitten with the epidemic which raged at that time, viz.; the gold fever, which was cured only by a visit to California by way of the "Horn." Returning to Whitmarsh, he resumed his practice, and continued in it until the fall of 1858. Dr. John A. Martin was a very successful practitioner, enjoying the confidence of his patrons in a very remarkable degree. After relinquishing practice in Whitmarsh

he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia and Montgomery Counties. In the latter years of his life he resided and practiced medicine near Dover, in the State of Delaware. He died March 13, 1872. He was buried in the cemetery of the Union Church, Whitmarsh, with full Masonic honors.

In chronological order, our attention is next directed to Dr. Jonathan Potts, a son of John Potts, of Pottsgrove. In June, 1771, Dr. Jonathan Potts, with three other young men, was presented with the degree of Doctor, having received the degree of Bachelor of Physics from the university three years before.

At the outbreak of the Revolution he was practicing medicine and also owned a drug-store in Reading, which he disposed of to enter the medical department of Washington's army. He afterwards rose to a high position, becoming director-general of the Northern Department of the army. He rendered eminent services, and was much esteemed by Washington. Many interesting papers written by Dr. Potts, now in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, bear testimony of his eminence as a physician and his loyalty to the cause of American independence.

Dr. Potts' life stood in strange contrast with that of his brother, John Potts, Jr., who was a Tory. His estate was confiscated in 1779, and he fled to Nova Scotia. It was sold under the Attainder Act of the Continental Congress, and the "Stowe" house and the farm, one-half mile above Pottstown, now owned by Lewis Richards, were purchased by Dr. Jonathan Potts for twenty thousand pounds, Continental money.

A name destined to become famous among those of medical men was Dr. William Potts Dewees, born at Pottsgrove, Pa., May 15, 1768. He graduated at the University in 1789, and entered upon the practice of medicine at Abington. Seeking a wider field for his labors during the prevalence of yellow fever, he removed to Philadelphia, where he remained permanently. He devoted himself especially to the subject of obstetrics, at that time a novel branch of medicine in the United States. It may be said of him that, with Shippen and James, he succeeded by perseverance in overcoming the prejudice against the right of physicians to practice midwifery, and secured a place for this branch of science in the college curriculum. It is claimed that he was the first physician who had ever delivered a full course of lectures upon this subject. By the year 1812 he had amassed a fortune by these lectures. He applied for the professorship in the university when it was first created, but was defeated by Dr. Shippen. He, however, became adjunct professor with Dr. James in 1825, and upon the retirement of the latter, in 1834, was chosen full professor of obstetrics. After holding the chair one year he resigned, in 1835. It is said that the importance gained for obstetrics under Dr. James was further enhanced under Dr. Dewees. He died in Philadelphia May 20, 1841, aged seventy-three years.

A name still fresh in the memory of our oldest

citizens is Dr. Isaac Huddleson. His father, Henry Huddleson, was the son of William Huddleson, one of the Quakers from Yorkshire, England, who arrived here shortly after Penn's settlement. Dr. Isaac Huddleson studied medicine with Dr. Samuel Torbut, of Newtown, Bucks Co., who gave him a very flattering certificate of qualification.

He attended the Pennsylvania Hospital during the year 1792, for which service he received the following certificate:

"We, the attending managers and physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, do certify that Isaac Huddleson, student of medicine, of the County of Bucks, in the State of Pennsylvania, hath studied the practice of the physicians of the said hospital for the season. Signed: Managers, William McMurtrie, Samuel Coutes; Physicians, Benjamin Rush, M.D., James Hutchinson, M.D."

Early in 1793, Dr. Huddleson settled in Norristown, and soon acquired an extensive practice, being considered a good physician and very successful in minor surgical and obstetrical operations.

His name appears in 1796 as one of the original corporators of the Norristown Library Company. He was married, in 1799, to Martha Gray Thomson. Shortly after his marriage he purchased a lot and erected a dwelling and office upon it, on the south side of Main Street, above Green, where they lived a number of years. Some years later he sold his property, and built or purchased another at the southwest corner of Main and Cherry Streets, where he resided till his death, March 5, 1852. As the doctor advanced in years he sought relief from the labors of out-door practice by opening an apothecary shop, which he kept till age admonished him to retire from business.

Dr. Huddleson was a careful, successful surgeon, and so placid and kindly in disposition that he probably never had an enemy in his life. Dr. Huddleson left one son, Dr. John T. Huddleson, who, after practicing a few years in Norristown, removed to Thornbury, Delaware Co., where he has attained considerable eminence in the practice of his profession.

Contemporaneous with Dr. Huddleson may be mentioned the names of two prominent physicians,—Dr. George W. Thomas and Dr. George Thomas.

Dr. George W. Thomas had quite an extensive practice in 1828, and was frequently called on as consultant. In disposition he was unusually mild and gentle. He and Dr. Huddleson were the only practitioners in Norristown in 1831. These two, being advanced in years, felt the need of a younger physician to relieve them of some of the hard and unprofitable work. About this time Dr. William Corson located in Norristown, and being then young, vigorous and ambitious, he became a valuable co-laborer in this work. They thus mutually served each other, and during the lives of Drs. Huddleson and Thomas there was the fullest confidence and harmony among the three physicians of the town. One of Dr. Thomas' daughters married Dr. Washington G. Nugent; the other was married to Dr. Gilbert Rodman McCoy, of

Doylestown, Pa., where he practiced many years. He died about six years ago, leaving a wife and some children. One of his daughters is married to Judge Watson, of Bucks County. Both the daughters of Dr. Thomas are living. He died of malignant erysipelas during the time when it prevailed as an epidemic, about thirty years ago.

Dr. George Thomas, of Upper Dublin township, practiced in this vicinity from 1800 to 1830. He was of Quaker origin, and though eminently successful as a practitioner, yet tradition credits him with many peculiarities. He generally walked when practicing, though good horses stood in his stable. He wore his hair long and a beard when beards were rarely seen. He died about 1840.

The beginning of the present century marks the arrival of several physicians, who became more or less prominent. Among these may be mentioned Dr. John Jones, who, in 1802, located in Horsham, about one mile from the Three Tons tavern. He continued in practice through Gwynedd, Montgomery, Horsham, Abington, Whitpain and Whitemarsh townships for forty-three years. He left a son, Joshua Y. Jones, who graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1830, and who assumed the practice of his father through the same region. In 1845 he was appointed by Governor Shunk, Lazaretto physician. In 1852 he was elected to the Senate for three years. In 1876 Congress appointed him one of the Centennial commissioners for the State of Pennsylvania. It may be related in this connection that a daughter of Dr. Joshua Jones is the wife of Dr. F. S. Wilson, who practiced in the same locality until honored with the appointment under Governor Pattison that his father-in-law had received under Governor Shunk.

In May, 1802, Dr. Gove Mitchell began the practice of medicine in the lower part of the village of "Crooked Billet," now Hatboro'. In 1804 he bought the property of Dr. Hart, where he passed the remainder of his life in the labors of his profession. He was an honorary member of the Montgomery County Medical Society at the time of his death.

Dr. Joseph Meredith, who studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Hugh Meredith, a celebrated physician of the upper part of Bucks County, began the practice of medicine at or near North Wales village about 1802. His practice included the whole district of Gwynedd, Montgomery, Hatfield, Franconia, Towamencin, Worcester and Whitpain townships. There is no record of a practitioner of any kind in all that territory, with the exception, perhaps, of Dr. Silas Hough, who, about the same time, practiced for a few years in the upper part of Montgomery or New Britain township. He afterwards abandoned the profession and became a minister, being pastor for many years of the Montgomery Baptist Church.

With passing notice of Dr. McLean, who practiced through Horsham, Upper Dublin and Whitemarsh townships at the time of the Revolution, and lost his

life while crossing the Wissahickon; Dr. Charles Moore, who practiced at an uncertain period at Montgomery Square; Dr. Bachelder, who practiced at Hattboro' on foot and in the vicinity when the patient furnished the conveyance; Dr. Amos Griffith, who, during ten or twelve years, established a practice at North Wales, which he afterwards abandoned for agriculture; and Dr. Philip Hahn, who administered to the relief of the sick from Trappe to the northern section of the county, we pass to the consideration of men who practiced at a more recent period.

SAMUEL GARTLEY, M.D., was born in the city of Philadelphia in the year 1779. His father, John Gartley, was a classical scholar, having been a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1801. Soon after receiving his diploma he was appointed surgeon on the ship "Ganges," an East Indiaman, which at that time, in consequence of the constant war in Europe, shipped what was called "a fighting crew." Dr. Gartley returned from China in 1803 and located in Norristown. In 1807 he married Sarah Potts, who was the daughter of Thomas and Abigail Potts, he holding at that time the office of register and recorder at Norristown, under the appointment of Governor McKean.

In 1809, two years after her marriage, Sarah Gartley, the wife of Dr. Gartley, died. Some time afterwards he married Catharine M. Potts, a sister of his first wife, and he continued to reside here, having a widely-extended practice for many miles around Norristown.

Having had two years' experience on shipboard and abroad, Dr. Gartley was esteemed a very skillful physician, and was often called into consultation by other practitioners in Montgomery, Bucks and Chester Counties. He was, besides, during the war of 1812, appointed a local examiner of soldiers as to their fitness for service in the army. He died in his forty-fifth year, in 1824. Dr. Gartley was a member of the Episcopal Church, and is buried in Swedes' Ford Cemetery.

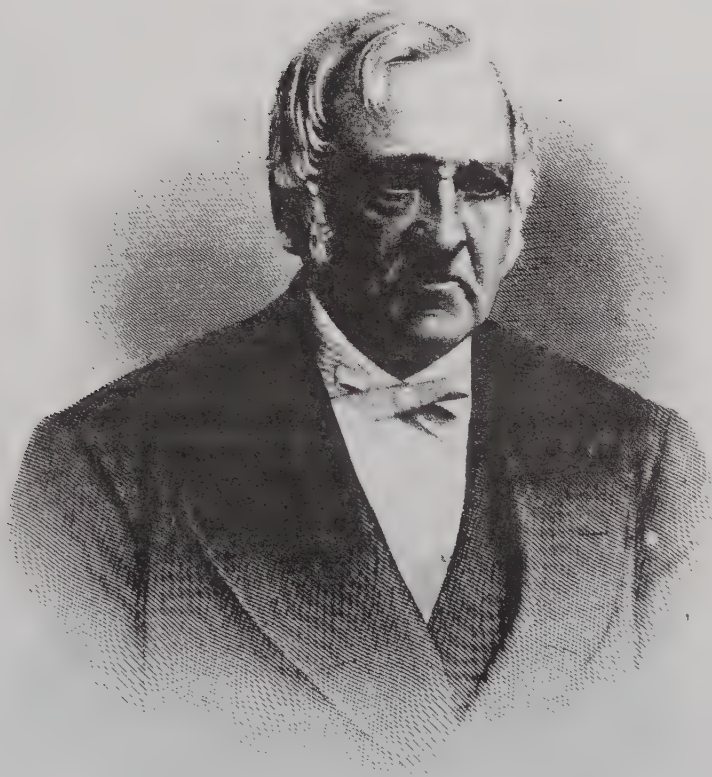
SAMUEL FREEDLEY, M.D.—Henry Freedley, the father of Dr. Freedley, who was of German extraction, resided in his native State of Pennsylvania during his lifetime. He early removed to Springtown, Montgomery Co., having married Catherine Isett, who was descended from Pennsylvania German stock. He subsequently purchased the farm now owned by his son Samuel, and three years later removed to Norristown, where he remained until his death, which occurred in Pottstown in October, 1823. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Freedley are Mary (Mrs. Richard Davis), Elizabeth (Mrs. George Printz), Henry (married to Sophia Kline), Susan (Mrs. Samuel Jacoby), Jacob (married to Susan Jacoby), John, Catherine (Mrs. Matthew Neeley) and Samuel. The last-named,

and subject of this biographical sketch, was born February 2, 1799, on the farm which is his present home, and at the age of three years removed to Norristown. He received a classical education, and in 1819 entered the office of Dr. Samuel Gartley as a student of medicine, graduating from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1821. Dr. Freedley, preferring a large city as a field of operations, at once located in Philadelphia, which has been the scene of a protracted professional career. The doctor, after a large experience, found that the many cases coming under his observation required more specific remedies than were adopted by the old school of practice, and in 1836 embraced homœopathy, which he has since made a specialty. He has been actively engaged since that date in professional labors, and at the present time responds to all demands upon his skill as the oldest practitioner in the city. He has never joined the medical societies of the State or county, but has contributed to the medical journals and written comprehensively upon the treatment of diphtheria, in which he has met with signal success. He still enjoys a lucrative office practice, and is able to bring to his aid an experience of sixty-four years as a physician. Dr. Freedley was first married in 1856, to Mrs. Anna Elizabeth Hoeckly, daughter of Armand Davis, of Philadelphia. He was a second time married, in 1880, to Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Blodget. He has been either a Whig or Republican in his political convictions, but never active in the field of politics. He is a Lutheran in his religious belief, and a member of St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, on Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia. Dr. Freedley having, by purchase, about 1849, secured possession of the homestead farm in Plymouth, has made it his residence, though continuing his practice in Philadelphia.

ROBERT J. DODD, M.D., late of Lower Merion township, was born in Philadelphia April 5, 1809. At a very early age he commenced the study of medicine and surgery in his native city, under Dr. George McClellan (father of Major-General McClellan), and so rapidly did he acquire proficiency in the science that when he was but a little more than seventeen years of age he passed the requisite examination to become an assistant surgeon in the United States navy, and received the appointment, dating from May 29, 1826. His first service at sea was on board the armed schooner "Shark," on a cruise in the Caribbean Sea and along the Spanish Main in search of pirates. In March, 1831, he was graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and, after a successful examination before the naval board of surgeons, was promoted to the full grade of surgeon in the United States navy, his commission dating from April 4, 1831, and being signed by President Andrew Jackson.

From that time, for more than sixteen years, he continued on active duty, the greater part of the time afloat, his last cruise being completed in July, 1847,

¹ The daughter of Colonel Samuel Miles, of the Continental army.



Samuel Freedley

he having then been in the navy more than twenty-one years, of which (as shown by the navy register) twelve years and nine months had been spent in sea-service. During that time he had circumnavigated the globe three or four times; had been present in China when certain ports of that country were opened and made free by the power of the British navy; had been several times prostrated by attacks of yellow fever, and once by the peculiarly malignant disease known as African fever, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. In the Mexican war he was on duty in the Gulf Squadron, and on the occasion of General Taylor's advance into the interior, from Cor-

ment, and contributed most liberally of his means in aid of the Union cause. He gave with a free hand to the support of the families of volunteers who entered the military service, furnishing almost the entire means of subsistence to many women and children whose husbands and fathers were in the field or prisoners of war in the South. And it was not alone in the dark time of the great civil war that his charity and benevolence were exhibited; they were his life-long characteristics, and the poor who were within his knowledge always found in him a friend and a liberal benefactor.

On the 3d of March, 1871, Dr. Dodd was promoted



R. J. Dodd.

pus Christi, he was one of a force of five hundred volunteers—officers and men of the naval and marine services—who held the army's rear communications and base of supplies.

Immediately after the expiration of his last cruise, in 1847, Dr. Dodd was placed in charge of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, where he remained on duty several years. Afterwards he became a permanent resident in Lower Merion township, living on the fine estate which he had previously purchased, and on which, in 1850, he built the commodious mansion-house which is now occupied by his son. In the war of the Rebellion, though not employed in active service, he was an ardent and steadfast supporter of the govern-

ment, and contributed most liberally of his means in aid of the Union cause. He gave with a free hand to the support of the families of volunteers who entered the military service, furnishing almost the entire means of subsistence to many women and children whose husbands and fathers were in the field or prisoners of war in the South. And it was not alone in the dark time of the great civil war that his charity and benevolence were exhibited; they were his life-long characteristics, and the poor who were within his knowledge always found in him a friend and a liberal benefactor.

On the 3d of March, 1871, Dr. Dodd was promoted to the grade of medical director in the navy on the retired list, his commission being signed by President Grant and Secretary Robeson. He died at his home in Lower Merion township on the 4th of February, 1876, having been nearly a half-century in the active and retired naval service, and having risen through the different grades to the relative rank of commodore.

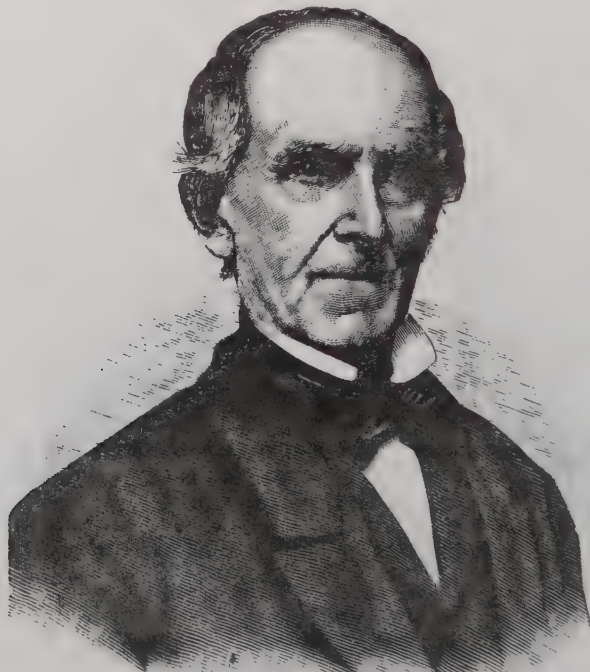
Dr. Dodd was married, in 1825, to Ann Sweeney, of Philadelphia, who died in the early part of 1827, less than two years after their marriage. In 1848 he married Hannah Matilda, daughter of Josiah Bradlee, of Boston, Mass. She had no children, and died in 1871. The only child of Dr. Dodd was by his first marriage,

—a son, Robert J. Dodd, Jr., who is now living on the homestead estate in Lower Merion, where his father spent the years of his retirement until the close of his life.

Dr. Robert J. Dodd, Jr., son of Dr. Robert J. and Ann Dodd, was born in Philadelphia; studied medicine in that city with Dr. John McClellan (son of Dr. George and brother of the general), and was graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1848. In the same year he was married to Mary Markley Ghiskey, a descendant of Jacob Markley, one of the early (1722) settlers of Montgomery County. Dr. Dodd commenced practice in western Virginia, where he

homestead, and adjacent property, amounting to about one hundred and forty-four acres, all situated in and contiguous to, the valley of Mill Creek.

JACOB KNIPE, M.D.—Dr. Knipe is of German extraction, his father, David Knipe, having been a resident of Gwynedd township, where he was actively engaged in farming. He married Mary Raker, whose children were John, David, Hannah (Mrs. William Burney), Conrad, Catherine (Mrs. John B. Johnson), Daniel, Eliza (Mrs. Chester Clark), Jacob and William. Jacob Knipe was born on the 12th of September, 1804, in Gwynedd township, and spent his youth at the homestead, having been left fatherless when



Jacob Knipe

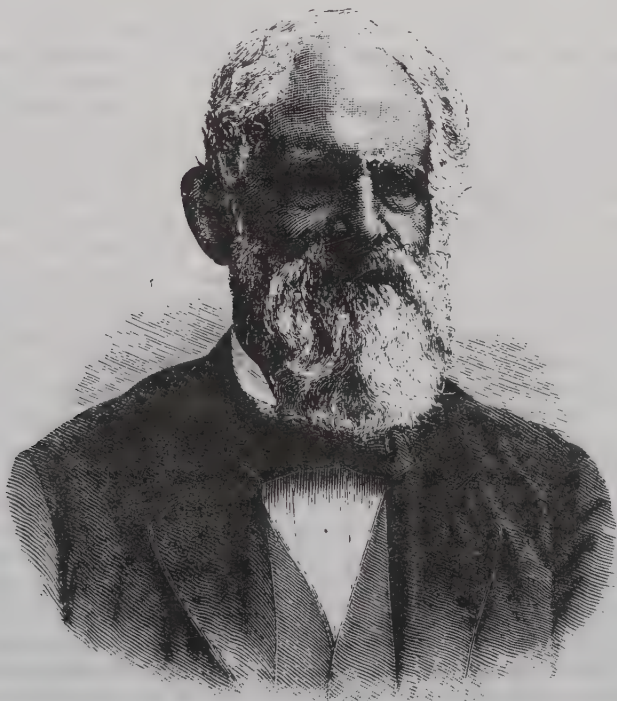
remained but a short time, then removed to Kentucky, and practiced there more than nine years. In 1858 he removed thence to Rock Island County, Ill., where he practiced until 1861, when he returned to his native city, but did not locate in practice there. From Philadelphia he removed to the State of Delaware, where he practiced twelve years. In 1876, after the death of his father (of whose will he had been appointed sole executor), it became necessary for him to remove to the homestead in Lower Merion, in order to give his personal attention to the settlement of the estate. He still continues to reside there, intending to remain until he is able, in pursuance of the terms of the will, to dispose of the real estate, which embraces the

but two years of age. His education was received at the common schools near his home and in Philadelphia, after which he entered the office of his brother-in-law, Dr. Chester Clark, of Schuylville, Berks Co., with a view to the study of medicine, and subsequently became a student in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1828. He was for a brief period settled at Siegersville, Lehigh Co., and later at Schuylville, from which point, after a residence of two years, he removed to Swamp, New Hanover township, and established a successful practice, which was continued uninterruptedly for forty years. This long term of professional labor, much of it covering an extended

field and requiring long rides, induced Dr. Knipe, in 1867, to seek a period of rest, and retiring from the active work of the profession, his practice was transferred to his younger son. The doctor was married, on the 30th of October, 1828, to Miss Rachel, daughter of David Evans, of Hatfield township, Montgomery Co. Their children are David E., deceased; Mary A.; Francis M., who graduated from the Jefferson Medical College and is practicing in Frederick township, Montgomery Co.; Sallie J., deceased (Mrs. A. K. Whitner); Jacob O., a practicing physician in Norristown; Hannah E., deceased; Septimus A., a graduate

30th of October, 1878, the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, on which occasion many relatives and friends from adjacent portions of the county and State assembled to offer their congratulations. The death of Dr. Jacob Knipe occurred in August, 1883, in his seventy-ninth year.

HIRAM CORSON, M.D.,¹ the fifth son of Joseph and Hannah Corson, was born in Plymouth township, Montgomery Co., October 8, 1804. His mother's death, at the age of forty, left him, a small boy, to the care of a father immersed in business, but mainly to two elder sisters, Mary and Sarah, the former of whom



Hiram Corson

of Jefferson Medical College, who is engaged in practice at Swamp; Rachel A.; and Conrad M., deceased. Dr. Knipe was in politics always a Democrat, but rarely participated actively in matters of a political character. His son, Dr. Francis M., represented his district for four years in the State Legislature. The subject of this sketch was actively identified with public enterprises in the township and county, and until his resignation of the office was president of the Limerick and Colebrookdale Turnpike Company. He was identified by membership with the Lutheran Church at Swamp. Dr. and Mrs. Knipe celebrated on the

afterwards married Thomas Adamson, and the latter Thomas Read. Having a much older brother (Alan) who soon after engaged in teaching, these younger ones had the best opportunity, short of a collegiate course, of receiving a good academic education. Dr. Corson is one, however, whom phrenologists characterize as a natural scholar,—a person measurably independent of schools. Such men do not so much reason after the manner of mathematicians as grasp by perceptive analysis or intuition whatever comes within

¹ For a sketch of the Corson family, see "Plymouth Township."

the purview of their minds. This is, perhaps, the happiest of all faculties for the physician to possess, inasmuch as he must often act on the spur of the moment, with little time for reflection. With the quick critical gifts described it was natural that Hiram Corson's attention should have been drawn to medicine as a profession. Accordingly, when twenty-two years of age, he entered the office of Dr. Richard D. Corson, of New Hope, Bucks Co., in 1826, and in March, 1828, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. Soon after he erected a residence near Plymouth Friends' Meeting, where he has since resided, and for more than half a century enjoyed an exceptionally large practice. The life of Dr. Corson has been so busy, and his contributions to medical science and social progress so varied, that it is difficult to characterize his career. No sooner had he begun his professional routine than he perceived the terrible devastation produced by alcoholic liquors, so universally used as a beverage, and so greatly aggravated by the then common prescription of them by physicians in their practice. With the decision of a quick mind and the cool intrepidity of a hero, he threw himself against the whole system. He soon discovered also in his own experience that in most cases patients recover more rapidly without their use, and he thenceforth almost banished them from his *materia medica*. Not only did he boldly take this ground in the face of the pecuniary gains to the fraternity by their use, but entered into the moral discussion which arose a few years later, and on all proper occasions made vehement speeches against the practice of drinking those liquors. He was among the first to detect and denounce the insidious nature and dangerous use of root-beer and other weak fermented drinks to reformed inebriates during the Washingtonian movement. He was not only the champion of temperance at home, but frequently introduced the subject at the meetings of the State and national medical societies. It is proper to add, however, that without changing his views on this question, he has given the work into younger hands. Dr. Corson's observation soon convinced him that the custom, then widely prevalent, of employing hot drinks alone in eruptive diseases, and denying patients the cooling draughts of water, so much craved, was not justified by experience. Accordingly, he conformed his practice to these views, and, without pretending to found a new school, has, nevertheless, effected a widely-extended reform in such cases, his brethren generally yielding to the correctness of his observations and theory. In the mean time there have been few, if any, additions to medical science or discussions growing out of its theory in which he has not participated.

There are no medical men in the country better known by their occasional writings than Dr. Corson, all his papers being characterized by keen, intuitive perception of truth. Close observation and common-sense, enlightened by professional experience added

to science, have been his striking characteristics in all his labors. He was active in the organization of the Montgomery County Medical Society, and has read before it a number of valuable papers. He, with his brother William, was active in forming the State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1852. But zeal in the pursuit of his profession, together with an extensive practice and the care of a large family, did not so far absorb his mind as to prevent his also having great interest in State and national affairs. Though not an active politician, he has been all his life a Whig and Republican, taking especial interest in the cause of the down-trodden slave. As in the case of temperance, he was outspoken from the first against the iniquity and unwise policy of maintaining the slave-holding system. In matters of humanity, public charities or social abuses his keen, critical and trenchant pen is frequently employed, nearly always enlightening the public mind upon some matter unobserved by others. Dr. Corson, notwithstanding his radical views on most reform subjects, has been frequently honored by medical societies and the profession at large. He was among the first physicians to open the profession to the female sex, putting forward his niece, Miss Anderson, and giving her the benefit of his name and reputation to secure an education. He has been for many years a member of the American Medical Association. A list of the various societies and associations of which he has been elected associate member, together with the titles of some of his many valuable papers read and published, will be found elsewhere in this volume. He is the author of various papers on scarlet fever and diphtheria, and the originator of the ice-treatment, which has proved so efficient in those diseases, and which is now in general use throughout the United States. His writings, though numerous and even voluminous, have often been accomplished in hours snatched from rest, in order that his brethren might have the benefit of his large experience. Some years ago Governor Hartranft, knowing Dr. Corson's familiarity with the advanced knowledge of the profession in the treatment of lunatics, appointed him a trustee of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Harrisburg. The State Board of Charities also appointed him one of the visitors to the Montgomery County prison and almshouse. Without any official connection with the Eastern Asylum for the Insane, recently built, he was, nevertheless, influential, by his writings and oral advice, in securing the wise arrangements for the humane safe-keeping of its inmates. Dr. Corson has kept abreast with the most enlightened views prevailing in England and on the Continent, and for a long time has deprecated the prison feature in treating the insane. Some years ago he uncovered to the public eye the gross neglect of the demented poor in our almshouses, securing thereby a reform of the same.

Soon after commencing practice Dr. Corson married Ann Jones, daughter of Edward and Tacy Foulke.

Their eldest son, Edward Foulke, born October 14, 1834, studied medicine with his father, graduated at the university, and began practice at Conshohocken. He afterward obtained the post of assistant surgeon on board the United States ship "Hartford," and spent three years on a cruise in Asiatic waters. He was, during the Rebellion, made full surgeon, and stationed at the Marine Hospital, Philadelphia. On application, he was later assigned to the ship "Mohican," which for eighteen months scoured the seas for the rebel vessel "Alabama," and returned without the loss of a single man by illness. He returned broken in health, and died, after an illness of a few weeks, June 22, 1864, in his thirtieth year, greatly mourned as a young man of much promise. The second son, Joseph K. Corson, born November 22, 1836, entered upon the business of a druggist, and on graduating in the College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, returned home. He enlisted in Captain Walter H. Cooke's company, Colonel Hartman's regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, as a private, and served until the company was ordered to the rear to be mustered out on the eve of the battle of Bull Run, being one of the few who offered to remain in service and participate in the disastrous conflict. On his return home he began the study of medicine with his father, attended medical lectures and at the same time entered the Military Hospital, corner of Broad and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, as assistant to the surgeons. On graduation he was sent to the seat of war as surgeon's assistant in one of the regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserves. He participated in the battle of Gettysburg and most of the battles of the Wilderness, ending at Cold Harbor, where he was relieved. He for a brief time assisted his father, but eventually applied for a position in the army, and was assigned to duty on the lines between Omaha and Fort Bridger, Wyoming Territory, and other posts in the far West. While on the plains he made long journeys in search of fossils, and was fortunate in discovering the remains of many extinct animals. He is still pursuing the scientific explorations. He is married to Ada, daughter of Judge William Carter, of that territory. The third child of Dr. Corson, was Caroline, born April 2, 1839, who died of consumption after receiving a superior education. The fourth is Tacy Foulke, married to William L. Cresson of Norristown. Charles Follen, the fifth child, was entered and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, after which he studied law under William Henry Rawle, of Philadelphia, and has since been actively engaged in his profession in that city. For some years he has been a member of the law-firm of Goforth & Corson. He was married, in 1876, to Mary, daughter of Lewis A. Lukens, of Conshohocken. The sixth child is Susan F., married to Jawood Lukens, of the firm of Alan Wood & Co., iron manufacturers of Conshohocken. The seventh is Bertha, wife of James Yocum, of Philadelphia. The eighth child, Frances Stockton, married Richard Day, of the firm of Day Brothers,

Philadelphia. The youngest child, Mary, resides with her parents at Maple Hill, their home.

DR. WILLIAM CORSON.¹—The youngest of the children of Joseph and Hannah Corson was born August 8, 1806. Though losing his mother at the early age of four years, he, under the guidance of his sisters, became impressed in early boyhood with those humane feelings and with those literary cravings which so distinguished them, so that when he grew to adult age he shared with the whole family the hostility to slavery which they have ever since so strongly manifested. He studied medicine with his brother Hiram, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1831, in the same class with Dr. Henry D. W. Pawling. It was a singular circumstance that the latter, whose family was one of the most influential of those long resident in Norristown, immediately on graduation moved away from Norristown to the Chester Valley, at the King of Prussia, to practice, and Dr. Corson moved to Norristown to embark in his profession.

At that time the town and region for miles around was supplied by Drs. Isaac Huddleson, an aged man, and George W. Thomas, then past the prime of life. These two physicians were pleased to have young Corson (with whose father they were well acquainted) to aid them in attendance and in some of the work at night, when it was necessary to go miles away.

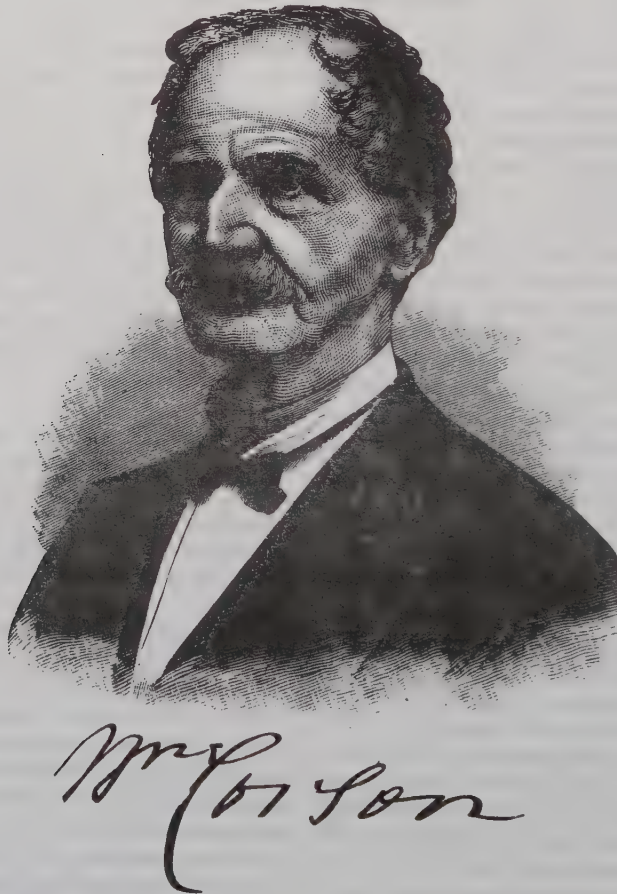
To him this opportunity for practice was a welcome one, and led him directly into a business which soon employed his whole time. During the lives of these two physicians the most cordial friendship existed among the three friends and fellow-laborers. Upon the death of Dr. Thomas, who survived Dr. Huddleson several years, Dr. Corson, who had already been for years engaged in a most extensive practice, was the acknowledged head of the profession there, and has so continued ever since. During fifty-three years he has bestowed his skill and labor on all classes of society, never once refusing aid to the poorest or most depraved when it was in his power to help them. Fee or reward was the last consideration with him. His conscientiousness was great, his humanity and benevolence boundless. No other man in Montgomery County has ever had so large a practice during so long a period of time. His great experience caused his neighboring physicians all through the county to seek his advice and skill in their difficult cases, and they continue to do so even to the present time. Sensitive almost to a fault, he has, except rarely, avoided communicating his experience in the treatment of diseases and his skill in surgery to the profession through medical journals, but has taken an active part in all discussions of medical subjects in our medical society.

¹ See sketch of Corson family at close of chapter on Plymouth township.

A great many young men have received instruction from him as students in his office, and have graduated honorably at the University of Pennsylvania. To the young men of the profession who carefully observed the code of ethics he has been the ever-ready friend and helper with heart, hand and purse.

Botany was a favorite pursuit with him, and in the intervals snatched from the labor of practice and the study needed for it made much progress in that branch of study, so congenial to the male as well as female members of the family.

in front of his office, in the dusk of a coming night, he felt a tap on the shoulder, and, looking around, was confronted by the face of old Dan Ross. In a whisper he said: "We want a little money; the Gorsuch men and women are in my house; we want teams to send them on to Canada. 'Doc' Corson, Jake Beding, Isaac Roberts and Larry have given some." An hour later, on the commons where now stands what was the Bush Institute, the fugitives departed, on the brightest of moonlight nights, for Bucks County, and in a few days were in Canada. How vividly are recalled the scenes and incidents of those cruel times



There was no more decided, outspoken anti-slavery person in the family than he was. In times when fugitives were fleeing, as best they could, he was ever ready to aid, and when Abolitionists were cursed, threatened and slandered, he openly avowed himself. When the house of old Dan Ross was filled with "runaway" men, women and children (as many as sixteen sometimes lying on the floor of a night), himself, Isaac Roberts, Larry Corson and some others were always ready to furnish food and clothing and hold the secrets of the fugitives; not one having been taken back by the master. As Dr. Hiram Corson stood on the pavement

The case of poor Charles Brice, with his family of seven or eight little children, frightened from their home at Sandy Hill (Guinea Town) by the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill, and compelled to give up the home which they had paid for to flee to Canada for safety. Other cases, too, there were of which much might be written, but want of space forbids. This would all be quite irrelevant were it not that he of whom this is written was so intimately associated with all these scenes and trials, "all of which he knew and part of which he was," that they seem inseparable from his history. Through all the long anti-slavery

crusade, in the face of friend and foe, he boldly advocated the right of all men to freedom-alike.

Mr. Augé, in his biography, says of him: "During the late war Dr. Corson was appointed by Dr. Henry H. Smith, surgeon-general of the State of Pennsylvania, in connection with Professor Traill Green, M.D., of Easton, and Dr. Wilmer Worthington, of West Chester, a member of his board, to examine those physicians who desired to accompany our regiment to the field as surgeons and assistant surgeons." It has been well said that no State in the Union had a more competent board of examiners,—all men of long and successful experience in surgery and the practice of medicine. The board convened at Harrisburg, and performed its work under a deep sense of the great responsibilities involved in selecting persons to attend to the medical and surgical needs of our sick and wounded soldiers. "Subsequently he was appointed to fill the position of examining surgeon, or medical officer, of the Sixth District during the drafts. This was a post of great responsibility, demanding good judgment, medical experience and high moral courage. Since the conclusion of the war he was appointed examining surgeon under the pension laws of the United States, a position which he still holds.

"A few years since he was appointed, in connection with General James A. Beaver and Dr. John Curwen, one of the commissioners to superintend the building of a large hospital for the insane at Warren, Pa." This involved a sacrifice of much time and attention, but the completeness of that great structure and its adaptedness to the needs of the inmates testify to the ability and honesty of the commission.

Dr. Corson is still engaged in his profession,—a stalwart and active man, full of mental and moral energy, and as prompt as ever to succor the poor and suffering.

DR. BENJAMIN JOHNSON was born May 30, 1787, in Quakertown, Bucks Co., Pa. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1809. He located at Pottstown, and was appointed regimental surgeon towards the close of the war of 1812, and served three months while the regiment was stationed at Marcus Hook. After peace was declared he returned to Pottstown and practiced till 1818. About this time he married Sarah Jones, of this place. He then practiced successively two years in Long Swamp, Berks Co.; ten years at Sumneytown; five years at Philadelphia, and finally returned to Norristown in 1836, where he continued in active practice until his eyesight failed, in 1861. During a portion of this time he filled the office of clerk of courts, continuing also in practice. He was a man of great energy and noted as possessing a remarkable memory. He died January 17, 1870, in his eighty-third year.

DR. JOSEPH LEEDOM was born in Northampton, Bucks Co., August, 1769. He was the son of Richard and Sarah Leedom, members of the Society of Friends. He received a classical education at Rhode Island

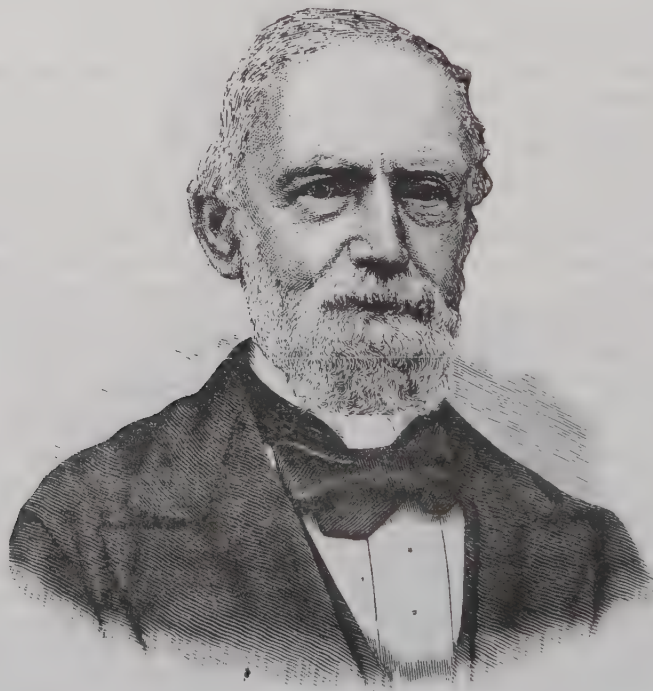
College (now Brown University). After leaving the university he entered as a law-student with Mr. Ingersoll, at that time a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia. The profession of law not being to his taste, he abandoned it for that of medicine. At first he studied with Dr. Fenton, of Bucks County, and subsequently with Dr. Benjamin Rush, attending lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. He commenced the practice of medicine in Sussex County, N. J., but on account of the country being wild and sparsely settled, he moved to Pennsylvania, settling at Plymouth Meeting in 1803. While a resident of New Jersey he married Eleanor Conover, an estimable and accomplished lady. After settling at Plymouth he continued the practice of his profession until his death, a period of forty years. He was considered a skillful physician, and had an extensive practice throughout the county. At that time Conshohocken was a village of about half a dozen houses. As many of his patients lived on the other side of the river throughout Lower Merion, he found it necessary to ford the river at all times and seasons. His skill in the treatment of fevers, so prevalent at that time, was well known and highly appreciated.

EDWIN CONOVER LEEDOM, M.D., son of Dr. Joseph Leedom, is descended from a family of Quakers on the paternal, and of Hollanders on the maternal side. Dr. Joseph Leedom was the son of Richard Leedom, of Bucks County, Pa., and his mother, Eleanor, the daughter of Peter Conover (Covenhoven in the language of Holland), of Monmouth County, N. J. The doctor was born on the 20th of December, 1805, in Plymouth township, Montgomery Co., Pa. After a thorough primary training he received a classical education, and on its completion entered upon his career as a student of medicine, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He at once located in Plymouth, and has for a period of nearly half a century pursued his profession successfully in the field made familiar by the footsteps of his father, who preceded him in practice.

Dr. Leedom has for many years been a valued contributor to various journals, having written on mechanics, natural philosophy and medicine. He published two papers in *Silliman's American Journal of Science and Art*, entitled "An Astronomical Machine: the Tellurium," and "Experiments and Observations on the Solar Rays." In the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* were likewise two papers on "The Structure of the Eye Examined in Connection with the Undulatory Theory of Light," and "Night Blindness Successfully Treated." He has also now in readiness for the press a work entitled "Enquiries concerning the Origin and Destiny of Man." In early life he manifested a great fondness for astronomy, and constructed several machines which elucidated the movements of the heavenly bodies, the "Tellurium," among them, having already been referred to. Dr. Leedom is a member of the Montgomery

County Medical Society, of which organization he has been president. He was, in 1848, married to Susan, daughter of Peter Lukens, of the same neighborhood, and a member of the Society of Friends. They have five sons, of whom Oscar, who graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, has succeeded his father in practice. Joseph, who graduated from the Law Department of the same university, is pursuing his profession in Philadelphia. Daniel M. graduated as a mining engineer from the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, and Howard and Franklin are engaged in other pursuits.

and Wistar were professors therein. He graduated and commenced practice in the spring of 1812, at Skippackville, and followed it continuously there until 1844, when his son James had finished his medical education and entered into partnership with him. James, the elder, however, practiced at times as long as he lived. In all those thirty-two years or more he had a very laborious practice, extending largely over the townships of Perkiomen, parts of Upper and Lower Providence, Lower Salford, Limerick, Frederick, Franconia, Towamencin, Hatfield, Worcester and Norriton, covering an area, perhaps, of



B. B. Leedom

DR. ANTRIM FOULKE studied medicine with Dr. Green, of Quakertown, Bucks Co. In 1816 he began practice at Gwynedd, in partnership with Dr. Joseph Meredith. After practicing for some time in this place he removed to Philadelphia, leaving his practice at Gwynedd to his son, Dr. John Lancaster Foulke, one of the five originators of the County Medical Society in 1847. A few years later he also removed to Philadelphia.

DR. JAMES HAMER was born on the old homestead, in Lower Providence township, on March 3, 1781. After receiving a good education he engaged for a time in teaching. He next commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Griffith, of Bucks County, attending lectures at the medical university when Drs. Rual

a hundred square miles. He was largely engaged in midwifery practice, recording the births as they occurred, which aggregated near two thousand cases. Some years as high as eighty-nine were registered, and occasionally as many as two or three a day. Dr. Hamer never till late in life abandoned the more robust habit of making his professional visits on horseback, instead of the light carriage, which prevails now. He managed to train his horses so that they would keep the path and avoid accidents even on the darkest nights, when he could not see the way himself. During the prevalence of the ague, or malarial epoch, from 1820 to 1830, he also suffered at times from the "shakes," and has been known to dismount for a short time while the chill lasted, lie down a

while, and then start on his round again. His habit was to leave a memorandum at home of the route he meant to take, and as subsequent callers often pursued him with professional summons it frequently happened that he would not return to his family for days.

JAMES HAMER, M.D., is a great-great-grandson of James Hamer, who purchased from the agents of William Penn, in 1717, a tract embracing three hundred acres of land in Upper Providence township, upon which he settled. His son James married, and had among his children a son James, who located

of the boarding-school at Trappe and afterwards of the Germantown Academy, meanwhile engaging for a time in teaching. He then entered his father's office as a student of medicine, and attended lectures of the Medical Department of the University of New York, from which he graduated in 1844, having previously been a private student in the office of Dr. Pattison, professor of anatomy, and also of Dr. Whitaker, demonstrator of anatomy in the medical school above mentioned. Dr. Hamer, after serving as district physician in the New York Lying-In Asylum,



James Hamer

upon the ancestral land, having married Sarah Bates, whose children were James, Humphrey, Jesse, Charles, John, Martha, Sarah and David. James, of this number, chose medicine as a profession, and graduating from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, subsequently practiced in East Perkiomen. He married Frances Gotwals, and had children,—James and a daughter Mary (Mrs. Seth Lukens, of Gwynedd township). The former was born on the 28th of November, 1819, in Skippackville, East Perkiomen township, and pursued his early studies in the common schools near his home. He later became a pupil

returned to his home and became associated with his father in his profession, remaining for several years thus engaged. He then removed to Oneida, Madison Co., N. Y., and for three years enjoyed a successful practice. Kulpville, Montgomery Co. was next the scene of his professional experiences, from which point he removed to his present home, at Collegeville, in the same county, having purchased the property in 1864. Here for a while he pursued his profession, but finally abandoned it for the healthful and congenial employments of a farmer. Dr. Hamer was, on the 9th of July, 1844, married to Miss Caroline, a daughter

of William M. and Caroline Downing, of New York. Their children are James H., Caroline, Cecilia (wife of John M. Vanderslice, attorney-at-law and member of Common Council of the Twenty-eighth Ward of Philadelphia), Fannie, Lizzie and Emily. James H., after traveling on the Continent and residing for three years in London, returned and began the study of medicine. He graduated from the Hahnemann, Homœopathic Medical College, Philadelphia, taking the first prize for skill in anatomy and surgery, and is now in active practice at Collegeville.

Dr. James Hamer was formerly in politics a Republican, but has recently affiliated with the Prohibition

WILLIAM A. VAN BUSKIRK.—The subject of the previous sketch left a son who proved himself well qualified to assume the mantle of his father,—William Alexander Van Buskirk, who was born April 16, 1827, at Pottstown. He commenced his professional studies early in life, and entered, as a student, the office of the late Professor Joseph Pancoast, of Philadelphia, and in the year 1847, when in his twenty-first year, graduated at the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. He then returned to his home at Pottstown and commenced practice at that place. About the year 1850 his father, having practiced about forty-three years, retired, and he then



W. A. Van Buskirk.

party. He is of Quaker stock, though a worshiper with the congregation of Trinity Christian Church, of which Mrs. Hamer is a member.

GEORGE W. VAN BUSKIRK, M.D., was born in 1786, located at Pottstown in 1819, and there pursued the practice of medicine. He was a man of fine natural powers and endowed with more than ordinary ability; was fond of reading and possessed of much general information. As a physician he was widely known, enjoyed an extensive practice and in his day stood in that section among the foremost in his profession. He resided in Pottstown up to the time of his death, which took place in his eighty-fourth year.

succeeded him. During the time he was in practice he acquired considerable skill and eminence both in medicine and surgery. In the latter branch he was especially celebrated, being consulted in most difficult operations, and called at times to a great distance. In the discharge of his professional duties he was conscientious, faithful and careful. He continued in active practice in Pottstown until the time of his death, which occurred suddenly on December, 5, 1874.

DR. JOHN R. GRIGG, whose father was a celebrated English clergyman, was born in North Carolina. He received an academic education at Petersburg and Richmond, Va. He studied medicine in the office of



Chas. Froenker M.

Dr. Shoemaker, on Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1820. Dr. Grigg located at Barren Hill in 1821, and after removing to several places in the county, finally settled at Evansburg in 1829. His kindly bearing and skill as a physician soon won for him an extensive practice, which he followed arduously for a period of fifty years. During forty-three years of this time he was physician to the Montgomery County almshouse. He is still living with his son at Pemberton, N. J., enjoying the distinction of being the oldest living physician who has ever practiced in the county.

CHARLES SHOEMAKER, M.D., is a native of Gwynedd township, Montgomery Co., Pa., where he was born of Joseph and Martha Shoemaker, April 18, 1801. As soon as Charles was of school age he was placed in charge of competent tutors, and his advancement in the different rudimentary branches was quite rapid until he was fully prepared to enter upon the studies of the profession he had chosen for a life-work, viz., that of medicine, and entered the University of Pennsylvania under the care of Dr. Joseph Parrish as his preceptor, and graduated from that institution in 1827. He then entered upon his future career as a practitioner, and through his skill as a physician and surgeon soon became one of the most prominent of his profession in the many years that he practiced. He was well and prominently known throughout Montgomery and adjoining counties for his skillful treatment of critical cases of the various diseases to which the human flesh is heir, as well as for the mechanical skill he always displayed in the treatment of surgical cases of the most dangerous and critical character. His counsel was sought by the most eminent physicians of the times when he practiced, and throughout the section of country over which he traveled his name for many years was a household word, and many remember Dr. Charles Shoemaker for his kindness and fatherly care of the sick and disabled, and especially the poorer portion of his medical parish revere his name.

After leaving the university his first field of operations was his native township, where he practiced for two years. He then removed to Moreland township, this county, where he was in practice eight years; then removed to Jenkintown, where for thirty years he remained in practice; and from Jenkintown he moved to Norristown, where he remained but a year or two, and then moved to Philadelphia, where he remained four years, when he again changed his residence, this time to Chelton Hills, where, in 1870, after having served well his day and generation, he retired from practice, followed to his retirement with the love and esteem of all who knew him or who had felt the influence of his love and kindness. He now resides near Ashbourne.

Dr. Shoemaker's ancestors were all members of the Society of Friends, and adhered to the doctrines of

the Bible as expounded by George Fox, and Charles, having early in life imbibed the same spirit, has been nearly all his life a devoted member of the Society of Friends.

In September, 1827, he married Miss Maria, daughter of Enos and Ann Lukens, of Towamencin township, Montgomery Co., Pa. Mrs. Shoemaker was born March 29, 1803, and died July 27, 1870. They were the parents of Ann, born Twelfth Month 29, 1828. She is now (1885) principal of the girls' department of the Friends' Central School, in Philadelphia, with which she has been connected for the last thirty years. Martha, born Twelfth Month 29, 1829, died Ninth Month 22, 1881. Joseph Parrish, born January 15, 1832; killed at battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862. Sarah P., born Eleventh Month 13, 1833; died Ninth Month 25, 1835. William Gaul, born Fifth Month 13, 1837; killed at battle of Antietam, Md., Ninth Month 17, 1862.

DR. CHARLES FRONEFIELD was born June 14, 1809, in Evansburg. When young he enjoyed only the benefit of a common-school education, but being of a studious turn of mind, ambitious and persevering, he was sufficiently advanced at an early age to enter upon the study of medicine, which was his chosen profession, and graduated with high honors from the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1829, being then in his twenty-first year. Having worthily obtained a diploma, he settled at Harleysville, Lower Salford township. He had in this neighborhood several able competitors of long standing, but his abilities were soon recognized, which, together with his energy and public spirit, quickly brought him into prominence, and for many years he enjoyed a lucrative practice. Dr. Fronefield was preceptor to a large number of students of medicine, among whom may be mentioned Drs. Heist, Sloanaker, Smith, Spare, Royer, Heckel, Hough, Poley, Lambert, Moyer, Isett, Geiger, Scholl and others.

In 1837 he married Rosa Linda Riker, who died in 1846, nine years after their marriage. In 1848, Dr. Fronefield moved to Philadelphia and formed a co-partnership with Dr. Breinig to carry on the drug business, still devoting a portion of his time to the practice of medicine. He sought this change as a relief from the labors of a country practice, and as necessary on account of a bronchial affection. In 1850, four years after the death of his wife, he was married to Wilhelmina C. Scholl.

Dr. Fronefield was a man of great firmness and decision of character, fixed and decided in his convictions on all matters of duty, though at the same time always liberal and progressive in his views. His disposition was social and genial towards all with whom he came in contact. He was a kind husband and father, a devoted friend and a benefactor to the unfortunate. Many instances could be related of his kindness of heart and attention to the suffering poor, where duty had called him, giving freely of his time and

means to relieve their sickness and destitution. His life was a busy and active one, constantly employed in what seemed present duties. He had a highly-cultivated mind, and was a writer of no mean order. He was a frequent contributor of both poetic and prose compositions to the *Norristown Herald and Free Press* and other periodicals, all his writings having that peculiar freshness, vigor and love of freedom which characterize "live men." He was a prominent Odd-Fellow and Freemason, and greatly respected in both those orders. His death, which resulted from typhoid fever, occurred August 6, 1865, when he was fifty-six years old. "He was not ashamed, if it should be God's will, to live; and he was not afraid, if God should so order, to die." There were many flattering tributes paid to his memory at the time of his death.

"E. W. H.," in an obituary notice of him in the *Philadelphia Ledger* of August 10, 1865, says:

"He was a man cast in Nature's finest mould, his very countenance beaming with kindness. He was a good neighbor, an upright citizen, an ardent patriot, a sincere friend, a lover of the Bible and a believer in the doctrine of Jesus. In his honorable profession, the thousands whom his skill and proficiency have benefited bear testimony that by diligent study and investigation, and from the ample store-house of his own extensive field of observation, he had made himself deservedly eminent. He was withal modest and unobtrusive, always deeming others better than himself. He led a 'quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty,' was generous to a fault, sorrowed with the sorrowing, rejoiced with the rejoicing. He was, in the world's best and truest sense, a gentleman, not a courtier with artificial mien, but gentle and manly, the enemy of nothing on earth save of wrong and wrong-doing, and the friend always of all that was noble and right and just and true. Other forms and faces and words and deeds may fade from our memory, but the recollection of the virtues and excellencies of Dr. Charles Fronsfield, the 'beloved physician,' will remain fresh and green whilst life endures."

DR. HENRY DE WITT PAWLING, son of Levi Pawling, at one time a lawyer of considerable distinction in Norristown, was born in the year 1810. He studied medicine, graduated in 1831 at the University of Pennsylvania, and soon after entered upon the frigate "Potomac," as assistant surgeon in the United States navy, serving three or four years on a cruise in the waters of South America. Upon retiring from the United States service, in 1834, he was the recipient of a very appropriate testimonial,—a set of surgical instruments. The report of the event, as found in the *Norristown Register* of August 13, 1834, says,—

"There are seven cases, besides several attached instruments, and judging from the number of and various forms of the articles, we should suppose that the set included everything of the kind a surgeon could wish. The cases are made of rose-wood, beautifully finished, each bearing a silver plate with the following inscription:

"Presented to
DR. HENRY DE WITT PAWLING,
Assistant Surgeon U. S. Navy,
by the crew of the U. S. Frigate "Potomac,"
as a testimonial of
their esteem."

The Pennsylvanian, in noticing Dr. Pawling's retirement from the public service says,—

"We learn that Dr. Pawling has settled in Upper Merion, a few miles from this city, with a view to the practice of his profession. If he holds on as he has begun, and if his riper years do not belie the promise of his

spring, he may expect to reap a rich harvest, not only of pecuniary profit, but of those sentiments of love and gratitude and entire confidence so peculiarly the reward of the good physician."

Returning home, Dr. Pawling located at King of Prussia, where he has been engaged in a very extensive practice over parts of three or four counties since 1835 or 1836. He married Anna B., daughter of Levi Bull, of Chester County. His two sons, Nathan and Harry, studied medicine with their father, and for a time assisted him in his profession. In 1871, Harry opened an office in Norristown, and by the time of his death, which occurred in 1882, he had secured a large practice. His brother Nathan, who remained to assist his father, was accidentally killed in 1872.

Dr. Pawling, though now in his seventy-fifth year, is still actively engaged in practice, and during the fifty years of his professional career many hundreds of patients have and still continue to bear testimony to his skill and ability as a physician.

Among other prominent physicians who practiced contemporaneously with those whose lives have been briefly noticed in the foregoing sketches may be mentioned Drs. William Harris, Charles Bolton, Jonathan Clarke, Henry Geiger, Morris McClellanaghan, William McEwen, Washington G. Nugent, Mark G. Kerr, Henry Tyson, Andrew Wills, and George Wimley.¹

JOHN SCHRACK, M.D., is doubtless a descendant of Jacob Schrack, who arrived in this country from Germany in 1717, settled upon two hundred and fifty acres of land at the Trappe, in Montgomery County, and died in 1742, aged sixty-three years. He left a son, David, who resided during his life in the above vicinity, with the exception of a brief interval spent in Virginia. The latter married Sarah Hamer, whose children were John, David, Martha, Elizabeth, Hannah and Mary. John Schrack, born in Montgomery County in 1781, married Mary Elizabeth Norris, granddaughter of Isaac Norris and daughter of Charles Norris, of the family who settled Norristown. Their children were, respectively, Eunice (wife of Col. Augustus W. Shearer), David, Charles Norris and John. The last-named son was born December 8, 1821, and passed his boyhood at "Norris Hall," in Norriton.² The subject of this sketch received meanwhile a substantial English education, after which, in 1839, he began the study of medicine under Dr. Benjamin Johnson, of Norristown. He entered the Jefferson Medical College and graduated from that institution in 1842, his thesis, which won high commendation from the

¹ The writer here tenders his thanks to Dr. Hiram Corson for useful information furnished by him; also makes acknowledgments to Mr. Moses Ange for the use of his work, "Biographies of Men of Montgomery County."

² The old mansion, long known as "Norris Hall," occupies the beautiful site on the west side of the Schuylkill River, above Norristown, and is a part of a large tract of land originally called the Norris manor, which once comprised the whole of Norriton township, and came by direct conveyance from William Penn to his son, William Penn, Jr., in October, 1704. In 1712 Isaac Norris purchased the entire property.

faculty, being on "Vaccination." Dr. Schrack at once began practice in Norriton township, making Norris Hall his residence until 1875, when he removed to his present home, at Melrose, in Lower Providence township, which he purchased in 1852. His practice, which has extended over a lengthy period, was both large and successful, having been in later years divided with his nephew, David Schrack, since deceased. Dr. Schrack was, in 1847, commissioned by Governor Shunk surgeon of the Second Pennsylvania Militia, which position he filled for several years. He is a member of the State Medical Society, as also of the National Medical Society, and was among the first to

the Royer family very little is positively known. It is reputed, however, to be of German origin, though tradition warrants the belief that its ancestors were French, driven into Germany as Protestants fleeing from persecutions which existed in their own country in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and especially during the reign of Charles IX. and the vicious and demoralizing policy of his queen-mother, Catharine de Medici.

Sebastian Royer (originally spelled Reyer) emigrated about 1718 with four sons, as it would appear, to the then province of Pennsylvania. The two elder settled on the Schuylkill, at or near Royer's Ford.



Dr. Schrack, M.D.

suggest and organize a county society, before which he has read valuable papers, notably one on "Puerperal Fever." He was active in filling the quota assigned to Norriton during the late war, and president of the club organized for that purpose. His services were freely given to the sick and wounded after the battle of Gettysburg, where his attentions at that time were, together with those of others of his professional brethren, invaluable. Dr. Schrack is a Presbyterian in his religious faith and a worshiper with the church of that denomination at Port Kennedy.

J. WARREN ROYER, M.D.—Of the genealogy of

The next in descent was John Royer, grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, who married Anna Catharine Apfel, to whom were born nine children. Among them was Judge Joseph Royer, whose birth occurred in February, 1784, two miles west of Trappe, in Providence township, in the then county of Philadelphia. He married, in 1818, Elizabeth, daughter of David and Mary Catharine Dewees. Their children are, Francis, J. Warren, Lewis, J. Dewees, C. John, Horace, Henry and Josephine (wife of M. L. Kohler, Esq., of Philadelphia).

Judge Royer was a man of broad intellect, earnest purpose and of superior social endowments. Though

emphatically a self-made man, with limited scholastic attainments, he was an intelligent reader, possessed a retentive memory and conversed fluently on various subjects. His ability and high character caused him to be the recipient of many important offices of public trust. He was, as a Democrat, in 1821 and 1822, elected to represent Montgomery County in the lower branch of the State Legislature, and declined a third term. He was, in 1837, appointed by Governor Ritner associate judge of the county, a position unsolicited by him, which was filled with honor to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his associates and the bar.

came widely extended, and was to a remarkable degree successful. He has been for several years physician to the Montgomery County almshouse. He is a member of the Montgomery County Medical Society, though the onerous demands of his profession leave little time for frequent attendance or participation at its various discussions. He wields a ready pen, and has written more or less extensively on professional and other topics. The doctor's political principles are those of the Republican party. While interested in the public issues of the day, he does not participate actively in the work of the party.



J. Warren Royer M.D.

His son, J. Warren Royer, M.D., was born July 21, 1820, in Trappe, where his early youth was spent in preparation for college, part of the time under a private tutor. He then entered Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., from which, after a four years' course, he became a member of the senior class at Princeton College, Princeton, N. J., and graduated in 1842. He soon after began the study of medicine, and entering the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, received his diploma from that institution in 1845. Dr. Royer at once made Trappe the scene of his professional labors, where he has since remained. His practice, necessarily of a general character, be-

He is identified with the Reformed Church at Trappe, with which congregation he worships. Dr. Royer was, in 1863, married to Anna, daughter of Henry Herbert, of Frankford, Philadelphia Co., and has children,—May, Ralph, Carl, Joseph Warren, Jessie and Henry Herbert.

JOHN G. HILLEGASS, M.D.—The Hillegass family are undoubtedly of French origin, and early emigrated to the Palatinate, from whence two brothers, John Frederick and Michael, came to America in 1726. From these brothers are descended all who bear the name in the United States. Michael attained distinction as treasurer for the government during the

colonial period, and held other positions of influence. He was largely identified with business interests, having been one of the original founders of the Lehigh Coal-Mine Company, which company was the owner of six thousand acres of valuable land now the property of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. John Frederick is buried in the cemetery of the Reformed Church of New Goschenhoppen, and Michael in the First Reformed Church burial-ground at Franklin Square, Pa. From John Frederick in the direct line of descent is John Hillegass, grandfather of Dr. John G. Hillegass, who resided upon the property now owned by the latter on the Perkiomen stream, in

Trappe. Deciding upon medicine as a profession, he entered the office of Dr. Joel Y. Schelly, of Hereford, Berks Co., Pa., and remained three years under his preceptorship, graduating from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, in 1849. The doctor at once returned to the homestead in Upper Hanover, and began his professional labors, which have been unceasing from that day until the present. His practice grew rapidly in extent, his skill as a diagnostician and surgeon, the result of careful study and wide experience, making his services in demand in his own and adjacent townships. Desiring, after a lengthened period of labor,



John G. Hillegass

Upper Hanover township, which was doubtless in earlier days an Indian camping-ground. He married Catherine Hillegass, whose children were Jacob, Peter, John and two daughters. Peter, whose birth occurred on the homestead, married Mary, daughter of Jacob Gery a Revolutionary soldier, and had children,—John G., Jacob (who died in youth) E. Matilda (wife of Dr. James G. Mensch) and Maria C., (married to Dr. Henry Bobb). John G. Hillegass was born on the 26th of October, 1828, at the family home, situated in an elbow of the Perkiomen stream, and received his earliest advantages of education at the common schools after which he became a pupil of Washington Hall, at

to withdraw from all but a consultation practice, he, in 1870 established at Pennsburg a hardware store, and in 1876 embarked still further in mercantile pursuits by erecting a warehouse for the sale of coal, lumber and feed. These enterprises engage at present much of his time and attention. Dr. Hillegass married, in 1852, Catherine, daughter of Jesse Ziegler, of Salford Station, Upper Salford township. Their children are Eugene (of Philadelphia) John P. (a student in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania), Jesse Z., Charles Q., Howard C., Calvin M., Ida (wife of Dr. J. G. Hersh, of Hereford, Berks Co.), Kate O. Mrs. Oliver J. Moll, of Philadel-

phia), Ellie M. and Mary O. Dr. Hillegass is a member of the board of directors of the Perkiomen National Bank, of East Greenville. His political convictions are in harmony with the principles of the Democracy, and though formerly active in the work of the party, he has held no office other than that of school director. He is a member of the New Goshenhoppen Reformed Church, near East Greenville, as is also his wife.

JOHN K. REID, M.D., is of Scotch extraction, his father, Andrew Reid, who was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, having emigrated to the province of New Brunswick, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits

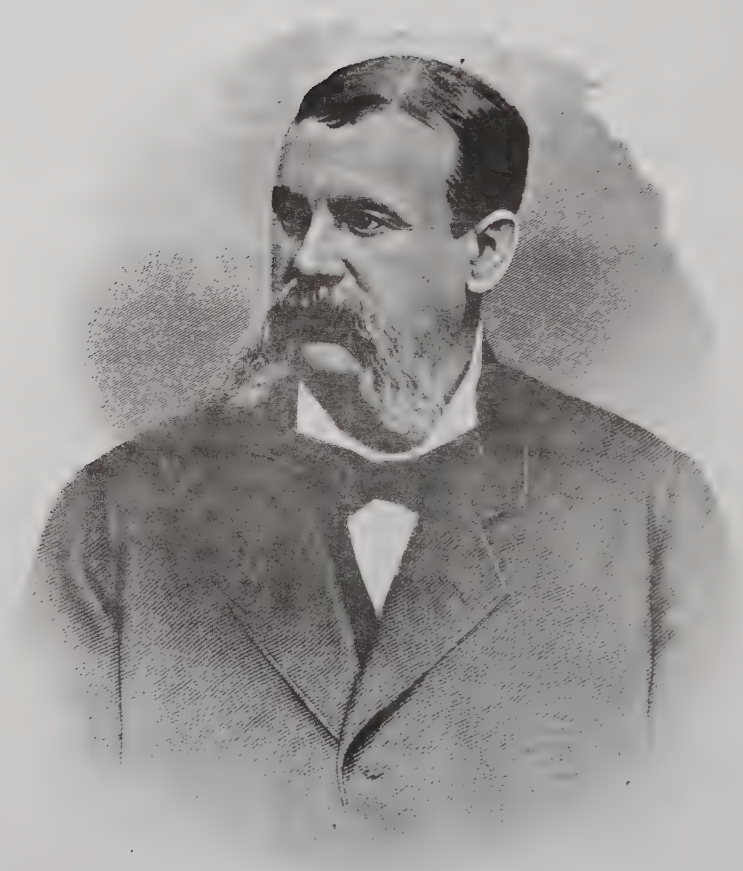
Alison Academy, at Sackville, and subsequently engaging in teaching and in other active pursuits. During the year 1846 he became a resident of Glasgow, Scotland, and choosing medicine as a congenial profession entered the Andersonian University of Medicine where his studies were continued until 1849, the year of his return to New Brunswick and embarkation soon after for the United States. On his arrival in Philadelphia Dr. Reid at once attended the course of lectures at the Pennsylvania Medical College, from which he graduated in 1850. The following year he returned to Dorchester, New Brunswick, and established himself as a practitioner. His steps were,



J. K. Reid

and resided until his death. He married Margaret Keillor, daughter of John Keillor and Elizabeth Weldon, who were the parents of eight children. John Keillor, who was of English descent, emigrated to the province of New Brunswick during the latter part of the eighteenth century and prior to the war of the American Revolution. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Reid were a daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of William K. Chapman of Dorchester, New Brunswick, and John K., the subject of this biographical sketch. The latter was born on the 8th of June, 1824, in Dorchester, above mentioned, where he resided until 1846, meanwhile attending the Mount

however, speedily again turned to the United States, Conshohocken, in November, 1851, becoming his residence and the scene of an extensive and successful practice. His labors were so arduous as to require an assistant in 1870, when Dr. D. R. Beaver became associated with him and later was made a partner. Dr. Reid's health, requiring, in 1876, a cessation from the severe exertion incident to so wide a field, he temporarily retired from practice. In 1877 professional labor was resumed, though with the purpose of rendering it subordinate to the more important consideration of health. The doctor is a member of the Montgomery County Medical Society, of the



L. W. R. R.

Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association, to which he was a delegate from Montgomery County in 1884. He is a Republican in politics, but has invariably declined all proffers of offices from his party. He was educated in the faith of the Protestant Episcopal Church and for twenty years officiated as warden of Calvary Church, in Conshohocken. Dr. Reid was married, in 1856, to Narina, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Milnor, of Burlington, N. J. Their surviving children are Charles, Margaret and William.

LOUIS W. READ, M.D., is a grandson of William and Susan Read, who resided in Delaware County, as did their ancestors before them. His parents were Thomas Read and Sarah, daughter of Joseph Corson of Montgomery County. The children of the latter were three daughters—Sarah, Hannah and Mary—and three sons—Louis W., Joseph C. and Alan W.,—the eldest of whom, Louis W., was born in Plymouth, Montgomery Co., on the 5th of July, 1828. His early years were chiefly spent at Read's Mill, in Upper Merion township, Montgomery Co., his rudimentary education having been obtained at the common schools of the locality, after which he pursued a course of study under the Rev. Samuel Aaron, at Treemount Seminary. At an early age he began the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. William Corson of Norristown, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1849. Dr. Read during the Crimean war entered the Russian service in 1855 as surgeon, and remained during the war, participating in the terrible siege of Sebastopol. At the conclusion of the conflict he spent six months in the hospitals of Paris with a view to completing his medical education. In the autumn of 1857 he began practice in Norristown, his large experience and skill in critical cases of surgery, speedily winning a leading rank in the profession. During the beginning of the war of the Rebellion Dr. Read, although in possession of a lucrative field of labor, in 1861 offered his services and experience to the government, and in May of that year was appointed surgeon of the First Pennsylvania Reserves. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of surgeon of United States Volunteers, and assigned to the medical directorship of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Third Division, Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, which position he filled until November, 1864, when he was relieved of duty in the field and placed in charge of McKim's United States General Hospital, at Baltimore. He continued thus engaged until after the return of peace, in March, 1866, when the institution was closed, and the officials mustered out of service. It may be related that during this period he was doubtless instrumental in saving the life of General Hancock, who, after receiving a severe wound, returned for a brief visit to his father's home in Norristown. The wound had been repeatedly probed for the ball, to no purpose, when Dr. Read, who

was enjoying a short leave of absence, called upon the general, and volunteered a search for the bullet, which had thus far not been found. By considering the attitude of General Hancock when wounded, and probing in the proper direction, the ball was at once removed, and the general rapidly recovered. In April, 1866, after an absence of nearly five years, Dr. Read returned to Norristown and resumed his professional labors, with experience still more enlarged by his extended tour in the field and hospitals of the nation. He has since that date been devoted to a large and laborious practice, which leaves little leisure for other pursuits. Dr. Read has been the incumbent of various honorable positions in connection with the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He was commissioned major and aid-de-camp of the Second Division on the 2nd of September, 1870, and surgeon-in-chief of the same division October 4, 1870. He was made brigadier-general and surgeon-general May 15, 1874, and reappointed April 26, 1876. He was again commissioned to the office March 12, 1879, and at present holds the same rank on the staff of Governor Pattison, his commission bearing date February 28, 1883. Dr. Read was, in 1858, married to Georgine, daughter of Alford Hurst, of Norristown. Their children are,—a daughter, Nina Borreiche, and a son, Alfred Hurst.

MARGARET PHILLIPS RICHARDSON, M.D., is descended from Welsh stock, her paternal grandfather, David Phillips, having resided in Radnor township, Delaware Co., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Margaret Thomas, of the same township, whose children were four sons—George, John, David and Thomas—and two daughters,—Ann (Mrs. Samuel Caley) and Margaret (Mrs. Griffith Weatherby). John, a native of Radnor, began his career as a farmer in that township, and, later, purchased a valuable property in Juniata County, where he remained until his decease. He married Barbara Colflesh, whose children were David, Ann (Mrs. William Webster), Margaret, Eliza (Mrs. Joseph Thompson), Clementine (Mrs. Mathias Benner), Curiah (Mrs. Leonard T. Riley), and Hannah (Mrs. L. J. Riley). Margaret was born in Radnor township, Delaware Co., where her youth was devoted to acquiring an education such as the paid schools of the day afforded. She was, on the 12th of September, 1839, married to Abraham, a son of Abraham and Mary Richardson, of Radnor. Their only son, John Phillips, studied medicine under her direction, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, after which he began the practice of his profession in Norristown. He entered the army as surgeon and served with credit until the close of the conflict, when Philadelphia became his residence. Dr. Richardson, on the death of her husband, August 6, 1841, remained in Juniata County, and soon after, for two years, engaged in travel, which aided materially in restoring her impaired health. At this time, many fatal cases of illness coming under

her observation, impressed her with a desire to employ her intelligence and skill in the relief of human suffering. She at once began the study of medicine, and in 1851 entered the Pennsylvania Female College, at Philadelphia, from which, after a thorough course, she graduated in 1853 as a member of the second class, receiving her diploma from that institution. On declining an advantageous and highly complimentary offer to enter hospital service, she again became a resident of Juniata County, and at once secured, by her skill and unwearied devotion to her patients, a leading position in the profession. The arduous labor involved in a country practice influenced Dr. Richard-

EDWARD READING, M.D., was born in what is now Somerton, Philadelphia Co., Pa., January 3, 1829. His parents were Thomas and Maria Reading, the former born in Paper-Mill village, near Hatboro', Montgomery Co., Pa., and the latter in Bucks County, this State. His paternal grandparents were William and Ruth Reading, both natives of New Jersey. His maternal grandparents were descendants of the old and well-known Vandyke family, formerly of Bucks County, Pa.

Edward's early years were spent at home and at the old Bustleton Academy, then one of the popular institutions of learning of the old county of Philadel-



Margaret Richardson

son, four years later, to remove to Norristown, where, in a brief space of time, the demand for her services was equally great, not only in the county, but in adjacent portions of the State. She has been especially successful in cases of fever, and is frequently called into consultation at critical periods in the progress of the disease. Dr. Richardson was instructed in her youth in the doctrines of the Baptist Church, of which she is a member, as were also her parents, and her brother is a representative divine. The doctor was the first female physician in the counties of Juniata and Montgomery, as also the first to be called as an expert in the courts of the county. Dr. Richardson has been a constant practitioner for the last thirty-two years.

At the age of eighteen he learned the trade of turning fancy articles in wood, at which business he remained until failing health compelled him to relinquish his chosen occupation. He then decided upon one of the professions, and chose that of medicine, commencing the study of that science in 1850, and in March of 1853 was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., and in the early part of the year 1853 located at what is now the borough of Hatboro', Montgomery Co., and commenced the practice of medicine, and by his skill and perseverance placed himself at once in the front rank of his profession, gaining a large and lucrative practice, which for thirty-one years he has held, and still retains the esteem and confidence of the



M. Newberry

community in which he resides, and has at various times occupied the different official positions pertaining to the borough of Hatboro'.

In his religious views he is a Methodist, and has for many years been an office-bearer in the church of his choice. He was one of the charter members of W. K. Bray Lodge, No. 410, Ancient York Masons, located at Hatboro', and was its first Worshipful Master. He was married, February 14, 1856, to Miss Jennie B., daughter of Lewis R. Willard, of Moreland township, Montgomery Co., Pa. Their children are Estella, born March 19, 1857, married, November 5, 1879, to Thomas E. Paxson, of Hatboro'; Lewis Willard, born January

Ann Bull, to whom were born children, Israel, Henry, Thomas, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Jemima, Ann, Mary and John. The youngest of these sons, John Newberry, married Miss Sarah Gordon, whose three children were Eliza (Mrs. Samuel Martin), George and Hannah (Mrs. George Shriver), but one of whom, Mrs. Shriver, survives. George Newberry was born in Cheltenham township, and early in life removed to Ohio, where he resided until his death. He married Catharine Shriver, of Springfield township, Montgomery Co., and had three children,—John (deceased), Milton and Anna M. Milton, of this number, was born in Cheltenham township on the 4th of October, 1829, and



E. Reading M.D.

5, 1859, and in September, 1881, married to Miss Sarah McCamant, of Lancaster County, Pa. Lewis studied medicine with his father, entered Hahnemann Medical College in 1877, and graduated in March, 1880. He is now a practicing physician at Hatboro', where he is highly esteemed for his medical skill and genial qualities. Thomas, the youngest child, was born November 3, 1864, and was in 1885 preparing himself for the medical profession.

MILTON NEWBERRY, M.D.—Henry Newberry, the great-grandfather of Dr. Newberry, who was of English descent, resided in Skippackville, Montgomery Co., prior to the Revolutionary war, and married Miss

removed, when an infant, with his parents, to Ohio, where he remained until his ninth year, when Montgomery County again became his home. After the ordinary advantages of education at the public school near his home, he pursued his academic studies at a private school at Hartsville, Bucks Co., and later at the Treemount Seminary, in Norristown.

Having chosen medicine as a profession, he entered the office of Dr. John A. Martin, of Whitemarsh, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania (Medical Department) in 1855. Dr. Newberry at once became associated with his former preceptor at Whitemarsh, and continued this professional relation

until the fall of 1858, when the latter retired from active practice. The doctor at once entered upon a successful career as a practitioner, his field of operation having widened until the demands of an arduous profession leave little leisure for other pursuits. He was married, on the 29th of April, 1858, to Lucinda C., daughter of Frederick A. Martin, M.D., of Bethlehem, Pa. Their children are two sons, Frederick M. and George (deceased). In his political affiliations Dr. Newberry is a stanch Democrat, and while manifesting a personal interest in all public measures which affect

township, Montgomery Co., where he was a considerable land-owner and a man of superior mechanical attainments. He was in his religious convictions a stanch Presbyterian and member of the Old Providence Presbyterian Church. He was one of the first justices of the peace appointed by Governor McKean and held the office until his death. Mr. Todd married Miss Hannah Boyer and had children, John, William T., Hannah and Isabella. John Todd was born on the homestead in 1776 and devoted his life to the pursuits of a farmer. He filled several important



John Todd

the county and State; has declined political preferment. He is a member of the Montgomery County Medical Society, which he represented as delegate at the meeting of the State society in 1858, likewise serving as delegate from the Pennsylvania State Medical Society at the meeting of the American Medical Association, which was convened at Washington the same year. Dr. Newberry, though of Quaker descent, is a member of the Reformed congregation of the Union Church of Whitmarsh.

JOHN TODD, M.D., was the grandson of Andrew Todd, who resided in Freeland, Upper Providence

county offices and held appointments under Governor Porter. By his marriage to a Miss Campbell were born children,—Robert, Andrew, Hannah, Mary and Eliza. By a second marriage, to Christianna Boughman, were children,—John, William T., Samuel M., Charles W. B., Christianna and Emily.

John, of this number, was born April 25, 1830, on the homestead farm, and received his education at the Freeland Seminary, after which he entered upon the study of medicine with Drs. Keeler and Groff, of Harleysville, Montgomery Co., graduating in 1857 from the Pennsylvania Medical College. He at



A. D. Mantley, M.D.

once made Boyertown, Pa., his residence, and there began the practice of his profession, his skill and attainments meeting at once with a prompt recognition. In the spring of 1868, Dr. Todd sought a more extended field of labor in Pottstown. Here he has been especially successful, and while not pursuing any branch of the profession as a specialty, has established a large and increasing obstetrical practice. He was married, in 1857, to Amanda, daughter of J. K. Smith, of Philadelphia, whose only daughter, Amanda, is Mrs. George Kramer, of Philadelphia. He was again married, in 1861, to Sarah M., daughter of Daniel Heller, of Boyertown, and has children Blanche, (Mrs. Irvin G. Kulp, of Pottstown), Bertha C., Sallie H., Mary and John. Dr. Todd was formerly a member of the Berks County Medical Society, and is now a member of the Pottstown Medical Society, as also a trustee of the Brighthurst Trust, established for the benefit of the poor of Pottstown. He is a Free and Accepted Mason, and identified with Stichter Lodge, No. 254, of Pottstown. In politics he is a Democrat and has for nine years served as a member of the Borough Council, though the attractions of official life have not been sufficiently powerful to draw him from the work of his profession. He is a Lutheran in his religious faith and a member of the Church of the Transfiguration, of Pottstown.

ARTHUR D. MARKLEY, M.D., was born in Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa., April 28, 1832. His father, Jacob F. Markley, was born in the borough of Strasburg, Lancaster Co., Pa., and in due time became a physician, he having in the mean time married a daughter of the late John Hamilton, Esq., of Leacock township, Lancaster Co.

Arthur's early school-days were spent in the schools of Columbia, and subsequently in the Lancasterian School, at Harrisburg, and still later was a member of Captain Partridge's Military Academy, in the capital city of Pennsylvania, until the close of that institution.

Having acquired a fair education in the above-named schools, he was then engaged as a clerk in a wholesale drug-store in Philadelphia, Pa., where he remained three years. From this wholesale house he went to Phoenixville, Pa., where for five years he had entire charge of a drug-store. At the expiration of his term of service at Phoenixville he commenced the study of medicine with the late Dr. Samuel Sollday, and subsequently with Dr. Joseph B. Dunlap, of Norristown. During this time he took a three years' course of study at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1857. He then located at Montgomery Square, Pa., where he commenced the practice of medicine, remaining there till the summer of 1861, when he volunteered in the United States navy in defense of his country. He remained in the service till the autumn of 1862, when he returned to his home and family.

After his return from the navy he located at Worcester, Pa., where he again commenced the practice of medicine, and remained there until the autumn of 1864, when he was elected by the Democratic party a member of the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, and served in the sessions of 1865, 1866 and 1867, and while there was a member of the standing committee on education, and on railroads; also on the special committee of the historical painting of the battle of Gettysburg. He was also honored with the Democratic nomination for Speaker of the House.

After the expiration of his term of service in the Legislature he became engaged in railroad enterprises, and was made the first president of the Perkiomen Railroad, which position he held until about a year after the consolidation of that road with the Philadelphia and Reading road. He was also one of the originators of and a director in the Stony Creek Railroad Company, which position he held until after the consolidation of that road with the Philadelphia and Reading road.

From Worcester he removed to Norristown, Pa., where he was engaged in the manufacture of paper, in what was known as the Stony Creek Paper-Mill, for about three years, when he leased the mill to other parties. It was subsequently destroyed by fire. While in Norristown he served his constituents in the Board of Councilmen of that borough. From Norristown he removed to New York, where he opened an office for the temporary practice of medicine, and for one year took advantage of and attended the Clinic Department of the Bellevue Hospital. From New York he moved to Lansdale, Pa., where he remained for two and a half years in the practice of his profession, and in 1876 located in the town of Hatboro', Pa., where he soon acquired a large and lucrative practice, which, through his skill in the science of medicine, he retained until 1884, when he transferred a large portion of his practice to his son, and now (1885) occupies his time in the conduct of his well-appointed pharmacy in Hatboro', and in consultation with other physicians in critical cases.

Dr. Markley is a member of William K. Bray Lodge, No. 410, A. Y. M., and one of its Past Masters, and was in 1885 its representative to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. He is also a member of Hutchinson Commandery, K. T., stationed at Norristown, Pa., and has also been advanced to the thirty-second degree A. A. S. R., Orient of Philadelphia. He is also a member of Quaker City Lodge, No. 116, A. O. U. W., of Philadelphia. He was also one of the charter members of Lieut. John H. Fisher Post, G. A. R., and afterwards its surgeon.

Dr. Markley married, November 10, 1859, Miss Juliet, daughter of Abraham P. Eyre, Esq., of Philadelphia, the marriage ceremony being performed by Rev. Robert H. Pattison, father of the present Governor of Pennsylvania. She died October 9, 1880, and

was buried in the Hatboro' Cemetery. His second wife was Miss Hannah Jarrett, eldest daughter of Abel Penrose, Esq., proprietor of Graeme Park Farm, Horsham township, Montgomery Co., Pa. This marriage occurred November 16, 1882, in presence of ex-Mayor King, of Philadelphia, and was performed by Friends' ceremony.

He had by his first wife two sons,—Paul H., who graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1882, and located in Hatboro', where he has a large practice; Edwin, his youngest son, is in 1885 in the employ of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The issue

ultimately a farmer in New Hanover township. He married Anna Catherine, daughter of Samuel Sands, of Berks County, and had children,—Kate (Mrs. Robert Buchanan), George, John, Anne (Mrs. John M. Edson), William B., James, Samuel S., Jacob H. and three who died in infancy. Jacob H. was born on the 15th of August, 1836, in Pottstown, Montgomery Co., and early removed with his parents to a farm owned by his father in Berks County, from whence he returned again to his native county and settled in New Hanover township. He spent in his youth two terms at Freeland Seminary (now Ursinus College), at the



J. H. Scheetz M.D.

from the second marriage is one son and one daughter.

JACOB H. SCHEETZ, M.D., is of German antecedents. His great-grandfather, Philip Scheetz, who resided in Berks, had among his children a son George, who first settled in Montgomery County, Pa., and at a later date made Chester County his home. He married Hannah Brooke, whose children were a son John and a daughter Martha, the wife of Solomon Engle. John, who was a native of Montgomery County, where he followed his trade of cooper, later became the landlord of the Red Lion Hotel and

Trappe, and at the age of nineteen began the study of medicine with Dr. William A. Van Buskirk, of Pottstown. He, in 1856, became a student of the Pennsylvania Medical College, in Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1858. The doctor established himself in practice at Emmaus, Lehigh Co., Pa., and remained two years, when his removal to Hereford township, Berks Co., occurred. Here he remained until his patriotic instincts moved him to enlist during the war of the Rebellion in the Forty-seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was attached to the Nineteenth Army Corps and partici-

pated in various engagements in connection with the Red River expedition. He remained three and a half years in the service, fourteen months of which time were spent as post surgeon at Fort Jefferson, in the Dry Tortugas. On returning to his native State he chose Pottstown, an advantageous field, and has since that date been actively engaged in professional labor. His ability as a diagnostician found speedy recognition, and brought a practice which is both successful and profitable. Dr. Scheetz was, as a Democrat, formerly active in the political arena and served three years as a member of the Borough Council, one

upon the homestead until his death, at the age of thirty-one years. He was united in marriage to Elizabeth Kolb, of the same township, whose children were two sons, Benjamin K. and William K., the latter a resident of North Wales, where he is engaged in the business of a hardware merchant. Benjamin K. was born on the 19th of August, 1838, at the home of his paternal grandfather, in Perkiomen township, and in youth became a resident of Lower Salford township, where he received a common-school education, and, later, entered the Freeland Seminary (now Ursinus College), at Collegeville. He early discovered a predi-



B. K. Johnson

year of which he filled the office of chief burgess. He is a member of the Pottstown Medical Association and usually participates in its deliberations. The doctor was married, on the 1st of December, 1864, to Miss Sarah Jane Robinson, of Mercer County, Ky. Their children are Ella (Mrs. George Hartman), Alma, Barclay B. and Claude Melnotte.

BENJAMIN K. JOHNSON, M.D.—The ancestors of Dr. Johnson emigrated from Holland about 1625 and settled in Perkiomen township, Montgomery Co., where Joseph Johnson, his grandfather, resided. He married Magdalena Brochdtheiser, and had, among his five sons and four daughters, Abraham, who remained

lection for the profession of medicine, and in 1859 entered the office of Drs. Keelor and Groff, of Harleysville, Montgomery Co., continuing his studies in the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania College, in Philadelphia, from which he worthily obtained a diploma March 2, 1861. His first location was at Applebachsville, Bucks Co., where he remained five years, and, though still a resident of the county, removed at the expiration of this period to Dublin, where his professional career embraced a period of two and a half years. Dr. Johnson, in 1868, made North Wales his residence, and remained actively engaged in his profession until his removal, in 1884,

to Norristown, his present field of labor. He has from the beginning been successful as a practitioner, and, while not making a specialty of any branch of medical science, has given much thought and study to diseases of children and the treatment of fevers. The doctor was married, on the 7th of November, 1861, to Miss Rosa Linda, daughter of the late Jonas C. Godshalk, of Lower Salford township, Montgomery Co. Their only son, Elmer E., now a student of Muhlenberg College, Allentown, will, on the completion of his classical studies, adopt his father's profession. Dr.

as a thrifty farmer. His children were three daughters—Hannah, Eliza and Catharine—and six sons,—John, Conrad, David, Daniel, Jacob and William. Jacob was born in Gwynedd township, Montgomery Co., Pa., in 1804, and died in 1883. He studied medicine with Dr. Clarke, of Montgomery County, and later attended the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, after which he settled as a practitioner in New Hanover township. He was united in marriage to Rachel, daughter of David Evans, of Hatfield township, in the same county, and



J. O. Knipe

Johnson is in politics a Republican and a descendant of staunch Whig ancestors, though he has never participated in the active work of the party. He is a member of the North Wales Lodge, No. 16, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, in which he has taken high rank. The family of Dr. Johnson early espoused the faith of the Mennonite Church, though his associations are with Trinity Lutheran Church, of Norristown, as are also those of his wife and son.

JACOB O. KNIPE, M.D., a grandson of David Knipe, was of German ancestry and resided in Gwynedd township, Montgomery Co., where he was known

had children,—David, Mary, Francis M., Sarah (Mrs. H. K. Whitner), Jacob O., Hannah E., Septimus A. and Rachel A. Francis M. and Septimus are both practicing physicians in Frederick and New Hanover townships, respectively, in the same county. Jacob O. was born September 3, 1837, in New Hanover township, and received more than ordinary advantages of education, first in the neighborhood and later at the Freeland Seminary, after which he was a pupil of the Mount Pleasant Seminary, at Boyertown, and concluded his studies at the Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. He pursued the study of

medicine with his father and brother, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1862. He at once established himself at Norristown, and early acquired a reputation for skill as a general practitioner. His success in this extended field of labor has precluded any subsequent change of location. Dr. Knipe was married, in 1865, to Clara, daughter of Jeremiah Poley, of Norristown. Their children are Irvin P., Reinoehl, Jay C., Francis Warren (deceased), George L. and Norman L. Dr. Knipe is a member of the Montgomery County Medical Society, in which he has filled the respective offices of secretary, treasurer and president. He is also a member of both the State and national medical associations. He fills the appointment of member of the board of visitors for the county in connection with the public charities of the State. The doctor supports the principles of the Democracy in politics, though rarely a participant in the exciting scenes incident to a political campaign. He is in religion a supporter of the Lutheran Evangelical Church.

MAHLON PRESTON, M.D., a grandson of Mahlon Preston, who resided in West Grove township, Chester Co., where he was a farmer. By his marriage to Amy Coates were born children,—William, Isaac C., Coates, Seymour, Hannah (Mrs. William W. Thomas), and Beulah (Mrs. W. W. Thomas). The birth of Isaac C. occurred in West Grove, from whence he removed to Caln, in the same county, where he was both a farmer and a commission merchant. He married Mary, daughter of Issachar Price, of the same county, and had children,—Frederick L. and Mahlon. The latter was born in Caln in January, 1839, his boyhood being spent with his parents and at the home of his paternal grandfather. He was later placed under the guidance of Jonathan Gause, a celebrated instructor of the day and at the head of the Greenwood Dell Academy, in Chester County, after which he taught at the same school and also in Delaware County. In 1855 he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. B. Wood, of West Chester, and graduated in 1861 from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, located in Philadelphia. Dr. Preston engaged in practice at Meadville, Pa., and later at Rome, N. Y. After a temporary residence in Chester he, in 1862, made Norristown his home, and soon acquired a lucrative and steadily increasing practice. He was married, in 1867, to Mary, daughter of Hon. David Krause, of Norristown, and has children,—Frederick H. Catharine K. and Emily K. The doctor is a member of the State Homœopathic Medical Society, of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the International Hahnemann Association. He has at various times read papers of interest before these societies. Dr. Preston was educated in the religious faith of the Society of Friends.

DR. ELLWOOD M. CORSON,¹ the only surviving son of

George and Martha Corson, was born June 15, 1842. Being endowed with great mental qualifications, and having received an excellent preliminary education, he entered the office of his uncle, Dr. Hiram Corson, but after the first year entered the military hospital at Broad and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, as assistant, and, like his cousin Joseph K., and with him, attended lectures in the university and the sick in the hospital until he graduated, in the spring of 1863. They thus, in the language of Mr. Augé, "heard lectures during the day and attended sick soldiers at night, stealing hours from sleep for study and the practical duties devolving on them as assistants to the surgeons."

After graduation he was at once commissioned assistant surgeon and attached to the Sixty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, from which time he was with the army until within a week or two of the date of the battle of Gettysburg. He was prostrated with typhoid fever and was sent from Antietam to Baltimore to be treated, where he was lying very ill when the battle referred to was in progress. After recovering from a most severe illness he was transferred to New York and from thence sent on board a monitor to Charleston Harbor. Of the trials, privations and dangers which our soldiers passed through in these months of daily cannonading none can speak truly save those who endured them. There he remained until the rebels abandoned the city. After the war he continued in the navy and served for a time in the Marine Hospital in Philadelphia as assistant surgeon to his uncle, Surgeon George Maulsby, U.S.N. Life in the navy was distasteful to him; he therefore resigned and at once began practice in Norristown with his uncle, Dr. William Corson, and at the present writing has skill and reputation as surgeon and physician, which the most fortunate may well envy. He married Miss Margaret Wilkinson, daughter of Samuel Wilkinson, of New York City, and niece of Mrs. E. Cady Stanton, the eloquent champion of "Woman's Rights." They have three children.

GORHAM PARSONS SARGENT, M.D., of Bryn Mawr, a physician of long and extensive practice in Montgomery and Delaware Counties, was born December 10, 1834, in Philadelphia, where his father, Winthrop Sargent, was for many years treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Publication. His mother was Emily (Haskell) Sargent, of the old and highly respectable Haskell family, of Gloucester, Mass. At the age of eight years he removed with his parents from Philadelphia to Essex County, Mass. He received his preparatory education at Dummer Academy, in the township of Newbury, in that county, near the city of Newburyport, and at the close of his academic course entered Dartmouth College, at Hanover, N. H., where several of his brothers were graduated. In 1859 he was elected a member of the Massachusetts Legislature for the town of Newbury. In the term which he then served in the House of Representatives he was the youngest member of that body, of which

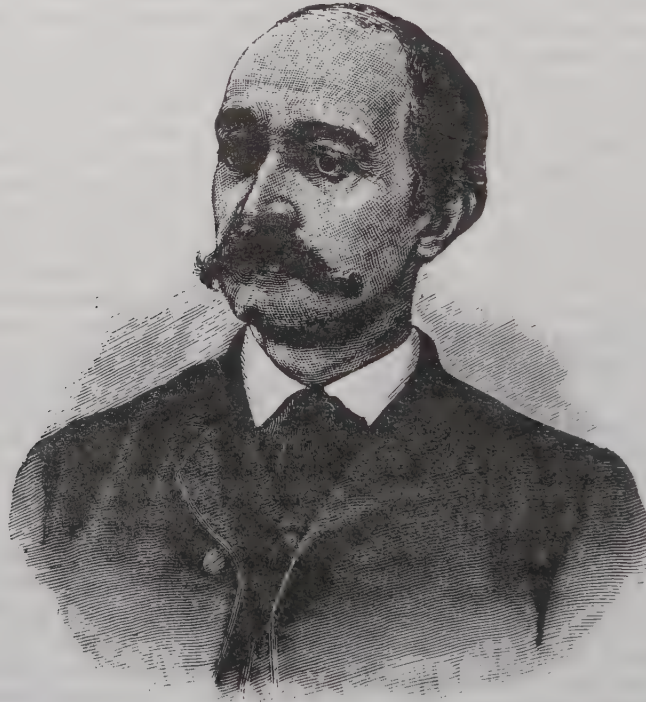
¹For history of the Corson family, see Plymouth township.

the Hon. Charles Hale was the Speaker. During the time of his service in the Legislature he was also a student of medicine. He afterwards attended lectures at the Harvard Medical School and at the Long Island College Hospital (Brooklyn, N. Y.), where he was graduated in 1863.

Prior to that time, at the opening of the war of the Rebellion, he entered the Union army as a medical cadet, and was assigned to hospital duty, in which he was chiefly employed during his continuance in the service, being stationed a large part of the time as acting assistant surgeon at the Satterlee Hospital,

Shepherd (for children), at Radnor, Delaware Co. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Bryn Mawr.

Dr. Sargent was married, in 1865, to Caroline, daughter of Frederick Montmollin, of Lexington, Ky. They had one child, a daughter, who died in infancy, in 1866. Fitzwilliam Sargent, M. D., brother of Dr. G. P. Sargent, was formerly demonstrator of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, and is now (as he has been for many years) living in Europe. Another brother, Winthrop Sargent, M. D., who was also for several years in practice in Mont-



G. P. Sargent

Philadelphia, and also, for a shorter period, at Camp Copeland, Braddock's Field, near Pittsburgh. From the close of the war until the present time he has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession, first in Philadelphia and later in the counties of Delaware and Montgomery. He has been president of the Montgomery County Medical Society, several times a delegate from that society to the State Medical Society and to the American Medical Association. He is now an associate member of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, and, in addition to his large private practice, is in charge of the Hospital of the Good

Montgomery County, and a member of its Medical Society, is now residing at Newton, Mass.

DAVID R. BEAVER, M. D.—David Beaver, the grandfather of Dr. David R. Beaver, of Conshohocken, was the great-grandson of George Beaver, who came from Alsace, Germany, to Philadelphia, in the ship "Friendship," November 2, 1744. He resided in Chester County, Pa., where he was the owner of the Great Valley Flour-Mill and also of a productive farm. Mr. Beaver died while building a furnace at Danville, Pa. He was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Heister, and had

children,—Heister, Samuel and David. Samuel succeeded his father in the milling and farming business, and later removed to Norristown, where he embarked in the milling and lumber business. He was married to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John and Rachel Brown, of Chester County, their children being David R., John B., Mary Ella (Mrs. William Craig) and Rachel Anna (Mrs. Aaron Baker).

David R. Beaver was born on the 18th of April, 1842, in Tredyffrin township, Chester Co. and at the age of thirteen removed to Norristown with his parents. He pursued his studies under the direction

Early in the spring of 1865 he was relieved from this duty and appointed assistant medical purveyor of the Army of the Potomac, retaining the position until the close of the war. Returning again to civil life, he located in Reading for a brief period, from whence he removed to Norristown, but ultimately chose Conshohocken as a desirable field of labor, where he has since been actively engaged in his profession and enjoys a large and lucrative practice. The doctor is a member of the Montgomery County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and also of the American Medical Society. He was married, on the



D. R. Beaver

of Rev. Samuel Aaron, Rev. Joseph Nesbitt and Professor John W. Loch, finally becoming a student of medicine in the office of Dr. William Corson, of Norristown. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1864, and at once entered the service of the United States government as assistant surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves. On the mustering out of this regiment Dr. Beaver was reappointed assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, from which he was later detached and placed as surgeon in charge of the Fifth Corps Artillery.

17th of November, 1869, to Miss Mary E., daughter of George Patterson, of Norristown. Their children are John Douglas (deceased), Reid (deceased), Eugene, Burd P., Mary and Margaret S.

DAVID SCHRACK, M.D., is the grandson of John and Mary Elizabeth Norris Schrack and the son of Charles Norris Schrack. The latter was married, in 1841, to Harriet, youngest daughter of Rev. Sylvanus Haight, and became the father of children,—David, John and Charles, Jr. The eldest of these sons and the subject of this biographical sketch, after a thorough preliminary English course, determined to

adopt medicine as a profession, and began his studies with his uncle, Dr. John Schrack. He continued them at a later date at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and graduated with credit in the class of 1865. He at once began practice in his native township, continuing his residence at Norris Hall, but becoming associated with his uncle in his profession. The thorough training of Dr. Schrack, combined with more than ordinary natural gifts, enabled him to attain a leading position in the county as a successful practitioner. He possessed much skill as a diagnostician and a correct judgment, combined with great gentleness and delicacy, in the treatment of his

1883, at his father's home.¹ His superior professional gifts, his genial nature and consistent Christian life, all combined to inspire attachment, and caused his death to be regarded as a great personal bereavement.

GEORGE M. STILES, M.D.—The paternal ancestors of Dr. Stiles were from Kent County, England, and his grandfather, Levi Stiles, was a native of Princeton, N. J. Among his children was Joseph H., born in Burlington, N. J., who later removed to Philadelphia, where his death occurred in August, 1881. He was united in marriage to Elizabeth Hankins, whose ancestors were from Virginia, and had children,—



David Schrack M.D.

patients. He was a conspicuous member of the County Medical Society, as also actively identified with the Montgomery County Historical Society. He manifested a true patriotism during the trying events of the late civil war, and at one period attached himself to the camp on special duty.

Dr. Schrack was a member of the Centennial Presbyterian Church of Jeffersonville, in which he filled the office of trustee, and was in 1871 elected a ruling elder. In the prosperity of this church he felt a lively interest, and did much by his efforts to advance its material and spiritual growth. The death of Dr. David Schrack occurred on the 27th of March,

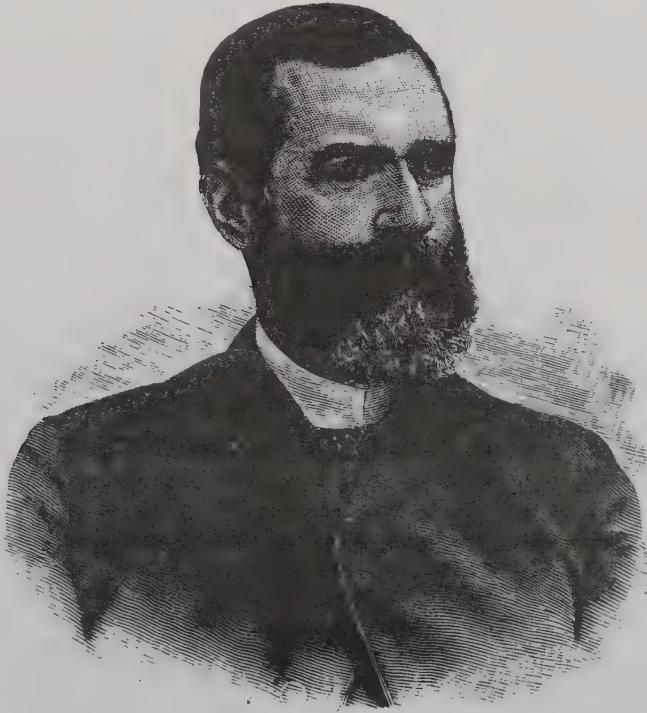
William H., Elmira H. (wife of Benjamin H. Wiley) and George M., besides four who are deceased. George M. was born in Burlington, N. J., on the 14th of February, 1843, and educated at the Burlington public schools, the Pennington Seminary and Princeton College. He began the study of medicine in 1863 with Dr. J. Franklin Gauntt, of Burlington, N. J., and continued with Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, of Philadelphia, during this time serving in the Beverly Hospital and also in the Catharine Street Hospital,

¹His remains were interred in the family burial-place at "Norris Hall," on the 31st of March, 1883.

of the latter city. He then became a student in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1866. Dr. Stiles settled first at Flourtown, Pa., but finding the field somewhat circumscribed, at the expiration of the year removed to Conshohocken, where he has since resided. Here his ability met with speedy recognition, and secured for him a leading place among the physicians of the borough, with a correspondingly extensive practice. Dr. Stiles is a member of the Montgomery County Medical Society (of which he was president in 1872) and of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. He is a permanent member of

a case of "Tuberculous Kidney." The doctor was married, in 1872, to Amanda, youngest daughter of Alexander Huston, one of the oldest families of Chestnut Hill, Pa. A daughter, Elsie, is their only surviving child. Dr. Stiles has been president of the board of school directors of the borough, but aside from this appointment has not been identified with either county or borough in an official capacity. He is descended from Quaker stock, and liberal toward all religious denominations.

HORACE MARTIN BELLOWES, M.D., son of Martin and Maria Keim Bellows, of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in that city June 30, 1839. His early education



George M. Stiles

the State Medical Society, as also of the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Philadelphia Pathological Society and of the London Shakespearian Society. A close student of natural history, he derives both instruction and pleasure from its study. In 1877 he was appointed physician to the Hospital of the Good Shepherd, at Radnor, Delaware Co., Pa., and served some years in that capacity. Dr. Stiles has contributed at various times valuable papers to the medical literature of the day, notably one in the *Philadelphia Medical Times* of April 4, 1874, on a case of "Extra-Uterine Pregnancy," and in the same journal of January 5, 1876, an article on

was obtained at the Hancock Grammar School and at the Philadelphia Central High School, with the idea of eventually becoming a physician, but fearing he would be too long dependent upon his father in carrying out that intention, he graduated from the latter institution among the distinguished, with an average of 91.9, on February 12, 1857, having had several distinguished and meritorious certificates awarded him during his attendance there. He then, with a view to mercantile pursuits, passed through a course of studies at Crittenden's Commercial College, Philadelphia, receiving his diploma from that college May 8, 1857. Having thus thoroughly fitted himself for an account-

ant, he entered his father's store in Philadelphia as book-keeper. Mercantile pursuits and the counting room, were not suited to his tastes, however, and still having a desire to pursue the more congenial and useful occupation of a physician, he retired from the dull routine of accounts and balance-sheets, and during the summer of 1858 he again turned his attention to the medical profession as his future field of operation by entering with Professor Joseph Leidy as his preceptor and matriculating in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, September 28, 1858, where he pursued his studies till March 14, 1861, when he graduated from that institution. Soon

Broad and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, and June 28, 1863, his skill as a physician and surgeon was recognized by the medical director of the department, Surgeon John Neill, who placed him in charge of the Broad and Cherry Streets United States Army General Hospital during his absence with the troops at Gettysburg. From that time till the close of the war his services were availed of by those in authority at places where they were considered to be most useful. On March 15, 1864, he was placed in charge of the United States Army Post Hospital, at the barracks for recruits, drafted men and substitutes, at Twenty-second and Wood Streets, Philadelphia, and which



H. M. Bellows

after his graduation his services as a physician were secured for the hospital at the Philadelphia Almshouse, to which institution he was appointed resident physician, and where he remained one year.

During this time the dark clouds of secession had burst forth in thunder tones, necessitating the calling forth of troops in the defense of the nation's life. Hospitals for the treatment of the sick and wounded soldiers were erected, and skillful surgeons appointed in charge of them. Among the large number of surgeons selected by the government was Dr. H. M. Bellows, who, on January 31, 1862, was placed in charge of one of the wards in the United States Army General Hospital,

was soon afterwards transferred to Twenty-third and Filbert Streets, still under his charge.

May 2, 1864, he was transferred, by order of the medical director, to the United States Army General Hospital, South Street, Philadelphia.

May 14, 1864, he was ordered to report to the surgeon general at Washington, D.C., and on May 16th he was assigned to Harewood United States Army General Hospital, on W.W. Corcoran's place, near Washington. July 12, 1864, he was detailed by the medical director of the Department of the Susquehanna to examine recruits for the "hundred days" Pennsylvania Volunteers at Camp Cadwalader, near Philadelphia.





L. K. Weaver

August 16, 1864, he was detailed to examine recruits for the Sixth Union League Regiment at National Guards' Hall, Philadelphia, recruited by General H. G. Sickles for the Reserve Corps, and known as the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

March 21, 1865, he was ordered to perform the duties of the surgeon commanding at the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital, at Broad and Prime Streets, Philadelphia, during the temporary absence of that officer.

May 9, 1865, he was ordered by the medical director to the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital for duty.

July 16, 1865, he was ordered to conduct a number of sick and wounded soldiers from Philadelphia to the United States Army General Hospital at Prairie du Chien, Wis.

August 9, 1865, he was transferred to Mower United States Army General Hospital, and where he was assigned to the charge of Christian Street United States Army General Hospital, then considered a ward of Mower Hospital.

October 8, 1865, his connection with the army ceased at his request, he then having charge still of Christian Street Ward of Mower United States Army General Hospital, the last of the army hospitals remaining in Philadelphia, and it was closed soon after that date.

During the war Dr. Bellows filled many important and responsible positions in the medical department, aside from those above enumerated, and with the large amount of medical stores distributed through or by means of his requisitions, none were unaccounted for, and upon his final settlement with the government his accounts were found correct in every particular.

After the close of the war Dr. Bellows commenced the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, where he remained until March, 1870, when he removed to Huntingdon Valley, having purchased the place upon which he resides, and by many alterations and additions to the buildings, as comfort and taste required, made it one of the fine residences of the valley.

Since his location here he has been employed with a large and increasing practice, which he still pursues, besides entering heartily into such undertakings as promised to advance the interests of his locality. He is a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, to which he was elected February 26, 1867, and whilst he lived in the city was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society.

He was married, May 21, 1863, to Catherine, daughter of George and Susan C. Schober, of Philadelphia. They have one child, a daughter, Susan S.

JOSEPH KERR WEAVER, A.M., M.D., was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., October 31, 1838, being one of a family of ten children. His grandparents were among the early settlers of the county, and his father, John Weaver, one of six brothers, two

of whom served in the war of 1812. When a young man, John Weaver located near Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and became a large land-owner, an extensive dealer in stock and also a merchant, his place of business, known then and now as Weaver's Stand, being a prominent point on the principal road between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. In 1842 the doctor's parents moved to Indiana County, Pa., where he received common-school and academic education. In 1858 he entered the sophomore class in the university at Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa., from which institution he graduated in June, 1861, receiving the degree of A.B. In 1863 the degree of A.M. was conferred upon him. He entered at once upon the study of medicine in the office of S. T. Reddick, M.D., of Saltsburg, Indiana Co., Pa. In August, 1862, a call for troops being made, he entered the army as first lieutenant Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, a nine months' regiment, his four brothers being already in the service. The regiment was ordered to Washington, D. C., for provost and guard duty, and he was detailed for official duty at the old Capital Prison, where he served for six months. The regiment was then ordered to the front, and became a part of the First Corps, Army of the Potomac, commanded by General Reynolds. After taking part in the Chancellorsville campaign, under General Hooker, he was mustered out of service, the time of the regiment having expired.

Dr. Weaver again resumed his medical studies, but in a few months re-entered the service as captain of a company called out for State defense. In July, 1864, he commanded a company in First Battalion (one hundred days') Infantry, and upon the expiration of that time accepted the command of a company of mounted infantry re-enlisted from the above-named battalion, and remained in the service until the close of the war.

Soon after, he resumed his studies at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1867, performing during his last year in college the duties of resident physician in the Charity Hospital. After taking a special course of study in diseases of the throat, lungs, eye and ear, he settled in Norristown, Montgomery Co., Pa., April 30, 1867, and rapidly established himself in the confidence of the people. He is now one of the leading physicians of the county, with a correspondingly large practice. For several years he was lecturer upon the subject of physiology and hygiene in the Norristown High School. While engaged in general practice, he gives special attention to the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear.

On November 27, 1872, Dr. Weaver was married to Amelia R., eldest daughter of Henry Lehman, Esq., one of Norristown's most prominent and respected citizens. The doctor is a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations and a Fellow of

the American Academy of Medicine, the latter being composed of those only who hold the degree of A.M., and having for its object the promotion of higher medical education.

He is now, and has been since its organization, surgeon of the Sixth Regiment National Guards of Pennsylvania, and is a member and also surgeon of Zook Post, No. 11, Grand Army of the Republic. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of the Norristown Baptist Church, in which he holds the office of trustee, and is also superintendent of the Sabbath-school of the same church.

Christopher, and the latter a son by the same name, who was the father of George and the grandfather of George K.

The man of whose life we are to give a brief outline worked as boy and youth upon his father's farm, and had very limited schooling, but what he did learn was supplemented by study at Kulpville Academy for several quarters after he had grown up. Then he taught school for two years in his native township, and thus prepared the way for two years' attendance at the Treemount Seminary, in Norristown, then, as now, under the principalship of Professor John W.



G. K. Meschter.

GEORGE K. MESCHTER, M.D.—Dr. Meschter, of Worcester township, residing near Centre Point, one of the most successful medical practitioners of the county, was a son of Rev. George Meschter, of Towamencin township, and was born May 2, 1840. His ancestors were among the brave followers of Caspar Schwenkfeld, who, unwilling to abandon the faith for which they were persecuted in Silesia, their native land, immigrated to America. About forty families settled in the southeastern counties of Pennsylvania, of whom three individuals bore the name of Meschter. It is known that the great-grandfather of the subject of this biography arrived in this country September 22, 1734. His name was Melchoir. He had a son,

Loch. He studied there Latin, Greek, philosophy and chemistry, and secured a good preparation for the study of medicine, which he began in 1864 at Worcester, under the preceptorship of Dr. Joel H. Krause. In 1865 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in the spring of 1867. He continued the study for another year and gained practical knowledge of his chosen profession in Blockley Hospital and the Pennsylvania Hospital and University, and then began practice, March 1, 1868, at his present location, Centre Point, succeeding Dr. J. H. Krause. He soon became a member of the Montgomery County Medical Society, and has ever since continued to be identified

with it, at one time being its president. He was also a delegate to the State Medical Society in 1876. Two years ago he took in partnership Josiah K. Gerhard, M.D., who had been his student, and, like himself, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Meschter married, in the fall of 1867, Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Charles Y. Kriebel, of Franklinville. They have had six children, of whom three—Cyrus K., Charles K. and Nora—are living.

BENJAMIN F. DISMANT, M.D.—The Dismant family is traced through a long line of ancestors, the first representative, named Daniel, having emigrated from Ireland in 1698. Benjamin F. Dismant was the son

of Philadelphia. On the completion of his course of lectures he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania (Medical Department) in March, 1867. Removing at once to Limerick Centre, he began the practice of his profession, and has never since changed his field of labor. Dr. Dismant soon entered upon a successful career as a practitioner, his thorough knowledge of the science of medicine having afforded the groundwork of this success. From the nature of his field of operation, however, his practice is necessarily general rather than special. The doctor was married, on the 10th of February, 1875, to Mary M., daughter of Henry S. Walt, of Limerick township, and has chil-



Benjamin F. Dismant

of John and Deborah Dismant, and was born on the 27th of February, 1845, in Upper Providence township, Montgomery Co., where his boyhood was spent upon a farm owned by his father. He early displayed a predilection for study, and enjoyed more than the ordinary advantages of education, attending first public and private schools near his home, and later the Washington Hall Collegiate Institute, at the Trappe, and a similar school in Philadelphia, under the direction of L. Fairchild, Esq. For a brief period he engaged in teaching, and then began the study of medicine with Dr. John A. Jacks, of Berks County, and later with Dr. Hugh Lennox Hodge, of Phila-

dren,—Lizzie, Nellie, Georgie and John. Dr. Dismant is a member of the Pottstown Medical Society, frequently participating in the discussions and reading interesting papers before that body. In politics he is a Democrat, but while earnest in his zeal for the advancement of the party interests, he has no ambition for office.

MARY HENDERSON STINSON was born November 14, 1819, in Norriton township, Montgomery Co., Pa., eldest daughter and fourth child of Robert and Elizabeth Porter Stinson, of the fourth generation of the progenitors in this country, of whom both paternal and maternal emigrated from Scotland or the north

of Ireland before or about the first third of the eighteenth century, whose graves are well marked in the burial-grounds attached to the Presbyterian Churches of Neshaminy, Bucks Co., and of Norriton and Lower Providence, Montgomery Co. Their identity is well established by title-deeds recorded in Philadelphia County and by the registration of wills in these three counties.

Robert Stinson was the second son of Elijah and Mary Henderson Stinson, of Warwick township, Bucks Co.

Elijah was the only son of John Stevenson, from Ireland, and — Henderson, of Upper Merion, Montgomery Co.

Mary Henderson, wife of Elijah Stinson, was one of the eight daughters of Robert and Margaret Archabald Henderson, of Bucks County, whose parents came from Scotland.

Elizabeth Porter, wife of Robert Stinson, was the oldest daughter of Stephen and Margaret McFarland Porter, of Norriton township, Montgomery Co.

Stephen Porter was the youngest of the nine sons of Robert and Lilleous Christy Porter, of Worcester township, Montgomery Co.

Robert Porter's birth, November 25, 1705, is recorded in the parish of Burt, on an island near Londonderry. His direct ancestor earliest known was a Scotch chief of the clan McGregor, who emigrated from Scotland to Ireland about 1630.

Margaret, wife of Stephen Porter, was the oldest daughter of Arthur and Elizabeth Parker, *née* Todd McFarland, of Norriton township, Montgomery Co.

Elizabeth, wife of Arthur McFarland, was a daughter of Robert and Isabella Todd, who came, with five children, from Ireland about 1737, and settled in Upper Providence township, Montgomery Co., Pa.

The school education of Mary H. Stinson began in the township school-house in Jeffersonville; continued in Mr. Ashton's private school in Philadelphia, and closed at the Female Seminary in Charlestown, Mass., then a suburb, now a part of the city of Boston.

Having been an invalid many years, she studied medicine as a hygienic measure, and graduated in the class of 1869 of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Merrick Bemis, superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital in Worcester, Mass., having comprehended the difficulties insuperable by men physicians in the care and treatment of insane women patients, with a portion of the board of trustees of that institution, concluded to seek a woman graduate in medicine as a candidate for election as assistant physician in the department for women, scarcely believing she could be elected.

The members of the faculty of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania recommended Dr. Mary H. Stinson for the candidacy. At the regular monthly meeting of the board of trustees, in July, 1869, by a unanimous vote, she was elected assistant physician

for the department for women. This was the first appointment on record of a woman to such a position.

At the meeting of the board of trustees in September, 1869, she presented herself and went on duty. She remained through Dr. Bemis' administration as superintendent, and more than three years with his successor, Dr. B. D. Eastman, having in the mean time sent in two resignations, which she was induced to withdraw. After a third resignation, she left Worcester in January, 1875.

On February 4, 1875, she commenced a tour of the United States *via* the Atlantic States and their principal cities to Florida, across the Gulf States to New Orleans, up the Mississippi to St. Louis, and *via* Union Pacific Railroad reached San Francisco, Cal., May 25th. Visited intermediate Territories and States returning, and arrived home in Norristown about the close of December, 1875.

The summer of 1876 was given to the Centennial Exposition, the social interests it created, and to attending some of the sections of the World's Medical Conference, then in session in Philadelphia.

On September 23, 1876, she left Philadelphia on the steamship "Vaderland," with the threefold purpose of travel or sight-seeing, visiting and studying of hospitals for the insane and the sick, and for study in the medical department, of the universities of Europe.

She landed at Antwerp, on the Scheldt, Belgium, where she commenced by visiting the famous colony of insane persons of both sexes at Gheel. The winter of 1876-77 was spent in Vienna, Austria, attending clinics and lectures in the hospitals and Medical Department of the University.

The winter of 1877-78 was spent in Paris in similar pursuits. The spring following, the absorbing interest was the World's Exposition in Paris. The summer was given to London and the British Isles. Having embarked for the return voyage at Glasgow, Scotland, she arrived in New York August 27, 1878.

Upon the organization of the hospital for the insane for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, located at Norristown, Dr. Stinson was tendered the position of resident physician of the women's department, but declined the honorable preferment.

Dr. Stinson was elected a member of the Montgomery County Medical Society November 10, 1880. She was sent by this society as delegate to the State Medical Society's meeting in Lancaster, Pa., in 1881, and in 1882, as delegate from that same society, she attended the session of the American Medical Association held at St. Paul, Minn.

Dr. Stinson has been one of the pioneers of her sex in determining a standard of practical usefulness for educated and trained women, and her recognition by the medical society of the county, by the management of one of the largest corporate institutions in New England, and by one in her native State furnishes the gratifying evidence of her successful career. She



M. H. Stinson

is now living in useful retirement at her home in Norristown.

HIRAM R. LOUX, M.D., of Souderton, although a young physician, has obtained considerable popularity and prominence as a practitioner. He was born in Rockhill township, Bucks Co., Pa., July 16, 1859, and is a son of Jacob and Hannah (Rittenhouse) Loux, the former of whom, now residing near Lansdale, is a Mennonite minister. The latter was of the family which the name of David Rittenhouse has made famous, and of which much information is given elsewhere in this volume.

his own industry prepared the way, he entered the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, in the fall of 1879. In the spring of 1882 he graduated therefrom with honors, receiving favorable mention as a contestant for the Henry C. Lea's Sons' prize for the best thesis founded upon original experiments and upon clinical observation and superior excellence in scholarship. On April 1, 1882, he located in Souderton, where he has since remained. Meeting with excellent success in practice at the very start, he has constantly advanced in his profession until, at the present, he enjoys a very enviable position. He has,



Hiram R. Loux. M.D.

The early youth of our subject was spent upon his father's farm, but at the age of fourteen he entered the excellent school at the Trappe, known as Washington Hall, and there took a three years' course of instruction, which formed the basis of his literary education. The intervals in his occupation of teaching during the following three years were also occupied in study. During the latter year of his teaching (which he followed in Hatfield township) his attention was directed to medicine, upon the thorough study of which he had resolved, and he had as preceptor Dr. William H. Hartzell, then of Harleysville, now of Allentown. Making the best of his opportunities, and having by

in addition to a fair reputation gained in the common practice of medicine, quite a reputation as a surgeon, and is frequently called to consult with other physicians in the region about his home.

EDWIN B. ROSSITER, M.D., comes from a family of Welsh extraction. Thomas Rossiter, the grandfather of the doctor, was an early settler in Chester County, where he followed the blacksmith's trade and also cultivated a farm. By his marriage to Rachel Van Derslice, of Chester County, were born children,—Lewis, Thomas, Morris, Joseph, Ellis, Edwin, Sarah V. and Juliann. Thomas, of this number, was born on the 22d of October, 1822, at the homestead, near

Perkiomen Junction, Chester Co., and early acquired the trade of blacksmith, which he followed for years successfully. He married Catharine, daughter of Jonathan and Catharine Bowen, whose children are Edwin B. and Rachel E. (Mrs. George W. Reifsnyder). Mr. Rossiter still resides in Chester County, though not actively employed at his trade. His son, Edwin B., was born in Schuylkill township, Chester Co., on the 23d of February, 1851, in the immediate vicinity of which his youth was passed. After instruction at the common schools near his home, he entered a printing-office at Phoenixville, and thoroughly acquired the printer's art in all its departments. He removed to West Chester and was engaged as a journeyman, finding later, employment in the same capacity in the State Printing-Office, at Harrisburg, where he remained for several years. Having an early fondness for the science of medicine, he determined to make it his life-work, and with that end in view, he entered the office of Dr. A. Williams, of Phoenixville, continuing his studies at the Hahnemann Homœopathic Medical College, in Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1875. The doctor began practice at Spring City, Chester Co., where he remained three years, and at the expiration of this time removed to Sunbury, Northumberland Co., Pa. A larger field of operation, now-ever, awaited him in Pottstown, to which borough he removed in 1878, and has since been actively engaged in a practice, extended and successful, his attainments enabling him to take a leading place as a representative of his school of medicine. He is a member of the Chester, Delaware and Montgomery Medical Society. Dr. Rossiter was, on the 9th of March, 1877, married to Miss Mary W., daughter of William Ellis, of Pottstown, who is a graduate of the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical Society, of Cleveland, Ohio. Their children are Lizzie P., Anna C. and Edna M. The doctor gives his support and vote to the Republican cause in politics, though not active in the political field. He was reared in the faith of the Baptist Church, of which Mrs. Rossiter is a member.



W. H. Randle

WILLIAM H. RANDLE, M.D.—Henry Randle, the father of Dr. William H. Randle, was a native of Mississippi, and an extensive planter at Artesia, Lowndes Co., in that State. He married Eliza Lawrence, also of Mississippi, to whom were born nine children, the survivors of this number being Dr. Charles C. Randle, of Mississippi; Mary F., wife of Dr. O. C. Brothers, of the latter State; Arthur E. Randle, of Virginia; and the subject of this sketch. Dr. William H. Randle was born on the 30th of November, 1850, in Artesia, Miss., and educated at private schools until he became a student of Spring Hall College, Mississippi, where his classical course

was completed. Two years later he entered the office of his brother, Dr. John S. Randle, as a student of medicine, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the class of 1878. He received the appointment and served one year as assistant resident physician in the Jewish Hospital of the latter city, and in 1878 was made a member of the board of experts authorized by Congress to investigate the yellow fever epidemic, fifty thousand dollars having been appropriated to liquidate the expenses of the board, which convened at Memphis, Tenn. On the assignment of the field of operation, Dr. Randle was appointed to the city of Memphis and surrounding country and the State of Mississippi. After a thorough and laborious investigation, involving a period of two months, the board convened in Wash-

ington, and held a session of three weeks preparatory to rendering an exhaustive report to Congress, embracing a review of the field of operation and replete with valuable statistical information. Dr. Randle, on his return in 1879, chose Jenkintown, Montgomery Co., as a favorable point for the practice of his profession, where he has since resided. Here his thorough medical training at once secured for him a leading place among the physicians of the county.

Dr. Randle, on the 3d of January, 1882, married Miss Mellie L., daughter of Hon. A. C. Harmer, member of Congress from Germantown, Pa. Their only child is a daughter, Lizzie H.

Medical Society.—About the year 1847 preparations were made to organize a medical society in Montgomery County, and, according to a previous understanding between Drs. George W. Thomas, Hiram Corson, William Corson and W. G. Nugent, a notice was inserted in the Norristown papers inviting the physicians of the county to meet in Norristown for that purpose. The meeting was composed of Drs. George W. Thomas, Hiram Corson, William Corson, Washington G. Nugent and John L. Foulke. Dr. George Thomas was appointed president and Dr. Hiram Corson secretary. Drs. W. Corson, John L. Foulke and Washington Nugent constituted the committee appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws. The objects of the society are "to cultivate and extend the science of medicine, to sustain and elevate the character of the profession, to protect the interests of and promote harmony amongst the members."

The officers consist of a president, two vice-presidents, one corresponding and one recording secretary, a treasurer, three censors and a board of examiners, who are elected annually and serve one year, or until a successor is elected.

Any physician of respectable standing in the profession, of good moral character, who is a graduate of some respectable medical school, or who holds a license to practice from some medical board recognized by the State Society, or who has been in practice fifteen years, and has a good moral and professional character, and is a regular practitioner, is considered eligible, and may be elected a member of the society by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, provided his name has been proposed at a previous regular meeting of the society; and provided, also, that such applicant is in no way interested or connected with the manufacture, sale or proceeds of any secret or patent remedy or instrument, or in giving a certificate in favor of any patent remedy or instrument, or in giving support to a system of practice calculated to destroy public confidence in the science of medicine, or by advertisement or any other undue and improper means or claims to superior qualifications in the treatment of any disease.

The society at present consists of fifty-four members, holds its meetings bi-monthly at Norristown, and sends delegates to the annual sessions of the State Medical Society and to the American Medical Association.

MEMBERS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Joseph Anderson.	P. Y. Eisenberg.
R. H. Andrews.	J. O. Knipe.
Herbert Arnold.	E. C. Leedom.
Charles Bradley.	Oscar Leedom.
D. R. Beaver.	C. H. Mann.
Hiram Corson.	J. Morey.
William Corson.	G. K. Meschter.
Ellwood M. Corson.	L. W. Read.
H. H. Drake.	J. K. Reid.
I. W. Evans.	John Schrack.

G. P. Sargent.
S. C. Seiple.
George M. Stiles.
Samuel Smith.
William Savory.
J. K. Weaver.
Samuel Wolfe.
S. N. Wiley.
J. R. Unstead.
H. Y. Neiman.
H. H. Whitcomb.
John Davis.
Mary H. Stinson.
William Hall.
J. K. Gerhard.
Alice Bennett.
R. H. Chase.

George N. Highley.
F. V. Vanartsdalen.
Charles Z. Weber.
S. B. Swaveley.
V. Z. Kerler.
J. C. Spear.
John Paxson.
Robert Coltnan.
Hiram R. Loux.
Mary Hallowell.
J. B. Carrell.
W. H. Doughty.
Robert Coltnan, Jr.
R. L. Cooper.
C. B. Hough.
F. S. Wilson.
M. Y. Weber.

The following list of names includes all the physicians of all schools known to be practicing within the county at the present date:

Jos. W. Anderson, Lower Merion.
Milton F. Acker, Tylersport.
Reuben High Andrews, Lansdale.
Wm. J. Ashenfelter, Pottstown.
Herbert A. Arnold, Merionville.
Harry M. Bunting, Norristown.
Henricum Bobb, East Greenville.
Horace M. Bellows, Huntingdon Valley.
Cornelius Bartholomew, New Hanover township.
Geo. A. Blanch, Green Lane.
Abraham R. Benner, Norristown.
Ephraim K. Black, Hatfield.
Jos. Y. Bechtel, Schwenksville.
Mary Alice Bennett, Norristown.
Jesse E. Banman, Telford.
David R. Beaver, Conshohocken.
David K. Bechtel, Kulpsville.
Charles Bradley, Norristown.
John K. Blank, Upper Merion.
David H. Bergey, Perkiomen.
F. G. Bigony, Line Lexington.
Robert Coltnan, Sr., Jenkintown.
Ellwood Corson, Norristown.
Hiram Corson, Plymouth.
William Corson, Norristown.
R. Cooper, Shoemakertown.
R. H. Chase, Norristown, State Hospital.
John B. Carrell, Hatboro'.
Amos G. Coleman, Linerick.
Edward M. Clifford, Valley Forge.
William A. Cross, Jenkintown.
H. H. Drake, Norristown.
John Davis, Pottstown.
Helena Davis, Pottstown.
Thomas Davis, Lower Providence.
Benjamin F. Dismant, Upper Providence.
James Dotterer, Pennsburg.
Phillip Y. Eisenburg, Norristown.
William H. Eck, Pottstown.
I. N. Evans, Hatboro'.
Jonathan N. Faust, Frederick.
Oliver H. Fisher, Grater's Ford.
Milton B. Fretz, Souderton.
Oliver H. Fretz, Salfordville.
Edward M. Fury, Norristown.
Mauricio W. Gillmer, North Wales.
William A. Gerhart, Lansdale.
Charles W. Gumbes, Oaks Station.
Henry G. Groff, Lower Salford.
George S. Gerhard, Ardmore.
Thomas Walter Gardiner, Pottstown.
Isiah K. Gerhard, Worcester.
Eman F. Gerhard, Norristown.
James H. Hamer, Collegeville.
William B. Hill, Abington.
George N. Highley, Conshohocken.
John G. Hillegass, Pennsburg.
John Y. Hoffman, Gilbertsville.
Charles B. Hough, Three Tuns.
Joseph S. Hill, Ardmore.
William M. Hall, Conshohocken.
Mary P. Hallowell, Horsham.
Russell S. Hill, Weldon.
Benj. K. Johnson, North Wales.
Henry S. Jacoby, Sumneytown.
Ewing Jordan, Norristown, State Hospital.
Francis M. Knipe, Frederick.
Franklin B. Keller, Pottstown.
Reinhard K. Keeler, Lower Salford.
V. Z. Keeler, Harleysville.
J. O. Knipe, Norristown.
Septimus A. Knipe, New Hanover.
Moses R. Knapp, Gwynedd.
George Stewart Kirby, Pottstown.
Armetto Keratz, Lansdale.
N. H. Longabaugh, Norristown.
Edwin C. Leedom, Plymouth.
Oscar Leedom, Plymouth.
Matthew A. Long, Pottstown.
Hiram R. Loux, Souderton.
John W. Lodge, Lower Merion.
A. D. Markley, Hatboro'.
G. K. Meschter, Centre Point.
Samuel C. Moyer, Lansdale.
James G. Mensch, Pennsburg.
Charles H. Mann, Bridgeport.
John S. Morey, Upper Providence.
A. H. Mellersh, Lower Merion.
P. H. Markley, Hatboro'.
A. L. Miller, Tylersport.
William McKenzie, West Conshohocken.
Milton Newberry, Fort Washington.
Benjamin H. Nice, Norristown.
Joannem Paxson, Jenkintown.
Henry De Witt Pawling, King of Prussia.
William C. Powell, Jr., Bryn Mawr.
Mallon Preston, Norristown.
John E. Peters, Jenkintown.
W. C. Roney, Pottstown.
Margaret Richardson, Norristown.
William H. Randle, Jenkintown.
Lewis W. Reed, Norristown.
Edward B. Ressler, Pottstown.
J. K. Reid, Conshohocken.
Orlando C. Robinson, Huntingdon Valley.
Samuel M. Rambo, Oaks Station.
J. Warren Royer, Trappe.
Henry D. Rosenberger, Hatfield.
Edward Reading, Hatboro'.
Willard L. Reading, Hatboro'.
Joseph E. Ritter, Pottstown.

George Roney, Pottstown.
 Charles M. Robinson, Ambler.
 N. G. Reiff, Pottstown.
 Horace Still, Norristown.
 J. S. Schrawder, Upper Dublin.
 Henry T. Slemmer, Norristown.
 S. C. Seiple, Centre Square.
 Jacob H. Scheetz, Pottstown.
 Henry F. Stifer, North Wales.
 George M. Stiles, Conshohocken.
 G. P. Sargent, Bryn Mawr.
 B. H. Shelley, Palm.
 John Schrack, Jeffersonville.
 William Savory, Bryn Mawr.
 Albanus Styer, Ambler.
 S. B. Swavelly, Pottstown.
 Richard W. Saylor, Pottsgrove.
 D. W. Shelly, Ambler.
 William L. Shoemaker, Fitzwater-
 town.
 A. R. Tyson, Norristown.

James L. Tyson, Gwynedd.
 John Todd, Pottstown.
 John A. Tenny, Collegeville.
 Henry C. Umstead, Upper Providence.
 J. R. Umstead, Lower Providence.
 G. B. R. Umstead, Upper Providence.
 C. Van Artsdalen, Chelton Hills.
 H. H. Whitcomb, Norristown.
 M. Augustus Withers, Pottstown.
 Joseph K. Weaver, Norristown.
 Joseph W. Winter, Lower Merion.
 S. N. Wiley, Norristown.
 F. S. Wilson, Jarretstown.
 P. O. Wickert, Salfordville.
 Charles T. Waage, Pennsburg.
 Samuel Wolf, Jr., Skippackville.
 M. Y. Weber, Evansburg.
 Charles Z. Weber, Norristown.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

ABINGTON TOWNSHIP.¹

THE township of Abington is situated in the extreme southeastern section of the county, and is bounded on the northwest by Upper Dublin, northeast by Moreland, southeast by Philadelphia, and southwest by Springfield, Cheltenham and the borough of Jenkintown. It is five miles long and three and a quarter wide, and contains ten thousand one hundred and sixty acres. By the erection of Jenkintown, in 1874, its area and population have been reduced. The surface is generally rolling, and in the northwestern section the limestone and iron-ore belt commences, about half a mile in width, and continues in a southeast course to the Schuylkill. Edge Hill is the most considerable elevation and confines the limestone valley entirely to its northern side. The soil is a fertile loam, and where the limestone abounds, among the best in the county. Lime is extensively manufactured, and considerable ore is obtained for the neighboring furnaces and shipped by railroad. The Pennypack Creek flows through interesting scenery for a mile and a half across the eastern angle, in which distance it receives several tributary streams. Sandy Run has its source within a few yards of the Moreland line and flows for a distance of nearly three miles across the northern part of the township, but furnishes no water-power.

The Cheltenham, the Willow Grove and Germantown, and the Middle Road turnpikes cross the township in several directions. The former was finished in 1804, the second in 1857, each costing eight thousand dollars per mile. The North Pennsylvania Railroad was completed in 1856, and passes through Abington nearly a mile. The North East Branch, completed in 1872, has two stations, Hill-side and

Rubicam, and a course of three and a half miles. The Jenkintown Branch to Yardley passes nearly four miles, and has Noble, Benezet and Meadow Brook Stations. This line was opened through to New York May 1, 1876. The Philadelphia and Newtown Railroad, completed in 1877, extends across the eastern angle of the township upwards of two miles, with Harper Station. The villages with post-offices are Abington and Weldon. The population in 1790 was 881; in 1840, 1704; and in 1880 2,185. For 1882 613 taxables were returned, rated for \$2,655,380. Next to Springfield, it is the highest rated township in the county, averaging \$4331 per taxable. For 1883, licenses were issued to two hotels, four general stores, one dealer in flour and feed and two coal-yards. Abington contains nearly sixteen square miles, with one hundred and thirty-eight inhabitants to the square mile. For the school year ending June 1, 1882, seven schools were open ten months, with an average attendance of one hundred and eighty-four pupils. In 1850 the census returned three hundred and fifteen houses, three hundred and sixteen families and one hundred and forty farms. In 1785 two grist-mills, two saw-mills and a fulling-mill are mentioned; the former only now remain.

The name of Abington has been applied from several parishes so called and formed more than nine hundred years ago, in Northampton and Cambridgeshire, England. In records of 1696 to 1702 we also find this called Hill township, probably after Philip Hill, who was at the time an extensive landholder here. From Thomas Holme's map of original surveys, probably filled up before 1696, we secure some additional information as to the first taking up of the lands. Beginning at the present Philadelphia line, on the south side of the Susquehanna Street road: Thomas Livezey, Robert Fairman, Walter King, Richard Dungworth, William Chamberlain, Joseph Phipps, Sarah Fuller, John Barnes, Samuel Cart, Widow Shorter, John Rush, Israel Hobbs and William Powell. On the north side of Susquehanna Street road from the Philadelphia line: Silas Crispin, William Stanley, Daniel Heap, Thomas Holme, Samuel Allen, Elizabeth Martin, Philip T. Lehman, Silas Crispin and Samuel Clarridge. All these several tracts extended half-way across the township, Susquehanna Street road being the centre or dividing line from which the surveys were made, and was reserved as an original road, and we know from early deeds actually bore this name before 1695. It seems remarkable that it should have been so called.

From a return made by the constable at the order of Thomas Penn, Abington was reported in 1734 to contain forty-two resident landholders and taxables, as follows: Morris Morris, 400 acres; Thomas Fletcher, 200; Stephen Jenkins, 250; Nicholas Austin, 150; Thomas Parry, 100; John Bond, 200; Daniel Thomas, 300; Isaac Knight, 100; Malachi Jones, 80; John Harris, 100; John Thompson,

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

James Paul, 500; Thomas Kenderdine, 200; Lewis Roberts, 200; Widow Roberts, 80; John Roberts, shoemaker, 100; John Roberts, on the hill, 100; John Roberts, Jr., Widow Hufty, John Webster, 50; Thomas Marpole, 50; Phineas Jenkins, 100; Lambert Dorland, 50; Joshua Williams, 50; John Kirke, 250; Abraham Stevenson, 100; Jeremiah McVaugh, 100; John Weems, 100; Isaac Tyson, 100; John Tyson, 60; Ryncar Tyson, 100; Peter Tyson, 200; Abraham Tyson, Isaac Waterman, 100; William Johnson, 100; William Hallowell, 100; George Bewly, 100; Benjamin Hallowell, 100; Isaac Knight, Jr., 100; William Watkins, 80; Humphrey Waterman, 100; Richard Trott, 100. Descendants of the Fletcher, Thompson, Paul, Roberts, Webster, Kirk, McVaugh, Tyson and Hallowell families still exist in this section.

Sarah Fuller's patent for six hundred acres from Penn is dated 18th of Fifth Month, 1684, and extended from Jenkintown eastward beyond the meeting-house. John Barnes purchased two hundred and fifty acres adjoining on the westward of the aforesaid tract, for which he received a patent 1st of Sixth Month of the said year. The latter not long after this purchased Sarah Fuller's tract, which gave him eight hundred and fifty acres. By deed the 5th of Second Month, 1697, he vested in the trustees for the use of a Friends' meeting and school-house one hundred and twenty acres, which adjoins the eastern portion of the present borough of Jenkintown. It was thus that the meeting-house came to be built there as a substitute for the one that had been used at Oxford, three miles distant. To the Abington Friends' Minutes we are indebted for some additional information respecting several of the early settlers,—Sarah Fuller, in Seventh Month, 1687, was married to William Dillwyn; John Barnes, tailor, in Eighth Month, 1688, to Mary Arnold, probably of Germantown; John Worrell, in Fourth Month, 1689, married Judith Dungworth, probably a daughter of Richard Dungworth; Samuel Cart, in Twelfth Month, 1690, married Sarah Goodson.

William Jenkins, the founder of the family bearing the name in this section, is stated to have come from Wales, and must have resided in the township at least as late as 27th of Tenth Month, 1697, when he was appointed with Joseph Phipps to solicit subscriptions in Philadelphia towards the erection of the new meeting-house. He purchased of John Barnes, June 16, 1698, four hundred and thirty-seven acres of the northwesterly portion of his tract. It is probable that he erected thereon the first improvements, for in his will, dated 11th of Twelfth Month, 1711, he bequeathed his dwelling-house and plantation, called "Spring Head," to his wife, Elizabeth. The fact that the will was proven August 16, 1712, will denote that he may have died but a short time before. He had two children, Stephen and Margaret, the latter married to a Paschall. The former married

Abigail, eldest daughter of Phineas Pemberton, of Falls township, Bucks Co., 14th of Second Month, 1704. He resided on the present property of Samuel W. Noble, on the York road, about half a mile north of Jenkintown, and it appears in the summer of 1717 his buildings were burned; in consequence the meeting ordered that they "raise something by way of subscription to help to supply his family with corn this year." His wife, who died 22d of Ninth Month, 1750, aged seventy years, was a minister in Abington Meeting. Phineas Jenkins, owner of one hundred acres in the list of 1734, was no doubt his son, called after his grandfather, and who is mentioned in the assessor's list of 1780, at that time evidently well in years. On this list we also find the names of Jesse, Lydia, a widow, and William Jenkins, the latter rated a gentleman and holding one hundred and seventy-three acres of land.

Ryner Tyson came from Germany, near the boundary of Holland, and settled at Germantown, where he was a lot-holder in October, 1685, and was naturalized, with a number of other Germans, May 7, 1691. In 1709 one of this name was overseer of Abington Meeting, whether the aforesaid or his son we are unable to state. In the list of 1734 five Tysons are mentioned as being land-holders in the township, showing that they were already numerous. In the assessment of 1780 we find the names of Joseph, Abraham, Sr., Thomas, Ryner, Sr., Abraham, Peter, Ryner, Isaac, Matthew, Samuel and Joseph Tyson, Jr. They have been a land-holding family, still retaining in their possession considerable real estate. The lime used in building the State-House, from 1729 to 1735, was hauled from the kilns of Ryner Tyson, in this township, fourteen miles from the city. Those kilns and quarries have ever since been in the family, and the business of lime-burning is still carried on by his descendants. The original seedling of the well-known Tyson pear was dug up from Friends' school property by Jonathan Tyson, and planted in the rear of Charles Harper's store, in Jenkintown, and by its quality the fruit attracted attention, and has been since widely disseminated by grafting. Its origin dates between the years 1790 and 1800.

Among the early settlers of Abington may be mentioned John Hallowell, who came from Huckwell, Nottinghamshire, about the close of 1682, and first settled near Darby. In 1696, having purchased six hundred acres adjoining the line of Moreland and Upper Dublin, he came to settle there, and left numerous descendants. John Fletcher is mentioned in the Abington Minutes as a member of the meeting as early as 1688. Thomas Fletcher, on the list of 1734, probably his son, was commissioned a justice of the County Courts in 1738, and continued until 1749. In the assessment of 1780 the names of Thomas and Robert Fletcher are mentioned as considerable land-holders. James Paul came from Yorkshire, England; the tract on which he settled

lay near the present village of Fox Chase. Morris Morris, who, on the list of 1734, is represented as holding 400 acres of land, was probably the son of Evan Morris, who is stated to have settled at an early date about a mile west of the meeting-house, and from whom the Morrises of Whitemarsh are descended, long known as an influential family there, holding official positions and being owners of valuable real estate. John Kirk, mentioned on the list of 1734 as holding two hundred and fifty acres, was very probably the same that made a contract with Governor Keith, December 12, 1721, to do the mason-work of his mansion in Horsham which was completed the following year. In the assessment of 1780 we find the name of Jacob Kirk, holding two hundred acres and the owner of a "stage-wagon." Also on this list is mentioned the name of Isaac Knight, of a family that appears to have owned considerable land here in 1780. In 1779, for acts of disloyalty the estates of Joshua and John Knight, Jr., containing two hundred and forty-one acres, were confiscated and applied to the support of the University of Pennsylvania. On what the charges were based we have not been able to ascertain. Jacob Taylor, who was surveyor-general of the province from 1706 to 1733, taught school for some time in Abington.

Benjamin Lay, the eccentric philanthropist, was long a resident in Abington. He was a native of Colchester, England, and on reaching manhood followed for some time the life of a sailor. About 1710 he resided in Barbadoes, and thus came to witness the cruelties practiced on the slaves in the West Indies, which made a profound impression on him. He is stated to have been a member of the Society of Friends, and after the death of his wife sought out a retired spot about a quarter of a mile east of Abington Meeting-house, belonging to John Phipps, now the estate of the late Joshua Francis Fisher. He improved a natural excavation on the hillside, so as to afford him a commodious apartment. Here he kept his library of books, which amounted to nearly two hundred volumes, and in this seclusion he devoted his time chiefly to meditation, reading and writing. It was here he wrote his treatise against negro slavery, entitled, "All Slave-Keepers that keep the Innocent in Bondage, Apostates." This he had printed by Franklin, in 1737, in a duodecimo of two hundred and eighty pages, which he circulated at his own expense. In the preface he states that it was written at Abington, and in the work he is pretty severe against slave-holding Friends, making therein numerous personal charges. The style is coarse, and corroborates his eccentricity. Traditions respecting him are still current in the old families of the neighborhood. He was opposed to the introduction and use of tea and coffee as a beverage, and on this account broke to pieces, in the streets of Philadelphia, a set of China cups and saucers. He threw himself flat on the ground before the door of Abington Meeting, before its dismissal, that they might have to step

over him in coming out, as an example of humility. A small girl, the daughter of a slave-holder in the neighborhood, was detained several days at his house, that they might realize the feelings of parents when their children were stolen from them and sold into slavery. On one occasion he was addressed as "your humble servant," when he replied to the person, "If you are my servant, I command you to tie my shoe-strings." Near the close of his life he attempted to fast forty days and nights, which brought on a sickness and probably hastened his death. He died in February, 1759, aged eighty-two years, at the residence of Joshua Morris, a well-to-do farmer in the vicinity, the place being now occupied by Rudolph J. Mitchell. He was interred in the Friends' burial-ground at Abington, and by a verbal will left the members of that Monthly Meeting the sum of forty pounds, to be appropriated to the education of poor children. An engraving was published many years ago from a painting of him, in which he is represented unshaven and holding in one hand a cane and his work against slavery. The expression of the countenance denotes him as a person of a sensitive nature and of a melancholy temperament. The writer visited lately the spot where his cabin stood, the excavation yet remaining, being in a retired spot surrounded by woods. An interesting biographical sketch has been written of him by Dr. Benjamin Rush, which was first published in the *Columbia Magazine* of March, 1790. Accounts of his life have also been prepared and published by Robert Vaux and Thomas I. Wharton.

The York road, which extends through this township upwards of three miles, was laid out from Philadelphia in the fall of 1711, and was an important improvement. Abington Meeting-house was made an early terminus for several roads. The road therefrom to Byberry Meeting-house was laid out in 1712; to the present Fitzwatertown in 1725, in the report of which, remarkable to say, mention is made "of the mines at the Gap of Edge Hill," where iron-ore is now extensively procured; from the said meeting-house to Germantown in 1735, and now called Washington Lane; also to Jacob Leech's dwelling-house and mill on Tacony Creek, now Myers & Ervien's fork-factory, in 1751. The road from the Susquehanna Street road, at the northern part of Edge Hill, to Paul's Tavern, (now Willow Grove) was confirmed in 1768.

Mills no doubt were erected quite early in the township. Mention is made in the Abington Minutes, under date of 25th of Twelfth Month, 1711, of relief being furnished to Joseph Satterthwaite for "having had his mill burnt." We cannot locate it, but it was evidently in this vicinity. The mill, now the property of Daniel R. Rice, on the Tacony Creek, below Abington Station, was built before 1725 by Isaac Knight, and carried on by Andrew Keyser in 1780. Lewis Roberts in 1780 owned a grist-mill where is now Smith Harper's hoe-factory. Robert Paul at said date owned a mill

near Huntingdon Valley. The saw-mills have some time since disappeared, two being mentioned in the township in 1785. Mention is made of wool-carding being carried on in 1808 at Israel Hallowell's mills, on the Pennypack.

Five houses of worship are in the township, two belonging to Friends, two to Presbyterians and one to the Episcopalians. The early Friends' Meeting-house and Presbyterian Church will form articles by themselves. The Orthodox Friends' Meeting-house is a small, one-story stone building, erected in 1832. It stands about half a mile south of the old meeting-house on the Cheltenham road. Carmel Presbyterian Church is a neat, one-story stone building, erected in 1876, located on a lot beside the Limekiln pike and Cheltenham line, at Edge Hill village. St. Peter's Episcopal church, at Weldon, was consecrated June 17, 1883. Through a gift of the late Thomas Smith it was rebuilt of stone in the summer of 1884, and enlarged from a frame structure. A spire has since been added; there is also in contemplation a rectory and a parish school-house. It possesses several handsome memorial windows and a pipe-organ. Its present rector is Rev. William S. Heaton.

The village of Abington is an old settlement; the intersection of the old York and Susquehanna Street roads here dates back to 1712. It contains one hotel, two stores, a post-office, several mechanic shops and about forty houses. Gordon, in his "Gazetteer," says it contained in 1832 "ten or twelve dwellings, a tannery, a boarding-school for boys, a tavern, two stores and a Presbyterian Church." The post-office was established in 1832¹ and the elections have been held continuously here at least since 1824. On Reading Howell's map of 1792 it is called "Shepherd's," and "Abington" in Scott's "Gazetteer" of 1795. Mary Moore kept the tavern here with the sign of the "Square and Compass," at least from 1787 to 1808, and the village for this reason is still popularly known as Mooretown. It was probably where Thomas Dungan kept a public-house in 1779. The present blacksmith-shop standing at the corner of York road and Susquehanna Street is an old stand, the business having been carried on here by John Brugh in 1807. The congregation of the Presbyterian Church was originally formed by the Rev. Malachi Jones in 1714, tombstones in the graveyard dating back to 1728. John McNair, who was principal of the Loller Academy from October, 1825, to December, 1828, subsequently kept a boarding and day school here for boys, with considerable success. He was afterwards elected county auditor, clerk of the courts and a member of Congress for two terms from this district. He afterwards moved to Prince William County, Va., where he died August 12, 1861.

Weldon, a thriving village on the Germantown

and Willow Grove turnpike, half a mile from Abington Station, dates its origin since the completion of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. It contains a store, hotel, twenty-eight houses, a hall, St. Peter's Episcopal Church, a post-office and several mechanic shops. The hall was built in 1864, and the post-office established since 1877. A severe skirmish took place December 8, 1777, in this vicinity between the British army, under the command of General Howe, from Philadelphia, and several regiments of the American army at Whitemarsh, which resulted in more than one hundred being killed and wounded. The former in the night ingloriously hastened to the city, having come out with the evident intention of attacking Washington in his camp. Abington Station, at the intersection of the North Pennsylvania Railroad and Germantown and Willow Grove turnpike, is situated on the Cheltenham line, contains six or seven houses, a public-house and a lumber and coal-yard. In this vicinity are several handsome country-seats. Harper Station is on the Newtown Railroad, in the eastern part of the township. The manufacture of hoes, garden-rakes, pump and water-engines is carried on here extensively by Smith Harper. In this vicinity the name of Harper is an early one, John Harper and his sons John and Charles being mentioned on the Oxford township tax-list for 1693. At Benezet, on the New York Railroad, a handsome new station-house was built in the summer of 1883. Several handsome country-seats have been lately built in this vicinity.

An organization called the Abington and Cheltenham Anti-Tramp Association was formed July 18, 1877. The object is stated to be "an association for the purpose of protecting their families and property against tramps and professional thieves." The first year it was supported by sixty-five subscribers, for which they secured the services of five constables, who were duly equipped to carry into effect their orders. They have been the means of arresting several thieves and burglars, who are now serving out long sentences, and who otherwise might have gone without punishment. At their meeting in the beginning of 1884 it was resolved, "That the Executive Committee be authorized to employ some suitable person whose duty it shall be to see that no one imprisoned by the action of this association be pardoned without its knowledge. Also to advise the association of the discharge of any such person by reason of the expiration of his term of sentence."

The Wharton Railroad Switch Company was originally established in 1868, and removed in 1873 to Washington Avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, Philadelphia. In March, 1882, they purchased forty acres of land from the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, formerly a portion of Edward Mather's farm, situated at the junction of the North Pennsylvania and New York Railroads and approaching within

¹ By subsequent research ascertained that there was a post-office here in 1816, John Nulter post-master, but was discontinued in 1818.

one-eighth of a mile of Jenkintown Station. Here they soon after commenced the erection of extensive buildings, with a view of ultimately transferring the whole business from Philadelphia. In the summer of 1884 a foundry and additional buildings were erected, and it is proposed, besides the manufacture of the patent switches, railroad crossings and frogs, to enter on the production of Wooten locomotives, of which they have secured the patent. They have given employment here to a considerable number of hands, and propose before long to greatly increase the force. The officers of the company are Abraham Barker, president; William Wharton, Jr., superintendent; and Wharton Barker, treasurer.

Nearly a mile east of Jenkintown is situated the extensive nursery, fruit-growing and stock-raising farm of Edwin Satterthwaite, who has been in this business for a considerable time. As a successful fruit-grower he has probably not been surpassed by any one in the State, having repeatedly secured therefor the highest premiums at State Fairs.

The Long-lost Oxford Meeting.—It has been known for a long time to those familiar with early Friends' records that there is mention made of a meeting-house in Oxford, in which for some time worship was held as well as Monthly Meetings. But the question would arise again and again, Where was this meeting-house? and, above all, what became of it, and why no further mention of it in the records? In confirmation the writer has received various letters, on this matter from members of the Society of Friends within the past thirty years as to this mystery that remained unexplained. It is proper first to show authority that for some time such a meeting and house of worship had an actual existence.

In the records of Abington Monthly Meeting we find that "at a quarterly meeting of Friends in ye City of Philadelphia ye Sixth Month, 1683, it was then and there agreed and concluded that there be established a first-day meeting of friends at Tookany and Poetquesink, and that these two make one Monthly Meeting, and that there be at least six men and six women friends chosen out of ye said Monthly Meeting to have recourse to every Quarterly Meeting of friends in Philadelphia." At the Monthly Meeting held 3d of Seventh Month of said year "of Friends in Truth about Tookany and Poetquesink Creeks being met together for ye better ordering and governing ye affairs of ye church, It was agreed yt Thomas Fairman provide a book for this meeting, that ye next Monthly Meeting be at John Hart's, at Poetquesink, and a log house be built for a meeting-house upon a certain piece of land given for yt service by Thomas Fairman, in ye township of Oxford."

"At a Monthly Meeting held 5th of Third Month, 1684, at ye new meeting-house at Oxford, John Goodin and Sarah Kitchen, both belonging to this meeting, declare their intentions of marriage." We

find again a "Monthly Meeting at ye new meeting-house near Tackeny, 8th of Eighth Month, 1684." On the 5th of Sixth Month, 1685, a "Monthly Meeting at Oxford" is mentioned again. "At Cheltenham ye 30th of First Month, 1686," when it is agreed that meetings be held "at Byberry on ye 1st Fourth day in ye month, at Oxford ye 1st Third day of ye month, at Cheltenham ye 1st Fifth day of ye month, because it is ye weekly meeting at each respective place." At the Monthly Meeting 24th of Seventh Month, 1688, "Thomas Fairman desired to make a deed of gift for ye land belonging to ye meeting-house against next Monthly Meeting, and to make it to Robert Addams, William Preston, John Fletcher and John Worrall in behalf of ye meeting." With the aforesaid terminates all information to be found in the Minutes of Abington Monthly Meeting concerning the Oxford Meeting-house, but there is a sufficiency to offer in connection with other information to unfold what has hitherto remained so obscure.

It may be necessary to explain that Tookany or Tackeny and Oxford, as respects locality at this early date, mean all the same. The meeting-house, as is stated, was built in Oxford township, and the Tacony Creek approaching it within half a mile's distance will account for these several names. It is probable that Thomas Fairman gave the deed for the lot of ground for the meeting-house at the time specified. In consequence of letting William Penn have the use of his house at Shackamaxon soon after his arrival, he removed, according to Friends' records, "near Frankford," where his son William was born the 3d of Seventh Month, 1683.

Isaac Comly, in his "History of Byberry," published in the "Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania," in speaking of the early Friends, states that "harmony prevailed among them and religious unity was maintained in general till 1691, when the disturbances raised by George Keith reached them. The controversy was carried on so sharply amongst the members of the meeting of Poetquesink that a division took place. John Hart, Nathaniel Walton and divers others in the southern part of the neighborhood adopted the Keithian profession and creed and kept possession of the meeting. Some of them turned Episcopalians, and are said to have been concerned in founding All Saints' Church, in Lower Dublin. Others attached themselves to a Keithian meeting in Southampton. Most of them turned Baptists. John Hart was one of them." Mr. Comly is in error respecting All Saints'; he doubtless meant Trinity Church, in Oxford, as no other early place of worship existed in that section belonging to the Episcopalians.

George Keith was disowned on the 20th of Fourth Month, 1692, and on the 27th of that month the Abington Minutes state "a paper of condemnation given forth by a meeting of Public Friends at Philadelphia against George Keith and his separate com-

pany was this day read in our Monthly Meeting." Respecting this movement, Samuel Smith, a leading Friend, states, in his early account of the Society in Pennsylvania, published in the sixth volume of *Hazards' Register*, that "George Keith and the party that had joined him now set up a separate meeting, but still called themselves Quakers, yet with this distinction: that they were Christian Quakers and Friends. We are next to consider him in the light of an open and acknowledged sect-master, for three months had not elapsed after being disowned before the party he had made were grown to a considerable people as to number. Several among them had been Friends of the ministry and well approved, which contributed not a little to strengthen the hands of their less important followers. They had meetings for worship at stated times at Philadelphia, Burlington and other places; built a meeting-house in Burlington; set up a Monthly Meeting for business in Philadelphia; and George Keith, George Hutchinson, Thomas Budd and others used to preach among them, but the weight of the whole seemed to lay chiefly upon these three, who all of them had been men of good esteem."

The causes that led to this dispute and the subsequent troubles attending it we have no desire to enter on, but will confine ourselves as closely as possible to the subject under consideration. However, at that time it made a great commotion, that led to the issue of numerous controversial pamphlets filled with bitter animosity. A letter was sent from London, dated 21st of Fourth Month, 1693, signed by William Penn and nine others, directed to George Hutchinson, Robert Turner, Francis Rawle, John Hart and Charles Reed, in which says Samuel Smith, "they gave them and the others who had gone over much brotherly advice, calculated to reconcile the widening difference." As to the results in this connection, the Rev. D. C. Millet mentions, in his "History of St. Thomas' Church, Whitmarsh," that "it was about 1695 that a clergyman of the Church of England, Rev. Mr. Clayton, first established the services of the church in Philadelphia. He died, however, in 1698. He was followed by the Rev. Evan Evans, for many years rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, who came to this country in 1700, and within two years after his arrival more than five hundred of the followers of George Fox joined themselves to the Church of England."

George Keith remained in this country about two years after the separation, when he went to England, where he joined the Episcopal Church. In 1702 he was sent to America as a missionary by the society for propagating the gospel among the heathen. Ebelung, in his "History of Pennsylvania," states that "he was not sent thither, however, to convert the heathen Indians, but to make proselytes to the high school, principally from among the Quakers. He remained there two years, which he employed in traveling through the different colonies; but he re-

mained longest in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where he preached with indefatigable zeal. In the account which he has published of his travels, he relates, evidently with malicious pleasure, his victories over the Quakers, of whom he brought over many, a part of whom, however, returned to their profession." On his return to England in 1706, as a reward for his services, he was appointed rector of Edmonton, Sussex, where he died about 1715.

The results of his travels as a missionary were published in a small quarto volume, a copy of which has been preserved in the Philadelphia Library, and is entitled "A Journal of travels from New Hampshire to Caratuck, on the Continent of America, by George Keith, A.M., London, 1706." This work gives us some desirable information as regards the Oxford Meeting. He calls said meeting "Frankfort *alias* Oxford," thus proving that they are the same, and mentions also two other churches that had come over, one at Philadelphia and another at Upland, or Chester. He thus speaks therein of the former: "The place at Frankfort, in Pennsylvania, where the congregation assembles on the Lord's day, is called Trinity Chapel; it was formerly a Quaker Meeting-house, built or fitted by Quakers, but some time ago has been given to the Church by such who had the right to it. Some land adjoining was given by a person well affected by the church, for the use of the minister, who should reside there, for a house, garden and small orchard."

From what is stated it is evident that a majority of the congregation constituting Oxford Meeting must have become Keithian and retained possession of the premises until the organization went down, when they attached themselves to the Church of England, which was probably about 1702; judging by Mr. Millet's statement, certainly not earlier than 1700. In this connection we shall give a list of taxables residing in Oxford township in 1693, which may hereafter be the means of giving still more information as to these original Keithians who had been Friends: John Tisick, Jacob Hall, Erick Mullicker, Wm. Taylor, Ann Salter, Richard Whitefield, Widow Kean, Herman Enock, Wm. Busby, John Fletcher, Atwell Willmerton, Joseph Paul, John Harper and sons John and Charles, George Burson, John Wells, Daniel Street, John Bunce, Henry Waddy, Daniel Hall, Yeaman Gillingham, Thomas Graves, Robert Addams, Richard Seary and John Worrell. The latter was at this time the assessor.

As this had been the first and only house of worship erected for the Friends within the bounds of the present Abington Meeting, their other places being private houses, the people must at first have been put to some inconvenience. But in this dilemma they found a friend in John Barnes, a resident and principal land-holder in and around the present borough of Jenkintown, who, by a deed dated 5th of Second Month, 1697,

vested in trustees for the use of the meeting-house and school-house one hundred and twenty acres of land, which thus accounts for the location of the present house of worship. At the Monthly Meeting held the following 27th of Tenth Month, "William Jenkins gave Friends a relation of Friends' proceedings at Philadelphia, concerning the assistance towards building a new meeting-house at Abington," which owing to the difficulty of procuring the requisite means, was not, however, finished until the year 1700.

The questions, Why have Friends to this day remained in such ignorance as to what became of the Oxford Meeting-house? and Why has no explanation been found in their records? are thus readily accounted for. The earliest existing book of Minutes known has the following on its title-page: "Abington Monthly Meeting-Book—Containing a Chronologie of the most Material Occurrences and Transactions that have been acted and done in the said Meeting, &c., since ye first settlement thereof: Transcribed From Sundry Manuscripts by George Boone, 1718." It may be that when the "Sundry Manuscripts" were "Transcribed," whatever was related therein concerning the Keithian members and the troubles arising through the separation of Oxford Meeting was omitted; hence the silence on the matter. But no doubt, should it prove possible that hereafter these "Sundry Manuscripts" be turned up, some additional revelations will be made. The history of the long-lost Oxford Meeting possesses now a two-fold interest,—because it led to the early founding of two considerable congregations, namely: the Abington Monthly Meeting and Trinity Episcopal Church, with which it has become associated; and in justice and truth cannot now be separated. The other important matter is in throwing more light on the origin and rise of the Keithian troubles, which in its day appears to have been a much more serious matter to Friends than has been generally admitted.

Since the aforesaid has been written some additional information has been secured on the subject, chiefly from the "Collections on the Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania," edited by the Rev. W. T. Perry. In a petition mentioned therein to the bishop of London, dated Philadelphia, March 7, 1714–15, signed by the names of Peter Worrall, William Preston, John Williams, John Williams, Jr., John Leech and Robert Kanady as church members, establishing the fact that William Preston, one of the original trustees, had gone over to the Keithians, and also very probably Robert Addams and John Worrall. Peter Worrall probably was a son of the last named. Peter Taylor and James Morgan, on behalf of the Oxford Church wardens, state, since the decease of Rev. John Club, "having no minister, we meet every Sunday where one Nathaniel Walton, our school-master, every Lord's day reads unto us the Holy Scriptures, and also catechises the children, twenty in

number." The Rev. Evan Evans, in his report of October 5, 1704 (page 504), speaks of the Oxford Church as having "been long since built, and the people reduced from Quakerism are not so able or willing as could be wished to support a minister." The Harper family mentioned in the tax-list of 1693, it is ascertained, also united themselves to this congregation.

Abington Meeting-House.—This is one of the earliest congregations belonging to Friends established in Pennsylvania, and dates back its establishment at the house of Thomas Fairman, at Shackamaxon, before the arrival of Penn. In the preceding article we have mentioned its first meetings in 1683 and the three following years in Oxford and Byberry, and that a meeting-house had been built at the former place in 1683. It was agreed on the 31st of First Month, 1687, that it should be continued there, and at the house of Richard Wall, Jr., in Cheltenham.

About 1691, the members of Oxford Meeting-house having joined the Keithians, the Friends continued their worship at private houses until John Barnes, by deed dated 5th of Second Month, 1697, vested one hundred and twenty acres in Abington township, near the present borough of Jenkintown, in trustees for the benefit of a meeting-house and the maintenance of a school, which was willingly accepted, and thus led to its present location. On the 27th of Tenth Month following William Jenkins gave a relation about Friends in Philadelphia giving "assistance towards building a new meeting-house at Abington," when the aforesaid and Joseph Phipps were appointed to proceed there the following month for securing additional aid. On the 25th of Twelfth Month, 1699, the collections of the meeting, amounting to £5 10s. 6d., were paid to the treasurer, Everard Bolton, and Joseph Phipps, Thomas Canby and William Jenkins were appointed by the Monthly Meeting to inspect the accounts of the aforesaid and of Samuel Cart, "concerning ye building of ye meeting-house," for which they had been employed. The committee reported to the Monthly Meeting 24th of Fourth Month, 1700, that they had examined the accounts and find that there is due Everard Bolton 18s. 6d., which was ordered to be paid. This meeting-house was the second built in the present limits of the county, being preceded by the one in Lower Merion by only two years.

On the 26th of Twelfth Month, 1704, the Friends of Germantown stated their intention to build a new meeting-house, and desired the assistance of the several Preparative Meetings, which was granted. In 1709, Thomas Canby and Ryner Tyson are appointed overseers of the meeting. George Boone, who had arrived from Bradninch, in Devonshire, in the spring of 1713, was married the following summer to Deborah, the daughter of Wm. Howell, of Cheltenham. Being a skillful penman, he was employed in 1718 to transcribe "from sundry manuscripts the most material

occurrences and transactions that have been acted and done in the said Meeting since the first settlement." Richard Martin was appointed 26th of First Month, 1722, in place of Thomas Canby, who had removed to Solebury, one of the trustees of the legacy that John Barnes, deceased, had given to the meeting for maintaining a school. Friends residing in Bristol having lost considerable from fire, it was ordered that each meeting raise for their relief five pounds.

At this date Abington Monthly Meeting comprised four meeting-houses, built as follows: Abington, in 1697; Germantown, 1704; Byberry, 1714; and Horsham, in 1724. Although the latter meeting-house is mentioned in a road report in April, 1722, yet application was made 28th of Seventh Month, 1724, for assistance from the Monthly Meeting "towards ye finishing of their new meeting-house," when it was directed that the several meetings should extend their aid. This shows that the early meeting-houses, as small as they were, required some time to build, and that the means therefor required no small effort to raise. John Griffith, in his journal, under date of 1734, mentions Abington Meeting, of which he was a member, as a "large and valuable weighty body of Friends therein."

Although Benjamin Lay, an attendant of this meeting, had written a work against the evils of slavery, and had it published in 1737 and circulated it at his expense, yet the German Friends had long preceded him in a protest, dated at Germantown, 18th of Second Month, 1688, and addressed to their Monthly Meeting. The majority, however, were so conservative on the subject that little or no attention was given to the matter until the dawn of the Revolution, brought about by the excitement of the Stamp Act, when the rights of mankind began to be inquired into. In corroboration, John and Isaac Comly, in an account of this meeting in vol. ix. of *Friends' Miscellany* (for 1831-32, pp. 25-35), make the following remarks:

"Committees were appointed to visit such members as held slaves, or were concerned in buying or selling them. In 1769 report was made that all such had been visited, and there appeared a disposition prevailing in divers to set their slaves free at a suitable time. In 1776 it is noted that the labors of Friends on this occasion were generally well received, and those slaves under care of Friends appeared to be well treated in most instances. The next year two slaves are reported to have been manumitted by Jonathan Clayton. Several other cases of manumission are afterwards noted. Selling slaves at this time was considered a disownable offense, and against holding them Friends earnestly remonstrated with great patience and perseverance; and at length those members who continued obstinate in refusing to set their slaves free were disowned. It is much to the credit of Abington Monthly Meeting that but few cases of this character had occurred within its limits."

In consequence of the several meetings becoming too large, it was agreed, with the approbation of the Quarterly Meeting in 1782, that Abington Monthly Meeting comprise the meetings of Abington, Germantown and Frankford, the meeting-house at the latter place having been built in 1776, Byberry and Horsham constituting a new Monthly Meeting, known by the latter name. Abington Friends had hitherto

belonged to the Quarterly Meeting held in Philadelphia, but in 1785 a proposition was forwarded for the establishment of another Quarterly Meeting, to be held at Abington, and composed of said Monthly Meeting, with those of Horsham, Gwynedd and Richland, which was approved of, and the first Quarterly Meeting was held at Abington in Fifth Month, 1756. For the suitable accommodation of, the aforesaid the east end of the meeting-house was enlarged with galleries, at the cost of about three hundred pounds. Eleven years later, for the same reason, the western end was similarly enlarged, at an expense of five hundred and fifty pounds. Between the years 1780 and 1800 the meetings here were often attended by such eminent ministers as James Thornton, Peter Yarnell, James Simpson, John Forman, John Lloyd, Ezra Comfort and others.

Robert Sutcliff, a prominent English Friend, in his "Travels in America," under date of 8th of Eighth Month, 1806, thus mentions a visit here: "I accompanied a party of Friends to Abington Quarterly Meeting, which was very large. The meeting-house is a regular, well-built, stone building, and capable of holding a great number of people. It is situated on a piece of ground containing several acres, and which is covered with a great number of large forest-trees."

The meeting in 1813 contributed two hundred dollars towards the erection of Friends' Asylum, near Frankford. A new Monthly Meeting was founded in 1815, composed of the meetings at Frankford and Germantown, when Abington became a particular Monthly Meeting to which have since been attached Horsham and Upper Dublin Meetings. The graveyard to the northwest of the meeting-house was considerably enlarged between the years 1842 and 1844, and now comprises an area of several acres. Here repose beneath common stones some of the earliest settlers in this vicinity with several generations of descendants. Inscriptions can be found only on the latter stones, by which we can recognize that numbers of the names of Walton, Williams, Palmer, Jenkins, Fletcher, Jones, Tyson, Shoemaker, Mather, Lukens and Satterthwaite have been interred here. There is a commodious two-story stone school-house in the west corner of the meeting-house yard, under the control of the meeting, its support being derived from the proceeds of the bequest of one hundred and twenty acres given it by John Barnes, in 1697, since improved and divided into two farms. During the troubles attending the separation in 1826-27, Halliday Jackson stated that in Abington Quarterly Meeting up to 1829 there was, inclusive, a total of three thousand one hundred and fifty-three men, women and minors. Of this number the Orthodox possessed three hundred and twenty-one and three remained undecided as to their views. The two hundredth anniversary of this Monthly Meeting was celebrated at the meeting-house on the afternoon of the 3d of Twelfth Month, 1882, at which about five hundred persons were present. On

this occasion Charles Linton, clerk of the meeting, read a compilation from its early records; David Newport an original poem entitled "William Penn's Holy Experiment," followed by an address from Hon. John M. Broomall, of Media.

Abington Presbyterian Church.—The Rev. Malachi Jones, a native of Wales, where he had received his education and ordination in September, 1714, made application to the Presbytery of Philadelphia, which then numbered only eleven ministers, and by whom he was received in fellowship. In the aforesaid year the organization here of the congregation was accomplished, Benjamin Jones, Abednego Thomas, Stoffel Van Sand and Joseph Breden being chosen elders, besides sixty-five additional members. At this early date the Presbytery had been only formed about eight years. Half an acre of ground having been secured, for which a deed was given August 15, 1719, a log church was very probably soon after erected, the first house of worship possessed by the denomination within the present limits of Montgomery County. It stood within the graveyard at the intersection of the Old York and Susquehanna Street roads until 1793.

The elders of the church in 1728 were Abednego Thomas, Joseph Breden and Benjamin Jones, and Garret Wynkoop, Charles Hasse and Joseph Charlesworth, deacons. Mr. Jones continued his labors here with apparent success for fifteen years, or until his death, which took place March 26, 1729, he being seventy-eight years old. With only one exception, his tombstone is the oldest here containing an inscription, and it is mentioned thereon that "He was the first Minister in This Place."

From the death of Mr. Jones the charge remained vacant until December, 1731, when Rev. Richard Treat was ordained a minister and duly installed. During his ministry the Rev. George Whitefield came hither Thursday, April 17, 1740, and in his journal states that he "Rode last night after a sermon about eight miles. Lay at a Friend's house, and preached this morning to near three thousand people at Abington, a district under the care of Mr. Treat, a Presbyterian minister, to whom God has been pleased lately to shew mercy. When I had done I took a little refreshment, baptized a child and hastened to Philadelphia." Concerning Mr. Whitefield here the late Rev. Robert Steel relates the following reminiscence: "An old Revolutionary soldier, Mr. Martin, has told me in my youthful days that he was accustomed to take an early breakfast and walk from Southwark to Abington, full twelve miles, to hear Mr. Whitefield preach. He said the house would be full and the graveyard would be filled." The Rev. David Brainerd, the missionary among the Indians at the forks of the Delaware, occasionally preached here and assisted at communions, and also Rev. Charles Beatty, of Neshaminy, one of the founders of the Hatboro' Library in 1755. Mr. Treat continued in the charge the long period of forty-seven

years, and also died and was buried here in November, 1778, in his seventy-first year.

The pulpit was now supplied by various ministers, among these Dr. McWhorter and Rev. William Mackey Tennent, who was chosen pastor in 1781. He was the son of Rev. Charles Tennent, the youngest of four brothers, all ministers in the church, and grandson of Rev. William Tennent, the founder of the famous "log college" in Bucks County. In this connection Dr. Tennent gave a portion of his time to the small congregations at Norriton and Providence, preaching there about every third Sabbath. The Abington congregation was incorporated by what is termed a private act of Assembly passed February 22, 1785. The original church having now become too small for the wants of the congregation, and needing repairs, a new stone structure was commenced in the spring of 1793, nearly opposite, on the west side of the York road. This was sufficiently completed to be occupied for worship in the following October. In 1798, Isaac Boileau, as the only remaining trustee, conveyed to the use of the church the adjoining farm, given by Simon Thomas and wife, containing one hundred acres. Dr. Tennent died in December, 1810, and his remains also repose in the old graveyard. He was a distinguished member of the church; in 1797 moderator of the General Assembly and one of the trustees of Princeton College.

A vacancy now remained in the church for nearly two years, when the Rev. William Dunlap was chosen pastor, who assumed the charge July 2, 1812. He was the son of Rev. James Dunlap, president of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and had been ordained to the ministry in 1809, when he was sent on a missionary tour to Canada. He there contracted a severe cold, which terminated in consumption, from which he died in December, 1818, at the early age of thirty-six years. The Rev. Robert Steel received the charge November 9, 1819, to continue in this pastorate for the long period of nearly forty-three years. As the church was again becoming too small, the congregation resolved, at a meeting held March 12, 1833, to enlarge the same, which was done in the following summer, at a cost of nearly nineteen hundred dollars. While this improvement was proceeding worship was held in a neighboring grove.

Dr. Steel, on Thanksgiving day, 1855, preached a sermon before his congregation from the text "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us" (1 Sam. 7-12), wherein he stated that "since I have commenced my labors here there have been added to the membership of this church 359 persons. I have baptized 280, from infancy to hoary hairs, united in wedlock 256 couples and detained from the sanctuary by sickness but two Sabbaths in all that time." This was subsequently published in the *Presbyterian Magazine* (for February, 1856, vol. vi. pp. 80-87), with a historical account of the church, its author at the time presented the writer with a copy, and which appears since to have been

made extensive use of without acknowledgment. With the exception of two acres still retained, the farm given by Mr. Thomas was sold in 1856, and brought \$18,872.50. A tract of thirteen acres to the rear of the church and fronting on the Susquehanna Street road was subsequently purchased. Dr. Steel, like a faithful sentinel, remained at his post to the last, where he died September 2, 1862, in his sixty-ninth year. One interesting fact remains now to be noticed in connection with the history of this church: that from its first organization for the long period of one hundred and forty-eight years only five ministers had served it, and who in all of that time lived and died here in their several charges and lie buried in its ancient graveyard, indicating a degree of faithfulness on the part of the pastors and harmony in the congregation that is creditable to both as a noteworthy example.

The Rev. John Linn Withrow was installed pastor in May, 1863, and remained until November, 1868, when he received the charge of the Arch Street Church, Philadelphia. He was succeeded by Rev. Samuel T. Lowrie in May, 1869, who left in July, 1874, to accept a professorship in the Theological Seminary at Allegheny. In his farewell sermon to the congregation he stated that in liberality this church ranked the fourth or fifth in the Presbytery; that in this year twelve hundred and twenty dollars had been given to benevolent purposes outside of its own operations; and that its three Sabbath-schools and two hundred and fifty scholars in 1869 had increased to four, with four hundred and fifty pupils and thirty-nine teachers. The Rev. L. W. Eckard, the present pastor, was installed May 25, 1875. Abington has been the parent of Huntingdon Valley Presbyterian Church, built in 1860; of Grace Church, at Jenkintown; and of Carmel Chapel, at Edge Hill village. The membership of this congregation in September, 1884, was two hundred and fifteen, with two hundred and fifty pupils in the Sabbath-school. The present handsome brown sandstone structure was erected in the place of the former church in 1863. It is of one story, with stained-glass windows, the main part being about forty by sixty-six and one-half feet, with a rear addition, making the total length one hundred and eighteen feet. The tower and spire is also built of dressed stone and is one hundred and eighty feet in height, and from its elevated position forms a conspicuous landmark for miles around.

The graveyard has been enlarged again and again, and now contains about one and a half acres, the whole inclosed with a substantial stone wall. As it has been undoubtedly used now as a place of interment for more than one hundred and sixty years, it may be well supposed that being in such a populous section, there must be many buried here. The earliest stone containing an inscription bears the date of 1728. Among the numerous names we find those of Barnes, Hill, Ramsey, Adams, Murray, Vancourt, Beatty, Nash, Boucher, McNeal, Shelmore, Dixon, Yerkes, Collom, Boileau, Briton, Wood, Ottinger, Kline, Huston,

Folwell, Walker, Fulton, Wynkoop, Wells, Henry, Feters, Carr, McDowell, Major, Brown, Elliott, Duree, Roberts, Nicholas, McVaugh, Kesler, Wilson, Foster, Hart, McAdams, Krier, Larzelere, Gillingham, Lukens, Rogers, Stevens, Dananhower, Mann, Paxson, Wigfall, Allen, Thornton, Sollday, Nicholson, Ritchie, Keightley, Kennedy, Torrance, Dubois, Evans, Chilcott, Bockius, Streaper, Tomlinson, Morrow, Bennett, Rex, Shaw, Lambaert, Morgan, McCalla, Ervien, Homiller, Morrison, Scott, Booskirk, Vansant, Blake, Ayres, Shipp, Dean, Harvey, Holmes, Willard, Benezet, Tennent and Stewart. Among the distinguished dead that repose here may be mentioned Gilbert Tennent, Samuel Finley (president of Princeton College), Robert Loller, William Dean, Hiram McNeal and N. B. Boileau.

Edge Hill.—The appellation Edge Hill we know is neither peculiar nor new, for there is an elevation in Warwickshire, England, that has long borne it, and which is noted for the first battle fought on it between Charles I. and the Parliamentary forces. Our impression, however, is that it has been applied either from the structure of its rock standing upright or in perpendicular strata, hence the common phrase "standing on edge," or for forming the southern boundary of the great limestone basin commencing in Abington township, within less than a mile of Moreland, and extending southeastwards into Maryland. It is also remarkable as being the first elevation crossing tide-water on the Delaware, forming what has so long been known as the "falls" at Trenton.

In several deeds of purchase from the Indians to William Penn, two being dated July 14, 1683, and another July 30, 1685, it is distinctly mentioned as "the hill called Conshohocken," and as forming at the time the upper or northern boundary between the Schuylkill and Pennypack Creek. On the western side of the Schuylkill to this day it is called Conshohocken. The two flourishing boroughs bearing this name have helped to perpetuate it, being situated just above where it crosses the river, the former having been so called about 1832, when it was first laid out as a town. In the report of the road survey made in June, 1725, from the present Fitzwatertown to Abington Meeting-House, mention is made of its "beginning at a run at Thomas Fitzwater's lime-kilns, in Upper Dublin township, thence 23 degrees east, 240 perches south, 42 degrees east, 140 perches to the mines at Edge Hill." This is the earliest mention of the popular name of this elevation known to the writer. The aforesaid also mentions it as passing through the gap here, which has become now an important thoroughfare. The North East Pennsylvania Railroad crosses the hill at this place, and here a quarry is extensively worked and the stone sent off by railroad; it is excellently adapted for lining furnaces in resisting the action of fire. Near by iron-ore has also been for the last ten years extensively obtained. These are probably the mines above re-

ferred to. A tradition exists in the neighborhood that a silver-mine had once been worked in this vicinity, but it needs further corroboration.

On Lewis Evans' map of the Middle Colonies, published in 1749, this hill is denoted as commencing in the township, on the west side of the York road, and extending southwestwards to the Susquehanna, a short distance below the mouth of the Conestoga. On Nicholas Scull's map of Pennsylvania, published in 1759, it is represented as crossing just above the falls at Trenton, and at the Schuylkill a few miles below Swedes' Ford, and thence into Chester County. Reading Howell, in his large township map of the State, represents it in 1792 as commencing in Abington and extending through Springfield and Whitemarsh. No name, however, is mentioned on any of those maps. The engineer of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, in his report, stated the track of the road on this hill was two hundred and eighty-four feet above tide-water level at Philadelphia and one hundred and eight feet higher than that at York Road Station and one hundred and twenty-three feet higher than at Fort Washington. From this it may be inferred that its highest elevation in Abington is about five hundred feet above tide-water and three hundred feet above the adjoining valleys.

This hill possesses several peculiar features: Its whole surface abounds in valuable chestnut timber, excellently adapted for fencing materials, and which grows so rapidly as to bear cutting off every twenty-five or thirty years, being a great benefit to all the adjacent country in which this timber is not common. This young growth of wood has tended to preserve through this well-settled section that beautiful game-bird, the ruffed grouse, more familiarly known as the pheasant, which, however, is becoming rare. The stone prevailing in this hill has been for a long time extensively quarried, being chiefly used for flagging. It forms the southern boundary of limestone, iron-ore, marble and of the secondary red sandstone formation, none of the aforesaid extending nearer towards the Atlantic coast; hence it possesses a geological importance that has heretofore in our State surveys been almost overlooked.

In the attempt of the British army from Philadelphia, under command of General Howe, to surprise Washington at Whitemarsh on the morning of December 6, 1777, they came within a mile of the American camp, near the present Edge Hill village, where they remained quietly and advantageously posted until the next day. On Sunday, the 8th, they inclined still further towards the northeast, and from every appearance there was reason to apprehend that they were determined to bring on a general engagement. In this movement their advance and flanking parties were warmly attacked by Colonel Morgan and his corps, and also by the Maryland militia, under Colonel Mordecai Gist, who were also supported by General Potter's brigade and Colonel Webb's reg-

iment. Near where the Susquehanna Street road crosses Edge Hill, Morgan met the British, and a short but severe conflict ensued and four officers and thirty men fell before the unerring rifles of his men. The British concentrating their forces, Morgan and the militia withdrew on account of superior numbers. The enemy now filed off still farther towards the east, and in the evening built a long row of fires on the summit of the hill. As soon as it was dark they withdrew with great rapidity and silence by way of the old York road to the city, burning several houses on the way.

The American troops were not allowed to pursue the fugitive army nor to withdraw from their post on the hills of Upper Dublin and Whitemarsh. General Howe was thus permitted to make his solitary way to the expressed dissatisfaction of his officers, and reached the city at nine o'clock that evening. In this engagement twenty-seven of Morgan's regiment were either killed or wounded and some sixteen or eighteen in Colonel Gist's command. It is stated that in this excursion the British lost in killed and wounded three hundred and fifty men, and showed that they did not dare attack Washington within his position, thus making of the expedition a discreditable failure. Some of Morgan's wounded men after the action were hauled to Joseph Butler's tavern, at the present Willow Grove, to be cared and provided for. Where the Americans buried their dead on this occasion is deserving of inquiry.

The Hallowell Family.—John Hallowell, the progenitor of this family, came with a number of other Friends, from Nottinghamshire, England, and arrived in Pennsylvania in 1682, and settled near Darby, where he was one of the original members of the meeting established there. Silas Crispin, as executor of the estate of Thomas Holme, sold to the aforesaid John Hallowell, on the 15th of Sixth Month, 1696, for £58 16s., a tract containing six hundred and thirty acres, in Abington township, which lay adjoining Upper Dublin and on the line of the Manor of Moreland three hundred and forty perches, or for upwards of a mile's distance. The aforesaid, soon after his purchase, moved hither, living first with his family in a rude cabin, which he constructed partly in the ground, on the sunny side of a hill, which was called a cave, after the manner of some of the early settlers of Philadelphia. This was at or near the present summer residence of Philip R. Theobald, of Philadelphia, about a mile and a half southwest of the Willow Grove, whose farm formed a portion of the original tract. It was not till his purchase, about 1850, from Benjamin Hallowell, the son of Isaac and Sarah, that the property passed from the family; but the adjoining tract of B. T. Hallowell, Esq., has ever since been retained, the title covering almost two centuries. From the old homestead mentioned came, probably, all the Hallowells in Montgomery and Bucks Counties, at least those of Abington, Moreland and neighboring districts.

John Hallowell conveyed to his eldest son, Thomas, on the 1st of Eighth Month, 1702, two hundred and twenty acres of his tract, with the improvements thereon. The balance of four hundred and eight acres he divided equally, on the 11th of Fourth Month, 1706, between his younger sons, Samuel and Benjamin, as they became of age. The aforesaid Thomas Hallowell, on the 25th of Twelfth Month, 1730, conveyed his farm of two hundred and twenty acres to his eldest son, William, who was a carpenter by occupation. The latter purchased of William Dunn, in Moreland, one hundred acres, in 1730, which he conveyed, on June 3, 1736, to his son, Thomas Hallowell, weaver, who had previously occupied it. This tract was situated a short mile northwest of Willow Grove, and is still owned by a descendant, Dr. William Hallowell, the son of Joseph (now of Norristown), who was born thereon upwards of eighty-three years ago. The said Thomas was his grandfather, and consequently this farm has been owned by these three the long period now of one hundred and forty-eight years, showing a remarkable instance of longevity. Thomas died in 1788, and his son Joseph near the close of 1843, at upwards of eighty-five years of age.

Thomas Hallowell, the son of John, died near the end of 1734, and his wife, Rosamond, in 1745, both buried in Abington Meeting-house graveyard. Their children were John, born in 1703; Mary, 1705; Thomas, 1706; William, 1707; Rosamond, 1709; Elizabeth, 1711; Sarah, 1714; Thomas, 1715; Samuel, 1717; and Joseph, 1719. William, who was born in 1707, resided on his farm in Abington until 23rd of Eighth Month, 1794, when he died at the age of eighty-seven. The children of Samuel and Mary Hallowell were Joseph, born in 1739; Benjamin, 1741; Elizabeth, 1743; Rachel, 1744; Mary, 1747; Martha, 1751; John, 1753; and Samuel, in 1756.

Thomas Hallowell, Jr., the son of Thomas, the weaver, of Moreland, was married, on the 16th of Eleventh Month, 1762, to Margaret, the daughter of Peter Tyson, of Abington. We find another marriage of Thomas Hallowell, yeoman, of Moreland, the 30th of Tenth Month, 1746, to Margaret, the daughter of John Tyson, of Abington. It may possibly be that in these two marriages the aforesaid Thomas Hallowell may have been the same person. We also find a Thomas Hallowell married to Mary Craft in 1735. Owing to a similarity of names, these are some of the puzzles that frequently attend the researches of genealogists into extensive families. Thomas Hallowell, having purchased the share of John Johnson, deceased, became a member of the Hatboro' Library in 1758, served as a director in 1761, and in 1767 sold it to Isaac Cadwallader. Among the original members of the Abington Library in 1803 we find the names of Isaac, William and Charles Hallowell. William and Jonathan Hallowell were owners of real estate in Willow Grove between the years 1784 and 1803. In

this connection we should mention Charles Hallowell, one of the most respected men of Moreland, so long residing on the adjoining property of Dr. Hallowell mentioned, who died 13th of Tenth Month, 1855, aged seventy years. He has also descendants residing in this section and in the West.

Thomas Hallowell, the weaver, son of William, who resided in Moreland on a farm of one hundred acres given him by his father in 1736, also carried on farming. He died the 4th of Eleventh Month, 1788, aged nearly seventy-four years, and was a noted hunter and marksman. He related that, in the spring of the year, when the early-budding forest-trees would be cut down, the deer would come and browse upon them, even, at times, close to the house. About 1744 he happened to bring down at one shot two deer that were together in a thicket. This remarkable feat was done on the farm recently owned by Tabitha Kirk, but little over a mile from his home, and still lingers in tradition among some of the old families of that vicinity, as, for instance, the Tysons, Kirks and Homers. A deer was also shot by him on the farm lately owned by Washington Kimball. He shot, one spring, on a tall hickory-tree, an eagle of an unusual size that had carried off two of his small lambs.

Joseph Hallowell, son of the aforesaid, who was born on said farm in 1758 and became its subsequent owner, also became a distinguished marksman. He survived till the 18th of Eleventh Month, 1843, when he died at the age of eighty-five. He related, that when a school-boy, he heard several of the larger boys boasting of having killed bears with clubs. As he was returning one evening from school, on the farm of the late George Spencer he observed in the bushes a flock of eleven wild turkeys. Previous to 1779 he had shot four of those birds on or near the vicinity of his farm. He stated that James Dubree had shot a wild turkey by moonlight in 1762, on a tall hickory tree, that weighed thirty-two pounds. This tree was pointed out to the writer in 1850, and it stood about half a mile northwest of Willow Grove. It was fully nine feet in circumference, and owed its preservation to being on a boundary line, but a storm several years afterwards blew it down.

On the morning of May 1, 1778, Joseph Hallowell happened to be up early, and hearing the noise of wild turkeys, hastened in pursuit. About the break of day he came into the woods near the Welsh road, a short mile's distance from the west of his house, when his attention was soon arrested by most peculiar sounds coming from down the road. He stooped among the bushes, and as he peeped therefrom, to his surprise, beheld a detachment of the British army from Philadelphia hastening northwards, piloted by several he knew, who had resided in Horsham. He estimated the number at about six hundred men, one-half of whom were mounted on horses, being now on their way, by Horsham Meeting-

house to attack General Lacey on the rear of his camp near Hatboro'. Fortunately they were too late, for the division that had proceeded up the Middle road made the attack too soon, and Lacey, by moving northeastward with his forces, escaped the danger. The detachment he saw was under the command of Major Simcoe.

Joseph Hallowell stated that, when a boy of fifteen, he could, in some directions, journey through the open woods to the Schuylkill River, and that he had several times done so on horseback in pursuit of his father's cattle when they had gone astray, the one that carried the bell being called the "king-cow." John Tomlinson, a neighbor of his, having gone with produce to Philadelphia while it was in possession of the British, on his return was captured by a party of Lacey's men, who sheared off closely the hair on one side of his head, deprived him of his clothing, and, instead, gave him an old shirt and a pair of breeches which he found filled with vermin. The neighbors afterwards jested on the matter by saying that he was a fortunate man to have safely returned to his home with so much more than what he had taken with him. Mr. Hallowell stated that after 1785 he had no knowledge of any wild turkeys having been seen anywhere through all that section. He verified the great abundance of wild pigeons seen at times near the close of the last century, and of their still breeding in the woods of that vicinity as late as 1810.

ASSESSMENT OF ABINGTON FOR 1780.

John Collum, assessor, and Alexander Means, collector.

Patrick Megargle, 99 acres, 3 horses, 3 cows; George Shriver, 60 a., 4 h., 3 c.; Esther Berrell, widow; John Nash, laborer; William Shriver, lab., 1 h.; Arnold Michener, cordwainer, 15 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Andrew Keyser, miller, 6 a., grist-mill, 1 h., 1 c.; George Webster, 60 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Charles Alexander, lab., 1 h., 1 c.; William Caho, wool-comber, 1 c.; Isaac Knight, Sr., 200 a., 4 h., 4 c., 250 a. in Merion, 300 in Haverford; Hugh Tolan, lab., 1 c.; Matthew Tyson, 150 a., 2 h., 3 c., 200 a. in Springfield, 150 a. in Bucks County; Jacob Lukens, 1 h., 1 c.; Conrad Kemp, 12 a., 1 h., 2 c.; George Morris, lab., 1 h.; Isaac Knight, Jr., 200 a., 6 h., 2 c. (confiscated); Abraham Bunnell, lab., 1 c.; Isaac Tyson, 150 a., 3 h., 2 c.; Joseph Fisher, cordwainer, 12 a., 2 c.; Baltus Neal, lab., 1 h., 1 c.; Rynear Tyson, son of Peter, farmer and lime-burner, 200 a., 4 h., 3 c.; Peter Tyson, Jr., 5 h., 2 c.; James Middleton, carpenter, 1 h.; Jacob Lippincott, 100 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Rynear Tyson, son of John, 167 a., 3 h., 2 c.; Abraham Tyson, Sr., 130 a., 4 h., 5 c.; John Collum, 100 a., 4 h., 4 c.; David Coombs, tailor, 27 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Jacob Craft, lab., 1 c.; Alexander Means, 2 h., 1 c.; Daniel Logan, lab., 1 c.; Robert Wilson, 9 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Christian Smith, 1 h., 1 c.; Jacob Huffly, 94 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Bernard Craft, wheelwright, 4 h., 2 c.; George Fisher, cordwainer; Joseph Anstini, 165 a., 2 h., 5 c.; Joseph Tyson, 155 a., 4 h., 5 c.; Jacob Kirk, 200 a., 5 h., 6 c., 30 a. in Upper Dublin, 107 a. in Bristol, 1 stage-wagon; William Hallowell, 80 a., 2 h., 4 c., 1 chair, 50 a. in Upper Dublin; Thomas Leech, 100 a., 3 h., 2 c.; Sarah Francis, widow, 130 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Abraham Tyson, Jr., 146 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Rynear Hallowell, 144 a., 3 h., 2 c.; Thomas Tyson, 113 a., 4 h., 3 c.; Jeremiah Boiteau, 2 h., 4 c.; William Shepherd, 78 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Jesse Collum, 1 h., 1 c.; Elijah Tomlinson, inn-keeper, 2 h., 1 c.; William Webster, 10 a., 1 h., 1 c., 82 a. in Cheltenham; David Lockhart, lab., 1 h., 1 c.; John Child, lab., 1 h., 1 c.; Nathan Thomas, 100 a., 2 h., 2 c.; John Waterman, Jr., 17 a., 1 h., 1 c.; John Waterman, Sr., 115 a., 3 h., 3 c.; John Pemberton, of Philadelphia, 15 a. of woodland; Lydia Jenkins, widow, 65 a.; George Stirk, aged, 50 a., 1 c.; Ebenezer Jones, 1 h., 1 c.; Peter Phipps, 199 a., 2 h., 1 c.; Joshua Hallowell, 70 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Grace Megargle, widow, 30 a., 2 c.; Caleb Hallowell, 65 a., 2 h.; John Peters, 60 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Henry Cline, lab.; Isaac Waterman, 124 a., 3 h., 4 c.; William Johnson, miller, 2 h., 1 c.; Daniel

Vancourt, 62 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Abraham Cadwallader, 58 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Joshua Morris, 400 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Isaac Fisher, cordwainer, 1 c.; Abraham Caster, 3 h., 1 c.; William Hendricks, 122 a., 3 h., 2 c.; Benjamin Simpson, Samuel Simpson, 188 a., 4 h., 4 c.; Lewis Roberts, 197 a., 3 h., 3 c., grist-mill; Robert Henry, weaver, 34 a., 2 h., 2 c.; John Knight, 1 h., 1 c.; Joseph Phipps, Jr., lab., 1 c.; Jacob Fisher, cordwainer, 1 c.; Joseph Phipps, Sr., 70 a., 2 h.; John Kinman, 2 h., 2 c.; Charles Roberts, carpenter, 2 c.; John Hoogie, weaver; Henry Krier, 100 a., 3 h., 4 c., 100 a. in Moreland; John Shaw, Sr., 70 a., 1 h., 3 c.; John Norman, 120 a., 3 h., 2 c.; Phineas Jenkins, Sr., 60 a., 1 c.; Jesse Jenkins, 14 a., 3 h., 2 c.; John Fry, 59 a., 2 h., 2 c.; David Krier, 2 h.; Jacob Paul, 288 a., 7 h., 7 c., 2 negroes, 1 chair; John Yerkes, 69 a., 3 h., 1 c.; Daniel Hone, tress, 59 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Robert Paul, miller, 101½ a., grist-mill, 3 h., 4 c.; Richard Whitton, 95 a., 3 h., 3 c.; Benjamin Albertson, 56 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Thomas Fletcher, 175 a., 3 h., 5 c.; Elizabeth Ashbridge, 103 a., 1 c.; Joseph Gold, 1 h., 1 c.; John Mc Masters, weaver, 2 c.; John Brant, lab., 1 c.; Thomas Beans, 145 a., 4 h., 4 c., 2 negroes; William Roberts, 100 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Susanna Fletcher, 70 a., 1 h., 1 c., 1 chair; Jacob Holcombe, tailor, 4½ a., 1 h., 1 c.; John Whartenby, blacksmith, 2 c.; Thomas Dungan, inn-keeper, 44 a., 1 h., 1 c., 1 chair; Peter Merkle, 1 c.; Duncan McDermot, lab.; Joseph Webster, 60 a., 1 h., 3 c.; Thomas Randall, 1 h., 4 c.; Amos Harmer, carpenter; Jacob Coffin, lab., 24 a., 1 h., 1 c.; John Nice, of Northern Liberties, 69 a. in Abington; John Jenkins, 2 h., 2 c.; Demas Worrall, cordwainer, 1 h., 1 c.; Robert Fletcher, 297 a., 6 h., 7 c.; Naylor Webster, 36½ a., 2 h., 1 c.; Martin Ague, weaver; Jesse Roberts, 100 a., 2 h., 1 c.; John Yerkes, Sr., 1 h., 1 c.; Thomas Webster, Sr., 112 a., 3 h., 3 c.; Thomas Webster, Jr., 1 h., 3 c.; William Parker, lab.; Edward Jeffreys, lab.; Thomas Hallowell, 15 a. woodland and meadow, resides in Lower Dublin; John Megargle, 10 a.; Abner Bradfield, of Cheltenham, 50 a.; Benjamin Hallowell, 260 a., 4 h., 3 c.; Moses Shepherd, 137 a., 1 h., 2 c.; William Jenkins, gent., 173 a., 1 h., 5 c.; George Bewly, Samuel Tyson, Jonathan Morris, Jonathan Leech, John Craft, James Megargle, Jonathan Peters, Jesse Clark, Jacob Fulmore (weaver), William Connel (weaver), Jacob Albertson (tailor), Clement Remington, Jacob Baughman, John Roberts, Joseph Tyson, William Bremmer, Charles Shaw, Jacob Shaw, Abraham Harmer, Stephen Reese, Jacob Harner, Aaron Lockhart, Stephen Beans, William Peters, Isaac Knight.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BENJAMIN T. HALLOWELL.

John Hallowell, the progenitor of the family, came from Nottinghamshire, England, with William Penn, in 1682, and settled in Abington township, Montgomery Co., Pa., where, in 1696, he purchased six hundred and thirty acres of land, a portion of which is still in possession of the family of the subject of this biographical sketch. In the direct line of descent was Peter Hallowell, who also resided in the same township, having married Rachel Taylor. Their children were Julianna, born September 2, 1782, who died March 1, 1785; Joel, born May 26, 1784; Sarah, born February 25, 1786, whose death occurred in 1856; Eleanor, born October 11, 1789; Martha, born May 21, 1792; Benjamin, born February 23, 1795, who died the same year; and Benjamin T., born July 11, 1797. The last named, and youngest of the number, whose birth-place was Abington township, enjoyed such advantages of instruction as were obtainable at the public schools and at the boarding-school of Joseph Foulke, in Gwynedd township. He early acquired a habit of intelligent reading, and possessed a retentive memory, which



B. T. Hallowell

proved more serviceable in later years than the discipline derived from study under teachers. Being without means, he engaged in farm labor, subsequently assuming the direction of a school, and, later, the position of clerk in a country store. In 1832 he purchased a portion of the original tract in Abington township, now occupied by his family, and began his career as a farmer, which was continued without interruption for the remainder of his life. Mr. Hallowell was, on the 26th of January, 1837, married to Eliza, daughter of Phineas Buckman, and left children,—Buckman, Reuben, Edwin, Joshua I., Franklin, Lydia (who died in 1852), Sallie and Mary B. Mr.

native county. He served in 1845 on the committee on local appropriations; was, in 1846, chairman of the committee on lands and member of that on ways and means. In 1848 he was a member of the committee on banks, and chairman of the committee on elections. Mr. Hallowell also filled for years the office of justice of the peace and served as school director of the township. He was active in the organization of the first grange in the county and first Master of Pennypack Grange, No. 8. He was educated in the faith of the Society of Friends, of which Mrs. Hallowell was a birthright member, and worshiped with the Abington Meeting. The death of Mr. Hallowell



John J. Hallowell

Hallowell was foremost in all enterprises affecting the development of the township, having been the first to agitate the matter of the construction of the German-town and Willow Grove plank-road, of which company he was one of the incorporators, and for many years its president. He was also largely engaged in real estate operations. His influence was widely felt in the arena of politics, in which he manifested a keen interest, and participated actively in the various political contests of the day. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1844, re-elected in 1845, defeated in 1846 and re-elected in 1847, his defeat being the result of a loyal opposition to an effort to effect a division of his

occurred on the 29th of September 1884, in his eighty-eighth year, and that of his wife September 10, 1877, in her sixty-third year.

JOHN J. HALLOWELL.

John Hallowell, the grandfather of John J. Hallowell, resided in the township of Cheltenham, Montgomery Co., from whence he removed to Abington township, where he died, in 1793, of yellow fever. He married Martha Roberts, whose children were Isaac, Israel, John R. and Ann, the wife of Joseph Williams. Israel was born in 1776, in Montgomery County, where his life was spent, his business hav-

ing been that of a miller; he was also the owner of valuable farms in Abington township. He married Mary, daughter of William Jarrett, of Horsham township, and had children,—Ann J. (Mrs. Isaac Mather), Martha (Mrs. Samuel Parry), John J., Jarrett, Tacy (Mrs. David Eastburn), Israel, Jonas W. and Mary (Mrs. George Ely). The death of Mr. Hallowell occurred in 1853. His son, John J., was born on the 25th of June, 1811, at his father's house, in Abington, and received his education at the West-town Boarding-School, and later under the careful training of Joseph Foulke, a popular instructor of that day, who resided in Gwynedd township. He, on the

farming, which was continued until his son, Franklin W., assumed control of the land, when he retired from labor other than that involved in the management of his private business. Though a decided Whig and Republican in politics, he has never accepted office, and has filled no official position other than that of treasurer of the Fox Chase and Huntington Turnpike Company. He is a birthright member of the Society of Friends, and worships with the Abington Meeting. Mr. and Mrs. Hallowell celebrated in 1884 the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, when a most interesting reunion of relatives and friends occurred at their hospitable home.



Joseph W. Hallowell

completion of his studies, entered the flouring-mill owned by his father, and became proficient in all branches of milling, which engaged his attention for several years in connection with farming. In 1834 he married Rachel, daughter of Anthony Williams, of Cheltenham, whose children are Williams, who married Sallie, daughter of Edwin Tyson, and died leaving one child, also deceased; Elizabeth; and Franklin W., who cultivates the farm, and is married to Sallie, daughter of William and Caroline Fenton, of Abington. The children of the latter are Carrie F. and Helen R. Mr. Hallowell, after conducting the mill for a period of years, devoted his time exclusively to

JOSEPH W. HALLOWELL.

John Hallowell, the grandfather of Joseph W., was descended from English stock. He resided in Abington township, where he owned and operated a grist-mill, located upon the Pennypack stream, prior to the war of the Revolution. His death occurred in 1793, of yellow fever, contracted while prosecuting his business in Philadelphia. He married Martha Roberts, of Quakertown, Bucks Co., Pa., and had three sons—Isaac, Israel and John R.,—and one daughter, Ann, who married Joseph Williams, of Plymouth township. John R. Hallowell was born at the homestead in Abington township, and spent the

earlier years of his life in the mill owned by his father, after which he became the owner, by purchase, of the farm now the residence of his son, the subject of this sketch. He married Ann, daughter of William Jarrett, of Horsham township, Montgomery Co., and had children,—William J., Lydia (Mrs. Morris Paul), Martha (Mrs. Edwin Satterthwait), Joseph W. and Penrose. Joseph W., of this number, who was born February 18, 1823, on the homestead, received his education at the schools immediately near his home and later at Alexandria, D. C. On his return he at once became familiar with the labor of the farm and assisted his father until his marriage, in 1851,

tional Bank, as also of the York Road Turnpike Company and member of the Huntington Valley Building and Loan Association. Mr. Hallowell is descended from Quaker stock, and is by birthright a Friend, his association being with the Abington Friends' Meeting.

WILLIAM T. MORISON.

John Morison, the father of William T. Morison, was born in Keith, Scotland, in 1760, came as supercargo from a Scottish port to America, and settled in Petersburg, Va. In 1801 he removed to Philadelphia, and soon after purchased the property



Wm T Morison

to Hannah S., daughter of John Lloyd, of Moreland township. The children of this marriage are Edwin S., Emma, Fannie and Anna. Mr. Hallowell, on his marriage, rented the farm, and on the death of his father, in 1856, became, by inheritance and purchase, possessor of the property. He has since that date been devoted to the pursuits of an agriculturist, though the cultivation of the land has recently been given up to his son. Mr. Hallowell votes the Republican ticket and adheres to the principles of that party, but has never been actively engaged in the work of the party and has filled no office other than that of school director. He was one of the incorporators and is at present director of the Jenkintown Na-

on which his son now resides. He was, in 1790, united in marriage to Ann Coke, a native of Virginia, and had children,—John P., a physician, who died in 1849; Jane (Mrs. Robert Montgomery), who died in 1875; Mary Ann (wife of Rev. Nathan Harned, a native of Rockingham County, Va., and a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church), whose death occurred in New York, October 9, 1854; Robert (deceased), a druggist in Philadelphia; William T.; Agnes, deceased; George N., a merchant and wholesale druggist, formerly of New Orleans and now of Philadelphia; Robert, deceased; James, cashier of Adams Express Company; and Charles S., deceased. Mr. Morison continued farming employments until his

death, which occurred at his home on the 28th of December, 1838. His son, William T., was born at the homestead October 7, 1809, and has made it his lifetime residence. After a preliminary course of study at the public school near his home, he became a pupil of a classical school under the direction of Dr. Robert Steel, of Abington township. Immediately on the completion of his studies he returned to the farm, and soon became interested in its routine of labor and responsibility. On the death of his father a portion of the property became his by inheritance and the remainder by purchase, since which date he has been actively employed as a farmer. Mr. Morison is in politics a Democrat, as a representative of which party he was elected justice of the peace and served for several years. He was, in 1849, elected to the State Legislature and re-elected in 1850, serving on various important committees. In 1851 he was made a member of the board of canal commissioners, and on the completion of his three years of public service retired from the field of politics. He has since that date been devoted to the more tranquil and congenial employments attending the life of an agriculturist. Mr. Morison is a Presbyterian in his religious faith, and a pew-holder in the church of that denomination in Abington village.

DAVID NEWPORT.

David Newport, son of Jesse W. and Elizabeth Newport, was born Dec. 18, 1822, in the city of Philadelphia, Pa. He is a descendant in the sixth generation from Thos. Newport, of London, England, who settled in New Jersey about 1698. It is stated of him (Thomas) that the people of his neighborhood were in the habit of meeting at his house on the Sabbath day for the purpose of social worship, and that he having a remarkably fine voice, was in the habit of singing with them. On one occasion he felt it his duty to speak to those assembled, and thus became their minister. Afterwards, on becoming acquainted with the Society of Friends, he connected himself with that people.

Thomas Newport married Elizabeth Lockwood, and had two children,—Jesse and Mary. The Newport family at an early date removed and lived near Duck Creek, Del. Mary Newport went to Philadelphia and engaged in profitable business in that city, but never married. The fund now in possession of the Philadelphia Meeting was left to that meeting by her.

Jesse Newport was the father of ten children, most of whom lived to old age. Their names were Thomas, Aaron, David, Jesse, Benjamin, Richard, Elizabeth, Lydia, Mary and Sarah. Jesse's son David often spoke of the difficulties to which they were subjected during the Revolutionary war, and that his father purchased, outside of the productions of the farm, nothing but iron and salt he being opposed to war.

In 1786, Jesse Newport purchased the Overington farm in Oxford township, and, with his family, became members of the Abington Monthly Meeting. In 1794, Jesse, with seven of his children, removed to Westmoreland County, Pa., and it is related of these seven children that they became the parents of seventy children, or an average of ten each, all of whom arrived at adult age.

Elizabeth Newport, the mother of David Newport, was the daughter of James and Margaret Ellison, of Burlington, N. J. James Ellison was a descendant from John Ellison, who settled on the coast of East Jersey, at Tom's River, Monmouth Co., near the close of the seventeenth century. His son, John Ellison, second, married a granddaughter of Gryffyth ap Gryffyth, and in accordance with the annals of that family he was a lineal descendant of Lewellyn ap Gryffyth, who was the last Welsh Prince of Wales.

On the maternal side of the Newport family, David, the subject of this sketch, is the eighth in descent from John Rodman, an Englishman, who settled on Barbadoes Island about 1650, and whose sons, Thomas and John, afterwards emigrated to New England. All the different ancestral branches of the family were members of the Society of Friends, and six of them were ministers of that denomination. The great-great-grandfather of David Newport, Thomas Wood, was, however, disowned by the society for taking part in the Revolutionary war.

David, besides learning the practical duties of a farmer, while yet in his teens attended a Philadelphia School, and later was sent to the Friends' school, at Alexandria, Va. When at the age of twenty-one years he was fully initiated into the duties and responsibilities of a farmer, near the beautiful farm upon which he now resides, near Willow Grove, Montgomery Co. Early in life, he took a deep interest in the moral and political subjects of the day, and was especially interested in the slavery question that was being forced upon the country about the time of his majority. Being born a Friend, he naturally inherited all the peculiar hatred of oppression possessed by one of that religious faith, and enthusiastically espoused the cause of freedom with fervor and zeal, and lifted up his voice and wielded his pen against "the sum of all villainies," as slavery was termed by liberty-loving old John Wesley. In the Presidential contest of 1848, Mr. Newport was one of the seven fearless advocates of freedom in Moreland township, who dared to stand up and vote for the Free-soil candidate, Martin Van Buren. Previous to the election of Abraham Lincoln, there was none more so, and few as active citizens concerning public affairs as Mr. Newport. With his natural taste for agricultural pursuits, he also acquired a taste for the literary field, and often contributed interesting articles for both the *Herald and Free Press* and the *Republican*, both published in Norristown.

Accordingly, after the war began, and the new system of internal revenue was framed by Congress,



David Newport

President Lincoln appointed him collector for the Congressional district composed of the counties of Montgomery and Lehigh, with his office in the courthouse at Norristown. He chose Samuel Homer and Howard M. Jenkins as his deputies, and during the four years from 1862 to 1866, about \$2,500,000 of direct tax was received and paid over by him. He held the position till the tragic death of Mr. Lincoln placed Andrew Johnson in the Presidential chair.

"Mr. Newport's courtesy, fidelity and uprightness," says Mr. Auge in his history, "were conspicuous while he held the place, and no man ever retired from a fiduciary trust with a cleaner reputation. Some time after his retirement from office he was busy with his pen, being an almost constant contributor to political, religious and scientific publications of the country. He also frequently courted the muse, and the following lines were written on hearing of the re-election of President Lincoln in 1864:

'From where the placid Delaware winds onward in its course,
To where Niagara's waters flow with their resistless force;
From where New England's stalwart sons amidst the woods of Maine,
The axe rings forth the anthem—ring forth the glad refrain.

"The miner in the land of Penn, the boatman at the oar,
The farmer in the teeming West among his garnered store,
The sailor on the ocean amidst the surging sea,
All, all have caught the glad acclaim—" Lincoln and Liberty!"

"And o'er Pacific's gentle wave far toward the setting sun,
From where the sands with gold are mixed, and silvery waters run;
From where Nevada rears his head and winter's chaplet crowns,
Where nature both in mount and tree in giant growth abounds.

"There in that land where Broderick lived, there where he fought and fell,
In freedom's ranks his friends have ranged, and freedom's cohorts swell.
The tide from out the Golden Gate is ebbing towards the sea;
Amidst the shrouds the sailor sings—" Lincoln and Liberty."

Mr. Newport is also the author of a small volume of poems, containing many gems of poetic thought, that have become very popular where known. He is also the author of another small volume entitled, "Indices, Rational and Historical," written about 1869.

Having been born a member of the Society of Friends, and as the weight of years bore down upon him, he became more and more impressed with the things pertaining to religion than in his younger days, and in 1871 he felt a call to the ministry, and thus became a minister of the Society of Friends, which position he continues to fill to the satisfaction of his friends.

His utterances at meetings are those of plainness and earnestness, and he feels it his duty as a Christian to call men to the Spirit of Truth in themselves, instead of directing them to mere declarations of truth as authority. Divine Truth he believes is to be realized by the inspiration of the Spirit as "the Gift of God" to His children, who are "heirs of God and joint-heirs with Christ." He is a member of Abington Monthly Meeting, where, as well as by all who know him, he is held in the highest esteem for his

many good qualities as a Christian gentleman and a kind neighbor.

Since about 1841-42 he has been engaged in farming as his principal business, until within the last few years he has added the cares and responsibilities incumbent upon him as a member of the firm of William C. Newport & Co., manufacturers of phosphates, at Willow Grove, Montgomery Co., Pa.

David Newport was married, April 8, 1847, to Susan Satterthwaite. They have two children,—William C. Newport, now a manufacturer of phosphates at Willow Grove, and Emma N. Tyson, the wife of Canby S. Tyson.

Susan S., wife of David Newport, is the fourth in descent from William Satterthwaite, of Hawkshead, England, who emigrated to this country and settled in Bucks County, Pa., in 1733. He married Miss Pleasant Meade, who was a relative of the family of the late Major-General George G. Meade.

William Satterthwaite was the grandson of Clement Satterthwaite, who was born at Hawkshead in 1600.

On the maternal side, Susan S. Newport is a descendant of James Claypoole, who came to Pennsylvania in 1683. He was a particular friend of William Penn, and purchased from him five thousand acres of land in the new province. James Claypoole's brother, John, married Oliver Cromwell's daughter Elizabeth. James and John Claypoole's father, John, was an intimate friend of the Protector, and was knighted by him 16th of July, 1657. He was the grandson of James Claypoole, who was knighted, as Mark Noble, in his history, says, by James I., June, 1604. He also says that his father's name was James, and that he was buried at Narborough October 16, 1599.

The family have also a letter of Benjamin Claypoole to his nephew, George Claypoole, dated London, 22d March, 1706-7, giving the family history much as above.

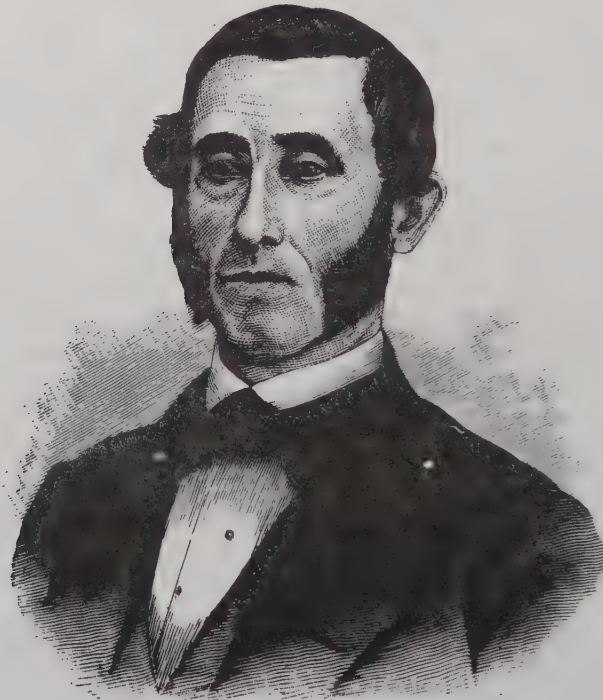
Susan S. Newport's grandmother, Elizabeth Claypoole, was a woman of much mark in her day. She had the honor of making the first American flag; as for details see *Harper's Magazine*, June, 1873.

JACOB P. TYSON.

John Tyson, the father of Jacob P., was born August 27, 1772, and married Sarah Paxson, whose birth occurred November 30, 1782. Their children were Mary Ann, born in 1811; Joseph C., in 1813; Jacob P.; Elwood, in 1817; Agnes and Sarah, in 1818; Rebecca, in 1820; Ruth Anna, in 1822; and John S., in 1824; all the sons being now deceased. John Tyson resided in Abington township, where he was a successful lime-burner and also cultivated a farm. His death occurred August 9, 1848, and that

of his wife September 30, 1854. Their son, Jacob P., was born July 8, 1814, on the homestead farm in Abington township, as were all the children, the property having been for generations owned by the family. He attended the neighboring school and later became a pupil of Joseph Foulke's celebrated boarding-school in Gwynedd township, after which, for a brief period, he engaged in teaching. His time was, however, chiefly employed on the farm until his marriage, to Mary B., daughter of William Michener, of the same county, when he removed to a tract of land, belonging to his father, in the same township. Mr. Tyson eventually inherited this farm, but was

judgment in all matters of business. He was identified with most public enterprises in the township—notably the Independent Mutual Fire Insurance Company and the Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company as director, and as treasurer of the Willow Grove and Germantown plank-road, of which he was one of the projectors. He was, from its organization, a director of the Jenkintown National Bank, which passed a series of resolutions on the occasion of his death, December 19, 1876, commemorative of his character and services. Jacob P. Tyson was by birth-right a Friend and worshiped with the Abington Friends' Meeting.



Jacob P. Tyson

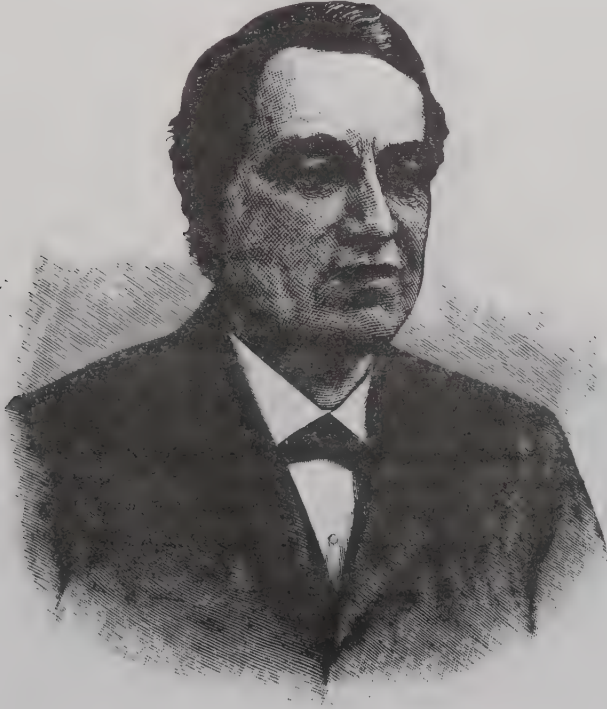
obliged to relinquish active employment, his health, at no time robust, precluding the hard labor incident to the life of a farmer. Having acquired a knowledge of mathematics and surveying, he entered at once upon a pursuit where these attainments could be made available. His ability and scrupulous integrity speedily rendered his services much in demand in the settlement of estates and the survey of lands in the county. He was frequently appointed guardian and executor, these important trusts engaging his attention until the date of his death. Jacob P. Tyson enjoyed the most absolute confidence of the community as a citizen of high moral character and excellent

GEORGE HAMEL.

John C. Hamel, the father of George Hamel, was a native of Amsterdam, Holland, and when a youth was drafted into the French army under Napoleon. Preferring freedom to this arduous service, he deserted and fled to America, landing in New York, from whence he came to Philadelphia, and entered a packing-house, when, after some years experience as assistant, he embarked in the business. He remained until 1834 engaged in mercantile pursuits, at which date a farm was purchased in the suburbs of the city, and later one in Abington township. His death occurred in Philadelphia in 1854, in

his sixty-fifth year. Mr. Hamel married Mrs. Catherine Zink, daughter of Henry Zink, whose children were Margaret (Mrs. Daniel Williams), Henry W., George, Amanda L. (Mrs. Robert Zane), Emeline (who died in youth) and John C. whose death also occurred at an early age. Mrs. John Hamel's death occurred at Jenkintown in her ninety-sixth year, and that of her sister, Mrs. Hildebrandt, in her ninety-fourth year. George Hamel was born June 6, 1821, in the city of Philadelphia, where his boyhood, until his sixteenth year, was spent. He then removed to Montgomery County and resided upon his father's farm, meanwhile

Montgomery Co., and in 1854 made agriculture the business of his life. On his farm is a product known as gannister-stone, chiefly used in lining cupolas and converters in Bessemer Steel-Works. Those quarries are worked by him, and produce the only stone which it is possible to utilize for the purpose above mentioned, in the country. Mr. Hamel's political convictions led to his affiliation with the Democratic party, which he represented during the years 1856-57 and 1858 in the State Legislature, serving on the committees on banks and banking, agriculture and others of equal importance. He is largely identified with the



George Hamel

educating himself with what books and papers he could obtain from different sources. He became interested in the various branches of labor incident to a farmer's life, and on the 26th of August, 1841, married Miss Hannah, daughter of John and Rachel Tyson. The children of this marriage are John C., Mary C., Margaret, George, Rachel T. (Mrs. Joseph Druckenmille-), Ida Amanda, Harry I. and four who are deceased. On his marriage Mr. Hamel removed to his present home, then the property of Mrs. Hamel's grandfather, Benjamin Tyson, and later to another farm located in the same township. He embarked for a brief period in mercantile ventures at Willow Grove,

interests of Abington, having been for thirty years auditor of the township, and filled the office of school director. He was for many years a director of the Willow Grove and Germantown Plank Road Company, and is actively identified with Tacony Grange, No. 59, of Montgomery County. Mr. Hamel is a member and an elder in the Carmel Presbyterian Church, at Edge Hill, having formerly filled the same office in connection with the Abington Presbyterian Church, and been superintendent of the Sabbath-schools at Edge Hill, from which grew the present church organization since its commencement, in 1872.

SAMUEL N. KULP.

Mr. Kulp is of German descent, his grandfather, Isaac Kulp, having been a weaver at Milestown, now the Twenty-second Ward of Philadelphia. He married Elizabeth Moore, whose children were Joseph, Philip, Jacob, Mary Ann (Mrs. George Wentz), Hannah (Mrs. Jacob Wentz) and Eliza (Mrs. John Pierson). Philip, of this number, was born at Milestown, and followed the trade of his father until his later purchase of a farm, which he cultivated. He married Ann, daughter of John and

married to Mary Ann, daughter of John and Kitty Ann Blake, of Abington. Their children are Margaret B. (Mrs. Samuel R. Livezey), Joseph (who resides at home, and is married to Viola S. Tomlinson), Ida A. (Mrs. John R. Reading), John B., Emma L. and William. Mr. Kulp, three years after his marriage, purchased a farm within the limits of the city of Philadelphia (Twenty-third Ward), and for eighteen years resided upon it. He then removed to his present home, in the township of Abington, where he has since 1873 been employed in farming of a gen-



Samuel N. Kulp

Sally Nice, of Milestown, and had children,—Isaac (deceased), John (deceased), Samuel N., Sarah N. (Mrs. Reuben Harper, deceased), Margaret H. (Mrs. Alfred Buckman), Maria L. (Mrs. John Hawkins), Eliza A. (Mrs. Franklin B. Thompson). Samuel N. was born November 29, 1826, at Milestown, now a part of Philadelphia, and in youth became familiar with farm labor. At the age of seventeen, after a period of attendance at the neighboring public school, he learned the trade of millwright in Abington township, and continued to follow it until twenty-six years of age. He was, on the 16th of December, 1852,

eral character, as also to a limited extent in real estate operations.

His political associations are with the Republican party, though his various business interests have left no leisure for participation in political movements either of a local or general character. He is a supporter of the Lower Dublin Baptist Church, of which Mrs. Kulp is a member. Mr. Kulp began life with no aids other than were supplied by his own industry and ambition, and is consequently indebted to no other agencies for his success in life.

WILLIAM BLAKE.

John Blake, the grandfather of William Blake, emigrated to America prior to the war of 1812, in which he served as a soldier. He, on the completion of his term of service, made the present Twenty-third Ward of Philadelphia his residence, and there followed his trade of carpenter. He married Catherine Stevens, of Bucks County, whose death occurred in her eighty-ninth year. Their children were Abram, John, Henry and Jacob, all of whom followed the trade of their father. Mr. Blake's death occurred on the 6th

having purchased the property now owned by his son William. He was identified with the interests of the township, having for twelve years been supervisor of roads. He died July 3, 1860, in his eightieth year. His wife died in her ninety-second year.

William Blake was born in September, 1814, on the farm he now occupies, and spent his youth in labor, varied by attendance at the district school of the neighborhood. He then rented a farm in Cheltenham, from which he removed to Bucks County, but finally returned to the homestead, a portion of which came



William Blake

of November, 1829, in his eighty-sixth year. His son, Henry Blake, was born in 1780 in Philadelphia County, and early removed to Montgomery County, where most of his life was spent. He married Rachel, daughter of Jesse Hawkins, who was an extensive farmer. He was of Welsh extraction and a prominent representative of the Society of Friends. The children of this marriage are Mary, Kesiah, William and Elizabeth. Mr. Blake for many years pursued his trade of carpenter, but ultimately became a farmer,

to him by inheritance and the remainder by purchase. Here he has since continued the pursuits of a farmer. Mr. Blake was, in the fall of 1839, married to Elmina, daughter of William H. and Martha Ball. Their only child was Martha Jane, who died in her third year. He was a second time married, in 1854, to Hannah, daughter of Samuel Deaves, of Philadelphia. Mr. Blake has been for three years a director of the Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County. He is a Republican in politics,

but not active beyond the casting of his ballot. He is in religion a Friend, and worships with the Abington Meeting.

JOSEPH KIRK.

John Kirk, the progenitor of the family in America, came from Alfredtown, Derbyshire, England, in 1687, and settled in Darby (now Upper

township. He married Sarah, daughter of Rynear Tyson, to whom were born eight children. John Kirk was by trade a mason, and in 1722 did the mason-work for Sir William Keith, then Governor of Pennsylvania, on what was later known as the Græme Park mansion, now in possession of Abel Penrose, of Horsham township, in Montgomery County. Jacob Kirk, the son of John and Sarah Kirk, who was born in 1735, survived until his ninety-third year, and died in the same house in which he



Joseph Kirk

Darby), Delaware Co., Pa. He was married in Darby Meeting, the following year, to Joan, daughter of Peter Elliot, to whom were born ten children. John, their second son, whose birth occurred January 29, 1692, purchased, in 1712, of John and Sarah Ironmonger, two hundred acres in Abington township, adjoining the Upper Dublin line, for which he paid one hundred and sixty pounds, and subsequently added to this tract by a second purchase of five hundred acres adjoining, but situated in Upper Dublin

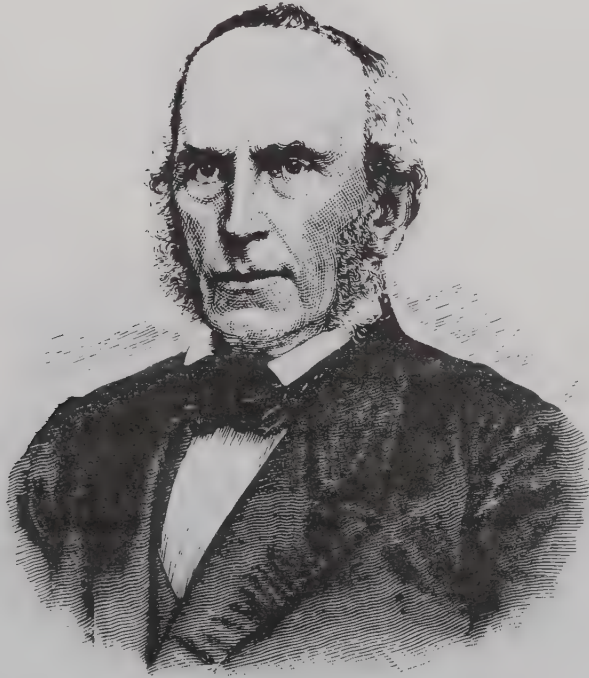
was born. He was married, in 1760, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Cleaver, of Bristol township, Philadelphia Co. Their son Jacob, born the 23d of September, 1769, married Rebecca, daughter of Charles and Phebe Iredell, in 1792, and located on part of the original purchase of two hundred acres. Of their eleven children, the survivors are Charles Kirk, of Warminster township, Bucks Co., still active and enterprising in his eighty-fourth year; Phebe Paxson, widow of Joseph Paxson, of the vicinity of Stanton,

Del., in her ninety-second year; and Abram Kirk, of Upper Dublin, in his seventy-fifth year. The latter, born March 5, 1810, married Caroline, daughter of Levi and Mary Jarrett, on the 27th of December, 1838. Of their five children, Joseph, the eldest son, was born on the 13th of December, 1839, in Upper Dublin township, where he resided until thirty years of age, becoming a pupil first of the public school and later of schools in Hatboro' and Norristown. On the completion of his studies he returned to the farm and assisted in its cultivation until his marriage, on the 10th of March, 1870, to Miss

and worship with the Abington Meeting. D. Jarrett Kirk, brother of Joseph Kirk, married Cornelia, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Kenderdine. Their children are two sons, Benjamin K. and Joseph.

JOHN SMITH.

William Smith, the progenitor of the branch of the Smith family represented by the subject of this biography, came, in 1684, from Yorkshire, England, and settled in Wrightstown, Bucks Co. He married, on the 20th of the Ninth Month, 1690, Mary Croasdale, and had among his children a



John Smith

Lydia, daughter of the late Reuben and Elizabeth Williams, of Abington township. Mr. Kirk soon after rented a farm near Weldon, Abington township, and for thirteen years engaged in the employments of a farmer. At the expiration of this time he removed to Weldon, having purchased a residence, and made the latter place his home. A Republican in politics, he is not active in the political field nor ambitious for office. He is a member of the Weldon Building and Loan Association. Mr. Kirk and his wife are both members by birthright of the Society of Friends,

son, William Smith, who was united in marriage to Rebecca Wilson. Their son Thomas married Sarah Townsend, whose son William, representing the fourth generation, married Sarah Buckman. Among the sons of the latter was John Smith, born in 1803, who, after spending his early years upon the farm, learned the trade of blacksmith, which he prosecuted in Abington, to which township he removed for the purpose. Here he met and married Agnes Hallowell, daughter of Caleb Hallowell, their children being Caleb H., married to Susan V. Hallowell; Franklin,

whose wife was Caroline E. Kinsey; Hutchinson, married to M. Elizabeth Comly; Mary; and Anna-Mr. Smith, on his marriage, settled at Huntington Valley, Moreland township, where he for years carried on his trade. He was for an extended period justice of the peace of his township, and elected county commissioner for the unexpired term of Samuel Shoemaker. On retiring from this office he embarked in the real estate business. His excellent judgment and thorough familiarity with property and its value in Montgomery and Bucks Counties, and also in the city of Philadelphia, enabled him to establish a lucra-

liam Penn from England to America in 1682, and settled in Bucks County, Pa., where he conducted a successful business as a blacksmith. Among his children was Thomas, who succeeded to his father's trade, and located in Newtown, Bucks Co. His children were Thomas, Jesse, Phebe (Mrs. Kelly), and Hannah (Mrs. Leedom). Thomas and Jesse both followed the blacksmith's trade, the former having married Mary, daughter of Abram and Rachel Harding, of Bucks County, whose children were Abram, Priscilla (Mrs. Jacob Twining), Rachel (Mrs. Chillian Cooper), Hannah (deceased), Harding (deceased),



Thos Buckman Sr

tive business, which he managed with great success until his death. He was president of the Independent Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and identified with the leading projects in his township and county. Mr. Smith was a Friend by birthright, and worshiped with the Abington Meeting. His death occurred in July, 1867, in his sixty-fifth year.

THOMAS BUCKMAN.

Thomas Buckman, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, accompanied Wil-

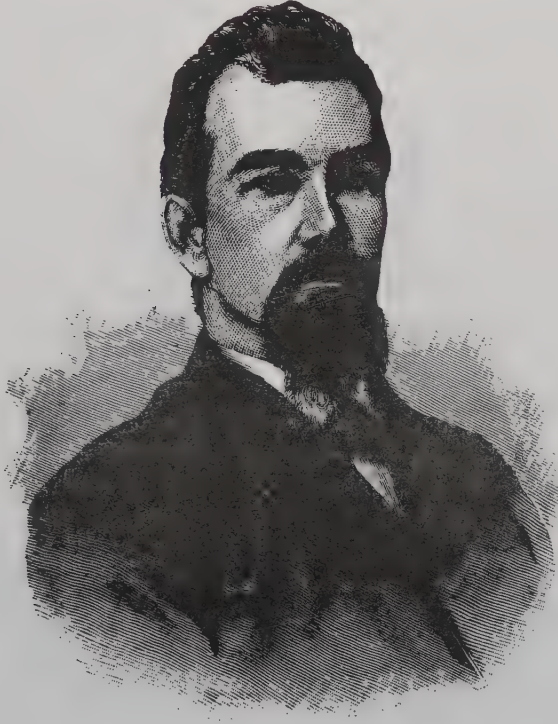
Mary (Mrs. William Bailey), Phebe (Mrs. John Jones), Thomas, Sarah Ann (Mrs. John Jones), William and Benjamin. Thomas was born on the 11th of December, 1802, in Falls township, Bucks Co., and after a period of early youth spent at home, became a member of the family of his brother Harding. Moreland township, in the same county, next became his home, where, for three years, he rented and cultivated a farm, moving, at the expiration of that time to Abington, upon a farm situated in the vicinity of Jenkintown. Mr. Buckman continued his vocation as a farmer in various portions of the county until an

advantageous opportunity occurred to engage in lime-burning, to which he gave his attention for six years, after which he purchased a farm in Delaware. Three years later he became a resident of Cheltenham township, and the owner of land on which he resided for eight years. In 1851 his present home was purchased, to which he removed the following year, having since been assiduous in his labors as a farmer. Mr. Buckman was married in 1828 to Anne, daughter of Clement and Rebecca Comly, and has children,—

reference to the offices dispensed by the party. He is a Friend by birthright, and worships with the Abington Meeting.

ANDREW J. RICE.

Mr. Rice is of German descent, his great-grandfather, Daniel, having been a resident of Frankford, Pa., where he was a miller prior to the Revolution-



A. Rice

Amos, Alfred, Mary (Mrs Charles Harper), Jacob, William, Thomas and Joseph. Mrs. Buckman died in 1861, and he was again married, in 1864, to Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas Brooke, who served in the war of 1812, and granddaughter of Major William Brooke, a soldier of the war of the Revolution. Their children are Linford and Jesse. Mrs. Buckman's mother died in November, 1883, in her ninety-first year. Mr. Buckman has no political aspirations, and is content to vote the Republican ticket without

ary war. His sons were Daniel, Peter and another not mentioned. Daniel resided near Philadelphia, and followed his trade as a journeyman miller, having married a Miss Dungen, to whom were born children, —Daniel, George, Isaac, Phebe and Elizabeth. Daniel of this number, whose birth occurred in 1816, at Germantown, early removed to Montgomery County where he purchased the mill property now operated by his son, the subject of this biographical sketch. He married Sarah Weiss, of Holmesburg, Pa., and

had children,—Phebe, Cornelia, Caroline, deceased; Sarah, deceased; Mary, deceased; Susannah, deceased; and Andrew J.

The latter was born on the 28th of April, 1851, at Fentonville, now a part of Philadelphia, and accompanied his father on his removal to Abington township. Here his youth was spent, his education having been received first at the public school of the neighborhood and later at Jenkintown, after which he entered the mill as an apprentice to the miller's trade. He finally resumed its management and conducted the business until his father's death, on the 30th of October, 1880, when the property came by inheritance to the surviving children, Andrew J. still continuing to act in the capacity of manager of the mill. This mill is one of the oldest in the State, and a distinguished landmark in the county, having been operated long prior to the Revolutionary war. Mr. Rice, in 1883, remodeled it, introducing the roller process and otherwise adding to its advantages. Andrew J. Rice, was, in 1874, married to Mary, daughter of John Brooks, of Chester County, Pa. Their children are a son Charles Harvey, and a daughter Loretta Washburn. Mr. Rice is in politics a Democrat, as were also his ancestors, but does not participate in the active campaign work of the party. He is a member of Friendship Lodge, No. 400, of Free and Accepted Masons, of Jenkintown, and of Peace and Love Lodge, No. 337, of I. O. O. F., also of Jenkintown. In religion he inclines to the New Church doctrines, though not identified by membership with any church.

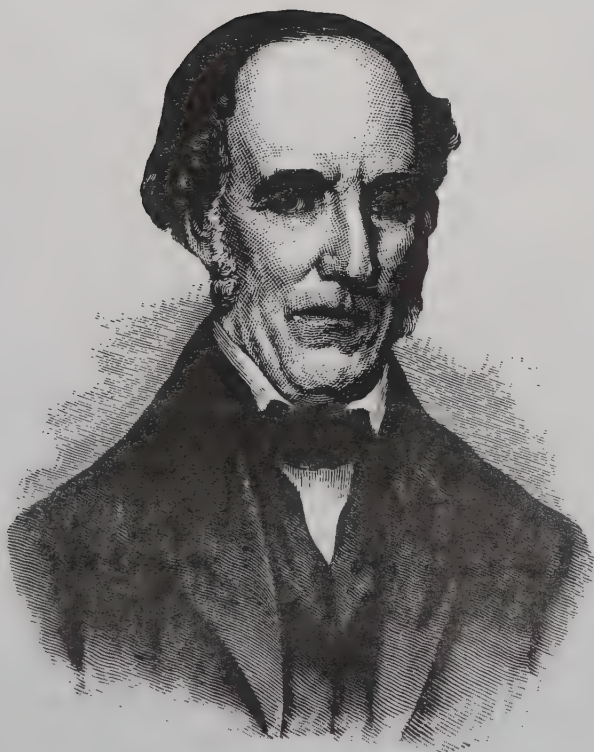
ABNER BRADFIELD.¹

The ancestry of Abner Bradfield sprang from an old English family, and came from England to this country early in the eighteenth century, and, from best information that can be gathered, at this time, settled in Bucks County, Pa., but who the pioneer was in engrafting the stock in the New World is not known to the writer. The records of Buckingham Friends' Meeting, Bucks County, furnish the best starting-point. The meeting was established as a meeting of worship in the year 1700, and as a meeting of business in 1720. By the records of this meeting it appears that one William Bradfield married Hannah Pennington, and that they had eleven children, whose births are registered, being the birth of Abner, the eldest, registered as on the 21st of the Ninth Month, 1748. There is a further registry of the marriages of five of the children, that of Abner not being among them. Abner violated the rules of the meeting in that respect, for which offense he was disowned, this being the penalty at that time among Friends for so grave an offense. He married Phoebe Cadwalader, the date of which marriage is not now known. Some time after his marriage he built the old log house still standing

in Edge Hill village, Cheltenham township, into which he moved. He only lived there a short time. He moved into another house in the village, afterwards used as a store, and which was for a long time the only store in the village. He afterwards purchased the Dotts property, on the south side of Edge Hill, fronting on the Susquehanna Street road, in Abington township, and removed thereto and continued to reside there up to the time of his death, in about the year 1810. He had several children, of whom William was next in line. William was married to Martha Minor, August 15, 1799, and moved into a house then owned by his father, on the Jenkintown road, near Weldon, in the township of Abington. It was in this house that Abner, the subject of our history, was born, on the 18th day of May, 1802. The house was afterwards burned down, and the one now standing there was built upon the same site. The property has lately passed into the possession of Xanthus Smith, artist, he having purchased it from the heirs of John Martin, deceased. Besides Abner, William had two other children, William and Esther. The latter died in her infancy. William, the father, moved to Bucks County while Abner was yet but an infant. He did not reside there long, for his father (Abner the elder) having willed him the homestead in Abington township, before mentioned, he moved thereto after his father's death, in 1810, when Abner was eight years of age; and from this time, and from this early age, the active life of the present Abner may be dated and considered to have been entered upon. William, his father, was a man of a social and kindly disposition, lacking, however, that force and energy which is said to have characterized his father, Abner the elder, and of whom it is said by those who knew him that his grandson, Abner, was a true scion. William could easily be influenced to make bargains he would afterwards regret, and the difficulties entailed would sometimes strain his energies; but fortunately the wife and mother, with the aid of her son at this time, was equal to the occasion. At this tender age of eight years Abner commenced to accompany his mother to the Philadelphia markets, which he afterwards attended regularly, at the age of twelve years commencing to go alone. Many incidents are related of his courage and determination, as also of his discretion while yet a youth.

Abner, shortly after becoming of age, on the 26th day of August, 1823, married Sarah Ann, daughter of Enoch and Elizabeth Thomas; he took charge of the homestead, his parents making their home with him, and resided there some eight or nine years, during which time his father and mother both died. After the parents' deaths, Abner and his brother William, who were the only heirs, agreed upon an amicable division of the property, consisting of the homestead, containing fifty-four acres, and a small place, containing about seventeen acres, fronting on the northwesterly side of the Willow Grove and German-

¹ By Thomas Bradfield, Attorney-at-Law, Philadelphia.



Abner Bradfield

town plank road, north of Weldon, now owned by Russel Smith, the artist, and Xanthus, his son. They agreed upon three thousand dollars as the value of the farm, and eleven hundred and fifty dollars as the value of the lot. Abner gave William the first choice, and he took the homestead, which left the lot to Abner. There was no administration (their father having died intestate) or law proceedings whatever, excepting the necessary deeds; Abner deeding his interest in the homestead to William, and William his interest in the lot to Abner, and paying him such sum as they had agreed upon in equalizing values. Abner removed to the lot in the spring of 1832, and in the fall of the same year bought the farm on the north side of Edge Hill, fronting on the Susquehanna Street road, and shortly moved in and took possession, though he did not get his deed until April, 1833. He continued to reside there until the time of his death, June 14, 1875. The farm passed to his three surviving sons,—Jonathan, Thomas and Joseph,—under provisions contained in his will. He and his wife lived together nearly fifty-two years, she, the wife, being still living. Whatever knowledge he possessed may be said to have been self-acquired. In his youthful days the advantages for obtaining an education in the country among persons of moderate means, who were struggling to raise a family, were very limited, and, as has already been shown, he had very few opportunities of enjoying what there were, he, at the early age of eight years, having been forced to the front as a bread-winner and supporter of the home. The amount of his schooling, as he has often related, was seventeen days one winter and nineteen another, the last being when he was about sixteen years of age. Yet he could, in a short time, by natural and correct mathematical deductions, find the area of almost any-shaped piece of land from the line with his head alone. He was ready and quick at matters of interest and figures generally. He was a reading man and kept himself informed in what was going on. He took a great interest in matters affecting his neighborhood, was a close observer and would retain thoroughly in his mind or memory whatever came under his observation, or in which he took a part or had an interest, ever afterwards. His memory was wonderful in all money transactions. They seemed to be photographed upon his mind as they would be written upon a day-book and ledger. All matters as to the measurement of lands and land-marks had an attraction for him, and he could locate the place of land-marks many years after they were made, and long after their immediate evidence had been obliterated.

He took a great interest in education, and after the adoption of the free-school law was a school director for many years. The office was often pressed upon him; when, however, he accepted the trust, he performed his duties with all his ability. No business matters of merely personal interest would keep him from meeting the board of directors and visiting com-

mittees on which he was appointed. It was so with him in every position he was called to fill. He was many years one of the directors of the Willow Grove and Germantown Plank-Road Company, of which he was one of the original charter members and took a very great interest in trying to make it a success.

He was frequently called upon as an arbitrator in disputes between individuals and very generally the finding would be satisfactory to both parties; they would have so much confidence in his ability to find the truth and see the justice of the matter that they would accept the result without further question.

He was a man of a social turn, and liked to chat with his friends and neighbors. It made no difference to him as to the financial or family standing of a man, it was enough for him if a man properly conducted himself. It mattered not whether he was a common laborer or the landed proprietor, he could always spend a few minutes to chat with them. Strangers happening in at meal-time, black or white, if they were sufficiently decent in appearance to admit of it, were invited to partake of the meal, always seating them beside himself.

Whatever he undertook he first made up his mind as to its utility and feasibility; he would then undertake it and accomplish it. Whatever he did, he did thoroughly and in season.

He was a farmer by occupation; early in life he burned lime to a limited extent, and furnished and personally hauled the lime to build the stone posts, many of which are still standing, on the farm known as the "Stone Post Farm," on the Holmesburg turnpike below Holmesburg, in the Twenty-third Ward of the city of Philadelphia; he burned the last kiln of lime he ever burnt in the spring of 1840, and that for the purpose of furnishing lime to build a barn on his farm, which he did.

He had no faith in making money hastily, his motto being that a dollar earned by honest industry was worth ten made by speculation; small gains honestly made would leave the surest results in time. He could never be induced to touch any of the speculations that sprung up in his day, such as *morus multicaulus*, coal, oil, etc; none of the exciting reports of fortunes made in them had any weight with him nor turned him for one moment from his steady business pursuits, as he would say great gains to the few meant much loss to the many.

His idea of honesty and truth was not to be honest and truthful because it was the best policy, but because it was the right thing to do and to be. He could not have two faces; he was the same at all times and to all men; he would not profess what he could not or would not carry out.

He was a man that took little pride in dress; in fact he was almost indifferent in that particular; but he took considerable pride in horses, and enjoyed driving a horse that could move without whip or spur and that could move the dust.

He seemed to have no desire for travel or seeing other countries or places; the real, living world to him was in his own immediate family. He loved his home, and when away on business, when the business was done, hastened to return. He had eleven children, all of whom could not exhaust his boundless love; he always assisted in the care and nursing of the young children; in sickness he never seemed to tire in watching and caring for them; in health they were his social companions; he counseled with them on almost every matter. Even when yet of tender years he could handle and care for a child or for the sick as tenderly as a mother.

He had a great veneration for his mother. He would often speak of her counsels to him in youth and all the way up to manhood; they were all good, they were all wise, they were all tempered by love, they became more plain, more vivid to him as he advanced in life; in a word, her advice was the living counsel and guide of his whole life. She has been spoken of by others, who remember her as a woman, though of delicate constitution, possessed of great kindness, always ready to lend a helping hand; yet, with all, having great firmness and decision of character.

In politics, he was a Whig until the rise of the Republican party, which he always afterwards warmly supported. Early in his life he became impressed with the enormity of American slavery, and boldly asserted and maintained his views on this subject; yet he would not intentionally give offense to any, though they differed radically, and he always retained their respect. Early in life he saw the evils of the use of intoxicating drinks, and quite early in life quit furnishing liquor to his laboring men, which it was the general custom of the neighborhood to do at the time. During the last few days of his last illness his physician tried to urge him to take liquor as a stimulant, but he most positively refused, saying his intellect might be clouded thereby, and he wanted to die in the full possession of his faculties, which he did.

In religion, he was a firm believer in the views maintained by Friends; he subscribed to the views preached by Elias and Edward Hicks. Though so firm a believer in the religious views held by Friends, and as much as he felt interested in the progress and welfare of the society, he never felt that he had got to that condition which would warrant him in seeking a closer fellowship by becoming a member, though he often expressed a desire to be allowed to contribute to the support and maintenance of the meeting.

His remains were followed to the grave by a very large concourse of sincere friends, among whom were several colored people. Some two or three friends made remarks at the grave, and one of the colored men present, who had occasionally exhorted among his own people, feeling that more might be said, and should be said, more directly as to the religious views of his deceased friend, was incited to speak.

We will hastily refer to the children of our subject

and close. Of the eleven children six, are now deceased; three died in early infancy. Julianna, the second child, died from burns caused by her clothing taking fire when near thirteen years of age. She was a girl of very active intellect and gave great promise of noble womanhood. The sadness caused by this event seemed never to leave the parent. Elizabeth, his fourth child, died when thirty-one years of age. She had married and had a son, who died before her. She inherited largely her father's ways and disposition, particularly the gentler and kindlier parts. Albert, the sixth son and eighth child, died at the age of thirty years. He, in early childhood, was almost as staid and earnest in the real work of life as is usual with persons of mature age. He never had to be corrected at school or at home. He cheerfully took hold of the work set for him to do, and with the same earnestness that his father had done before him. At the age of fourteen he met with an accident on the playground at school, receiving a severe bruise on the hip, which caused him great suffering for two years, and which left him badly lamed for life. After his recovery he attended Rev. Samuel Aaron's school, and so much impressed was Mr. Aaron with his scholarship and energy that he gave him an assistant tutorship in his second year. He afterwards studied law with G. R. Fox, and was admitted to the bar, and two years afterwards received the nomination for district attorney. During the canvass he took a severe cold, the result of exposure, and this, with the injury received in youth, caused his death about two years afterward.

Jonathan, the first-born still lives. He moved on the old homestead a few years ago, and continued there until quite recently, when he purchased a farm near North Wales, and moved thereto, and Joseph the seventh son and ninth child, who had been living in Philadelphia, removed to the homestead.

The two youngest children, daughters, are still living, are married and have families of children.

Thomas, the third son and child, and from whom the above memorial was gathered, was accidentally hurt at thirteen years of age by a wound in the knee with a pitchfork while working at hay-making, and from which he was confined to the house pretty much for seven years, when he got so that he could go to school, and after a couple of years went to teaching school in the country, which he followed for seven years, then went to Philadelphia in 1859 and entered upon the study of the law with John S. Shoemaker, Esq., and after a couple of years was admitted to practice at that bar where he still continues to practice.

For a corroboration of some of the above stated facts we are indebted to George W. Bradfield, of Philadelphia, who is the oldest living member of the family now known in this county. He remembers seeing Abner Bradfield, the elder, who was his grandfather.

CHAPTER XL.

BOROUGH OF BRIDGEPORT.¹

THE borough of Bridgeport is of recent origin, having been incorporated by an act of Assembly passed February 27, 1851. Its area is four hundred and sixty acres, and was wholly taken from the township of Upper Merion, in which it had been previously situated. In its form it is irregular, having somewhat the shape of a scalene triangle. It is bounded on the north and northeast by the Schuylkill, and on the south and west by Upper Merion. Few towns have a more beautiful and advantageous situation. It is opposite Norristown, and the land rises gradually from the river. The borough extends on the Schuylkill from the dam down to the outlet lock, a distance of a mile. De Kalb Street, which was laid out in 1830 as the State road, extends across the bridge from Norristown, and is turnpiked. Front Street extends from De Kalb Street to the Swedes' Ford bridge. The nearest street running parallel with the river is called Front Street, the next is Second, and so on to Tenth Street, which forms the southwestern boundary of the borough. De Kalb, Front, Second and Third are the principal streets, and contain handsome brick houses, several of which are occupied by persons who have retired from business. According to the census of 1850, Bridgeport contained 572 inhabitants; in 1860, 1011; in 1870, 1578; and in 1880, 1802.

That Bridgeport is no inconsiderable business place is sufficiently proven from the number of its stores, manufactories and other establishments located within its limits. In May, 1883, it contained seventeen stores, four hotels, two dealers in flour and feed, two restaurants and one lumber and three coal-yards. The Minerva Mill ranks among the extensive manufactories in the State. It is now conducted by James Lees & Sons in the manufacture of blankets, Kentucky jeans and worsted carpet-yarns, giving employment to near one thousand hands. In consequence of the space required for such extensive operations this firm has greatly enlarged the buildings. The factory was originally erected in 1854 by Bodey & Jacobs, and afterwards owned by Needles & Brothers. Next in extent is the woolen-mill of Worrall & Radcliff, manufacturers of Kentucky jeans, employing one hundred and seventy hands. Isaac W. Smith, formerly of Valley Forge, has erected an extensive building on Swede Street (in 1883) for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, calculated to give employment to about one hundred hands. Hugh McInnes carries on the manufacture of Manilla paper at the Rebecca Mill, employing some thirty-five hands. This building was formerly known as the Norris Oil-Works, established by Dr. H. T. Slemmer in 1866. Dager & Cox employ twenty hands at the Eureka

Mill in the manufacture of Manilla paper. They occupy the building, formerly used as a saw-mill, near the canal basin, which they have enlarged and improved. Isaac Richards occupies the building formerly used by Joel W. Andrews as an agricultural warehouse, employing ten hands in the manufacture of elevators and patent dumb-waiters. Allen Ridgway occupies a portion of W. W. Potts' car-works building, employing fifteen hands in the manufacture of woolen yarns. Benjamin Gardner occupies the other part in the manufacture of Turkish toweling, giving employment to ten hands. In the spring of 1883 a creamery was put in operation by Kersey & Brothers, from Chester County. Besides the aforesaid there are two extensive flouring-mills and several smaller manufacturing establishments and mechanic shops. In 1882 the real estate was valued at \$695,525, and for 1883, 455 taxables were returned, holding a total property of \$755,550, the aggregate *per capita* being \$1656.

The public schools are five in number, all held in one commodious brick building, erected in 1856 on a lot of ground one hundred and fifty feet square, situated at the south corner of De Kalb and Sixth Streets. They are divided into three departments,—grammar, secondary and primary. The schools are open ten months, with an average attendance of one hundred and fifty-five pupils for the year ending June 1, 1882. In 1857 the schools were three in number, open only five months. The school-house previously used was built for this purpose in 1842, and stood at the corner of Mill and Second Streets. It was a stone structure, twenty-five by fifty-eight feet in dimensions, and the schools were kept in it until the erection of the present large building, when it was used for several years for the meetings of the Borough Council. After remaining awhile unoccupied it was torn down in the spring of 1883.

The Baptist Church of Bridgeport was constituted March 19, 1850, with fifteen members, by a council composed of delegates from the Baptist Churches of Norristown, Roxborough, Chestnut Hill and Balligomingo. A preliminary meeting had been held February 20, 1850, at the house of Samuel Yocum, and eleven persons, mostly members of the Baptist Church of Norristown, signed an agreement to endeavor to organize a church. A lot, eighty by one hundred feet, had been purchased on Fourth Street, and a church edifice, forty-five by sixty feet, was then being built, and was completed at a cost of two thousand four hundred dollars. It was dedicated June 16, 1850, the Rev. A. S. Patton, of West Chester, and the Rev. J. A. McKean, of Philadelphia, officiating. On the 9th of April, 1850, the Rev. William Smith was called to the pastorate, and accepted and served until September 19, 1851. The church was admitted to the Philadelphia Baptist Association October 10, 1850. The pastors who have served the church from the resignation of the Rev. William Smith are as fol-

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

lows: David T. Carnahan, May 15, 1852, to April 30, 1856; Charles Thompson, January, 1857, to February 27, 1861; Miller Jones, December 14, 1861, to March 30, 1864; Henry Bray, January 13, 1865, to March, 1867; Samuel C. Meade, June 26, 1867, to February 26, 1868; E. E. Jones, December 3, 1868, to March 27, 1872; Miller Jones, May 1, 1872, to December 7, 1879; Charles F. Williams, March 31, 1882, to September 3, 1884; C. C. Earle, September 29, 1884. The last is the present pastor. The church has a membership of about two hundred and fifty.

The parsonage on the church lot was built in 1868, at a cost of about three thousand five hundred dollars. The church edifice was remodeled and refurnished in 1880 at a cost of about fifteen hundred dollars.

The Second Presbyterian (Old School) Church of Norristown, located at Bridgeport, was constituted in 1850 and its charter was obtained the same year. A meeting was held in 1849 at the house of Samuel Stewart, at which a number were present. A committee was appointed to visit Samuel Paul, who was sent out from New York as a missionary to near Phoenixville. He visited this place, and services were held for a time in the German Reformed Church of Norristown. In 1852 the small frame building that had been used by the Protestant Methodists, and which stood on the corner of Green and Airy Streets, was rented and, later, purchased. Mr. Paul preached to the people until 1852, when the Rev. Joseph Nesbitt assumed charge of this church with the church at Conshohocken, and continued as pastor until about 1859 when he was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Harrison. Upon the breaking out of the war, in 1861, the entire male members of the church, except three, joined the army; this left the congregation so small that the Rev. Mr. Harrison resigned. From that time until the close of the war the pulpit was supplied, without charge, by the Rev. Charles Collins, a clergyman of the German Reformed Church who resided near here. At the close of the war the Rev. James Mosten was chosen as a stated supply, and remained until about 1870. About this time the church and lot were sold, with privilege of use for church purposes for one year. In 1872 the congregation began to hold service in Mogue's Chapel and continued to do so for two years. In the spring of 1874 a lot, seventy-seven by one hundred and fifty feet, on Sixth, De Kalb and Green Streets, in Bridgeport, was purchased of Benjamin F. Hancock's estate, and the present church edifice was erected, at a cost of twenty-two thousand eight hundred dollars.

About 1872 the Rev. Belleville Roberts was chosen as supply and, later, as pastor. He served four years and was succeeded by the Rev. Henry F. Mason, who served until 1882, since which time the church has been served with supplies, mostly from Princeton College.

The various public improvements that either pass through or begin here contribute much to the pros-

perity and business advantages of the place. Among the first constructed was the Schuylkill Navigation and Canal. This great work is one hundred and eight miles in length, beginning at the Fairmount dam and extending to Port Carbon, above Pottsville. It was commenced in 1816 and finished in 1824 for the passage of boats of sixty tons' burthen. It was sufficiently completed to this place in 1818 to admit the descent of a few boats. The whole line in 1846 was enlarged, and boats of one hundred and ninety tons now pass and repass. When the navigation company constructed the dam here it was their intention to make the canal on the east side of the river, but the people of Norristown were so much opposed to the measure that, through the liberal offers of Elisha Evans, the principal owner of the land on the Bridgeport side, they were induced to locate it there. No doubt at this early day, when there were but two houses here, Mr. Evans foresaw the advantages that would arise in the future from such an arrangement. The result, however, occasioned some alarm, for a public meeting was held in Norristown June 27, 1820, recommending the appointment of a committee to purchase from John Markley the right of way across the lower end of Barbadoes Island that readier access be afforded to the canal in the shipment or transportation of goods. This, it should be remembered, was ten years before the completion of any bridge over the Schuylkill for miles within this vicinity. The entire works of the navigation and canal were leased by the Reading Railroad Company July 12, 1870, and have since been under their control.

The bridge over the Schuylkill, at De Kalb Street, is eight hundred feet long, resting on three stone piers, and with the abutments ten hundred and fifty feet. The original cost was thirty-one thousand two hundred dollars; of this amount the county subscribed ten thousand dollars and the State six thousand dollars. It was erected by a joint-stock company, chartered April 6, 1830. It was commenced in the spring of 1829, and by September was so far completed that foot-passengers were enabled to cross. It was finished in 1830, but the largest portion has since been rebuilt. In October, 1884, it was made a free bridge and now belongs to the county. A company had been chartered as early as 1815 to erect a bridge here, but failed for the want of sufficient capital. The Swedes' Ford Bridge Company was incorporated March 30, 1848, but the bridge was not finished until the close of 1851, at a cost of about forty thousand dollars. On the evening of March 15, 1883, it was destroyed by fire, but has since been rebuilt by the Reading Railroad Company, whose tracks are laid over it, and who have leased it since 1872.

No sooner had the De Kalb Street bridge been built than efforts were made to have a State road laid out from New Hope, on the Delaware, though Doylestown, by way of this place and West Chester, to the Maryland line. To authorize this the Assembly passed

at the same time the bridge was chartered. The road was accordingly laid out December 29, 1830, passing through Montgomery County a distance of sixteen miles. The court, August 17, 1831, directed it to be opened and cleared to the breadth of forty feet. It has since been generally known as the State road. This road was turnpiked from Bridgeport to the King of Prussia in 1853.

The Reading Railroad Company was chartered April 4, 1833, and the next year the larger portion of the road was put under contract. On December 9, 1839, the first locomotive and train of cars passed over it to Reading. It was not opened to Pottsville till early in 1842, when the event was celebrated with a military display and an immense procession of seventy-five passenger cars, twelve hundred and fifty-five feet in length, containing two thousand one hundred and fifty persons, three bands of music, one hundred and eighty tons of coal, part of which was mined the same morning four hundred and twelve feet below water-level. In August, 1858, the writer, while standing in De Kalb Street, counted a train of ninety-five cars passing loaded with coal, drawn by a single locomotive. The depot here was built in 1838, eighty feet long by thirty feet wide. Near by the company have also a building or reservoir to supply locomotives with water while stopping, which is elevated by means of water-power furnished at the spring. The Chester Valley Railroad Company was incorporated by act of April 22, 1850, and extends from Bridgeport to Downingtown, twenty-two miles. The first train of cars passed over it September 12, 1853. It is also operated by the Reading Company, and is connected with their road here and in Norristown.

In the desire to have a post-office here in 1836 a contest arose as to what it should be called; some were in favor of Evansville, others of Keigersville, but the majority settled on Bridgeport, which name has been retained. The post-office was established in 1837 and Jonathan Morris appointed postmaster. He kept at this time a store in De Kalb Street, near the bridge. Strange to say, from the want of support it was abolished about 1843. After the borough had been incorporated over two years, or in 1853, the application was renewed and it was re-established, with Francis Lyle postmaster. He was succeeded the following year by John H. Rowan, next Abraham Schoffner for two years, E. M. Bickel in 1858, Jacob M. Hurst until May, 1861, when Dr. George W. Holstein was appointed, who still retains the position. The mails have increased from one daily arrival and departure to seven, thus showing that the office is no sinecure.

Although Bridgeport is of recent origin, as has been already stated, yet its history extends back to an early period. Swedes' Ford is within its limits, around which cluster both colonial and Revolutionary reminiscences. In the year 1712, Mats Holstein, with his wife, Brita Gostenberg, moved into this neighborhood from the country below, accompanied

by Gunner Rambo, Peter Rambo, Peter Yocum and John Matson. His tract lay farthest up the river, along which it had a frontage of nearly a mile, and extended back into the country twice that distance, embracing all the territory upon which the borough of Bridgeport is now laid out, the Shainline farms and the land from Red Hill to the river. The house into which he moved his family was built of logs, on the site of what was afterwards known as the Swedes' Ford Hotel. In 1714 he built a stone house, upwards of a mile from the river, the walls of which are still standing, having been built upon and added to several times since. He died in 1738, aged sixty-one years. His eldest son, Andrew, inherited the land in the vicinity of Swedes' Ford, where he settled and remained until his death, in 1769. He had an only son, Peter, who inherited the property, who married Abigail Jones. He kept the Swedes' Ford public-house in 1779, if not earlier, and the following year was appointed collector of taxes for Upper Merion. In 1780 he was assessed for holding here one hundred and ninety-seven acres of land.

Mats Holstein, the first settler, at the time of his death had a second son, Mathias, who was just then aged twenty-one years. He soon after married Magdalena, daughter of Marcus Hulings, an early Swedish settler at Morlatton, on the Schuylkill, four miles above the present borough of Pottstown. From this union has descended all of the name now in this locality. They had one son and seven daughters. Samuel, the son, married Rachel, the daughter of Philip Moore, of Haverford. The offspring of this marriage were four sons,—Mathias, Charles, George W. and William. Samuel Holstein is rated in the assessment of 1780 as holding in Upper Merion two hundred and seventy-eight acres, one negro, five horses and nine cattle. Respecting his son, Major Mathias Holstein, who became a prominent citizen of Bridgeport and Norristown, we shall have more to say.

Swedes' Ford must have borne this name some time before 1723, for in November of this year application was made to the Governor and Council to have a road laid out from Whiteland, in Chester County, to this ford, which, in the spring of the following year, was confirmed, and ordered to "be with all convenient speed opened, cleared and made good." A portion of the old Swedes' Ford tavern was supposed by the late Matthias Holstein to have been built before 1730. How early a public-house was kept here is not known, but certainly before 1760. It is a tradition that before the Revolution the inn had on its sign a representation of a ferry. A road was opened in 1730 from Wells' ferry now New Hope, on the river Delaware, through the present Doylestown, to this place, and in an advertisement in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of 1780, is called "the great road to the Swedes' Ford." That this was an early noted and important crossing-place is also confirmed by other authorities. Lewis Evans,

on his maps of 1749 and 1755 mentions it, also Nicholas and William Scull in 1759 and 1770, Thomas Pownall in 1776, and Reading Howell in 1792.

The battle of Brandywine was fought September 11, 1777; at twelve o'clock that night Washington wrote a dispatch to Congress from Chester, in which he says, "This day's engagement resulted in our defeat." On the 13th he formed his headquarters at Germantown, with the determination of having another engagement before the fate of Philadelphia should be decided. General Armstrong, with a portion of the militia, was posted along the Schuylkill to throw up redoubts at the different fords where the enemy would be most likely to cross, and which were to be occasionally occupied while Washington moved with the main body of the army to the other side to make another attack. Apprehending that it would be very likely that the British would attempt to cross at Swedes' Ford, Chevalier Du Portail, a French engineer, constructed a number of redoubts on the east side of the river, upwards of half a mile in length, with the assistance of Armstrong's command. It is said that they had scarcely completed these works before the British made their appearance on the opposite side of the river, and on beholding the defenses, changed their purpose and crossed at Fatland Ford.

When Washington broke up his encampment at Whitemarsh with the intention of going into winter quarters at Valley Forge, it was his intention to cross the Schuylkill at Matson's Ford now Conshohocken, for which purpose a temporary bridge was formed, but on reaching there they found that Lord Cornwallis was in possession of the Gulf Hills, when the troops were recalled, and he proceeded up the east side of the river. It was ascertained afterwards that the British troops on this occasion had only been out here on a foraging expedition. At Swedes' Ford the army crossed December 13th, which was witnessed by Major Holstein, then a boy accompanied by his father, who related that it was effected by making a bridge of wagons all backed to each other. The aforesaid date is confirmed by an eye-witness in a letter, Colonel John Laurens, Washington's private secretary, to his father, from which we take an extract,—

"The army was ordered to march to Swedes' Ford and encamp with the right to the Schuylkill. The next morning the want of provisions—I could weep tears of blood when I say it—rendered it impossible to march. We did not march till the evening of that day. Our ancient bridge, an infamous construction which in many parts obliged the men to march in Indian file, was restored, and a bridge of waggons made over Swedes' Ford, but fence-rails from necessity being substituted to plank, and furnishing a very unstable footing, the last served to cross a trifling number of troops. On the 19th instant we marched from the Gulph to this camp."

The aforesaid is interesting, showing conclusively that Washington crossed here at the aforesaid date and that they remained encamped in the vicinity until the 19th, when they reached Valley Forge. Historians have been heretofore somewhat puzzled as to the

exact date of the army arriving at their winter quarters, which this now clearly establishes.

Mary, the only child of Peter Holstein, on the death of her father in 1785, inherited the whole of his property. Within four months of that occurrence she married Levi Bartleson, stated to have been of reckless habits and to whom her parents had been opposed. Records show that he kept the Swedes' Ford tavern in 1786. In one year she was compelled to sell one hundred acres of the tract to pay off his most pressing debts. Thus the property became divided and before long passed entirely out of her hands.

The Chevalier Louis L. Du Portail, mentioned as an engineer, arrived in this country in 1777, having previously served in that capacity in the French army. On the following November 17th he was commissioned a brigadier-general, and in the beginning of 1778 a colonel of engineers. He was at Yorktown, and for his services in November, 1781, appointed a major-general. He soon after this sailed for France, but returned before 1789, and purchased a farm here from James Philip Delacour, assessed in 1804 as containing one hundred and seventy-one acres. He built a dwelling where the present Evans House stands, where he resided with his family. He advertised to sell at public sale, June 15, 1801, all his farming stock and utensils, including "two plantations adjoining each other." He soon after this sailed for France, but it is stated died on the passage out. The property going to decay and the taxes unpaid, it was sold by the sheriff some time after 1804, and purchased by Elisha Evans, and from him came into the possession of his son, Cadwallader Evans, who laid out the upper part of Bridgeport, and also largely contributed to its improvement.

The remaining portion of the tract around Swedes' Ford, which Mary Holstein was obliged to part with after her marriage with Bartleson, was purchased by Jesse Roberts, who sold it in 1800 to Samuel Holstein, from whom it descended to his son, the late Major Mathias Holstein, of Norristown. We find in the assessor's list of 1804 that he then kept the old Swedes' Ford tavern and was the owner of two farms in Upper Merion, one of fifty-one acres, which we presume was here; the other contained one hundred and fourteen acres. He was also taxed for keeping the ferry, which was rated at one hundred and twenty dollars per annum. While he resided here he built an addition to the house. In 1806 his property here was purchased by Samuel Henderson, and he removed to Norristown. In this connection a further account of Major Holstein may not be amiss. He was born October 10, 1772, on the old homestead that had been so long in the family. He related that about 1790 he was the means of killing, on his father's farm, a bear, by shooting it while on a tree where it had sought refuge. In the spring of 1802 he was elected major

of the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, and in October, 1805, General Francis Swaine appointed him quartermaster of the First Brigade in the Second Division. In 1808 he went into partnership with David Thomas, and continued for several years storekeeping at the corner of Main and Swede Streets, where they also kept a lumber-yard. In 1812 he was elected a member of the Borough Council, a Presidential elector of the Clinton ticket, director of the Ridge Turnpike Company and one of the building committee of the new Episcopal Church. From 1800 to 1829 he was the proprietor of the principal mill for manufacturing flour, in which he did an extensive business. Eliza, his first wife, died February 22, 1815. In the summer of this year the Bank of Montgomery County was chartered, and he was made the first cashier, which position he held for some time. When the bridge over the Schuylkill was built he was one of the directors. In 1837 he became the ticket agent of the Philadelphia and Norristown Railroad. He died August 10, 1849, aged upwards of seventy-seven years, and his remains were deposited in the graveyard attached to Christ Church, below Bridgeport. He was a man endowed with more than ordinary powers of observation, and withal enjoyed a strong, retentive memory, and before his death few minds could be found better stored with the reminiscences of the past.

A view of Swedes' Ford was taken from an eminence on the east side of the river, by Mrs. Mary Ann Potts, in 1812. In this sketch a rope is represented stretched across the Schuylkill, fastened to the trunks of two trees, and a boat on the western shore. The only buildings seen are the stone tavern and its barn to the northwest. A short distance south of the house is the sign, suspended beneath a stout and elevated frame; standing near it is a tall white-pine and in the front a row of five fair-sized Lombardy poplars. It has been supposed that the said Mrs. Potts was a resident of Valley Forge, and a daughter-in-law of Isaac Potts, who was known to sketch landscapes. Another drawing was made in 1828 or a short time previous by William L. Breton, which is superior to the former, engraved by Gilbert. The house is very well-done; the road in front of it leading to the Schuylkill is represented as passing over the canal on a bridge. Only one pine and one Lombardy poplar are given, but of a large size. Immediately on the river's bank by the road-side the same trunk is represented with its ferry-rope to aid the flat

or boat in transporting passengers, horses, wagons, cattle and sheep to the other side. The ford or main crossing-place was about one hundred yards above the present bridge, and is not now readily recognized from the great changes made here by the improvements of more than sixty years. The white-pine spoken of was a remnant of the forest, and stood till 1847, when, through decay, it was deemed prudent to cut it down. It had been a twin-tree; its companion had been blown down in a violent storm in 1822. From their great height they had long served as conspicuous marks to the surrounding country, and thus became an object of interest to travelers.

Samuel Hender-



SWEDES FORD IN 1828.
View of Church at Swedes Ford.

son, as has been mentioned, in 1806 purchased the Swedes' Ford property, which he afterwards sold to Jacob Ramsey, who kept the public-house and carried on the farm until his death, in 1827. Lewis Ramsey, his son, and Daniel Schupert, as administrators, advertised the property at public sale August 15, 1829, wherein they state it to be a "valuable and desirable Tavern-stand and Ferry," containing one hundred and sixteen acres and one hundred and one perches, situated half a mile below Norristown, adjoining lands of Elisha Evans, Samuel Coates and the river Schuylkill. "The improvements are a large two-story stone Tavern-house, large stone barn and other out-buildings. A fountain of spring water at the door, from a large and never-failing spring, which is sufficient to turn a wheel for grinding scythes, axes, etc., and is now used for that purpose. The canal passes through the premises, and affords one of the most eligible situations for factories on the Schuylkill." From this we

learn that the water-power of the stream had been used some time previous to its present application by the Reading Railroad Company. The aforesaid property was purchased by Davis Henderson, who, in 1846, sold it to Colonel James Bush and John Freedly, who divided it into building lots and made many improvements in the lower portion of the borough. Mr. Bush converted the old house into a private residence, which is now occupied by his widow. It is still in good condition and its former appearance has been preserved.

After the incorporation of Bridgeport into a borough, in the winter of 1851, Perry M. Hunter, L. E. Corson, M. McGlathery and Alexander H. Supplee were ap-

thence north 66 degrees east 73 perches to a point in a line between lands of John and Lindsay Coates; thence by lands of Samuel Coates, south 83 degrees, east 145 perches and four-tenths of a perch to a point; thence by lands of said Samuel Coates, north 63 degrees 30 minutes, east 253 perches to low water-mark of the river Schuylkill aforesaid, and along and up said river the several courses thereof to the place of beginning."

The following is a list of the burgesses of the borough of Bridgeport since its incorporation: 1851-52, Washington Richards; 1853-56, Francis Mulvaney; 1857, George W. Holstein; 1858-59, Francis Mulvaney; 1860, George Pechin; 1861-62, Philip Bowman; 1863-64, F. Mulvaney; 1865-George S. Patterson; 1866-A. D. Delp; 1867-68, Benjamin B. Hughes; 1869-70, F. Mulvaney; 1871, C. D. Hess; 1872-73, Thomas Thomas; 1874, Charles L.



Benjamin B. Hughes

pointed commissioners to lay out its territory from the township of Upper Merion. The following boundaries were then agreed upon:

"Beginning at low water-mark of the river Schuylkill, in said township; thence on a line dividing lands of E. C. Evans and the Schuylkill Navigation Company, south 20 degrees and 20 minutes, west 34 perches and two-tenths of a perch to a point in a public road in the great valley; thence along the middle of said road, south 65 degrees and 40 minutes, west 165 perches and five-tenths of a perch to a point in the middle of a road leading to Swedes' Ford road; thence along the same south 26 degrees 30 minutes, west 156 perches to a point in lands of Henry Novioch;

Corman; 1875-78, Benjamin B. Hughes; 1879, John A. Keiger; 1880-82, C. D. Hess; 1883, Isaac Ramsey; 1884, William Rennyson; 1885, William Rennyson.

In 1830 Bridgeport contained but three dwelling-houses, a tavern, and a large three-story stone mill, still standing near De Kalb Street and the canal, built in 1826. The erection of the Norristown bridge in 1829, and the opening of the State road the year after, began to give the first impulse to improvement,

which has not since been materially checked. In 1820, besides a store, the houses had increased to eight; in 1840, to fifty-three, and in 1849, to ninety-six. Elisha Evans, who did much through his enterprise to promote the growth of Bridgeport, kept in the beginning of this century the Rising Sun Hotel, in Norristown. He died in 1830, his wife having some time preceded him. His son, Cadwallader Evans, still resides here, the owner of considerable real estate. Gas was introduced in 1876, from Norristown, by means of a large pipe over the De Kalb Street bridge. Water is still procured from wells, being readily obtained at a depth of twenty feet of excellent quality.¹

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

BENJAMIN B. HUGHES.

Mr. Hughes is of Welsh descent, his great-great-grandfather, John Hughes, having emigrated from Wales about the year 1750, and purchased a tract of nine hundred acres in Upper Merion township, Montgomery Co. He had two sons, Isaac and Hugh, the latter of whom had a son Isaac, the grandfather of Benjamin B., who married Hannah Holstein, and had children,—four daughters and one son, John, who married Hannah Bartholomew, of Chester County. Their children were Rachel (Mrs. Jacob Dewees), Isaac, Benjamin B., Sator C., Francis W., Theodore J., Collin and J. Curtis. Benjamin B., of this number, was born June 27, 1808, on the Walnut Grove farm, in Upper Merion township, which is a portion of the ancestral estate. After such educational opportunities as the nearest school afforded, he determined to render himself independent by the acquirement of a trade, and chose that of tanner and currier, serving his apprenticeship at Frankford, Pa. Very little time was spent, however, at this trade, Mr. Hughes having soon after returned to the farm, which he purchased of his father. Upon this land were extensive deposits of iron-ore and a limestone quarry of much value, to which his attention was mainly devoted until 1851, when he removed to Bridgeport, since that date his residence. Though released from the responsibilities of active business, much of his time is absorbed in the management of his varied interests. Mr. Hughes was, in 1829, married to Miss Mary, daughter of Jonas Rambo, of Upper Merion township. Their children are John, Isaac W., Nathan R. (deceased), Collin, Mary (Mrs. H. O. Blackfan), Henry C., Hannah (deceased), Kate (Mrs. E. M. Evans), William C. and Francis (deceased). He was a second

time married, in 1858, to his present wife, who was Miss Mary J., daughter of David Brooke, of Upper Merion. Mr. Hughes was formerly a Whig in politics, and has more recently affiliated with the Republican party. Though not ambitious for the distinctions of office, he has served as county auditor and been repeatedly chosen burgess of the borough of Bridgeport. He is a director of the First National Bank of Norristown, and has filled the same position in the Montgomery National Bank. His integrity and excellent judgment have caused his services to be much in demand in the capacity of guardian and as the custodian of important trusts. He is a member of Christ (Old Swedes) Protestant Episcopal Church, of Bridgeport, in which he has served for forty years as senior warden.

CHAPTER XLI.

BOROUGH OF CONSHOHOCKEN.¹

THE borough of Conshohocken was incorporated by an act of Assembly May 15, 1850, and in population is now the third in the county. It is situated on the east bank of the Schuylkill, four miles below Norristown and thirteen from Philadelphia, and is bounded on the north and northwest by Plymouth, east and southeast by Whitemarsh, and south and southwest by the Schuylkill. In its territorial extent it is one mile square, and therefore contains six hundred and forty acres, one-half of which was taken from Plymouth and the remainder from Whitemarsh. The land on which it is situated slopes gradually from the river for the distance of a quarter of a mile, when it attains, by a moderately steep elevation, the height of upwards of one hundred feet, after which it becomes level. Just below the borough and along the Schuylkill is an extensive flat reaching nearly to Spring Mill.

Though of recent origin, Conshohocken has become an important place, particularly in the variety and extent of its manufactures. According to the census of 1850, it contained 727 inhabitants; in 1860, 1741; in 1870, 3071; and in 1880, 4561. In the assessment for 1882, 1110 taxables are returned, holding real estate and personal property valued at \$2,085,555, being an average of \$1869. Licenses were issued in 1883 to 18 hotels, 7 restaurants, 3 dry-goods, 15 grocery, 3 tobacco, 3 drug, 2 meat, 4 confectionery, 1 carpet, 3 boot and shoe, and 2 clothing-stores, besides 1 lumber and 5 coal-yards. The First Ward in 1880 contained 1726 inhabitants, and the Second 2885. The place in 1832 contained only 1 store, 1 tavern, a rolling-mill, grist-mill and 6 houses; in 1858, 4 taverns and 22 stores; the census of 1860, 323 families and 324 houses. The

¹ Acknowledgments are due to Dr. George W. Holstein, of this borough, for information, he having also kindly furnished the writer with some materials on the same subject for two previous works on the county, —namely, in 1858 and 1876.

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

manufacturing establishments in 1870 were 4 rolling-mills, 3 furnaces, 1 cotton-mill, 1 print-works and a woolen-mill.

The first improvement which laid the foundation for its prosperity was the Schuylkill Canal and Navigation, which was commenced in 1816, and sufficiently completed in 1818 for the descent of a few boats of sixty tons burthen, but was not finished till 1824. It was the water-power of the dam here that gave the impetus to this manufacturing town. The bridge over the Schuylkill was built in 1833. In August, 1835, the railroad was finished through here to Norristown. The railroad to Plymouth was completed in 1836, and extended in 1870 to Oreland, where a junction is formed with the North Pennsylvania Railroad. A turnpike was made in 1849 to Plymouth Meeting, which was extended in 1855 to the Three Tons where it strikes the Limekiln pike. The Schuylkill Valley Railroad was opened through here in 1884, affording additional facilities for transportation to Philadelphia and the coal regions. These several improvements have all tended to promote the prosperity of the place. In addition to these, the abundance of excellent iron-ore, marble and limestone found in the neighborhood, afford unusual facilities for the borough to become a large manufacturing town.

The first rolling-mill in Conshohocken, and among the first in the State, was built by James Wood in 1832. It was erected for the manufacture of sheet-iron, saws, shovels and spades. The saw and shovel-works were built in 1835, and after running a few years were removed to Philadelphia. The rolling-mill was propelled by water-power furnished by the canal, and at the time was regarded as a great curiosity, people coming many miles to witness it in operation. It was rebuilt and enlarged in 1845, again in 1867, and also in 1883, when its capacity was more than doubled. When first started three hundred tons of sheet-iron were thought a good production for one year, but now, under the management of John Wood & Brother, sons of the former proprietor, it has been increased to fifteen hundred tons. This firm, in 1852, built a new steam-mill on the opposite side of the canal, which has also been rebuilt and greatly improved. They also erected a second steam-mill in 1864, which was destroyed by fire in 1882, but since rebuilt and enlarged. The production of their mills is now about six thousand tons of sheet and plate-iron per year, giving employment to two hundred and fifty men, who receive one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for wages. The Schuylkill Iron-Works of Alan Wood & Co. have a capacity of fifteen thousand tons of sheet and plate-iron per annum, ten acres of ground being inclosed for their operations and buildings. They employ between five hundred and six hundred hands, and pay out thirty-five thousand dollars monthly for wages. Before 1858 they employed twenty hands, but in that year they built their large steam rolling-mill, to which

they have since several times made additions. John Wood, Jr., has an establishment for making boilers and machinery, with a foundry and car-shops, giving employment to twenty-five skilled hands. W. T. Bate & Son also carry on the manufacture of patent boilers and machinery, employing from thirty to forty men. The Longmead Iron-Works, Jawood Lukens, proprietor, employ about sixty hands in the manufacture of muck-bars. They possess a capacity of five thousand tons annually.

The Plymouth Furnaces and Rolling-Mill, belonging to a company, are in charge of Samuel Fulton, as general superintendent. They have a capacity of twenty-two thousand tons of iron per annum, and give employment to three hundred men. They also carry on the Lucinda Furnace, at Norristown. These works were originally started by Stephen Colwell, an enterprising citizen of Philadelphia, in 1844, and in the following year he had the furnace in operation. He also erected here, at the same time, a large foundry for the making of various kinds of water and gas-pipes. So extensive had this latter manufacture become that it is reported on reliable authority that for several years previous to 1849 three thousand tons of iron were used for this purpose alone. Mr. Fulton is a nephew of the late Mr. Colwell. The second furnace was built here in 1864. A company has been recently incorporated with one hundred thousand dollars capital, called the Conshohocken Tube Works, A. L. Murphy, manager.

The Conshohocken Cotton and Woolen-Mill, Stanly Lees, proprietor, employs one hundred and eighty hands. It contains one hundred and forty looms and produces twenty-five thousand yards of cottonades weekly. This mill was built in 1856, one hundred and forty by sixty feet in extent, and the present proprietor has been a manufacturer here since. The Conshohocken Woolen-Mill of H. C. Jones & Co. employs seventy-five hands and has capacity for making three thousand yards of cloth per week. This establishment in 1858 was conducted by James and Lawrence Ogden. The Albion Print-Works, Lea & Cresson, proprietors, is an important industry, employing two hundred and fifty hands. This establishment is on the site of Walter Cresson's mill, who was an early manufacturer here. The Conshohocken Warp-Mill, Hamilton Maxwell, late proprietor, is not now in operation. Jones & Yerkes have a steam planing-mill giving labor to twenty-five hands. Evan D. Jones & Co. carry on an extensive lumber-yard. The East Conshohocken Stone Quarry Company carries on a large business. They have supplied the heavy foundation-stones for the railroad bridges lately built over the Wissahickon and Schuylkill at Manayunk. The North Conshohocken quarry also gives considerable employment.

The public schools are twelve in number, open ten months, with an average attendance of four hundred and thirty-four pupils for the school year ending June

1, 1882. These are all held in two buildings, Professor J. Warren Schlichter, principal the primary department occupying four rooms, with four teachers; the higher, eight rooms in four division with eight teachers. The buildings are of stone, rough-cast and two-stories in height. The grammar department possesses a collection of chemical and philosophical apparatus and a library of upwards of nine hundred volumes of standard works for reference. The public schools in 1857 were only three in number, attended by two hundred and thirty-two pupils, kept in one building, erected for this purpose in 1855, at the corner of Fayette Street and Second Avenue, in which the elections were also held.

The churches of Conshohocken are six in number,—Presbyterian, St. Matthew's Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, Calvary Episcopal, Baptist and African Methodist Episcopal.

Presbyterian Church.—The first organized congregation was the Presbyterian. In 1846 the Rev. Thomas Murphy, then pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Frankford, visited this place and interested the members to organize a church and erect a house of worship. Service was held at various times, and early in the year 1847 a church was constituted. A lot was donated for church purposes at the corner of Maple and Elm Streets, and the present church was erected in 1848. It was used until 1868, when repairs and additions were made to the extent of five thousand dollars. The pastors who have served from the organization to the present time are as follows: Revs. — Paull, — Martin, Joseph Nesbitt, James Laverty, Henry B. Townsend, John Symmes and the present pastor, the Rev. William H. Fulton.

St. Matthew's Catholic Church was organized in 1850 by the Rev. Patrick Nugent, pastor of the church at Norristown. A lot was purchased at the corner of Hector and Harry Streets, and a house of worship erected and used without material change until 1865, when an addition was made to the rear, and in 1881 the present front was erected. It is now the largest church edifice in Conshohocken. In 1870 a lot was purchased on Hector Street, and a building, seventy-six by fifty feet, two stories in height, was erected, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars, which is known as St. Matthew's Parochial School. It contains five hundred pupils, and is under the charge of Edward McDonald and nine assistants. The parish has a membership of two thousand five hundred souls. A cemetery containing two acres of ground, adjoining the borough limits, in Whitmarsh township is the property of the church. Soon after the organization, in 1850, the Rev. James Maginnis was called to the charge, and remained pastor until 1863. He was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. R. Kinahan.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at this place in 1856 through the exertions of the Rev. Lewis C. Pettit, then pastor of Merion Square

Methodist Episcopal Church, and Joseph Lees, a resident of Mill Creek and a member of that church. They visited this place and held service in the old Temperance Hall. Among the first Methodists in this place were John Major and Caleb Collins. Services were held by the Rev. Mr. Pettit until the Conference of March, 1857, when the congregation was organized and was made a charge, and the Rev. Rufus Owen, D.D., now of Philadelphia, was appointed pastor. The church was erected in that year, and has since been remodeled. Among the pastors who have served since the organization are the Revs. Jerome Lindemuth, W. W. Wythe, George Haycock, John O'Neal, Samuel G. Hare, Rufus Owens, Daniel Patterson, W. C. Johnson, Samuel Pancoast and the present pastor, the Rev. J. T. Miller. The church has a membership of one hundred.

The Calvary Episcopal Church is situated on the corner of Fayette Street and Fourth Avenue. The first service of this denomination was held in Conshohocken on the 25th of July, 1858, in the old school-house (Temperance Hall). The rectors present were the Rev. William H. Reese, Rev. Marmaduke Hurst and the Rev. J. W. Claxton. Service was begun by the Rev. E. L. Lycett, August 15th, in that year, who continued preacher until September 1, 1863. On the 17th of December, 1858, resolutions were passed to organize a parish to be called Calvary Episcopal Church Parish. The first communion service was administered February 27, 1859, to eight communicants. The present church lot was selected; plans for a church were adopted July 19, 1859, and the corner-stone of the edifice was laid on the 25th of August in that year. The church was first used for worship February 19, 1860. It is a one-story stone Gothic structure, and with its parish building, which is now a part of it, presents a picturesque appearance. In 1873 a rectory was erected on the church lot at a cost of four thousand nine hundred dollars, and in 1880 the parish building adjoining the church was built at a cost of nine thousand dollars. In this building is the free library and reading-room. The library now contains about two thousand volumes, including the private library of George Bullock, which was under charge of the parish in December, 1882. The library is circulating and is open two evenings and an afternoon in each week. The reading-room is supplied with the leading periodicals of this country and England and three daily newspapers. It is open three evenings in the week and is well patronized. A chancel was added to the church in 1884, at a cost of six thousand five hundred dollars. The Rev. E. L. Lycett resigned September 1, 1863, and the following are the names of pastors and terms of service from that time: John Tetlow, March 22, 1864, to March, 1866; Thomas S. Yokum, April 1, 1866, to May 31, 1870; T. William Davidson, October 1, 1870, to June 23, 1872; A. E. Tortat, December 1, 1872, to November 14, 1876; James J. Creigh, April 1, 1877, to January 1, 1881;

A. B. Atkins, March 15, 1881. The last is the present rector. The parish has about two hundred and thirty communicants.

The First Baptist Church of Conshohocken was constituted June 10, 1870, with forty-two members. The Rev. J. G. Walker, who was active in the organization, had preached to the people in this place about three years. In 1868, George Nugent, of Norristown, deeded to three trustees a lot in the village for the use of the first Baptist Church when organized. This lot was deeded to trustees of the church soon after they were properly constituted, and the present chapel was erected at a cost of four thousand dollars. A parsonage was erected upon the lot in 1884 at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars. The pastors who have served the church are as follows: Revs. J. G. Walker, Ebenezer Packwood, H. H. Lemy, T. J. Siegfried and the present pastor, Thomas A. Lloyd.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church has an organization in the place, and the society erected a church edifice in 1881.

The First National Bank was incorporated February 15, 1873; capital, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. George Bullock, president; Evan D. Jones, vice president; and William McDermott, cashier. The Tradesmen's National Bank was organized February 15, 1882, incorporated the following May 1st and commenced business on the 23d. Its capital is one hundred thousand dollars; John Wood, president and William Henry Cresson, vice-president and cashier. They occupied their new building, northeast corner of Fayette and Hector Street, July 5, 1883. The *Weekly Recorder*, William L. Prizer, editor and proprietor, was commenced in February, 1869, and re-established in 1877, the present proprietor having greatly enlarged it. The post-office was established here before 1851.

The Washington Steam Fire-Engine and Hose Company was incorporated February 23, 1874. They now possess two engines and three hose-carriages. One of the latter ranks among the finest in the State, having recently been awarded a premium at the Reading Fair. The engine-house is a creditable building. The association now numbers eighty-one active members. The Washita Hall Association was incorporated May 19, 1868, with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars. Their building is intended for concerts, exhibitions and lectures. It was enlarged in the summer of 1883 at an expense of three thousand dollars. The Matson Ford Bridge Company was incorporated in 1832 and the bridge was completed the following year. On the night of September 2, 1850, it was swept away by a high freshet, but was shortly after rebuilt. In this bridge the county holds stock to the amount of ten thousand eight hundred dollars. It was reconstructed and built of iron in 1872. To the traveler in going across, it affords a fine and interesting view of the scenery up and down the Schuylkill.

There are, besides, in Conshohocken several secret

and beneficial associations. Among these can be mentioned the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, Ancient York Masons, American Protestant Association, Washington Camp of Patriotic Order of the Sons of America, Improved Order of Red Men, Druids, Good Templars, Sons of St. George, Ladies' Philopation, Knights of Birmingham and a German society. There is also a General Smith Post, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 79, Schuylkill Iron-Workers' Beneficial Association and the Corliss Iron-Workers' Association. The last two are composed of employees in the Messrs. Wood's establishments. Gratitude Lodge, of Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, have purchased a lot of ground for thirteen hundred dollars, on which they propose before long to build a hall. The Washita Tribe of Red Men, No. 53, possess a controlling interest in the hall wherein they hold their meetings. There is also a band and a flute and drum corps.

Water is supplied from the river by a Worthington steam-pump to a reservoir or basin on an elevated situation in the rear of the town, on Fayette Street. The first permits for this use were granted November 3, 1873. The offices of the Water and Gas Company are Jawood Lukens, president; Alfred Craft, treasurer; and A. D. Saylor, Alan Wood, Sr., Lewis A. Lukens, Evan D. Jones and William Summers, managers.

As has been stated, Conshohocken is a mile square, and in consequence the streets are laid out quite regular, crossing each other at right angles. Fayette is the main business street, extending from the Schuylkill bridge northeasterly, dividing the borough into two equal parts from which the ground descends in opposite directions. On the upper part of this street are some of the handsomest private residences in the place. It is broad, turnpiked and shady. Washington is the chief manufacturing street, along which the railroad to Norristown passes. Next and parallel comes Elm, Front, after which the avenues are called Second, Third, Fourth and so on in regular order to the northeastern bounds of the borough. The main streets running northeast from the river, beginning on the upper or northwestern side, are Freedly, Wood, Maple, Forest, Fayette, Harry, Hallowell, Wells and Jones. In the southern portion, in addition, are Spring Mill Avenue and Hector, Poplar, Cherry and Apple Streets. The borough was divided into two wards June 12, 1876, the second or lower ward being decidedly the most populous.

The following is a list of those who have served as burgesses since the incorporation, May 15, 1850:

1850, '53. John Wood.	1868. E. S. Tomlinson.
1851-52. John R. Roberts.	1869, '74. James Tracy.
1854-55. Charles A. Ulrick.	1875-76. William Summers.
1856, '62, '63, '64, '70, '71, '72, '73. William Hallowell.	1877-78. H. C. Messinger.
1857. A. D. Saylor.	1879. William F. Smith.
1858, '67. Frederick Light.	1880-81. William Henry Cresson.
1859, '60, '61. Lewis A. Lukens.	1882-83. Michael O'Brien.
1865. Henry Beaver.	1884. John Field.
1866. Evan D. Jones.	1885. Joseph Chrislett.

Conshohocken is the name by which the Indians called Edge Hill. We have the evidence of this in the deeds of purchase from them by William Penn, of July 14, 1683, and of July 30, 1685, wherein it is so mentioned as forming one of the boundaries. This range still retains the name on the west side of the Schuylkill, and from thence became applied to this place. Some time before the Revolution Peter Matson was a land-holder on the opposite side of the river, and on the laying out of roads here the crossing-place, in consequence, became called Matson's Ford, which name was not changed till about 1832, when the town was laid out as "Conshohocken."

During the Revolution the American army crossed the Schuylkill at this place several times. On the 19th of May, 1778, while Lafayette was stationed with a detachment of two thousand one hundred men at Barren Hill, three and a half miles from here, the British attempted to surprise him with a greatly superior force, divided into three divisions. One was led by General Grant and the others by Sir Henry Clinton and General Grey. When the division under Grant had approached within a mile of his rear, Lafayette received the first intelligence of their presence through an officer who had been sent early in the morning to reconnoitre. Thinking his situation critical, he withdrew in haste to this ford, and as the last division of his command was crossing with the artillery, the enemy's advanced parties made their appearance on the bank and fired a volley after them, when a skirmish ensued, in which the Americans lost nine men killed and taken prisoners. The British loss was two light-horsemen killed and several wounded. Lafayette proceeded to the high ground opposite and formed in order of battle, when the divisions under Grant and Clinton made their appearance. These, not deeming it prudent to cross, though they had more than four times the number of men, wheeled round and marched disappointed to the city. In consequence of this affair the old road which led to the ford, and on which this retreat was effected, has been called Fayette Street.

The ground upon which the town was laid out belonged at the time to the Schuylkill Navigation Company, who sold it in square lots, James Wells and John Freedly, of Norristown, being the principal purchasers. David Harry, in 1830, built a grist-mill, which was the first improvement here. For a number of years this mill had a large run of custom, always having a sufficient supply of water from the canal. Teams of farmers' wagons could be seen around it in times of drought waiting for their grists, some of the farmers living ten and fifteen miles distant. At this time there were two farm-houses here, one occupied by Mr. Harry and the other by Cadwallader Foulke. About a year or so afterwards Messrs. Wells and Freedly built a mill for sawing marble, which was obtained from the neighboring quarries; they

did a flourishing business for a number of years. They were followed in 1832 by James Wood, who built and put in operation a rolling-mill, the first in the place. The building of a furnace and foundry here, in 1844, by Stephen Colwell, also materially aided to help on the early progress of the place. In 1832, where is now the large store of William Sommers, corner of Fayette and Hector Streets, stood a cabin in which had lived for some time a colored man called Ned Hector, who had been a team-driver for the army in the Revolution. On laying out the town it thus came that a street was named after him. He died January 3, 1834, aged ninety years, and his wife, Jude, two days thereafter.

Conshohocken had so advanced by 1849 that its inhabitants petitioned the Legislature for an act of incorporation, which was granted the following 15th of May. The commissioners appointed for laying out the borough agreeably to the charter were Isaac Roberts, Joseph Crawford, John M. Jones and L. E. Corson. The bounds were fixed as follows:

"Beginning in the township of Plymouth at low-water mark of the river Schuylkill, at the distance of half a mile, measured on a direct line at right angles from the middle of the Whitemarsh and Plymouth turnpike road, which is on the township line between said townships; thence north forty degrees forty-five minutes east parallel to said turnpike road, over lands of Cadwallader Foulke, John Stemple, Evan Davis and others to a point where the continuation of a certain public road line which now leads into said turnpike at the eastern corner of the farm of James Cresson, and which road is nearly at right angles with said turnpike, if continued northwesterly, would intersect said parallel line first mentioned as running north forty-three degrees east; then from said point southeasterly the course of said road and crossing said turnpike and continuing its course in Whitemarsh, up over lands late of Daniel Harry, deceased, and Isaac Jones' land, one mile to a point on the land of said Isaac Jones; thence on his said land south forty degrees forty-five minutes west to the river Schuylkill aforesaid, and along up said river the several courses thereof to the place of beginning."¹

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BENJAMIN HARRY.

David Harry, who was probably of Welsh descent, early settled in Montgomery County, where he purchased a tract of twelve hundred and fifty acres of land, a portion of which is now embraced in the borough of Conshohocken, the remainder being in Whitemarsh township. Part of this land is still in possession of the family. Reece Harry, a son of David, born about 1701, who died in 1778, inherited a section of this tract, upon which he resided, subsequently deeding a portion to his son John, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, the former having married Alice Meredith, and had children,—Sarah, whose birth occurred in 1768; Mary, born in 1769; and David, who was born on the 17th of November, 1771, on the paternal estate, and who married Ann, daughter

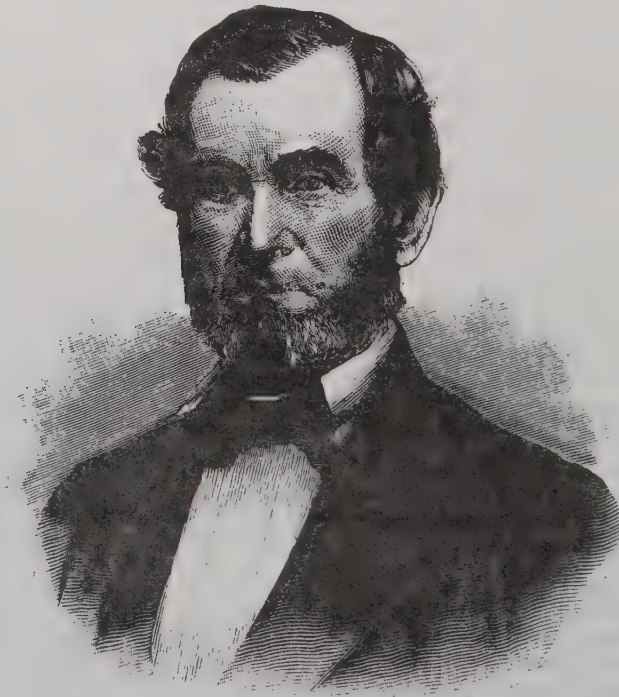
¹ Acknowledgments are due to William Henry Cresson, Esq., of this borough, for information relative to the improvements in the place.

of Thomas Davis and his wife, Lydia White. Their children are Samuel, Benjamin, Reece, Mary (Mrs. Joseph Yerkes) and David, all of whom, with the exception of Benjamin, are deceased. The last mentioned, and subject of this biographical sketch, was born May 16, 1809, on the homestead, which has been the scene of the experiences and incidents of a lifetime. He was educated at the boarding-school of Joseph Foulke, of Gwynedd township, and on the completion of his studies entered the mill of his father, located on the banks of the Schuylkill, for the purpose of acquainting himself with the details of the business. This mill he afterwards successfully managed until

burgess of the borough. He is by birthright a Friend, and worships with the Plymouth Meeting.

JOHN JONES.

Mr. Jones is of Welsh descent. His grandfather, Jonathan Jones, resided upon the land now owned by the subject of this sketch, as did his father before him, both having been enterprising farmers. His children were Isaac, Jonathan, John, Susan, Mary and Ann, of whom only the last-named survives. Isaac Jones was born in 1772, and followed farming pursuits in Conshohocken, having married



B. Harney

the sale of the property. Mr. Harry from this date never engaged in any business undertakings apart from the management of his private interests. He was, in 1836, married to Lydia F. Wood, of Conshohocken, and has children,—David, Anna, James, Mary, Winfield, John. Mrs. Harry is the daughter of James Wood, who established the rolling-mills at Conshohocken, and granddaughter of John Wood, of Plymouth, who was the son of James Wood, one of the earliest settlers of that township. Mr. Harry's political principles have been those of the Whig and Republican parties. He has frequently been solicited to accept office, but has invariably declined, though on one occasion elected to the honorable position of

Elizabeth Yerkes, daughter of John and Nancy Coffin Yerkes. Their children are John, William, Jonathan, Isaac, Charles, Susan, Elizabeth and Ann. Mr. Jones was married, a second time, to Rachel Foster, and, a third time, to Martha Lukens. His death occurred June 13, 1868, in his ninety-seventh year. John Jones was born December 18, 1795, on the homestead where his youth, until his twenty-first year, was spent. He received his education, in those early days necessarily limited, in the immediate neighborhood and at Plymouth, afterwards engaging in labor on the farm of his father, which then embraced a very large portion of the present borough of Conshohocken. He subsequently removed to a farm purchased by his

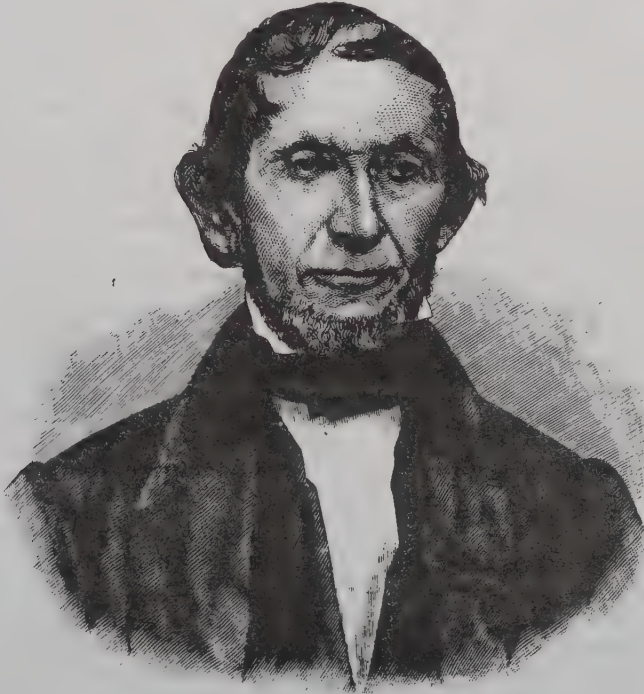
father in Upper Merion township, which he cultivated for a period of six years. In 1819, Mr. Jones married Martha, daughter of Joseph and Ann Lukens, of King of Prussia, whose death occurred January 18, 1883. Their children are Joseph L., of Philadelphia; Isaac, of Illinois; William H., of Philadelphia; Rachel (Mrs. John Webster), of Chester County, Pa.; Elizabeth (Mrs. James T. Lukens, of Philadelphia; Mary, of Conshohocken; Edwin, also of Conshohocken; George W., of Minneapolis, Minn.; Sallie (Mrs. Ephraim Fenton), of Abington; and Charlotte, (Mrs. Daniel Lukens), of Chester County.

regarded as the pioneer in the business of milk shipping in the State, having shipped the first can of milk to Philadelphia by rail in 1847.

CHAPTER XLII.

BOROUGH OF EAST GREENVILLE.

THE borough of East Greenville was incorporated September 6, 1875. Its area, about one hundred and



Edw Jones

Mr. Jones, after a residence of some years in other parts of Montgomery County and elsewhere, returned to Conshohocken in 1852 and took possession of the homestead, since that date his home. In 1861, he retired, after a long life of industry, his son Edward assuming the management of the farm, which he cultivated until 1868, when the land was divided into town lots and sold for building purposes. Mr. Jones has always been either a Whig or a Republican in politics, but has never sought nor accepted office. He has since his youth worshiped with the Society of Friends, having been admitted to membership when fourteen years of age. Mr. Jones may justly be

eighty acres was wholly taken from Upper Hanover township. The assessed value of real estate at the time of its creation was eighty-two thousand and thirty dollars. It contained at that date ninety-four taxables, and upwards of fifty residences, all of them recently built. The land formerly belonged to George Urffer; upon his death it descended to Daniel Y. Urffer, who in April, 1849, sold forty-three acres of the tract to Captain Henry H. Dotts; it was timber land at the time of this sale. The wood-leaf was sold, the land cleared and that portion fronting on the highway divided into building-lots. During the years of 1851-52, Mr. Dotts sold a number of the lots at an

advance. On a four-acre lot, at the corner of Church road, he erected a two-story brick dwelling, and subsequently sold it for twelve hundred dollars, Mr. Dotts continued building and selling, and later erected the large three-story hotel now occupied by Charles P. Keely. Stores and mechanical industries followed the line of improvements, and the village became a new creation, rivaling the older claims of Pennsburg, a mile or more eastward. The project of building up a village at this point was partly due to the construction of the Green Lane and Goshenhoppen turnpike road, which was opened to travel in 1851. The village received a further impetus in 1864, when some forty additional acres of land belonging to the original Urffer estate came into the market by the death of Mrs. Frey, a daughter of George Urffer, deceased. The tract was cut up into lots and sold to persons who built upon them. Philip Super, Esq., in his account of the Perkiomen Valley, writing of this village says: "To show the gradual rise in the price of land from the original price of seventy-five dollars per acre in 1851-52, we give the prices at which lots were sold during subsequent years up to the present time. The first of the original half-acre lots were sold in January, 1853, for fifty dollars, and resold in May of the same year for seventy-five dollars; in June of the same year, Mr. Dotts repurchased a half-acre lot for ninety-five dollars; in March, 1855, he again purchased half an acre for one hundred and twenty-five dollars; in March, 1856, an acre lot was sold for one hundred and sixty-five dollars; in September, 1857, a quarter-acre lot was sold for one hundred and thirty-five dollars; and in 1859 a half-acre lot was sold for two hundred dollars.

"The original lots, of from two to four acres each, with which the place started in 1851, have been divided and sold in smaller ones; at the present time there are but few lots in the place having more than fifty feet front. The village received its name in 1852, which appears to have been suggested by a tall pine-tree, with an evergreen top, and which is observable from all parts of the surrounding country. This 'old pine tree, with an evergreen top,' has become historical, if not immortal; from it a village takes its name, and a Greenville post-office is announced upon the post-office directory of Christendon—a fortunate tree, differing in no essential, save in its location, from hundreds of its kind that fell before the sturdy axemen of the Honovers."

This very pretty village is beautifully located, the elevation commanding an extended view of the valley and distant hills. The landscape is in every sense pastoral; cultivated farms, browsing cattle, green meadows, crystal streams, shaded homes, huge barns, ancient mills and steeped churches, with whitened graveyards, complete the rural and attractive picture. Only the screaming whistle of engines, and racing trains of cars, as they spin along a back street of the town, breaks the prevailing country

quiet of the place. The main street or highway is well-kept, the sidewalks are curbed and paved, shade-trees, flowers and trailing vines ornament the neat and substantial residences that front upon the main thoroughfare. The borough has the characteristic thrift and commercial enterprise common to all railroad towns in the country. Among the merchants may be named Henry Bobb, drugs; Fluck & Bernhard, live stock; Nicholas Kase, boots and shoes; William Kehl, merchandise; A. E. Kurtz, stoves; Keeley & Brother, coal, lumber, flour and feed; Levi Meschler, merchandise; Edwin E. Steltz, furniture; E. M. Stauffer, jeweler. The mechanical industries are represented by the village blacksmith, and carriage-builder. The manufacture of cigars is largely carried on here, the first to introduce the business being Amos K. Stauffer, who began in 1860, William K. Stauffer in 1865, and Daniel Dimmig and Thomas K. Gerhard about 1870. There are now carrying on the business in this place Amos K. Stauffer, Thomas K. Gerhard, William M. Jacobs, H. A. Dimmig and several others who have smaller establishments. These firms employ about one hundred and twenty persons, and manufacture about nine million cigars annually.

The Evangelical Association of East Greenville was organized about sixty years ago. A lot was purchased for a house of worship and burial-place on the road leading from East Greenville to Krousdale. A house of worship was built and used until 1873, when the present brick edifice was erected on Main Street, in East Greenville. Prior to the erection of these church buildings the congregation existed, worshipping in the spacious houses of the farmers who made up its numbers. The pastors who served at the old church from 1838 to 1873 are as follows: Revs. Isaac Hess, Daniel Wieand, A. Ziegenfuss, Edmund Butz, R. M. Lichtenwollner, A. F. Leopold, C. K. Fehr, John Schell, Franklin Sechert and Reuben Deisher. Those who served from 1873 to the present time are Revs. G. Sharf, David Lentz, Henry Klick, Solomon Ely and Jeremiah Fehr, the present pastor. The church has a present membership of twenty-three.

The public schools of the borough are in advance of those of the township, out of which it has been carved. They are taught during the term of seven months in the year; male and female teachers are employed at salaries of from thirty-two to thirty-eight dollars per month. There are one hundred and four pupils enrolled for the year 1884. Population in 1880, 331; number of taxables 1884, 128; value of improved land, \$166,321; unimproved, \$3850; forty-three horses valued at \$3655; thirty-five cattle valued at \$955; total value of property taxable for county purposes, \$192,476.

Burgesses: 1875, Charles K. Lorentz; 1876, C. W. Wieand; 1877, William H. Kehl; 1878, Daniel Roeder; 1879, N. B. Keely; 1881, John Hirsh; 1882-83, F. L. Fluck; 1884, Jacob M. Knetz; 1885, Jacob M. Knetz.

CHAPTER XLIII.

BOROUGH OF GREEN LANE.

GREEN LANE BOROUGH was incorporated by decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions December 10, 1875, and was carved out of Marlborough township. It contains an area of about one hundred and fifty-four acres. The boundaries are irregular, and were made to conform to the wishes of the owners of adjoining farms, who were hostile to being included in the proposed borough limits.

The Perkiomen Railroad passes through the village, which is located at the convergence of three turnpike roads,—the Spring House, constructed in 1848; the Perkiomen, open to public travel in 1849; and the Green Lane and Goshenhoppen turnpike, completed in 1851. The place contains a hotel, store, railroad station, school-house and upwards of fifty dwellings. There is also a grist-mill, smith-shop and a large ice house, located on the Perkiomen. In 1875 there were fifty-six taxable persons assessed, and the real estate was valued at forty-one thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars. It is distant from Philadelphia forty-three miles and eighteen miles from the Perkiomen Junction, on the Reading Railroad. The entire area of this borough rests upon the old Mayberry title, taken about 1730, being the same referred to in the account of Marlborough township. The derivation of the name of the village is from the Old Forge, or "Green Lane Iron-Works," noted on the oldest maps of the county, and it is believed to have been given to the works named from the prevailing foliage covering the rocky hills to the north and west of the stream, it being largely of evergreen, with occasional pine, and from the narrow and tortuous road or lane that led from the main highway around the base of the hills to the forge. The locality was noted thirty or forty years ago for wild game, and sportsmen resorting there found pheasants, partridges and rabbits in abundance, and the ancient villagers gave generous welcome to the liberal "spendthrift gunners," whose annual pilgrimage thither was impatiently waited for by the expectant guides, who earned handsome fees for easy service in piloting these hunters and their dogs over and around the hills. The place was early and widely known as the location of the iron forge referred to. The fine water-power and abundance of wood, its easy conversion into charcoal, afforded unusual facilities for the manufacture of iron and for many years the best blooms in the market were produced at this place. Hammered iron long preceded rolled iron for general smithing purposes, and the produce of the forge found a ready market. In those days the country blacksmith purchased his bar-iron at the forge, and converted it into the hardware used in the building of houses, from the wrought nails in the floors to the hinges and latches of the doors. Iron was a com-

modity that fifty years ago was fashioned into a thousand useful forms by the village smith which are now produced by the foundry and with the aid of improved machinery, and sold by the village store-keeper. The transition has changed the face of affairs at this old village. The forge has long since gone into decay; the old water-wheel, the huge bellows, the ore-crushers, the cone-like charcoal kilns, the famous teams and teamsters who made their weekly trips "to town" and back, the stage exchange stables, the huntsman and his hounds, the system of barter and exchange that prevailed at the country store,—these have all been displaced by the changes wrought in the last quarter of a century, and Green Lane has become a railroad village differing in no essential from a dozen others which make the Perkiomen Valley so charming from Treichlersville to the Schuylkill River.

The public or common school in this borough is open for seven months in the year, and the wages paid the teacher is thirty-three dollars per month. The post-office is located here, and the railroad depot for passengers and freight brings to the village the general trade of an industrious and providential community.

Mercantile appraiser's return for 1884: Merchandise, J. R. Allebach; live stock, Frank Frederick; lumber, H. N. Scholl; flour and feed, H. N. Scholl; Number of taxables, 1884, 54; value of improved land \$74,400; value of unimproved land, \$5685; value of horses, \$2015; value of cattle, \$670; total value of taxable property for county purposes, \$91,210.

CHAPTER XLIV.

BOROUGH OF HATBORO'.

THIS borough was incorporated August 26, 1871, and contains an area of about six hundred acres, taken wholly from Moreland township. Its extreme length from north to south is one and a half miles; greatest breadth, three-fourths of a mile; and extends on the Bucks County line nearly half said distance. The main part of the town is situated along the old York road, which is now called York Avenue, opened through from Philadelphia to the present Centre Bridge in the fall of 1711. The Hatboro' and Warminster turnpike was completed in 1850, and extends from the Willow Grove to the Street road, a distance of four and a half miles. This improvement is laid on the bed of the old York road, which extends through the whole length of the borough, dividing it very nearly into two equal portions. The Northeast Pennsylvania Railroad is a branch of the North Pennsylvania road, and commences at Abington Station and extends to Hartsville, a distance of nearly

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

ten miles. It was commenced in 1872 and opened for travel December 18th of that year to the county line, and in 1875 extended to Hartsville, its present terminus. The Hatboro' Station is six and four-fifths miles from Abington, three from Hartsville and sixteen from Philadelphia. Fulmor Station, near its southern extremity, is also within the borough limits. Five passenger-trains pass through here daily to Philadelphia.

The place is progressing, and now contains two hotels, two drug, one boot and shoe, one hardware one jewelry and clothing, two confectionery, one furniture and three general stores. There are, besides, two carriage manufactories, two blacksmith-shops, one wheelwright, two tin-shops, two bakers, one machine-shop, two merchant flour-mills, one livery-stable, one lumber and two coal-yards. According to the census of 1880 it contained five hundred and eighty-six inhabitants. The assessment for 1883 returned two hundred and twenty-four taxables and four hundred and sixteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-five dollars as the amount of taxable property. The means for education have not been neglected, and in this respect it has enjoyed unusual advantages for a long time. The library was founded in 1755, and now contains over ten thousand volumes and has one hundred and forty-six members. The academy was built in 1811-12 from the proceeds of a bequest from Judge Loller. The public schools are held in this building, and for the year ending June 1, 1882, had an average attendance of seventy-nine pupils for ten months. The post-office now possesses two daily communications with Philadelphia. The national bank was established here shortly after the incorporation of the borough, with a capital of sixty thousand dollars. Its present officers are Hon. I. N. Evans, president; Justice Mitchell, vice-president; and James Vanhorn, cashier. Three public halls are in the place. Loller Lodge of Independent Order of Odd-Fellows own a three-story stone building, in which they hold their meetings, which was erected in 1851 and dedicated October 9th of said year. The W. K. Bray Lodge of Masons meet in Jones' Hall. The Patriotic Sons of America also possess an organization.

The name of the place is said to be derived from one of the first stone houses built here, which was about 1705, and in which, shortly after, John Dawson followed for many years his occupation of making hats. This building likewise became a tavern, and had for its sign a crooked billet, suggested by a popular inn then kept in Water Street, Philadelphia. It stood near the centre of the present town, on the old York road, where is now the dwelling-house of Oliver Watson, and into which, on being modernized, a portion was incorporated. We know from records that John Dawson was still residing here in 1734 on a lot of three acres, and that a Daniel Dawson at that time owned four acres. The earliest mention of the name we have found is on Lewis Evans' map of Pennsylvania

and the adjoining provinces, published in 1749, where it is called "Hatboro'," precisely as it is now written. In an advertisement in Franklin's *Pennsylvania Gazette* of October 12, 1752, it is mentioned as the "Crooked Billet." The library records in 1755 call it "Hatborough," and the meetings are mentioned as being held at the house of "David Reese, at ye Crooked Billet." Our next authority in the order of time is Nicholas Scull's map of Pennsylvania, published in 1759, on which it is "Billet;" the same also on William Scull's map of 1770. Washington, in his letter to Congress from this vicinity, dated August 10, 1777, mentions therein the "Billet tavern." General Lacy, in his correspondence of 1778, calls the place "Crooked Billet," as also Majors Simcoe and Stedman, who were British officers in the skirmish here. Reading Howell, in his township map of 1792, calls it "Hatborough," and also Joseph Scott, in his *Gazetteer* of 1795. Now, carefully considering these several authorities, we come to the conclusion that the proper name of the place or village from the beginning was Hatboro', and by the Billet or Crooked Billet was more particularly meant the tavern that had here this sign, which conclusion is sustained by the library records and Washington's correspondence.

A road was laid out from Byberry to Horsham in 1720 and passes through the central part of Hatboro'. That portion east of York Avenue has been called Byberry Avenue, and that extending westward Moreland Avenue. The county line road, leading from the present toll-gate to Græme Park, was laid out in 1722. As the York road was opened through here still earlier, it would denote that some settlement in and around here must then have been made. David Reese, whom we know kept the tavern here in 1759, had a daughter, Rebecca, married to John Hart, of Warminster. Jacob Tomkins kept a store in 1761; the following year the library was removed to his house, and for some time he performed the duties of librarian, secretary and treasurer. In 1776 he was taxed for fifty-six acres, which would indicate that he also carried on farming. In the fall of 1786, William Todd purchased Tomkins' share in the library, when it is probable he removed from the neighborhood. Abraham Duffield, in 1784, kept a public-house in the lower part of the village, to which the library was soon after removed, and where it remained for some time. John J. Marple became the proprietor of this inn and kept it at least from 1814 to 1825. He was postmaster in 1816. This office is stated to have been established here about 1809, chiefly through the exertions of the Hon. N. B. Boileau. In an advertisement of Mr. Marple's property, in 1825, it is described as containing "a large two-story house, sixty by forty feet," two barns and sixty-one acres of land. In 1813 the polling places of Moreland and Horsham were removed here from Abington, and continued until after 1828. These were at the stand now known as Jones' Hotel.

Colonel John Lacy, of Bucks County, was commissioned a brigadier-general January 8, 1778, and to him was given the command of the militia between the rivers Schuylkill and Delaware. His orders were to watch the enemy, to protect the inhabitants and prevent further intercourse between the British and the country and cut off all supplies designed for their use. To carry out these measures he was stationed at Warwick about the middle of January, on the 23d at Graeme Park and next at the Cross-Roads (now Harts-ville). From the latter place he proceeded to Hatboro', where he formed his camp on the Byberry road, about half a mile east of the village. He received here four hundred men from York and Cumberland Counties, which made his forces amount to about four hundred and fifty men, who were poorly supplied with arms and ammunition, suffering at times severely for provisions, and often only two days' allowance in camp. As he had been pretty active in cutting off supplies going to the city, as well as arresting the parties concerned therein, it was determined by the British to effect his capture in the night through information received from spies resident in the vicinity. Early on the morning of May 1, 1778, a detachment of the British army from Philadelphia, composed chiefly of American loyalists, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Abercrombie and Major Simcoe, made a sudden attack on the camp, in which about thirty Americans were killed and seventeen wounded. The British loss was trifling,—some six or seven men were wounded, five horses found dead and three captured. During the skirmish some of the wounded were either conveyed to, or sought shelter in, a heap of buckwheat straw, to which the enemy set fire, and perished in the greatest agony. They soon after hastily retreated to the city, when the dead were collected and placed in one grave on the north side of the County Line road, near what has been long known as Wood's Corner. A handsome white marble monument, twenty feet high, was erected on the east side of York Avenue, on an elevated site, by the citizens of the neighborhood in 1861, in commemoration of those who lost their lives in this attack.

Mills must have been early established here on the Pennypack. Nicholas Scull mentions on his map Dungworth's mill beside the York road in 1759. This property in 1787 was owned by Mordecai Thomas, who was taxed for one hundred and ninety-four acres of land, four dwellings and a grist-mill. In 1808 he had erected here a mill for carding wool, which was for some time extensively carried on. For a long period Hatboro' has been noted for its wagon and carriage-making establishments. John Paxson advertised in 1807 that he had a two-story stone coach-shop, thirty by twenty feet, a blacksmith-shop, thirty by eighteen feet, and a harness making shop, thirty-six by sixteen feet, with other buildings essential to the business. At a meeting in September, 1814, a company of fifty-two was raised here for the war with England, of which

Alexander McClean was elected captain and Thomas L. Boileau first lieutenant. During the Revolution Hatboro' is stated to have contained about eighteen houses, one-half of which were built of logs, a tavern, store, a mill and blacksmith-shop. Scott, in his "Gazetteer" of 1795, mentions it as containing about twenty houses and a library of a thousand volumes. In 1850 it contained three hundred and four inhabitants, about fifty-six houses, three stores, two taverns, two merchant flour-mills, two churches, academy, library and several mechanic shops.

About a quarter of a mile east of the town, on the north side of the Byberry road, stood a small one-story stone school-house, supposed to have been built about 1730. Here, in 1768, N. B. Boileau first went to school. After the erection of the academy, in 1812, this was ordered to be sold, with the lot of ground belonging thereto. One-half the proceeds were given to the academy, and the balance towards the erection of a new school-house on the land of Isaac Pickering, about a mile distant on the county line, and near its intersection with the Newtown road. The venerable building alluded to, after being sold, was converted into a dwelling-house, and stood till about 1862, when it was torn down, and the spot is now under cultivation, with nothing to denote its former existence.

From the report of the grand jury in 1773 we learn that the York road passed over the Pennypack Creek by a bridge, which they state "is now very much out of repair and should be repaired at the expense of the county, in consequence of its being so public a road." It may have been at this time temporarily improved, but we doubt that much more was done to it. However, in 1789 the whole structure was torn away and a new one of stone erected in its place by the county, about twenty-four yards above the present bridge. The late George Kenderdine informed us that he remembered it well, and that it consisted of one arch of an exact semicircular form of twenty-four feet span, and that when built it was considered a marvel of workmanship. It possessed short abutments, or wing-walls, making it high in the centre, and which made the travel over it difficult. When the stream became high the water would flow around it, thus rendering it at times extremely unpleasant to cross, especially for those afoot. It was only half the length of the present bridge and not of sufficient width to let wagons pass each other. The master-mason and probable architect was Stephen Love, who fancied its only arch the perfection of skill. An act was passed April 6, 1830, for James M. Porter, Samuel Hart and John H. Hill to view and lay out the York road down to the Willow Grove. When they came to the Pennypack they directed the road to be laid further down so as to materially straighten it in a distance of two hundred yards. It was on this route that the present substantial bridge was built in 1824, which possesses three arches, each of eighteen feet span. The date-stone of the former bridge having

been inserted in this one, has led persons to believe that the present structure was built in 1789. A tradition exists that just before the arch of the previous bridge was completed, a person residing in the vicinity ran his horse over it safely at one prodigious leap, for the honor, as he said, of being the first to pass over it.

There is reason to believe that the first newspaper published anywhere in the lower portion of Montgomery County, outside of Norristown, was *The Literary Chronicle*, issued weekly by Oliver I. Search, at Hatboro', in the beginning of June, 1840. The size of its sheet was twenty-two by thirty-two inches, with six columns to a page. It was published on Tuesdays, at two dollars per annum, in a building adjoining the upper hotel. About April, 1842, or after it had existed one year and ten months, Mr. Search removed the establishment to Newtown, where it was continued under several names until 1848. The second attempt at newspaper publishing in Hatboro' was by Dr. Wm. T. Robinson, September 7, 1873, when the *Public Spirit* commenced its career on a sheet twenty-four by twenty-eight inches in size, and a few years thereafter it was enlarged to its present dimensions. It is published every Saturday, and has now attained its eleventh year with a good circulation. From a few numbers of *The Literary Chronicle* we ascertain that in 1841 the following persons were in business in Hatboro': Lukens Wakefield and David Titus, coach and house-painters; Abraham Haslett, smith; Hiram Reading, store; Charles Wakefield, tailor; G. W. Gilbert, wheelwright; H. N. Smith, boot and shoemaker; and O. I. Search, job printing.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was the first erected in the place. The corner-stone was laid September 8, 1836, on which occasion Rev. David Bartine preached; it was dedicated May 22, 1837. It was a plain stone edifice, forty by fifty feet in dimensions, and the parsonage was built at the expense of Joseph and Deborah Lehman, and by them presented to the congregation. The church cost two thousand seven hundred dollars and the parsonage two thousand one hundred dollars. Mr. Lehman died November 11, 1845, aged eighty-one years and Deborah, his wife, April 4, 1841, aged seventy-four, both being interred under one large flat stone beside the church. In 1879 the congregation determined on rebuilding it after a Gothic design, to which a steeple is attached. The lot of ground contains about one and a half acres, is neatly inclosed and well-shaded. The building and grounds are kept in neat order and are an ornament to the town. It is called Lehman Chapel, and is situated on the west side of York Avenue, but a short distance above the Pennypack bridge. Rev. M. A. Day was appointed to this charge in March, 1883, as successor to Rev. Peter Cox. On the tombstones in the graveyard are found the names of Wood, Murray, Wilson, Bisbing, Eisenbrey, Meyers, Moore, Kenderdine, Sutch, Wakefield, Cline, Mottershead, Stewart, Ben-

ninghoff, Arnold, Fisher, Coar, Chilcott, Tudor, Emerson, Perry, King, Bower, Fesmire, Torpin, Bush, Sisty, Beans, Goentner, Maxwell, Christopher and McDowell.

The Baptist Church is located on the east side of York Avenue, near the upper part of the town. It is of stone, forty by sixty feet in dimensions, and surmounted by a spire ninety feet high. The congregation was organized in September, 1835, and held worship in Loller Academy until the erection of the building. The corner-stone was laid September 5, 1839, and the church was dedicated January 16, 1840, and cost eleven hundred dollars. In 1855 it was deemed insufficient for the accommodation of the worshipers and the present more commodious edifice was erected at an expense of upwards of four thousand dollars. At the laying of the corner-stone, May 22nd of that year, the Rev. Daniel Dodd preached. The pastors in charge from the beginning have been Rev. William Maule, J. P. Walton, Mathew Semple, J. J. Baker, Samuel J. Creswell, Lewis Smith, Theophilus Jones, George Hand from May, 1852, to January 1, 1862; Thomas R. Taylor, July, 1862, until his death, in April, 1863; William S. Wood, from the autumn of 1863 to about the close of 1867; Isaac C. Wynn, February 8, 1868, to June, 1870; George Bowman, September, 1870, to April, 1879; I. Blanchard Hutchinson, September 1879 to the present time. About one hundred and eighty members belong to the congregation, to which are also attached four Sunday-schools, with thirty teachers and two hundred and twenty scholars. The church premises comprise upwards of two acres of ground, on which is a two-story stone parsonage and a sexton's house. The entrance to the church is approached through a fine, shady avenue of maples. The graveyard is to the rear and is of ample size. On the numerous stones around are found the names of Fretz, Bitting, Martin, Scott, Lester, Sutch, Yerkes, Craven, Lukens, Search, Johnson, Meredith, Snyder, Haslet, Kimbell, Vanartsdalen, Booskirk, Rover, Margerum, Stockdale, Robbins, Lower, Dean, Taylor, Hill, Beans, Ashton, Swartz, McNair, Baine, Marple, James, Hay, Hobensack, Evans, Morgan, Humphreys, Davis, McDowell, Mathew and Eisenbrey.

The cemetery is located on the north bank of the Pennypack, to the east of York Avenue. The grounds comprise about twenty-one acres. In 1832 a two-story house was built for the residence of the superintendent, and a chapel and gateway erected of stone. The interments up to October 1, 1883, have numbered ninety. The cemetery association was organized in 1876 and incorporated March 17, 1877. A street has since been opened along its whole northern boundary rendering it convenient of approach from several directions. The ground is elevated and ascends with sufficient slope from the stream to be of easy drainage. The whole has been inclosed and handsomely divided into sections and plots fronting on its several avenues and walks that extend in various directions. Though

but a comparatively few years have elapsed since this cemetery was laid out, yet numbers have availed themselves of its privileges in purchasing lots, as may be seen by the graves of those since buried here, ornamented with flowers and neat tombstones and railings around. A stroll here affords a view of a rich productive and improving country, diversified with beautiful scenery, adorned with comfortable homes and inhabited by an intelligent people. In sight is Huckleberry Hill, Edge Hill, Sampson's Hill, Horseheaven, the place of Lacey's defeat and the Pennypack which need only be mentioned to revive legendary and historical associations.

Robert Loller resided in the house now occupied by the principal of the academy. In early life he was a school-teacher, and followed subsequently the business of surveying and conveyancing. He was married to Mary, the daughter of Archibald McClean, of Horsham. In 1776 he was chosen one of the deputies of the county to frame and adopt a new State Constitution. He soon after joined the army of Washington, and was in the battles of Trenton, Princeton and Germantown. He became a colonel in the army, a member of the library in 1787, member of Assembly and associate judge of the county for many years. He died October 21, 1808, aged sixty-eight years. Through his bequest the academy was built in 1811-12 on his estate, and handsomely endowed.

In the lower part of the present borough, adjoining Loller Academy, long resided Nathaniel B. Boileau, a native of the vicinity, and a son of Isaac Boileau. He was a graduate of Princeton College, a member of Assembly, in 1808 chosen Speaker of that body, and for nine years Secretary of State to Governor Simon Snyder. In 1836 he was appointed register of wills for the county. He was personally acquainted with John Fitch, the steamboat inventor, who was a frequent visitor to his father's house. He was also the executor of Judge Loller's estate, and superintended the erection of the academy. He died March 16, 1850, in his eighty-eighth-year.

By a popular vote, in the spring of 1884, authorized by an act of Assembly passed the previous year, it was decided that a pavement seven feet wide be laid along each side of York Avenue. The borough paid the damages occasioned in carrying out this measure, in the removal of buildings, etc. We cannot leave this subject without expressing a regard for the memory of George Kenderdine, the first burgess of the town and a resident the third of a century. He was a native of Horsham, a millwright by profession and an ingenuous man, modest, unassuming and friendly in his intercourse and ever disposed for the advancement of the general good. He died February 8, 1883, at the close of an useful life.

The Union Library.—An institution that was established one hundred and thirty years ago for the dissemination of useful knowledge in this county and has flourished ever since certainly merits some notice

in a historical work of this nature. At the date of its origin there could not have been above eight or nine public libraries in the thirteen colonies, of which two had been established in Philadelphia. To show the enterprise of its projectors at this time and the sparseness of population, Hatboro' could not have then contained above a dozen houses, and it is probable that in this respect it was not surpassed by any village within a distance of ten miles. In a country so new and unsettled, and at a time when book publishing was almost unknown here and the people compelled to import most of the books they did get, and at high prices, it certainly required some effort and pecuniary sacrifice, to establish such a library. We should remember, too, that it was at a gloomy period in the history of Pennsylvania; war existed with the French and the Indians, and the latter were massacring hundreds of the inhabitants within a distance of sixty miles. Indeed, so intent were they on its establishment that the first meeting called for the purpose was only ten days after Braddock's defeat, which, with all the appalling results, did not deter or prevent them from prosecuting the matter so vigorously that it soon became a success.

The circumstances under which the library was founded are thus set forth in its proceedings: "Whereas dark ignorance, with all the concomitants that flow from it, did about this time prevail in these parts, and no general scheme on foot for the promotion of knowledge and virtue, this, by some of the thinking part of the people, was looked upon with concern, and some proposals were made for executing a public library of select books as the most likely way to expel those gloomy clouds of ignorance and open profaneness so much abounding, and give the gentle reader an agreeable taste for learning. However, nothing was done towards the formation thereof until the beginning of the summer of 1755, when the same came to be seriously considered on the 19th of July, when a meeting of conference was held on the premises by the Rev. Charles Beatty, Rev. Joshua Potts, John Lukens and Joseph Hart, when a plan for establishing the same was unanimously agreed upon. Public notice was then given to all persons willing or desirous to promote said library that they should meet at David Rees', at ye Crooked Billet, the second day of August, for establishing the same," on which occasion the plan was read and approved and signed by the several members, who were required to meet the first Saturday in November to choose officers and make their first payment.

The "Instrument of Partnership," as it was called, was signed by Charles Beatty, Joshua Potts, Jonathan Du Bois, Joseph Hart, John Lukens, Isaac Hough, David Rees, David Davis, William Loufburrow, John Thomas, John Watts, Joseph Dilworth, Abel Dungan, Peter Lukens, Thomas Potts, Samuel Swift, Joseph Dungan, Silas Yerkes, John Jarret, Daniel Thomas, John Shoemaker, Samuel Irwin, Isaac

Shoemaker, Jacob Cadwallader, Benjamin Powers, James Vansant, Peter Craven, Job Lancaster, Nathan Bewly, Clement Dungan, Samuel Shoemaker, John Bartolet, Alexander Edwards, John Jones and Joseph Gilbert, who may therefore be considered the original members and founders of the same. The number is thirty-five,—certainly quite a favorable beginning,—and the residence of each was probably within a distance of four miles of Hatboro'. There is no doubt that the aforesaid list composed the most intelligent and respectable persons of the neighborhood and, as far as we know, they were all holders of real estate.

The Instrument of Partnership states the title to be "the Union Library Company of Hatbourrough, in the Mannor of Moorland, in the county of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania;" that it was agreed upon "The Second day of August, in the Twentieth year of the Reign of our Sovereign, Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc." It was thereby ordered that the yearly meetings should be held on the first Saturday in November, the first payment for each member to be twenty shillings, and from thence forward at every annual meeting ten shillings, "and no less, it being for the purchasing a collection of books and defraying all other necessary charges of said library, and for no other use whatever," the directors to have the charge of all the company's effects, affairs and the buying of books and general management of the library, for which purpose they were to meet every three months. The library was to be open on every other Saturday afternoon, commencing with the yearly meeting, and no book was permitted to be taken out if under a quarto in size longer than four weeks, if larger from eight to twelve weeks. Section 16th contains this provision: "Provided always that no supplement, addition or article whatsoever shall be made or become in force which may divide or alienate the books and effects of said library company aforesaid, but forever, and from time to time to be and remain the undistinguishable property of the members of the Union Library Company from time to time being, according to the true intent of this our present Instrument of Partnership."

At the annual meeting held November 1, 1755, John Jarret, Samuel Erwin and Joseph Hart were elected directors, William Loofbourrow, secretary, and Daniel Thomas, treasurer. At the directors' meeting held on December 19th the sum of £44 7s. was given in charge to the Rev. Charles Beatty, who was directed to send the catalogue of books ordered to the stationer in London, who was to secure the same. At this meeting a gift of four pounds was received from Hon. Lawrence Growdon, £1 7s. from John Lukens, and one pound from John Ross, Esq. At the meeting of the directors, held August 14, 1756, announcement was made that the books sent for had safely come to hand, and were placed in a room in Mr. Potts' house, where they would be delivered for the use of the

members. In August, 1757, John Lukens was authorized to make a purchase of books to the extent of ten pounds, which were bought on the following November 5th. On this occasion £19 19s. 6d. were given to Mr. Beatty for an additional purchase in London, "which he was ordered to get insured." These were received October 24, 1758, and were found to be "much damaged on shipboard from water." At the meeting held February 10, 1759, the secretary was permitted to hire out books, the charge for large folios being eighteen pence, quartos one shilling, and all smaller volumes sixpence. This year the yearly payments, loans and fines amounted to £13 10s. The secretary, Joshua Potts, was allowed one pound for the use of the room and attendance. May 10, 1760, books were purchased of Charles Beatty to the amount of £6 7s., and as he was going to England, he was requested to make an additional purchase there. Labels were ordered to be printed and placed in the books.

Joseph Galloway having presented four volumes through the hands of Joseph Hart, the directors, in return, sent him their thanks, wherein they say "you may depend not only on our endeavour to perpetuate the utility of this institution, but the memory of all its benefactors also." James Young, of Philadelphia, desired to know through his friend, John Erwin, the full value of a share in the library. This was rated at £3 10s. The payments, loans and fines November 7, 1761, amounted to £14 10s. 9d. David Rees made the generous offer that for ten shillings he would give a year's attendance as librarian and do the advertising, on condition that the directors speedily secure a bookcase for the books, which they consented to do. In the fall of 1762 a catalogue was prepared, from which we learn that the library contained one hundred and twenty-five works, comprised in two hundred and thirty-nine volumes, and had cost £124 13s. 2d., of which amount £3 8s. 1d. had been paid for freight and insurance from England. David Rees having died May 31st of this year, aged forty-nine years, the books were removed in November to the house of Jacob Tomkins, the secretary. A handsome donation of books having been made in November, 1763, by Dr. Thomas Græme and Elizabeth, his daughter, of Græme Park, thanks were returned therefor.

The newly-printed catalogue was brought in by the directors August 4, 1768, from which we learn that the library now contained two hundred works, in four hundred and sixty-one volumes. Du Hamel's "Husbandry," the gift of Hon. Thomas Penn, was deposited in the library May 5, 1770. February 22, 1771, the forfeited share of John Watts was sold at public sale, and purchased by Arthur Watts, of Southampton, for three pounds, being equivalent to eight dollars of our present currency. David Hall, of Philadelphia, was paid £22 6s. 3d. for books purchased from him. November 2, 1776, the company met and chose for directors Isaac Cadwallader, Daniel Longstreth and Abraham Lukens; Daniel Thomas, secretary and

Jacob Tomkins, treasurer. It was agreed to omit the annual payment, and as David Kennedy had generously offered the company the use of a room in his house for one year, the offer was thankfully accepted. May 3, 1777, a lock was secured to the room and given in charge of Isaac Longstreth. It appears from November, 1778, for one year the directors held no quarterly meetings. In November of this year John Fitch became a member. November 6, 1779, the company taking into consideration the depreciation of the currency, think that the fines on delinquent members are too small and therefore appoint a committee to regulate and fix the same according to the currency. In the spring of 1780 the library was moved to the house of William Wilson and placed under his charge. The committee having neglected to regulate and fix the fines, it was ordered that they be paid in specie or in other money equivalent to the depreciation. June 14, 1783, Humphrey Waterman was employed to alter the shelves on purpose to accommodate the books. Mrs. Ferguson made a donation of fifty volumes to the company, valued at £18 18s., for which the secretary was directed to return thanks.

In 1787 the library was incorporated by an act of Assembly, and a second catalogue prepared, in which are mentioned two hundred and ninety-five works in six hundred and twenty volumes. The annual payments November 1, 1788, amounted to £36 8s. 11d. Up to February 3, 1787, eighty-five had been received as members, who had signed the Instrument of Partnership, and we herewith present a list of their names in the order they were received, omitting those mentioned as its founders,—Benjamin Lukens, James Spencer, John Bond, Moses Cherry, William Vansant, Titus Yerkes, John Johnson, William Folwell, Evan Lukens, Thomas Hallowell, Abraham Lukens, James Scout, Peter Lukens, Abel Morgan, Daniel Dungan, Jonathan Jarret, James Young, Daniel Longstreth, Josiah Hart, John Longstreth, Isaac Longstreth, Jacob Tomkins, Jesse Lukens, Daniel Thomas, Amos Watson, John Hart, Evan Lloyd, Isaac Cadwallader, Joseph Longstreth, Arthur Watts, John Folwell, Mordecai Thomas, Robert Anderson, H. Hugh Ferguson, Joseph Lukens, Clement Dungan, James Ogilbee, Seneca Lukens, Stephen Yerkes, John Hough, John Jarret, John Fitch, Isaac Hough, Jr., Joseph Folwell, William Vanhorne, Archibald McClean, Nathaniel Irwin, Abraham Duffield, John Shoemaker, Abel Marple, Isaac Leech, John Hough, William Todd, Thomas Hough, William Crawford and Robert Loller.

Nathan Holt, a native and resident of Horsham, who died in 1848, in his eighty-fourth year, donated most of his property for the benefit of the library company. He had been a member since 1791, and stated, not long before his death, that for most of his knowledge he was indebted to this institution. The amount realized was five thousand eight hundred dollars, whereof three thousand eight hundred dollars

was applied to the erection of a new and more commodious building, completed in 1849, and the balance invested and the income applied to the purchase of books. It is a neat and classic stone structure of the Doric order, designed by John Sloan, of Philadelphia, and its erection was superintended by the late Joseph B. Yerkes, who was appointed for the purpose. The lot of one acre on which it stands was purchased from Robert Radcliff in November, 1848, for the sum of four hundred dollars, and the books removed to the new building in March, 1850, when the former one was directed to be sold. In commemoration of its centennial, in 1855, a committee was appointed, consisting of Charles H. Hill, William J. Buck and David Newport, for its due observance, but, from the conditions imposed on them, their plan could not be carried into effect, and in consequence only a brief mention was made thereof in the minutes.

The library contains at present upwards of ten thousand volumes and the association numbers one hundred and forty-six members. The directors are A. L. Phillips, Edward Reading and John B. Carrell, with Mrs. Jane E. Carr, librarian. Theseventh and last catalogue was printed in 1874, a duodecimo of one hundred and eighty-eight pages. The annual income now amounts to about four hundred dollars. The membership in 1857 was ninety-eight; in 1861, one hundred and five; and in 1876, one hundred and thirty-six. By an act of Assembly, passed in 1852, the house and lot are exempt from taxation, except for State purposes. Among the rare and valuable works on its shelves may be mentioned forty-one volumes printed between the years 1593 and 1730, and one hundred and thirteen volumes relating to the history of America printed before 1800. The formation of a cabinet of curiosities was commenced in 1857, and it now numbers upwards of four hundred objects in the several departments of antiquities, mineralogy, botany, entomology and ichthyology, and which it is hoped will steadily keep increasing. It is considerably the oldest library in the county, and, with only one recent exception, is still the largest. That it has been the means for upwards of a century and a quarter of diffusing considerable information to those who have availed themselves of its advantages there can be no question. An institution of this nature flourishing so long through voluntary efforts speaks well for the intelligence of the neighborhood.

Loller Academy.—Robert Loller resided in the house that has so long been occupied by the principal of the academy. He was the son of Robert and Grace Loller, and was probably born in Horsham. In early life he was a school-teacher, and followed the business of surveying and conveyancing, which must have impressed him with the importance of education. During the Revolution he became a colonel in the army, a member of the library in 1787, a member of Assembly and an associate judge of Montgomery County for many years. In 1805 we find him

assessed for fourteen acres of land, a horse and a cow. Being afflicted with a painful malady, he was taken to Philadelphia, where he died under treatment October 21, 1808, aged sixty-eight years, his wife surviving him only a short time, leaving no children. He had made a will, dated June 4th of that year, in which after leaving small legacies to his brothers, sister and several nieces and nephews, twenty pounds were directed to be paid for the use of a room for the Hatboro' Library, fifty pounds to the Norristown Academy; the remainder of his estate he bequeathed "unto N. B. Boileau, his heirs, assigns, etc., forever in trust for the only use, intent and purpose to erect a suitable building for an academy or seminary of learning,

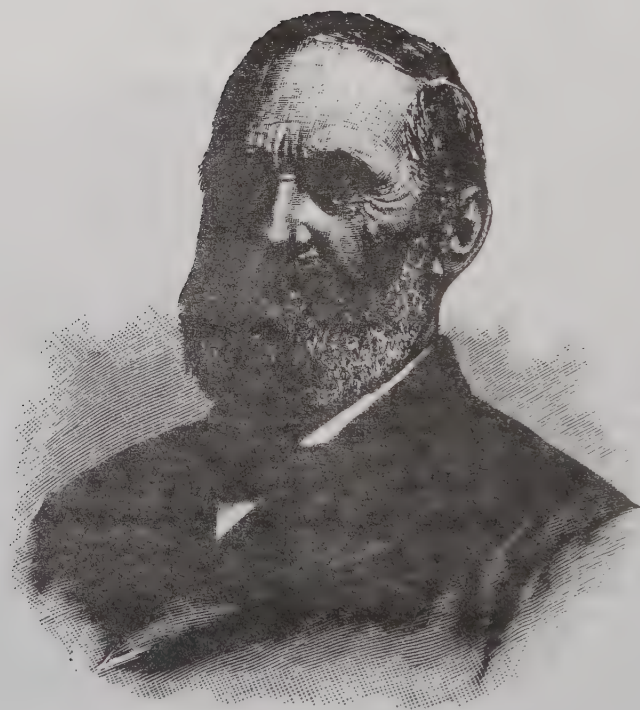


LOLLER ACADEMY.

which shall be called by my name, either on my own land or elsewhere, provided the same be within one mile of the centre of Hatboro', and on such place as he may think most suitable, and after defraying the expenses of erecting the said building, direct the residue of the incomes and profits of my estate, real and personal, for the purpose of keeping up said building in repair and paying the salaries of such teacher or teachers as the trustees of said institution may from time to time employ, and for no other use, intent or purpose whatsoever, and in order that the said bequest herein before made for the purpose of establishing the said academy or seminary of learning may be secured and perpetuated, and for that purpose forever, I will order it to be incorporated as soon as convenient, and hereby nominate, constitute and appoint N. B. Boileau executor of this, my last will and testament, hereby giving and granting unto him full power and authority to execute the same."

We see by the aforesaid extract that his near neighbor, the Hon. Nathaniel B. Boileau, was invested with full authority in carrying out the requirements of the will. After this lapse of time there is not a doubt that he faithfully and honestly performed all the important duties assigned him as executor by his deceased friend, and who, in addition, was serving as Secretary of State under Governor Snyder. The building for the academy was commenced in 1811 and finished the following year. Nine trustees were assigned to the charge of it, to be elected annually in December by the patrons of the schools held therein. On March 14, 1812, they held their first meeting, appointing George Murray principal of the educational department. The academy was built, at a cost of upwards of eleven thousand dollars, on a portion of Judge Loller's estate, and within a hundred yards of his residence. It was incorporated by an act of Legislature February 12, 1812, and was at that time the thirty-fifth academy chartered since the settlement of Pennsylvania. It is a substantial two-story stone edifice, sixty-one by forty-two feet, standing on a commanding site, and from a distance its cupola attracts the attention of the traveler. The clock was made by Isaiah Lukens, an ingenious mechanic, of Horsham, but has been out of repair now for some time. On a final settlement of the estate, after the cost for building, there remained an annual income from the endowment for its support, amounting to two hundred and eighty-three dollars,—certainly a handsome sum for this period, calculated, if judiciously expended in the extension of knowledge, to greatly benefit the neighborhood.

On the erection of the academy there may have been five school-houses in Moreland township, one near Hatboro' and another near the present Morgan's mill, also, within three miles, one at Horsham, one in Warminster and another on the Welch road, by the Upper Dublin line. The one near Hatboro' stood on the north side of Byberry road, nearly half a mile east of the village. It was a small stone structure, supposed to have been built about 1730, where N. B. Boileau informed us he had first been to school in 1768. On account of the academy, it was now deemed unnecessary, and by an act of March 12, 1812, N. B. Boileau, Thomas Montanye and Gove Mitchell were authorized to sell it, with the lot of ground pertaining thereto. The proceeds were appropriated, one-half to the academy and the other to the erection of a new school-house on the land of Isaac Pickering, a mile east of Hatboro', on the county line, near the intersection of the Newtown road. George Murray remained principal of the academy until March 27, 1814, when Jared Schofield was elected his successor, who was succeeded, August 15, 1815, by Giles McDowell, who retained the position into 1818, when the Rev. Robert Belleville became his successor until July 12, 1819, when Nathaniel Furman received it, followed, April 4, 1825, by Caleb Frazier, then



Wm. Kridler Goentner

in October, by John McNair, who served until December 15, 1828, then Benjamin Shoemaker to May 5, 1833, thence by Walter Hibbs to December 13, 1834, then by William M. Hough to December 21, 1834, who was succeeded by Hugh Morrow. In addition to the ordinary branches, all the aforesaid taught the Greek and Latin languages and the higher mathematics. Instructions were also sometimes given in French and drawing.

Of the aforesaid principals, but three were personally known to the writer. George Murray was a Scotchman by birth, and, we presume, not long after leaving here settled in Doylestown, where he kept a boarding and day-school for boys in 1833 and, likely, on down to about 1860. He was regarded as a good teacher, partly deaf, and spoke with a decided Scottish accent. He saved sufficient money to buy himself a farm in the vicinity of Doylestown, on which he removed and continued until his death, but a few years ago, having attained nearly a century in years. John McNair, who was married to a sister of the late Captain John W. Yerkes, of Hatboro', afterwards removed to the present village of Abington, where he successfully established a boarding and day-school for boys, which, we believe, he continued there for some ten or fifteen years. He was afterwards elected clerk of the courts of Montgomery County, and twice a member of Congress. About 1856 he removed to Virginia and settled upon a farm in the immediate vicinity of the Bull Run battle-ground, where he died somewhere about 1862, or in the midst of the war.

An act was passed by the Assembly June 30, 1836, establishing public schools throughout the State, by which every township was made a school district. The provisions of this act left it to the voters of the township whether or not they would accept the common school system, by which the schools should receive an annual appropriation from the State, with power to raise by taxation a sum sufficient to make them free to all, and to be kept open as long as the directors thought proper. Moreland township, under its provisions, became a non-accepting district, and the old system was continued, by which the trustees of every school selected their own teachers and the parents paid the teachers so much per day or quarter for the schooling of their children, and a small sum was annually raised by taxation to pay for the education of those whose parents could not defray the expense. On the 11th of April, 1848, an act was passed extending the school system over the entire State, and on the 3d of July following the school directors, acting under the said law, put the same into operation by the opening of five schools for six months and ending by the close of the school year, June 1, 1849. From arrangements thus made Mr. Morrow combined the public school with his own, which he taught for about six years, having on his list from eighty to one hundred and ten pupils,

when the former was separated and taught in another part of the academy, under the superintendence of Edwin S. Ritchie. He continued to conduct the private and classical department successfully down to his resignation, in 1865.

As a teacher, few can be found who have had more experience than Hugh Morrow. At the early age of sixteen he became an assistant in the Milton Academy, under the charge of the Rev. David Kirkpatrick. He has also taught at Alton, Ill., and other places. Of Loller Academy he was the principal teacher in charge for almost a quarter of a century, in which period alone he probably here gave instruction to some two thousand pupils, the survivors of whom are now widely scattered, and no doubt will long hold in regard their now venerable preceptor. He has had the satisfaction of seeing some of those that he summoned to their studies with the old Academy bell advanced to honor in the army and navy, as well as in the legal, clerical and medical professions and in other pursuits of life. His fellow-citizens have not been unmindful of his services, for on the incorporation of Hatboro', in 1871, he was elected a justice of the peace, and twice since made burgess. Although now in his seventy-seventh year, we are gratified to say age appears to have touched him lightly.

The public schools for this borough continue to be held in the academy, and in 1875 were reported to have one hundred and sixty-seven pupils. For the school year ending June 1, 1882, the average daily attendance for ten months was stated to be seventy-nine. The present principal of the grammar department is A. R. Place, who is assisted in the secondary by Sue H. Fulmor and in the primary by Emma McIntosh, William H. Walker having been the previous principal. Few places of similar size, for nearly a century, have had such advantages of receiving and diffusing knowledge as Hatboro'—we mean through its Loller Academy and Library, and thus raising a higher intellectual standard of culture among its population than would have otherwise been expected. Reflecting, too, upon the numerous debating societies, lyceums, lectures and instructive exhibitions that have been so long held within its building, one can not calculate the extent of their influence upon the intelligence and morality of the people. Then let the source thereof, Judge Loller's bequest, be kept in grateful remembrance as a noble benefaction.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM KRIDER GOENTNER.

William Krider Goentner, the oldest son of John L. and Maria Goentner, was born in Philadelphia October 24, 1814. His father was a native of Breslau

Prussia, and his mother the daughter of Wm. Krider, who owned a farm on the north side of Market Street, the farm-house in which they resided being directly opposite to where John Wanamaker's store now stands.

Soon after his birth his father removed to South Carolina. The boy early evinced a fondness for study, and while quite small began his education in a log school-house. He made such progress that he was sent to a school in Charleston, where he was greatly praised by his teacher for his aptitude in acquiring a knowledge of language.

After his father's death, from yellow fever, his mother returned to Philadelphia, where, at the age of fourteen, he became a member of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church. At the age of eighteen he was licensed to exhort; during his boyhood his most intimate friend was Abel Stevens, who has since gained a world-wide reputation as preacher, writer and historian. Together they used to visit constantly and exhort at the House of Refuge, the Almshouse and the jails.

On the day he was twenty-one he went to Norristown, where a little band were struggling to organize De Kalb Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Here he founded a Sunday-school, added to the small society nearly a hundred members and had the church built and dedicated. From there he went to Fairmount, where he spent a very successful year; the revival that repaid his efforts is still remembered and talked of by the older members of the church. He was then sent to Lehman's Chapel, Hatboro', where at that time there were five members. Mr. Lehman, a wealthy old gentleman, had built the church; Mr. Goentner dedicated it, and during his pastorate added fifty members.

His next appointment was an old-fashioned Methodist circuit centring at Stroudsburg, but with twenty-four different preaching-points each month. During the year he traveled five thousand miles over the mountains on horseback, and his rather delicate health became wonderfully improved. He acquired the habit of reading while his horse was in motion, and during clear weather almost always rode with his open book in hand. He had now completed the four years' course of study required by the Conference.

Just before going to Bristol Circuit, his next field of labor, he was married to Miss Sarah T. Beans, the daughter of John and Martha Beans. Wm. Penn found her father's ancestors settled in this region when he came to Pennsylvania, and on her mother's side she was directly descended from Governor John Carver, one of Massachusetts' "Pilgrim Fathers." Bristol Circuit at that time included Doylestown and all the territory between and around.

A number of years of arduous toil followed; after fifteen years' labor as a Methodist minister, he found, because of his rapidly-growing family, some more lucrative employment to be a necessity. He accord-

ingly left the ministry, and, although repeatedly urged in after years to do so, has never returned to the work. He then settled upon the farm near Hatboro', where he now resides, it being a part of the original "Beans tract."

Of his family of twelve children, one son and one daughter died in infancy, and two daughters, one a remarkably precocious child, in early youth. His oldest son, after teaching a few years, became a farmer; the other two are professional men, and his daughters are engaged in teaching.

Mr. Goentner was one of the earliest movers in the temperance cause in the county, and has always been identified with it, having represented it for years in State and county conventions. He was one of the original founders of the Republican party in the county, and for many years a delegate to its conventions. For thirty-four years he has never missed an election, though never a candidate for any office.

On first coming into the neighborhood he purchased a share in the Hatboro' Library, of which he has always remained an active member, and despite his cares and each day's labor, is an indefatigable reader. Owing to his efforts the Revolutionary monument was erected on the "Crooked Billet" battle-field. He first proposed it, donated the lot for it and was elected president of the association, which office he has ever since held.

Prior to 1860, during a number of years, an excellent lyceum flourished at Hatboro'; the debates were noted throughout the neighboring counties. Many of the men whose names are recorded in these pages crossed swords with him in wordy combat in Loller Hall, Hatboro'.

Mr. Goentner adds another to the long list of names of men who have conquered their way through life by persevering efforts, having risen almost unaided from an orphan boy to be an honored, useful and beloved citizen.

JOHN B. JONES.

John B. Jones is a native of Worcester County, Md., where he was born August 12, 1825. His parents, John and Nancy Bishop Jones, were both natives of Worcester County, Md., where they died when their son, John B., was about twelve years of age. At that tender age John B. was thrown upon the charity of a cold and heartless world, and apprenticed to learn the trade of a shoemaker, a trade not exactly in accordance with his taste, and after serving three years and having learned the rudiments of the art, he resolved (in his own mind) that shoemaking was not, to him at least, the road to future greatness: therefore, without the usual formalities, forever dissolved his connection with shoemaking and between master and servant, at least as far as he was concerned, and made his way up into the little State of Delaware. There he found employment at various kinds of work until he was

nineteen years of age, when he took another step northward and landed in Philadelphia, Pa. At that place he soon found employment, and from 1845 to 1858 his occupation was that of a stage-driver. At first he drove on the route from Philadelphia to Easton, Pa., by way of Doylestown, and all along this route, o'er hill and dale, could be heard his "winding-horn" as he approached the wayside inns and post-offices. During this time he was employed by Jacob Peters, Sr., the old and, at that date, well-known mail contractor on many of the Pennsylvania routes.

In due time he was transferred from the Philadel-

first contract for a mail route was from Georgetown, Del., to Northampton, Va., a distance of one hundred and thirty miles. In 1858 he located in Hatboro', then Moreland township, and purchased what is now the "Jones House," where he has for twenty-seven years acted well the part of "mine host" in one of the best-appointed hotels in Montgomery County.

Upon his settlement in Hatboro' Mr. Jones became one of the substantial men of the town, and for his urbane and genial qualities, his honesty of purpose and uprightness of character and solid worth, is not surpassed by any in the community. He has been hon-



John B Jones

phia and Easton route to the old Swiftsure Line, running between Philadelphia, Pa., and Flemington, N. J., where he remained the Jehu of the route till the palace-car superseded the old stage-coach and monopolized the passenger traffic. During his career in the staging business he owned the Swiftsure Line, which he purchased in 1852, or soon after the death of Mr. Peters, and in June, 1860, sold the route, stock and fixtures. He has also been quite prominent among the mail contractors of the United States, owning several routes and parts of routes at the same time, and sub-letting them at a profit both to himself and the sub-contractor. His

ored by his townsmen with the office of school director for five years; trustee of the Loller Academy for twenty years; member of the Town Council of the town of Hatboro', and treasurer of the same; also one of the originators of the Hatboro' Cemetery Association, and its treasurer since its organization. He was also one of the charter members of the W. K. Bray Lodge, No. 410, A. Y. M., of Hatboro', and its treasurer since its institution.

He was married, in 1848, to Miss Harriet Shugard, of Philadelphia, Pa. They are the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living, viz.: John W., born February 6, 1850; Mary E., born October 3,

1852; Ella D., born March 21, 1855; Leonora, born March 17, 1857; Harriet, born January 30, 1859; Paul, born February 28, 1860; Emma L., born December 14, 1862; Angie B., born July 4, 1869. The four elder were born in Philadelphia, and the four younger in Hatboro', Montgomery Co., Pa.

JOHN VAN PELT.

John Van Pelt is a descendant of the pioneer of that name who came from Holland as early as 1750, and settled in Midwont, or Flatbush, Long Island, and either himself or immediate descendants migrated

land, and carried on the carpenter, cabinet, pump-making and undertaking business in connection with his little farm.

The children of Thomas H. and Alice Van Pelt were as follows:

Joseph C., born in 1826; married Elizabeth Ray, of Bucks County.

Samuel P., born in 1830; married Adelaide Lukens, and died in 1882.

Sarah Jane, born in 1833; married Charles Willard, of Bucks County.

Thomas H. Van Pelt, Jr., born in 1835; married Wilhelmina Selna, of Bucks County.



John Van Pelt

to Bucks County, Pa., from whence sprang the numerous Van Pelt families in this part of Pennsylvania, and even throughout the United States.

Isaac, the grandfather of John Van Pelt, was born in Holland, and soon after his arrival in this country located on a farm about half-way between Wrightstown and Penn's Park, Bucks Co., Pa. His children were Isaac, John, Thomas H., Jane, Nellie and Eliza.

Of these children, Thomas H. was born in 1800 and married Alice, daughter of Joseph C. Campbell, of Bucks County, Pa. Alice Campbell was born in Solebury, Bucks Co., Pa., in 1804, and is still living. Thomas owned a small farm of twenty-six acres of

Mary Ann, born in June, 1836; married John Everitt, of Bucks County.

John, born December 18, 1837.

William Henry, born in 1842 and died when fourteen years of age.

Eliza Ellen, born June 14, 1845; married Major Joseph B. Roberts, of Newtown, Bucks Co.

Louisa, born in 1848; unmarried.

John Van Pelt, son of Thomas H. and Alice Van Pelt, was born in Buckingham township, Bucks Co., Pa., December, 1837, and at the age of seventeen years was apprenticed to learn the trade of a carriage-maker with Israel B. Matthews, of Centreville, Bucks Co.,

and served five years. He then worked as a journeyman for three years, then rented the shop in which he had learned his trade, and carried on the carriage-making business for two years, when he sold out and went to Philadelphia, where he worked as a journeyman for five years. He then went to Pineville, Bucks Co., Pa., where he built a large carriage-factory, and for five years conducted a large and successful business, at the end of which time he sold out and assumed the management of a carriage-factory at Centreville, which he subsequently purchased, and continued the business on his own account for two years, and again sold out. In the autumn of 1874 he, with his brother, Samuel P., came to Hatboro' and built the hardware-store and dwelling where he has since resided. After a copartnership of fifteen months he purchased his brother's interest in the property, and associated with himself his brother-in-law, Joseph B. Roberts, who, after fifteen months' partnership, purchased Mr. Van Pelt's interest in the property. Mr. Van Pelt was then in the dry-goods and notion trade for nearly two years, when he purchased of Mr. Roberts his interest in the hardware business, which he has since conducted with signal success. In the autumn of 1884, Mr. Van Pelt added a large stock of groceries to his hardware trade, which he has thus far found a profitable investment. Mr. Van Pelt has been honored by the voters of Hatboro' with the office of Burgess of the borough for two terms, and in the spring of 1883 was elected a member of the Borough Council, which position he still holds. He is a member of Bristol Lodge, No. 25, Free Masons, and of Girard Mark Chapter 214. Mr. Van Pelt has in his possession a gold watch formerly owned by the Marquis de Lafayette, which is highly prized by its possessor, and connected with which is quite an interesting history.

Mr. Van Pelt was married, in the autumn of 1882, to Mrs. Martha H. Sprogell, of Hatboro'. Mrs. Van Pelt was born in Virginia in 1842, and when but a few months old her parents moved to Delaware and subsequently to Maryland. She is of English-French parentage and a highly-educated and accomplished lady, endowed with a literary ability second to no lady in Montgomery County. Her maternal grandfather, Ralph Melbourne, descended directly from Lord Melbourne, of England. Her paternal grandfather was Benona de Hoziea, a noted Frenchman and bosom friend of the Marquis de Lafayette. Her father's name was also Benona de Hoziea, an uncle of George Alfred Townsend (Gath). At the age of fifteen years she, with her cousin, George Alfred Townsend, edited a small paper, and since her residence in Hatboro' she has been the editress and life of the *Public Spirit*, a large weekly published at that place.

CHAPTER XLV.

BOROUGH OF JENKINTOWN.¹

THIS borough was incorporated December 8, 1874, and all its territory, comprising an area of two hundred and forty-eight acres, taken from Abington township. Its extreme length from north to south is about three-fourths of a mile, and bounds Cheltenham township for over half of that distance. The main or business portion of the town is situated along York Avenue, opened through here as a highway from Philadelphia to the river Delaware in the fall of 1711, and turnpiked from the Rising Sun to Willow Grove in 1804. The station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad here, situated in the southwestern corner of the borough, close to the Cheltenham line, is eight and one-tenth miles from Philadelphia, twenty-three and four-fifths from Doylestown, forty-six from Bethlehem and eighty and three-tenths miles from New York. The road was opened for travel in 1856 and the branch to New York in May, 1876. A considerable amount of business is done here, as may be well supposed, it being the stopping-place for forty-four daily passenger-trains each way, and on Sundays nineteen. The scenery around this station is justly admired, the hills, woods and waters of the Facony Creek giving it quite a romantic appearance. Upon arriving at the station the wonder of a stranger is justly excited as to the whereabouts of Jenkintown, as no such place is perceptible, it lying off nearly half a mile in an easterly direction.

From its nearness to the city and unusual business facilities, as well as from its being surrounded by a fine and fertile section of country, abounding with fine springs of water, the place is rapidly improving and its real estate enhancing in value. The census of 1880 gave it eight hundred and ten inhabitants and the assessment of 1883 returned three hundred and five taxables, possessing property valued at six hundred and four thousand one hundred and thirty dollars. It contains five churches, a bank, two flour and feed, two stove, three drug, six merchandise, one notion, one tobacco, one confectionery and one shoe store. The public-school building is a one-story stone structure, standing in the centre of a commodious lot at the corner of West and Cedar Avenues. Three schools are kept in it, and for the school year ending June 3, 1883, they were open ten months, with an average daily attendance of one hundred and two scholars. Gordon, in his "Gazetteer of 1832," mentions Jenkintown as containing thirty dwellings, two hotels and two stores. According to Lake's map, published in 1860, it contained at that date fifty houses, two hotels, two stores and an Episcopal Church.

For its size, Jenkintown may be regarded as a place of churches, there being within a distance of two

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

miles around it, seven additional houses of worship, making in all twelve, belonging to seven different religious denominations. The first built in the place was the Episcopal Church of Our Saviour, handsomely situated within a shady lawn on the east side of York Avenue. The congregation was organized by the Rev. E. Y. Buchanan, of Oxford Church, who held services in Lyceum Hall in 1857. The church was opened for worship June 20, 1858, when the Rev. Orme B. Keith took charge as its first rector. The rectory was built in 1861, and the parish building in 1866, both of stone. Mr. Keith resigned in March, 1870, and in April of the same year Rev. R. Francis Colton became rector. He died suddenly in July, 1880, and in the following December the Rev. Frederick Pulmer, the present incumbent, received the charge. The present number of communicants is one hundred and twenty. The church is a neat and substantial one-story brown sandstone structure, in the Gothic style, surmounted by a stone belfry. The property is valued at thirty thousand dollars and is free from all debts.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate conception, of which the Rev. J. J. Mellon is present pastor, is built of stone in the Italian style, two-stories high, and is located at the corner of West Avenue and Pleasant Street. It was erected in 1866; dimensions, fifty-three by ninety-eight feet; Christopher Lugar, builder. The congregation was formed and worship held for several years previously in Lyceum Hall. Services are held on Sunday at seven, eight and half-past ten A.M., and vespers at eight P.M. The Sunday-school meets at nine A.M. A two story stone parochial residence is attached to the church.

The Methodist Episcopal Church property on West Avenue was originally the first public school-house built under the school law in Abington township. It was purchased by the congregation April 20, 1867, and after worshipping therein for several years was enlarged, in 1879, to thirty-six by thirty feet in dimensions. It is a plain one-story stone structure standing within a fair-sized lot. The pastors who have served the church are as follows: Revs. A. J. Collom, J. A. Cooper, J. R. Bailey, M. Barnhill, Robert McKay, E. C. Yerkes, A. J. Collom, E. I. Townsend, W. H. Pickop and Rev. J. Bickley Burns, the present pastor. The Sunday-school has an average attendance of seventy-five scholars.

Grace Presbyterian Church is situated on the east side of York Avenue, and is a handsome one-story stone structure in the Gothic style. The lot of ground was purchased in the spring of 1871 for two thousand three hundred dollars, having a front of one hundred and twenty-six feet and a depth of upwards of three hundred feet. The church was erected thereon at the expense of Mr. John Wanamaker, and was dedicated in September, 1872. Its membership in July, 1874, was stated to be ninety-three, comprising thirty-four families. The Sabbath-school was revived in August,

1869, in Lyceum Hall, and the congregation was soon after formed by the Rev. S. T. Lowrie, of the Abington Church, who continued in the charge until August, 1874. The Rev. L. W. Eckhard succeeded January 1, 1875, followed by the Rev. J. H. Dulles as "missionary assistant," April 17, 1877. Rev. Archibald Murphy was appointed in the spring of 1878 and remained for nearly two years, when he took charge of the Roxborough Church. The Sabbath-school contains at present about one hundred and sixty-five scholars. The Rev. Henry McKubbin has present charge.

The Baptist Church is situated on a knoll at the corner of Walnut Avenue and Beechwood Street, commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding country. The lot of ground was presented for the purpose by William Pettit. It is a one-story stone building, in the Gothic style, thirty by sixty feet in dimensions. The congregation was organized in 1880 by the Rev. Josiah Williams, with twenty-five members, and in the summer of 1883, had increased to forty-five, with eighty children in the Sunday-school. The corner-stone was laid June 23d, 1883, and dedicated the 8th of November following, when the Rev. A. J. Shoemaker was ordained as pastor. The congregations of the five churches were all originally formed and held their worship in Lyceum Hall, on York Avenue, prior to the erection of their respective houses of worship. It is a plain one-story stone building of modern size, erected in 1839, and designed chiefly for the promotion of useful knowledge. There is not a place of interment in the borough.

The Jenkintown National Bank was authorized to commence business by the comptroller of the currency, April 17, 1875, the subscriptions therefore having commenced on the 25th of January previous. Its original capital was \$50,000, increased July 6, 1876, to \$70,000, and in January, 1884, to \$100,000. The bank was opened for business in Masonic Hall, May 3, 1875, where it remained until the completion of the present building, March 14, 1880, which occupied a lot fifty-seven by two hundred and seven feet on York Avenue, the whole costing, with furniture, safes, etc., \$10,700. The charter number of the bank is 2249. Samuel W. Noble is president and Andrew H. Baker cashier. The average individual deposits for 1883 exceeded \$97,000.

Masonic Hall is a large three-story stone building, the first story of which is designed for business purposes. The second story possesses a commodious concert and exhibition-room, to which is attached a stage, with drop-curtains, etc. Friendship Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, No. 400, meet in the upper story. Peace and Love Lodge, of I. O. O. F., No. 337; Jenkintown Lodge of Knights of Pythias, No. 476 and a division of the Sons of Temperance, No. 127, also hold meetings in the place.

Besides possessing five churches and several public halls, the promotion of literary facilities and useful

knowledge have not been neglected by the residents in and around Jenkintown. Abington Library was founded here in 1803, and is now located in Masonic Hall, of which a history has been prepared to follow this article. In January, 1881, a lady of the neighborhood asked five gentlemen to serve as a board of directors for a reading-room in the place, in behalf of which she offered to pay the rent of a suitable room for three years and supply the following periodicals: *Scribner's Magazine*, *Nineteenth Century*, *Harper's Weekly*, *The Spectator*, *The Contemporary Review*, *Punch*, *The Scientific American*, *The Nation* and the *Fortnightly Review*. Contributions in addition having been received from other persons, in February a room in Masonic Hall was rented, formerly occupied by the Jenkintown Bank, which was handsomely fitted up and opened to the public on the evening of February 24, 1881. To the original list a considerable number of magazines and newspapers have been added. Soon after its opening arrangements were made with the directors of Abington Library by which access was allowed to their books in the adjoining room. In connection with the same, and to extend its usefulness, several gentlemen and ladies residing in the vicinity gave a series of lectures on literary and scientific subjects. The directors of this laudable effort are Frederick Palmer, president; A. H. Baker, treasurer; Joseph W. Hunter, secretary; J. W. Ridpath and Charles Mather.

The borough, as has been stated, was organized December 8, 1874. Marion Chalfan, the first burgess, served until March, 1876; Thomas P. Manypenny, second, served until March, 1879; John J. C. Harvey, third, served until March, 1884; M. L. Kohler, served until March, 1885; J. H. Wheeler is the present incumbent.

The earliest mention yet found of the name of this borough is on Nicholas Scull's map of the province, published in 1759, whereon it is called "Jenkins' Town," William Scull, on his map of 1770, denoting it as "Jenkins." William Jenkins, the founder of the family, came from Wales, and we know that he at least resided in this vicinity in 1697, and took at that time an active part in promoting the erection of the Friends' Meeting-house. He purchased, June 17, 1698, from John Barnes a tract containing four hundred and thirty-seven acres, located on the present York road about half a mile north of the borough boundary. This property in 1712 was inhabited by his son Stephen, whom we know continued to reside thereon in 1734, and had a son Phineas Jenkins, at this date residing near by. In the assessment of Abington for 1780 we find mentioned Phineas Jenkins, Sr., undoubtedly the former person, William, Lydia, a widow, and John and Jesse Jenkins, the latter probably brothers. We know that in 1779, Sarah Jenkins was licensed by the Court of Quarter Sessions to keep here a public-house, and herein we undoubtedly see how the name got to be applied, as this public-house may have been in

the family and kept even several years before 1759. On inquiry it has been ascertained that this inn stood a few yards below the present Cottman House.

All the land comprised within the present limits of the borough, and surrounding it in Abington township, was originally taken up in 1684 by Sarah Fuller and John Barnes. The former's purchase contained two hundred and fifty and the latter's six hundred acres. It is probable that Sarah Fuller never resided in this vicinity. John Barnes and Joseph Phipps were among the earliest settlers. The first highway up into this section from Philadelphia was the York road in 1711, beside which we know at said date Stephen Jenkins resided, who was one of the jurors that assisted in laying it out. The road from the present Fitzwatertown, by Weldon and through the borough to Abington Meeting-house, was laid out in 1725. Thomas Fitzwater at this date carried on lime-burning at the former place. The aforesaid road now forms East and West Avenues. The road known as Washington Lane was confirmed from Germantown to the meeting-house in 1735, and now forms the eastern boundary of the borough. From the laying out of these early roads, we can perceive that at this period this section must have been taken up and pretty well settled. The great centre, however, appears to have been the Friends' Meeting-house, originally completed in 1700 and situated nearly half a mile east of the borough limits.

The inn kept here in 1779 by Sarah Jenkins may have been the stand licensed to Stephen Meshon in 1787-88. By an act of Assembly passed March 31, 1797, the Third Election District was composed of the townships of Abington, Cheltenham and Moreland, which were required to vote at the public-house of William McCalla, which then stood on the present Cottman House property. Mr. McCalla, in connection with John Brock, Joseph Hillman, James Burson, Charles Meredith, Charles Stewart, Alexander McCalla and Elijah Tyson, established a semi-weekly line of stages from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, by way of Doylestown, in 1800, exchanging horses here, the fare through being \$2.75. In January, 1807, Mr. McCalla advertised his property, from which we have obtained the following description:

"For sale, that well-known tavern-stand, sign of the 'Barley Sheaf,' a large two-story stone house, four rooms on the front and seven on the second story, stabling sufficient for ninety-five horses, ice-house, new and convenient. The lot contains three acres, fronts on York road three hundred and sixty-six feet. A post-office is kept here, and two lines of stages stop at said inn."

It appears that he rented out the stand from 1807 until 1813, in the mean time keeping a store here. He now returned again to the inn, which he kept at least as late as 1818. Thomas Coughlin purchased the stand about this time. In the summer of 1825 he died, and it was offered at public sale the following October 25th, at which time mention is made of its sign being "the American Eagle," and that there was on the premises extensive sheds, stabling for sixty horses, a brick ten-

ement and a blacksmith-shop. As it was not sold, we know that the widow, Edith Coughlin, still kept it in the beginning of 1829. This stand was long owned and kept by the late William Cottman, under the aforesaid name, until a recent time.

Mr. McCalla, we know, was postmaster here in 1806, and was succeeded, in 1808, by Charles T. Hallowell, store-keeper, who retired in the spring of 1812, when the former resumed the office and kept it to 1819, if not later, and was succeeded therein by Thomas Coughlin, and next by his widow. Mr. McCalla appears to have been an enterprising man. He was a member of Abington Presbyterian Church, where he lies buried, having died December 19, 1850, in his seventy-eighth year. His wife, Jane, had preceded him December 15, 1836, in her sixty-fifth year. A horse company, for the recovery of stolen horses and bringing thieves to justice, was organized at McCalla's house March 1, 1810, and is still in existence among the neighboring farmers, and holds its annual meetings at the same place. A public meeting was also held at that place, September 6, 1814, to aid the people of Philadelphia in the defense of their city. Joshua Tyson was chairman and Jesse Dillon secretary. Another public-house was kept in Jenkintown in 1813 by Joseph Thomas, sign of the "Cross Keys." This stand was subsequently kept for some time by Jacob Buck as the "Green Tree," which was discontinued about 1842.

Joseph Iredell, in December, 1810, advertises a two-story house for sale, with a shop attached, in which he carried on saddle-making, a business that has now nearly disappeared in the county. Owing to the demand for houses in Philadelphia, in the spring of 1824 a number of weavers removed out here. A passing traveler at this time writes that "the pleasant little village is crowded with manufacturers from the city, who, with their noisy looms, have established themselves in every corner where a little elbow-room could be found. Through this sudden irruption on the quiet habits of the villagers twenty houses more could readily find tenants in Jenkintown." The extensive works of the Wharton Switch Company are located near the railroad station, a short distance from the borough line. A further account is given in the article on Abington township.

The Abington Library.—So little was actually done in book publishing before the Revolution that not even a copy of the English Bible was produced in any of the colonies, it having been alone printed by John Eliot, of Massachusetts, in the Indian language, and by Christopher Sour, of Germantown, in three editions in the German, the first in 1743. Books consequently had to be imported by order either for public or private use, as we find was done by the records of the Union Library of Hatboro' till the Revolution checked intercourse abroad. It is stated as one reason that no English Bible was printed here in a population

of nearly three millions, was that the British government would not have permitted it, this sole privilege having been vested in the University of Oxford.

The principal inhabitants in and around the village of Jenkintown as early as February 19, 1803, assembled for the purpose of establishing a library there, and appointed John Morrison, Ebenezer Hickling and William Johnson a committee for the purpose of preparing a code of by-laws and reporting the same at a meeting to be held at the public-house of William McCalla on the 3d of March following at three P.M. As adopted the board of officers was to consist of five directors, a treasurer and librarian, to be chosen annually. Payments of seventy-five cents were to be made by each member every six months. According to Article 2d, "It shall be an unalterable rule in this constitution that no books of an atheistical, immoral or deistical tendency shall ever be admitted into this library, on any pretense whatever, and should at any time (notwithstanding this resolution) such books be introduced, it shall in that case be the duty of the librarian to stop their circulation, and give timely notice of the same to the society."

The names of the original members were Ebenezer Hickling, Morris Morris, Thomas Fletcher, Lewis Roberts, Joseph Taylor, John Michener, Clement R. Shepherd, Richard Martin, Joseph Iredell, William Johnson, William McCalla, Richard T. Leech, John Morrison, Isaac Hallowell, William Lukens, Margaret Morris, Baker Barnes, John Blake, Jr., Thomas Mather, Peter Johnson, Charles T. Hallowell, Ryner Tyson, Isaac Mather, Thomas Shoemaker, John Moore, Edward Potts and Samuel Potts,—being thirty-three in number, certainly sufficient for a promising beginning. Although more than three-fourths of a century have elapsed, we entertain no doubt that above half the number have descendants still living in this section, numbering among them some of our most respectable and prominent citizens.

In the first book of "Minutes of the Directors of the Abington Library Company," under the date of March 21, 1803, we find mention that "This being the day appointed for the first meeting of the directors, they met accordingly at the library-room in the house of William Johnson. Present, John Michener, Thomas Shoemaker and Richard T. Leech. On examining the state of the funds, found them not yet sufficient to warrant a purchase of books. A member produced and offered for sale Goldsmith's 'Animated Nature,' in four volumes, which on consideration the directors agreed to purchase at \$6.50. The treasurer was authorized to collect, if possible, the subscriptions that remain due by next meeting, and the librarian to receive and keep a list of all books that may come into the library, either by gift or purchase, and to consider them as under his care for the present."

"On examining the report of the treasurer," the following 4th of April, "it appeared that they had made a purchase of books to the amount of \$143.70, which

were produced and arranged on the shelves. Ordered that the librarian number them immediately, when they may be given out to the members agreeably to the direction of the by-laws, and that he prepares lists of books for said use. Allowed the committee who attended in Philadelphia for the purchase of books \$3.17 as a compensation in lieu of their expenses, January 2, 1804. The society, in conformity to the laws proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, when John Morrison, John Michener, Thomas Shoemaker, John Moore and Richard T. Leech were elected directors, William Johnson treasurer, and Jesse Johnson librarian. One hundred copies of the constitution, by-laws and subscribers' names were ordered to be printed and delivered to the members at the expense of the society, and the librarian is requested to make out a copy for publication. The librarian to expedite as much as possible the collection of fines and dues in order to make an additional purchase of books, etc. *Resolved unanimously*, that the directors be and are hereby requested to apply with all convenient speed to the Legislature of the State, or any competent authority, for the purpose of obtaining a charter in order to incorporate this society."

The original charter, granted September 5, 1805, is now in possession of the secretary, Charles Mather, and is on parchment over two and a half feet square, and is very well written. The heading particularly is admirably done, the title thereon being "The Abington Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge." It contains the autographs of the incorporators, whose names are John Morrison, William Johnson, John Michener, Ryner Tyson, Richard T. Leech, Clement R. Shepherd, David Thomas, Ebenezer Hickling, James Oram, William McCalla, Isaac Clayton, Peter Johnson, Daniel Fletcher, Charles T. Hallowell, John Moore, Joseph Phipps, Thomas Fletcher, Isaac Hallowell, Joseph Iredell and Thomas Shoemaker. The clause against immoral works was sustained. "This society shall never be dissolved unless by the unanimous consent of its members. No alteration or amendment shall be made to this constitution except by the consent of two-thirds of its members." It bears the signature of Thomas McKean as Governor, who was also one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The charter having fallen behind some of the books, eventually became lost and forgotten, when an attack was made on it by the mice, but fortunately they did not injure any of its writing. It was found on renovating the library, and is now kept within a tin case made on purpose for its better security.

Mr. Mather, the efficient secretary, has kindly furnished the writer with interesting reminiscences of several of the original incorporators, to which are added a few additional facts. John Morrison was a justice of the peace of Abington township for many years. Richard T. Leech, of Cheltenham, was a member of Assembly for several years, and afterwards surveyor-

general of Pennsylvania. William Johnson kept the store now occupied by Charles Harper, at the corner of York and West Avenues. Clement R. Shepherd conducted the tannery on the York road, opposite the farm of Samuel W. Noble. David Thomas kept at this time the only store in the village of Abington. Ebenezer Hickling was a physician. William McCalla kept the public-house on the site of the late Eagle Hotel, and was for some time postmaster. Charles T. Hallowell erected the first buildings and kept store therein. This is now Smith & Reeder's Hotel. John Moore was a prominent physician, and resided in the house recently occupied and owned by John Wannamaker. Joseph Phipps, a descendant of one of the original land-holders of Abington, resided opposite the Friends' Meeting-house, on the place owned by the late J. Francis Fisher. Thomas Fletcher was a farmer, and resided on the place now belonging to the estate of Capt. Robinson. Isaac Hallowell resided on the farm now occupied by Thomas Buckman. Joseph Iredell was a saddler in Jenkintown. Thomas Shoemaker was a man of business habits, extensively given to settling estates, etc.

We shall now resume the history of the library since its incorporation. It was determined, January 6, 1806, "that a compensation of ten dollars be allowed the librarian, with a commission of five per cent. on all moneys collected since the 11th of March last." The price of shares was fixed at six dollars each, which was increased January 2, 1809, to eight dollars, and in 1815 to ten dollars. Mention is made of several works missing between the years 1816 and 1821. At the meeting of the latter year David Thomas, John Michener, Isaac Hallowell, Joshua Taylor and William Grant were elected directors and Joseph Shaw treasurer and librarian. The librarian's fees were reduced to twelve dollars and the shares to six dollars, and the following year to five dollars. The annual dues at the meeting in 1823 were reduced to one dollar. Robert Steel was admitted a member in 1826. January 5, 1835, Isaac Mather, Oliver Paxson, Bartholomew Mather, William Grant and John R. Hallowell were elected directors, Isaac Mather treasurer, and D. J. Bent librarian. This year Jacob Dananhower was admitted a member, and is still residing in the vicinity. Isaac Mather was treasurer from 1835 to 1848, and president from 1850 to the present time, having been a member since 1827. S. W. Noble has been treasurer since 1848. Charles F. Wilson became a member in 1848, and continued librarian till 1878, when the library was removed from over his store to its present location in Masonic Hall. The first minute book comes down to 1836.

In the "History of Montgomery County," published in "Scott's Atlas," in 1877, under the head of Jenkintown, the writer made the following remarks respecting this library: "In the catalogue published in 1855 we learn that it then contained twenty-nine members and ten hundred and twenty-two volumes. A resident of the

borough lately informed us that it now numbered but sixteen members and fourteen hundred volumes. It would be a pity, after so long a life, that it should meet the same fate as the libraries at Gwynedd, Horsham and Attleboro'. Knowing that there is considerable intelligence, enterprise and wealth in the place, we would here respectfully call attention to the subject before it is too late, and the collections of nearly three-fourths of a century become dispersed." We are gratified to state that since then there has been a renewed and greater interest taken in promoting its increase and usefulness. The library now contains about two thousand volumes,

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOSEPH W. HUNTER.

Mr. Hunter is of Scotch-Irish parentage. Adam Hunter, his grandfather, resided near Londonderry, Ireland, where he cultivated a farm. His wife, a Miss Wray, of Glasgow, Scotland, was the mother of one son, Thomas, and a daughter, Martha, who became Mrs. Andrew Scanlan. Thomas, a native of Ireland, emigrated to the United States in 1842, settling first in



Joseph W. Hunter

the price of a share is only three dollars and the yearly payment one dollar. The annual meeting for the election of officers, etc., is held the first Monday in January.

Mr. John W. Ridpath is the present librarian, of whom the privilege of using the books can be rented at the rate of fifty cents for three months. Persons using the reading-room are permitted access to the library without charge. Among the recent purchases was the latest edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," "Webster's and Worcester's Unabridged Dictionaries," and other valuable works for reference.

Philadelphia and later in Delaware County, Pa., where he followed farming pursuits. He married Henrietta, daughter of Joseph Schwend, a military engineer and staff officer in the French army under Napoleon, who afterwards emigrated to America and was employed on the Raritan Canal. The surviving children of this marriage are Joseph W., Sarah W. (Mrs. Robert T. Love), Martha, Mary A., Rebecca and Henrietta. Joseph W. was born on the 23d of July, 1853, on the Pont Reading farm, in Haverford township, Delaware County, Pa., his youth having been spent at this point and in other portions of the same county. He later removed to Lower Merion township, Mont-

gomery Co., meanwhile receiving his education at both private and public schools, and finally entering the Mantua Academy, in West Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1870 as second in his class. Immediately after he joined Samuel L. Smedley, surveyor of the Eleventh Survey District of Philadelphia, and studied surveying under him and under his successor, George W. Hancock. He was employed by Mr. Smedley to make topographical surveys in the city and also to engage in map surveying. In 1875 he made Jenkintown his home, and while continuing his Philadelphia pursuits also engaged in farm surveying. Mr. Hunter was, in 1878, elected justice of the peace,

Pythias, and of Peace and Love Lodge, No. 337, of I. O. O. F. His religious associations are with the Presbyterian Church, of Jenkintown, of which he is a member.

JOHN J. DAVIS.

John J. Davis (originally written Davies) is a son of Evan (Davies) Davis, who was born April 22, 1803, and was baptized in the parish of Llanarth, in the county of Cardigan, South Wales.

As was customary in South Wales, Evan Davis, being the oldest son, inherited the estate, Cil-l-l-leoch, in the parish of Dihewid, county of Cardigan, South



John J. Davis

and re-elected in 1883 for a second term of five years. In 1882 he was made county surveyor and is still the incumbent of the office. He is to some extent active in the ranks of the Republican party, but not to so great an extent as to be regarded a politician. Mr. Hunter was, in 1878, married to Miss Kate, daughter of Thomas Gentry, of Philadelphia. He is a director of the Cheltenham and Willow Grove Turnpike Company, and member of both the Abington and Cheltenham Building and Loan Associations, of which he is secretary. He is active in the Masonic ranks as member of Friendship Lodge, No. 400, of Jenkintown; is a member of Jenkintown Lodge, No. 476, Knights of

Wales. Evan's early years were spent in school, and later his time was occupied in the study of the cause and cure of all diseases of domestic animals, and more especially the horse, and in his mature years he became widely known as one of the most skillful veterinary surgeons on either side of the Atlantic Ocean.

In the early part of the summer of 1832, Mr. Davis chartered of Lewis Jones, a cousin of Mrs. Davis, the sailing-vessel "Wyoming," Captain Watkins, and set sail for America. Another family accompanied Mr. Davis, making in all twenty-one souls on board, besides the crew. The voyage was a long, rough and tedious one, consuming about three months' time, and

they finally landed at Halifax, N.S., in September of the same year. The party of emigrants remained at Halifax about two weeks, when they went by steamer to Alexandria, Va., where the family remained four weeks. Mr. Davis in the mean time visited Philadelphia, and secured a place for his family, where they remained till the spring of 1833, when Mr. Davis and family moved to Horsham township, Montgomery Co., Pa., and located on a place along the turnpike, a short distance above Horshamville, where he remained till the spring of 1842, when he moved to Hatboro', this county.

Mr. Davis married Mary Jones, who was born January 5, 1801, and baptized in the church of the parish Dihewid, in the county of Cardigan, South Wales. They united with the Baptist Church of Hatboro' in 1840, and Mr. Davis was senior deacon of that church for many years prior to his death, which occurred December 28, 1881. Mrs. Davis still survives, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. They were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom were born in Wales, as will be seen from the following extract from the family records:

I. Eleanor, born July 16, 1821, and on the 17th day of this moon was baptized at Dihewid parish church, County Cardigan.

II. David, born February 27, 1823, and baptized the 16th day of the moon at Dihewid parish church.

III. Mary, born October 26, 1824, and baptized the 4th day of the moon at Dihewid parish church.

IV. John J., born August 29, 1826, at five minutes after two o'clock in the morning, and baptized on the 26th day of the moon in the parish church at Dihewid.

V. Griffith, born February 4, 1828, baptized on the 18th day of the moon at Dihewid parish church.

VI. Margaret, born August 19, 1829, baptized on the 20th day of the moon at the parish church, Dihewid.

VII. George, born June 3, 1831, baptized on the 22d day of the moon at Dihewid parish church.

VIII. Pryce Pugh, born February 8, 1833, and was baptized by Evan Williams in Philadelphia, Pa.

IX. Benjamin, born May 27, 1837.

X. Victoria Rachel Amelia, born November 30, 1838.

XI. Richard Lewis, born April 17, 1840.

John J. Davis, the subject of this sketch, as has been stated, was born in Wales, and came to this country with his parents when he was but six years of age. His early years were spent during the summer seasons in working on the farm, and in winter seasons at the Friends' school at Horshamville, and lastly two terms at the Loller Academy, Hatboro'.

When eighteen years of age he was apprenticed to Absalom Kearns, of Hatboro', to learn the trade of a blacksmith, and served three years and three months. After learning his trade he worked as a journeyman till the spring of 1853, when he commenced business for himself at a place called Babylon, in Horsham

township, where he remained two years. He then worked in Hatboro' one year, and in Prospectville five years, then in Hartsville one year, and in Jenkintown two years, and in the spring of 1863 removed to his present place of business, and in 1867 purchased the property of the heirs of Jesse Jenkins.

When Mr. Davis located here, in 1863, he was without capital, except good health, a thorough knowledge of the business and a determination to make life a success, which latter object has thus far been accomplished to the fullest degree. Since he has owned the property where he now lives he has remodeled and enlarged his residence, built the large and commodious blacksmith and wheelwright-shops, and gives employment to several first-class mechanics, one of whom has been in his employ for over eleven years.

He united with the Hatboro' Baptist Church when eighteen years of age, and was for many years one of its deacons, and when the Baptist Church at Jenkintown was constituted he was one of the constituent members, and has since then been its senior deacon.

He was married, January 1, 1853, to Martha B., daughter of James B. and Mary Biddle Cadwallader Langdale, of Upper Dublin township. Mrs. Davis was born July 16, 1831. They are the parents of children as follows: Mary L., born November 27, 1853, died June 21, 1856; Mary A., born January 7, 1862, died October 21, 1864; Charles L., born November 10, 1864, died March 4, 1865; Alonzo C., born September 25, 1866, died July 22, 1868; Alonzo G., born May 17, 1870, died September 23, 1872; William Henry, born June 26, 1873.

The father of Mrs. Davis, James B. Langdale, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, April 1, 1793, and died in August, 1861. He was in the war of 1812, under General Harrison, and participated in the battles of Tippecanoe, Thomas and Fort Meigs, and was wounded in the latter battle. A musket-ball that he carried in his leg from the battle of Fort Meigs to the date of his death is now in possession of Mr. Davis.

Mrs. Langdale was born November 24, 1800, and is still living. They were the parents of Elizabeth B., born June 25, 1820; Lewis L., born July 12, 1822; Cynthia S., born October 5, 1824; Samuel, born October 22, 1826; Martha B., born July 16, 1831; Charles Ramsay, born November 1, 1833; Lydia W., born July 10, 1836.

The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Davis were of English-Irish descent, Samuel Langdale having been born in England, and his wife, Elizabeth Biddle, was born in Ireland. Elizabeth was a daughter of Thomas and Martha Biddle, and Martha was the daughter of — Heaton.

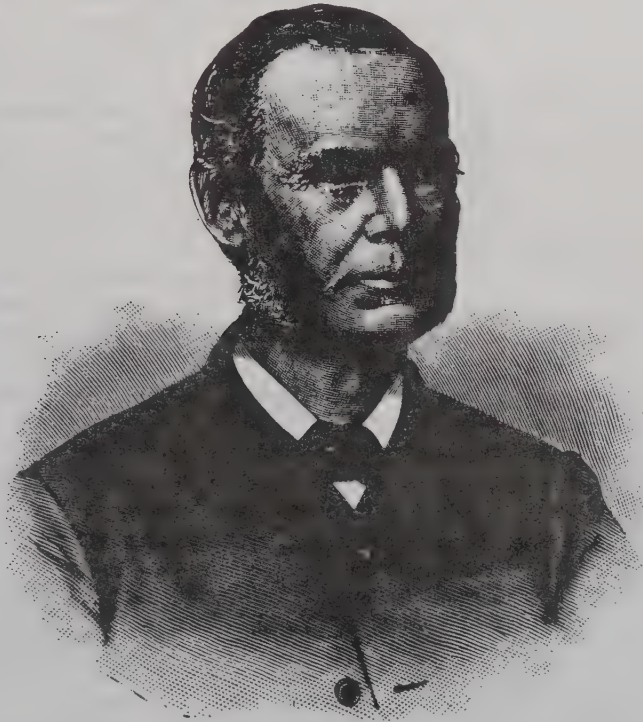
Samuel Langdale was in the Revolutionary war, and at the battle of Paoli under General Anthony Wayne, and was one of the number selected by General Wayne as a "forlorn hope" in the attack on the enemy's works.

Mrs. Davis has in her possession several letters written by Margaret Langdale between 1710 and 1723, while in the Boston Prison, London, England, during the persecution of the Quakers merely for opinion's sake. The letters are neatly and correctly written, and are held as valuable relics of British cruelty and hatred of a people who would think for themselves.

JOSEPH A. SHOEMAKER.

Mr. Shoemaker's paternal ancestors, who were of German descent, came with William Penn to Pennsylvania in 1682, and settled in what is now Horsham

beth, daughter of Joseph and Mary Logan, of Abington township, whose children are Hannah (Mrs. John Jones), Maria (Mrs. William Steel deceased), Tacy (Mrs. George Logan deceased), Jane (Mrs. George Logan deceased), Martha, Joseph A., Elizabeth and John (deceased). Mr. Shoemaker died in Horsham township, where he had latterly resided, in 1863. His son, Joseph A., was born on the 13th of May, 1826, in Gwynedd township, and received early instruction at a Friends' school. At the age of thirteen he removed to Philadelphia County, and at sixteen became an apprentice to the trade of a blacksmith, remaining for the purpose in Upper Dublin township. One year



Joseph A. Shoemaker

township, in Montgomery County. In the direct line of descent was Joseph Shoemaker, grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, who purchased land and became a farmer in Gwynedd. He was united in marriage to Miss Tacy Ambler, a lady of Welsh parentage and a resident of the same county. Their children were Ezekiel, John, Joseph, Jessie, Ann, Ellen and Hannah. John of this number, whose birth occurred in 1790, in Gwynedd township, on the completion of his apprenticeship to the trade of a harness-maker, removed to Jenkintown and subsequently to other portions of the county, where he pursued his vocation during his life. He married Eliza-

beth, daughter of Joseph and Mary Logan, of Abington township, where he had latterly resided, in 1863. His son, Joseph A., was born on the 13th of May, 1826, in Gwynedd township, and received early instruction at a Friends' school. At the age of thirteen he removed to Philadelphia County, and at sixteen became an apprentice to the trade of a blacksmith, remaining for the purpose in Upper Dublin township. One year was spent as a journeyman in Montgomery County, after which he removed to the West. The East, however, offering superior advantages, he returned again to his native State and engaged in the purchase and sale of horses, meanwhile becoming for one year the tenant of a farm in Horsham township. Mr. Shoemaker, during the next three years, found employment in a saw-mill in the same township, and in 1853 made Jenkintown his residence. In connection with his brother-in-law, George Logan, he embarked in butchering, which business he has since continued with marked success, as the result of strict principles of honor carried into every transaction, com-

bined with promptness and punctuality. Mr. Shoemaker was married, on the 1st of January, 1857, to Miss Esther Ann, daughter of William Harper and Esther Smith Harper, of Abington. Their children are Clara F. (wife of Dr. Henry Waas), William H. (who is associated with his father), Harry (deceased), Lizzie and Jennie. Mr. Shoemaker is a director in the Jenkintown National Bank, president of the North Cedar Hill Cemetery Company, and vice-president of the Philadelphia Drove-Yard. He is also president of the Borough Council of Jenkintown, and has filled various minor offices as a Republican. He is a birthright member of the Friends' Society and worships with the Abington Meeting.

CHAPTER XLVI.

BOROUGH OF LANSDALE.

THE borough of Lansdale was incorporated August 24, 1872, and is situated on the line of the townships of Gwynedd and Hatfield, and close to the angles of Montgomery and Towamencin. It has an area of two hundred and sixty-nine acres, of which one hundred and forty-five were taken from Gwynedd and one hundred and twenty-four from Hatfield. Its form is regular and its principal streets are Broad, Main, Chestnut, Walnut, Second and Courtland. Nature and art have combined in beautifying this favored spot in Montgomery County. It is situated on a ridge and has every advantage of pure air, easy surface drainage and a widely-extended view of the fertile valleys, rolling uplands and distant woods of the surrounding country. The residents of the borough are progressive and industrious, and take a laudable local pride in the construction and beautifying of their homes, many being built in the cottage style, which, when surrounded with flowers, trailing vines, shrubbery and ornamental plants, present a picture of real beauty and comfort.

The town is supplied by water pumped from a three-hundred-foot artesian well. The water company is in a flourishing condition.

The North Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the centre of the place and the station here is twenty-one and seven-tenths miles from Philadelphia. The Doylestown Branch of said railroad (opened October 9, 1856), ten and two-thirds miles long, commences here, and the Stony Creek Railroad, starting at Main Street, Norristown, ten and three-tenths miles distant, forms a junction at this place with both of said roads. These lines meeting here make it an important railroad centre, and contribute to its business prosperity.

Several industries of considerable importance are located here,¹ the extensive agricultural works of

Heebner & Sons towering above all the rest, and owing to their enterprise and superior workmanship, they have carried the name of Lansdale almost to the remotest ends of the earth.

The present number of inhabitants of this borough is about twelve hundred and the number of taxables three hundred and five, with a real estate valuation of \$478,765.

There are two drug-stores, two confectioneries, two stove-stores, one jeweler, one dealer in live stock, two in lumber, two in boots and shoes, two in coal, two in flour and feed, four in merchandise, three in meat, two in furniture, one in cigars and tobacco, one in hardware and two in agricultural implements.

The first church edifice erected in Lansdale was the Methodist Episcopal. It was built of stone, thirty-six by fifty-five feet, in 1871, completed in the following year and dedicated July 14th, in that year. It at present has ninety members. The pastors who have served the church are as follows: Revs. H. U. Sebring, Amos Johnson, Robert McIlwaine, S. O. Garretson, William H. Smith, H. S. Isett, Eli E. Burrows, William H. Shafer and the present pastor, Rev. J. G. Bickerton.

The Evangelical Church at Lansdale is located adjoining the borough limits, and was built of brick, forty-six by sixty feet, in 1875. The church was organized in that year, and is united in charge with the Hatfield Evangelical Church. The pastors have been Revs. Shoemaker, John Ziegenfuss, William Heil, F. Kracker and the Rev. Leonard Noble, the present pastor. The church has a membership of about forty.

The Reformed Church was organized in 1877, and in that year erected a brick church edifice, forty by sixty feet. The pulpit was filled for two years by the Rev. Jacob Kehm and Rev. A. B. Koplin. In 1879 the Rev. H. F. Seipel was called to the pastorate, and served until April, 1884. The present pastor is Rev. J. J. Rothrock. The church has about eighty members.

The St. Stanislaus Catholic Church, located about half a mile from Lansdale, is of brick and was built in 1878. It has a seating capacity of about two hundred. The pastors have been the Rev. Henry Stommel and the present pastor, the Rev. Joseph A. Winter. The church was supplied for two or three years from Bethlehem.

The Baptist Church at the place was built in the fall of 1884, from plans and specifications furnished by Palissier, Palissier & Co., of Bridgeport, Conn. The society is under the care of the North Wales Baptist Church, of which the Rev. J. A. Aldred is pastor. The first service held in the church was on Sunday, February 8, 1885. The church edifice is built of brick, thirty-five by forty-six feet, and cost three thousand five hundred dollars. The chapel was dedicated March 11, 1885. The introductory sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. William Cathcart, and

¹ See Chapter "Manufactures."

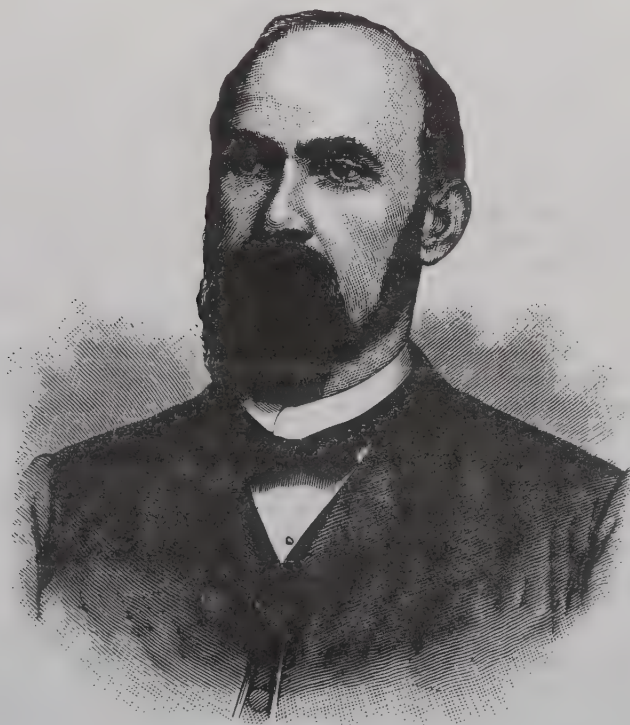
the dedicatory sermon by the Rev. Dr. John Peddie, of Philadelphia.

The Church of the Messiah, of Gwynedd, organized a mission in Lansdale February 8, 1885, with twenty-six communicants. A lot of ground has been pledged and it is the intention to build as soon as possible.

There are four public schools in the borough, with a term of nine months, and two hundred and twenty-three pupils in attendance. Four teachers are employed, one at a salary of fifty dollars per month, one at thirty-eight dollars and two at thirty dollars a month.

young, and locating at Skippackville, Pa., where he died in the spring of 1874, aged sixty-one years. His wife was Mary Stoll, born in Trumbaursville, Bucks Co., Pa., and is still living. Mr. Geller was a farmer and dealer in wood and woodlands.

Jacob S. Geller, the subject of this sketch, was born in Perkiomen township, Montgomery Co., July 3, 1846. Until young Geller was sixteen years of age he lived at home, except two summers, when he lived with Anthony S. Heebner, assisting his father on the farm and in the wood business, attending school occasionally, and not caring as much for books as he did for a fine Pennsylvania Dutch team of four or six horses.



J. S. Geller

The first election for borough officers occurred in September, 1872. The following is a list of the burgesses from that time to the present: 1872, A. B. Hickman; 1873, David S. Heebner; 1875, John Kindig; 1876-79, David S. Heebner; 1880-81, Oliver M. Evans; 1882-83-84, William D. Heebner; 1885, William H. Fuhr.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JACOB S. GELLER.

Jacob S. Geller is of German descent, his father, Henry Geller, immigrating to this country when quite

October 27, 1862, he engaged with D. H. Anders to take charge of what is popularly known in this section of country as a "commission wagon," where he remained about two years. This was really his first schooling, for in that business it became necessary for him to read and write and keep accounts. After serving two years he engaged with N. H. Anders of Palm Station, in the same business, and remained two years, when Anders sold his business, and Geller then engaged with A. K. Frick, a grocer of Philadelphia, where he remained but a short time, and returned to the parental roof.

January 1, 1866, without any capital, young Geller purchased of D. H. Anders his commission route,

team and fixtures, and commenced business for himself, and on February 18, 1867, sold out, and on March 25, 1867, he engaged with John Herst, of Pennsberry, to work on a commission wagon at a good salary, but not satisfied with that, preferring a business of his own, on July 9, 1867, purchased of Franklin Rodenberger, of Hoppinsville, this county, his commission route, team and fixtures, which he operated for two years, or until November 14, 1868, when he sold out to Charles Roth, and established a route at Skippackville, which he kept for about one year, when he met with an accident, having his arm broken by a runaway horse, after which he sold out and engaged with Jonathan Wonsitler, of Doylestown, where he remained but a short time, when he repurchased of Charles Roth January 15, 1870, the old Hoppinsville commission route, which, by the advice of a friend, who said, "If you do good, let better alone," he kept till the spring of 1873, when he purchased the Hoppinsville store property, together with eighteen acres of land, of Mrs. David Cristman, taking possession July 9, 1873. Here he commenced the mercantile business in a small way, in an old store building, twenty by thirty feet, purchasing the stock and fixtures of B. H. Roth.

March 17, 1875, he sold the stock and fixtures to B. H. Roth, and purchased, April 1, 1875, the stock and fixtures of Lyman Rosenberger, at Kulpsville, and here established another commission route. In the spring of 1876 he purchased the Hoppinsville store property at sheriff's sale, and in April of that year stocked the store, and run that and the Kulpsville store till January, 1877, when he sold the Kulpsville store, stock and fixtures to Messrs. Krupp & Cassel, and in July, 1877, sold the Hoppinsville stock and fixtures to M. H. Massey, of Philadelphia.

In July, 1878, he purchased of John Kindig his Lansdale property, consisting of building lots, store and fixtures, and removed the old one-story building and erected the present large and commodious three-story store and dwelling, and in the fall of 1878 commenced the mercantile business, with two clerks, and has continued to increase his business until he now (1885) employs ten clerks in his store, and carries the largest stock of goods found in any store in Montgomery County.

In the spring of 1884, finding his mammoth store too small for the increased business, he rented three floors and basement of the Godshall block, adjoining his own store, and stocked the same with furniture, carpets and undertaker's ware, which he still occupies.

Mr. Geller is one of the progressive men of the age, giving his time and means for the advancement of every enterprise or interest that has for its object the growth and improvement of the borough of Lansdale or the bettering of the condition of his fellow-men.

He is an active member of the Wentz German Reformed Church, and has been a member of the Borough Council for two terms, and postmaster of Lansdale since November 6, 1878, when he was appointed by Postmaster-General David M. Key. He was also postmaster at Hoppinsville and at Kulpsville while he had a store at each of these places. He was one of the original members of the Lansdale Water-Works Company, and has been one of its directors since its organization. He was married, February 6, 1868, to Miss Isabella H., daughter of Washington and Margaret Crater, of Skippackville, Montgomery Co., Pa. They have one daughter, Mary Maggie, born March 31, 1870.

SETH L. SCHOLL.

In the year 1778, George and John Scholl emigrated from Germany and came to America, John locating in Virginia, while George, who was a saddler and harness-maker by occupation, enlisted in the Continental army as a saddler, and served to the close of the war; his little family in the mean time resided in the vicinity of Philadelphia. At the close of the war he went up into what was then called the wilderness, on Branch Creek, near where Trumbaursville is now located, and took up a tract of three hundred acres of land, and there raised a family of children, one of whom was Michael Scholl, born December 1, 1784, and was the grandfather of Seth L. Scholl, of Lansdale.

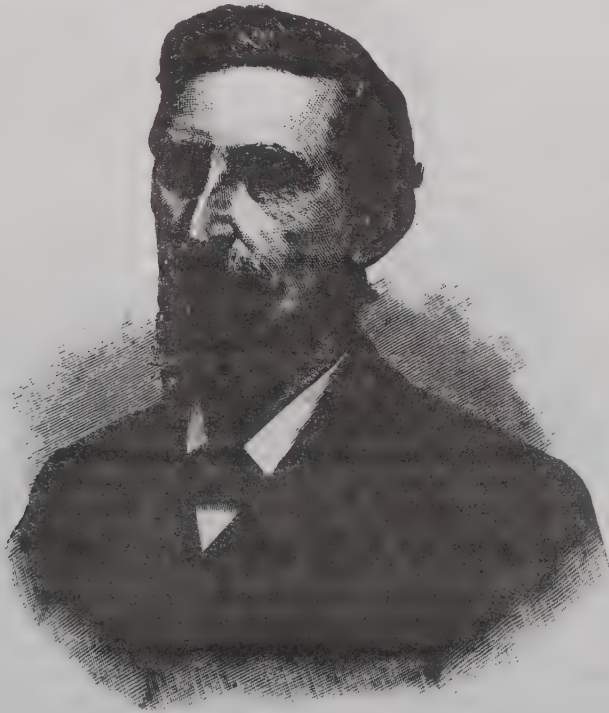
Michael married, July 12, 1807, Mary, daughter of Conrad Hoot, of what is now North Wales, then Gwynedd township, and died February 25, 1858. Mary Hoot was born October 7, 1789, and died March 25, 1870. Michael Scholl and wife were both buried in Wentz Reformed Church Cemetery, on the Skip-pack road, above Centre Point. They had children,—Jacob, Margaret, Catharine, Henry (born July 25, 1816, in Germantown, Pa.), Matilda, George, Amanda, Elizabeth. Of the above children, Henry married, December 1, 1839, Mary Ann, daughter of Andrew and Eustina Lake, of the city of Philadelphia. Mary Ann Lake was born October 5, 1820. Their children were,—Maria, born Tenth Month 5, 1840, married John F. Ambler, and now a resident of Lansdale, Seth L., born Tenth Month 8, 1842, married, June 7, 1866, to Miss Ann Catharine Ambler, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Ambler, of Blue Bell, Whitpain township. Frederick, born April 23, 1844, married Louessa, daughter of Seth Good, December 5, 1872; Louessa Good, born October 13, 1849. Franklin, born February 9, 1846, married, May 16, 1874, Miss Sarah Beck, who was born June 18, 1856. Sarah, born in 1848, died unmarried, — 1870. Elizabeth, born January, 31, 1851, married, October 6, 1870, to Henry L. Beck; Henry L. Beck was born September, 1850. Henry L. Scholl was born May 1, 1854, married December 25, 1879, to Miss Letitia R. Pownall.

Seth L. and Ann Catharine Scholl are the parents of children, as follows: Benjamin A., born April 7, 1867; Henry O., born February 16, 1869; Horace Linwood, born January 12, 1871, died September 17, 1872; Ida May, born November 5, 1872; Mary Ella, born June 11, 1878.

John Ambler, paternal grandfather of Mrs. Seth L. Scholl, was born Fifth Month 8, 1783, died Fourth Month 9, 1859. He married Ann Morgan, who was born Fifth Month 8, 1784, and died Fourth Month 4, 1863. Their children were Thomas, Benjamin, Chalkley, Joseph, John and David (twins), Septimus, Letitia and Sarah.

Seth L. Scholl, was born Seventh Month 4, 1791, died Twelfth Month 4, 1872. His wife, Catharine, was born Ninth Month 9, 1790, and died Seventh Month 14, 1872.

Seth L. Scholl is what is commonly termed a self-made man. He was born on the farm then owned by James White, and occupied in 1885 by his grandson, James Winfield White. His educational advantages were quite limited, although belonging to one of the oldest families of the vicinity of what is now Lansdale. At the age of eleven years he commenced his labors in a brick-yard, and assisted in making the first brick made at Lansdale, now one of the large



Seth L. Scholl

Benjamin Ambler, father of Mrs. Scholl, was born in Montgomery township, Montgomery Co., Pa., Ninth Month 3, 1810, married, Third Month 1, 1838, Mary, daughter of John and Catharine Fitzgerald. Their children are John F., born Seventh Month 12, 1840, married, First Month 28, 1864, Maria Scholl. Ann Catharine, wife of Seth L. Scholl, born Fifth Month 30, 1842. Thomas Elwood, born Eleventh Month 30, 1843, married, Sixth Month 20, 1867, to Harriet E. Makens. Benjamin Morgan, born Sixth Month 13, 1846, married, Third Month 5, 1868, to Elizabeth Street.

John Fitzgerald, maternal grandfather of Mrs.

industries of the town, and of which he is the most extensive manufacturer in Lansdale. By industry and perseverance he grew up with the business, became master of the art and in due time became the owner of a large landed estate in and adjoining the town of Lansdale, and has thus far been prominently identified with all the progressive movements of the young and thriving town.

He was a member of the first Town Council of the borough of Lansdale, and has been a member of its school board. He is one of the original members of St. John's Reformed Church of Lansdale, and for several years one of its deacons. He has been a

member of the order of I. O. of O. F. since 1864, passed through the chairs and is also a member of the Grand Lodge of the State of Pennsylvania; also a member of the I. O. of Red Men. He has resided in Lansdale for forty-one years, a much longer period than any other present resident of the town.

He is the patentee and only manufacturer in the United States of the "Locomotive Snow Broom," made of hickory wood, and his sales extend to all countries where railroads are in operation. He is also quite an extensive manufacturer of cigar-boxes of all sizes and grades.

After serving his time, or at the age of twenty-one years, he was engaged as a journeyman carpenter for three years. He then established business for himself, which he conducted nearly or quite three years, then one year at journeyman's work, when he again established business for himself, which he continued till 1859, when he moved to Montgomery township, Montgomery Co., Pa., where he purchased a farm. Here he carried on both farming and the carpenter and builder's trade for thirteen years, when his health failed, on account of which he was compelled to relinquish the agricultural branch of his business, sold



William Richardson

WILLIAM RICHARDSON.

William Richardson, son of William and Mary Richardson, is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and was born in that city January 1, 1822. Prior to and including his sixteenth year his life was spent at home, and for a short time in what was known at that time as a "pay school" in Gaskill Street, and subsequently at a public school in Front Street. At the age of sixteen years he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a carpenter and joiner, and faithfully served his time with his master in the old Southwark district. While serving his time as an apprentice he attended Mr. Benjamin Lewis' school, at his own expense, where he learned, among other things, the art or profession of drafting.

his farm and removed to his present place of residence, adjacent to the borough of Lansdale.

Mr. Richardson has, since in active service for himself, been one of the progressive men of the age; first and foremost in any and all improvements tending to advance the interests of the community in which he has dwelt. He was one of the originators and one of the board of directors of the Lansdale Water-Works, which is a lasting monument to its projectors. When there was a prospect for building up the town of Lansdale he became one of the projectors of and president of two building associations. Another worthy enterprise found in him a strong supporter, viz.: "The Lansdale Cemetery Association," of which he is president. In 1875 he was

elected a justice of the peace for the township of Montgomery, a position he has adorned and still occupies.

He was married, January 23, 1849, to Miss Margaret (born October 24, 1831), daughter of Jacob and Mary Shields, of the old district of Southwark. Their children are William E., born September 23, 1849, married, June 30, 1877, to Miss Mary B. Thompson; Jacob Shields, born March 12, 1851, died November 1, 1851; George, born June 12, 1852, died December 4, 1852; Mary Jane, born July 17, 1854, married, January 21, 1879, to Daniel Koch, of Lansdale; Anna Loage, born February 10, 1857, married, December 7, 1881, to Charles J. Wheeler, of Lansdale; Maggie Shields, born June 9, 1859, married, December 8, 1883, to Samuel Ryner, of Line Lexington, Montgomery Co., Pa.; Clara Virginia, born December 18, 1862; Harry, born April 24, 1866; Edmund, born September 23, 1869; Lilly May, born April 26, 1875, died January 18, 1876.

CHAPTER XLVII.

BOROUGH OF NORRISTOWN.¹

THE borough of Norristown is situated on the east side of the Schuylkill River, about sixteen miles northwest of Philadelphia, and is the seat of justice for Montgomery County. Since the extension of its limits in 1853 it is nearly two miles square, and contains an area of about two thousand three hundred acres, divided into seven wards. Its front on the river is fully two miles, and extends back from the same a distance of from one and a half to two miles, and is bounded on the north, northeast and northwest by Norriton township southeast by Plymouth, and on the south and southwest by the Schuylkill. It was erected into a borough by an act of Assembly, passed March 31, 1812, with an area of five hundred and twenty acres, and all its territory has been taken from Norriton, with the exception of about one hundred and fifty-eight acres from Plymouth township in 1853.

Its surface is rolling, and that part on which the town is principally situated enjoys an elevated site, from the rear of which an extensive view is obtained of the fine scenery of the Schuylkill Valley. Both adjacent to and in the vicinity of the town the soil is excellent. Norristown combines from its situation great advantages, and in this respect few towns are so favored. It is remarkably healthy, its location beautiful, its water excellent and its neighborhood unsurpassed in the quality and abundance of its marble, iron and limestone. Within its limits two streams enter the Schuylkill. The larger is Stony Creek, which has its source in Whitpain township, and is

seven miles in length, two of which are in the borough. This stream, with its branches, propels six grist-mills, two saw-mills, besides several manufactories. Saw-Mill Run rises also in Whitpain, and is four miles in length, and in its course propels a clover-mill, grist and saw-mill, besides several manufacturing establishments.

As may be expected from a town so advantageously situated, and, above all, having an enterprising population, it has rapidly advanced. According to the census of 1820, it contained 827 inhabitants; in 1830, 1089; in 1840, 2937; in 1850, 6024; in 1860, 8848; in 1870, 10,753; and in 1880, 13,163. The real estate for taxable purposes in 1882 was valued at \$6,310,263. For that year 3934 taxables were returned, possessing property assessed at \$6,774,473, the average per taxable being \$1722, while in Norriton township it is \$2834; Plymouth, \$2804; Whitpain, \$3443; and in Lower Providence, \$3553. In May, 1883, the borough contained 281 licensed retailers and dealers, besides 29 hotels, 13 restaurants, 8 liquor-stores and two breweries. The stores in 1840 numbered only 14; in 1858, 108 and in 1876, 193. In 1790 it contained 18 houses; in 1832, 151; in 1850, 1006; and in 1860, 1662 dwellings occupied by 1673 families. It has also attained considerable importance as a manufacturing town, having 10 cotton and woolen-factories, 2 furnaces, 2 rolling-mills, 3 foundries and iron-works, 2 tack-works, 2 shirt and 2 hosiery-factories, 3 lumber and planing-mills, 2 merchant flour-mills, oil-works, glass-works gleaner and binder-works, besides numerous minor establishments.

Owing to the increase of population an act of Assembly was passed February 8, 1847, authorizing the authorities of the borough to divide it into what was called the Upper and Lower Wards. It thus remained until the passage of the act of 1852, when it was divided into the Upper, Middle and Lower Wards. According to the act of Assembly, passed May 12, 1871, it was further divided into First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards. This power having now been vested in the Court of Quarter Sessions for the county, the latter confirmed December 22, 1881, and an additional ward was formed from the first three, to be called the Sixth Ward. Three commissioners were appointed by the authority of the Court, who on May 20, 1884, divided the First Ward and formed from it the Seventh, which is to comprise all the territory within the borough limits westward of Chain Street, as it extends from the Schuylkill northwards to Elm.

Public Improvements.—The various improvements leading to or through this borough have contributed much to its prosperity. In the order of time, the first that may be mentioned is the Ridge turnpike, leading from Philadelphia to Perkiomen bridge, twenty-four miles in length, and passing through the borough on Main or Egypt Street for two miles. The Schuylkill Canal and Navigation was commenced in

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

1816, and was sufficiently completed in 1818 to admit the descent of a few boats; but it was not until about 1826 that the whole line went into operation. The company constructed a dam here of nine hundred feet width between the abutments, which in 1830 was raised to its present height, and is the means of furnishing valuable water-power to several manufacturing establishments. In consequence of the enlargement in 1846, boats of two hundred tons burden pass through it and can unload coal, grain and lumber in the place.

The bridge over the Schuylkill at De Kalb Street was commenced in the spring of 1829, and by September was so far completed as to admit persons on foot to pass over. It was built by an incorporated company in 1830, at a cost of thirty-one thousand two hundred dollars, and commenced taking toll January 9th of said year. It is eight hundred feet in length, and, with the abutments, ten hundred and fifty feet. The first president was Mathias Roberts; Joseph Thomas, treasurer; Thomas M. Jolly, secretary; and William Le Barrow, builder and contractor. It has since been rebuilt, the County holding stock in it to the amount of twenty-three thousand dollars. Owing to the extensive travel over it and the great amount of receipts derived from toll, the subject of making it free or building a new bridge commenced to be agitated more than thirteen years ago by numerous citizens residing on both sides the river, particularly those in Bridgeport and Upper Merion, who were from the force of their circumstances the more interested. Strange to say, through clever ingenuity, an act of Assembly was passed in 1872, of general application, prohibiting the building of any bridge across the same stream within the distance of three thousand feet of a toll-bridge already erected. When a new bridge had been proposed this act was brought to public attention, and, as may be well expected, such legislation created no little astonishment. A Free Bridge Association was now organized, and after a long and severe struggle triumphed, and the bridge declared free October 13, 1884, the county taking it in charge.

The State road in the borough, called De Kalb Street, was laid out in 1830, forty feet wide, from New Hope, on the Delaware, to the Maryland line.

The Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company was incorporated by an act of Assembly passed February 17, 1831. It was commenced that year, and was opened from the city to Germantown June 6, 1832, in what would now be considered a novel manner: namely, by nine cars, or rather carriages, each drawn by one horse in shafts, and containing twenty passengers inside and sixteen outside, making in all three hundred and twenty-four guests. This was in reality a passenger railway upwards of fifty-two years ago. What is equally singular, the road was opened in a similar manner to Manayunk October 18, 1834. Saturday, August 15, 1835, was a great day in Norristown. The road was now completed, and the opening was to be duly

celebrated. Two trains of cars, each drawn by a locomotive, started from the depot, corner of Ninth and Green Streets, Philadelphia, at twelve o'clock, well-laden with invited guests. The locomotives were gayly dressed with flags and a band of music enlivened the way, and the only stoppage was made at Manayunk. The approach to Norristown, as well as the ride along the entire way, was one continued triumph. Cheers and shouts of welcome were heard in all directions, while the waving of handkerchiefs expressed the congratulations of the fair. Thousands collected together to behold for the first time the iron horses, and gazed on them with wonder. For this occasion the company erected a large tent in the borough, near the river's bank, where three hundred and fifty guests sat down to a sumptuous banquet. This road, with its branch to Germantown, is twenty-one miles in length, and cost one million eight hundred and eleven thousand dollars. About 1856 the company built a large depot in the borough, on the corner of Mill and Washington streets, and laid the entire road with a double track, and later built the Main Street Station. This improvement extends through Montgomery County somewhat over seven miles. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company leased the road December 1, 1870, and also the works of the Navigation Company, July 12th previously, since which time they have operated both.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, which is on the opposite side of the river and extends to Pottsville, was opened the whole distance in 1872. The Swedes' Ford Bridge Company was incorporated March 30, 1848, and the bridge completed in 1851, at a cost of forty thousand dollars. It is composed of four spans of two hundred and twenty feet in length. The Chester Valley Railroad crosses it, and forms a connection with the Norristown road, and also with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Downingtown. Where Main Street and the turnpike cross Stony Creek a broad and substantial stone bridge was built in 1854, by contributions from the borough, turnpike company and several citizens. A bridge must have been here before the organization of the county, for in 1786 the grand jury reported that they "found the foundation of the main abutment undermined dangerously, and that the first stone of the arch had given away." The Stony Creek Railroad has a depot near Main Street, on the west side of the stream, and passes through the borough nearly two miles and forms a junction with the North Pennsylvania Railroad at Lansdale. It was commenced in 1871, and opened for travel January 1, 1874, and is nearly ten and one-half miles in length. This has also been leased and operated by the Reading Company. The Schuylkill Valley Railroad, leading from Philadelphia to Pottsville, was commenced in 1883 and completed the following year, and enters the borough on Lafayette Street. The depot is at the intersection of the aforesaid street with De Kalb. This improvement fol-

lows the Schuylkill and extends over half the length of the county. A new depot was erected in 1884 on Franklin Avenue. This railroad is now under lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is known as the Schuylkill Division.

The Norristown Junction Railroad Company was chartered for the purpose of building a road to connect the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad and the Stony Creek Railroad, and thereby save the transfer of freight, by wagons, from one depot to the other. The road was built in 1880, and extends from Marshall to Washington Street, along and near to Markley Street. After completion it was leased to the Philadelphia and Reading and Stony Creek Railroads, by whom it is operated.

The water-works were incorporated in 1847, under the title of "The Norristown Insurance and Water Company." They were erected that year, at a cost of sixty-two thousand dollars. After using the insurance privilege a few years it was abandoned. In 1875 the company erected a new engine-house, with large pumps, to which they had the water conveyed from beyond Barbadoes Island in 1876, at a considerable expense. In 1879, the old basin being found too small, another, also on De Kalb Street, was constructed on higher ground, with a new ascending main, the whole costing eighty-five thousand dollars more. It is supposed that the company have now in use about forty miles of iron pipe. The water was first introduced in December, 1847, and is forced from the Schuylkill to the basin, a distance of three-fourths of a mile.

The Fire Department consists of three steam fire-engines and one hose company. The Norristown Hose and Steam Fire-Engine Company, No. 1, was instituted in 1847. After outgrowing two previous engine-houses, it is now located in a large three-story brick edifice, at the corner of DeKalb and Chestnut Streets. The building was erected in 1883, at a cost of nearly sixteen thousand dollars. It has an Amoskeag steamer. The company consists of two hundred and fourteen active and one hundred and twelve honorary and contributing members. The Montgomery Fire Engine Company, No. 1, also instituted in 1847. The engine-house is a three-story brick building, erected in 1870, at a cost of nearly fifteen thousand dollars, and is located on Penn Street, below Swede. They possess a Silsby steamer, of great power, that cost four thousand five hundred dollars; they have also two hose-carriages with eighteen hundred feet of hose. They have in charge the old "Pat Lyon" hand-engine, built by Patrick Lyon, of Philadelphia, in 1797. This company comprises two hundred active members. The Humane Fire Engine Company, instituted in 1852, own a Button steam fire-engine, with a full supply of hose. They possess a large four-story brick building, erected in 1854, with a cupola, bell and look-out, located on Airy Street above De Kalb. The horses are kept stabled on the premises. They own real estate and personal property valued at fifteen thousand dollars. They

have about two hundred active members. The Fairmount Hook-and-Ladder and Hose Company was instituted in February, 1852. Soon after organization the company purchased a hand fire-engine, built by Agnew, of Philadelphia, which they used until 1868, when they sold it to the Keystone Fire Company, of Boyertown. In 1869 the company purchased the large hook-and-ladder truck they are still using. They have also a hose-carriage and fourteen hundred feet of hose. In 1854 the company erected an engine-house on De Kalb Street, above Lafayette, which was used until 1860, when a larger one was erected, on Lafayette Street, above Cherry, and used until the completion of the present three-story brick building, in 1880, on the corner of Main and Astor Streets. The real estate and apparatus is valued at fifteen thousand dollars. It numbers one hundred and twenty-five active and fifty honorary members.

Two engines, with stone houses, are mentioned in 1830, and in 1858 two engines and two hose companies.

The gas-works are located on Washington Street, below Arch, and were erected in 1852, at a cost of forty thousand dollars. Most of the streets of the borough are underlaid with their distributing pipes. Three market-houses are in the place. The De Kalb Street Market-house is owned by the borough and extends from Airy to Marshall Streets, contains one hundred and fourteen stalls and was erected in 1850-51. The Farmers' Market belongs to a company and is located at the corner of De Kalb and Marshall Streets, is one story high, with a basement of brick, built in 1859; contains one hundred and twenty-seven stalls. The Western Market is located at Marshall and Chain Streets, built in 1875, of brick, two stories high; contains fifty-one stalls. A company has been formed to build a street railway, and in July, 1884, the route was located to commence at the depot of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on Mill Street, thence to Main, to De Kalb, to Brown, to Powell, to Main, to De Kalb, to Lafayette, at the depot of the Schuylkill Valley Railroad.

Manufactories.—Norristown has attained considerable importance as a manufacturing town, and we shall only attempt now to give but brief notices of its principal establishments. The extensive iron-works of James Hooven & Sons are located at the foot of Barbadoes Street. A portion was erected in 1846, at which time Mr. Hooven had entered into partnership with Mr. Moore, whom the former bought out in 1853, and in 1862 associated with him his two sons, Joseph Henry and Alexander. In 1869 they erected here one of the most complete blast furnaces in the county, the ore used being from their own mines in Montgomery and Chester Counties. The annual capacity is ten thousand net tons. The chief manufacture is skelp-iron and gas-pipes.

The Lucinda Furnace and Rolling-Mill was erected

¹ See chapter "Manufactures."

in 1853, at the mouth of the Stony Creek, by William Shall & Sons. The former is now conducted by Samuel Fulton for the production of pig-iron. The latter is in charge of J. H. Boone, for sheared, skelp and plate-iron, and was originally erected in 1849, but rebuilt in 1879. The rolling-mill of the Standard Iron Company (Limited) is located on Washington Street, below Ford, and manufactures heavy plate-iron. Its annual capacity is fourteen thousand net tons; this was also originally erected by William Shall in 1857. The Eagle Foundry and Machine-Works are conducted by R. S. Newbold & Son, who manufacture all descriptions of heavy machinery. Christopher Rittenhouse & Sons, at Main and Arch Streets, pursue a general foundry business, and are extensively engaged in the manufacture of agricultural machinery, such as horse-powers, threshers and winnowing-mills. About 1850 the proprietor entered into the business, and the works were enlarged in 1868.

The Norristown Iron Company (Limited) have erected new machine-works at the corner of Washington and Market Streets. The Lowe Manufacturing Company produce machinery for "water gas-works," of which Professor T. S. C. Lowe is the patentee. The works were erected in 1878, and are located between Main and Lafayette Streets, on the line of Saw-Mill Run. The Pennsylvania Tack-Works, founded in 1870 by C. P. Weaver & Co., is an extensive establishment, located at the corner of Penn and Markley Streets, for the production of tacks and fancy braids. The Globe Tack-Works, near Oak and Arch Streets, owned by Thomas & Kenworthy, manufacture the same articles. J. & G. Gibbons are extensively engaged in the production of steam-boilers.

Among the extensive manufactories in textile fabrics is the large cotton-spinning and weaving mill of William Simpson & Sons, originally founded by Bernard McCredy, at the foot of Swede Street, in 1826, the motive-power being derived from the Schuylkill. Mr. Simpson purchased this property June 20, 1865, to which belong seventy dwelling-houses, occupying two squares of ground. Samuel Jamison's extensive spinning and weaving-mill is situated at the foot of De Kalb Street, a portion of which was erected in 1837. In 1858 it was conducted by William & Samuel Jamison, and has been in the family for a considerable time.

The woolen-mill on the river-front in the First Ward, founded by William Hamill in 1840, was considerably enlarged in 1861 by P. M. Hunter. Since 1868, William Watt has been proprietor; the principal product has been Kentucky jeans. George Bullock carries on the manufacture of fine broad and Union cloths at his factory, located on Main Street and Saw-Mill Run. The Blue Mill, on the same stream, was erected about 1850 by Joseph H. Bodey, and has recently been carried on by Shaw & Kenworthy. J. Y. Cresson has a woolen-mill at Ford and Lafayette

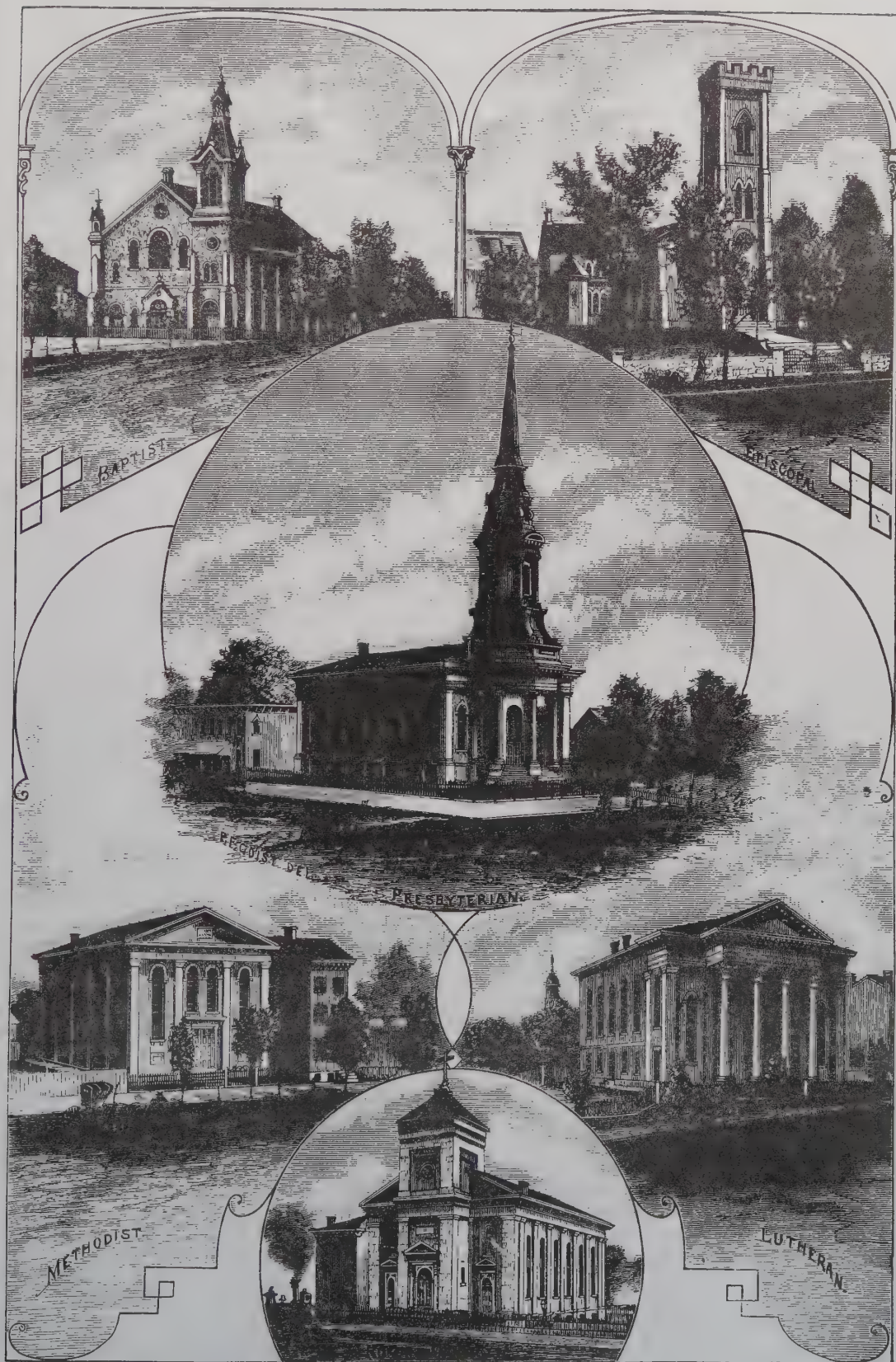
Streets. The Good-Intent Mill, erected in 1863 on Barbadoes Street, is now carried on by Brown & Haines.

There are several manufactories of hosiery in Norristown. Probably the most extensive is the Keystone Hosiery Company's establishment, conducted by Morgan Wright & Son, on Penn Street, above Barbadoes, in a new three-story brick building. The next is that of the Norristown Hosiery Company, in charge of Yost, Hengie & Roop, who have a large factory in the rear of the county prison. Both of these are propelled by steam-power. The Quaker City Shirt-Factory is owned and carried on by Chester L. Smith, and is located on Corson Street, near Marshall, erected in 1879. John C. Hathaway, on George Street, near Airy, also carries on the aforesaid manufacture extensively by steam-power.

The Star Glass-Works, owned and carried on by J. Morton Albertson & Sons, are located on Washington Street, below Ford. This enterprise was started in 1865, but did not prove successful. The present proprietor purchased the works in March, 1871. The buildings are about two hundred and fifty by three hundred feet in dimensions; the capacity is one hundred boxes of window-glass per day. Glass is produced here as large as forty by sixty inches. Articles from this material are produced in great variety and its manufacture is carried on extensively. The oil-works of William Slemmer & Co., are located at Main and Ford Streets, extending to Lafayette Street. An extensive business is done here in distilling and refining petroleum for illuminating, but more especially for lubricating purposes. Buildings were commenced here in the fall of 1861 by Jacob C., William and Dr. Henry T. Slemmer, sons of Adam Slemmer. A patent was secured in 1866 for the lubricator.

The manufacture of Hubbard's gleaner and binder is carried on by George A. Singerly in extensive buildings located at Oak and Astor Streets, erected in 1878. There are two large flouring-mills. The first is known as the Egypt Mill (late Heebner's), situated at the foot of Mill Street, and is propelled jointly by the waters of Saw-Mill Run and the Schuylkill. It has conveniences for doing a large business. The other is owned by George Morgan, occupying a new stone building at Marshall and Barbadoes Streets, and is propelled by Stony Creek and steam-power. Three lumber and planing-mills are in the place. Two are located near Main Street and Stony Creek. The first, on the right bank, is conducted by Botton's Sons, and the other, on the opposite side, by Bodey & Livingston, formerly Wentz & Co. Guest & Longaker carry on the business at the corner of Main and Arch Streets, in which they have been engaged since 1858, if not before.

Churches.—The borough at the present time contains seventeen churches, belonging to the following denominations: One Episcopal, two Presbyterian, one Baptist, three Methodist Episcopal, one Catholic, two



CHURCHES IN NORRISTOWN.

German Reformed, two Lutheran, one Friends, one Evangelical Association, one German Baptist or Dunkard, and two Colored Methodist. In 1830 the only two churches were the Episcopal and Presbyterian, which at this date maintained Sunday-schools. In 1842 the churches had increased to five, in 1849 to eight, and in 1858 to thirteen. According to the census of 1860, the church property in Norristown was valued at one hundred and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred dollars.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH was the first erected in the place, and was commenced in 1813 and dedicated for worship April 6, 1815. The building committee consisted of Henry Freedley, Mathias Holstein and Levi Pawling. It was located on Airy Street, and built of stone in the Gothic style, fifty feet front by eighty feet deep. The congregation had been organized December 17, 1812. Its first rector was Rev. John Curtis Clay, succeeded by Revs. Thomas P. May, Bird Wilson, John Reynolds, Nathan Stem, D.D., John Woart, Eaton W. Maxey, George W. Brown, Charles E. McIlvaine and Isaac Gibson, the present incumbent, who became rector in 1872. Rev. Thomas Potts May died in 1819, and was interred near the vestry-room door. Dr. Stem had the charge from 1839 until his death, in the fall of 1859, in which period several important improvements were made. A handsome rectory was built about 1845. In 1856 and the following year the church was enlarged to the extremes of fifty-six by one hundred and nine feet, buttresses and a belfry were added, besides extensive interior improvements, costing eight thousand dollars. A new organ was placed in the church in March, 1858. During Mr. Maxey's rectorship, in 1861, a spacious and ornamental chapel and other extensive improvements were added, at an expense of nine thousand dollars. Adjoining is a large cemetery, still used for burial purposes. In 1869 a bequest of about twenty-two thousand dollars was left to the church by John Boyer, three thousand dollars of which was specially to the poor fund of the church. The present membership is three hundred and twenty, with two hundred and eighty pupils attending the Sabbath-school.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was built in 1819, of stone, thirty by sixty feet in dimensions, at the northwest corner of Airy and De Kalb Streets. Its first pastor was the Rev. Joseph Barr, who also had at this time the charge of the Norristown and Providence Churches and also taught a school in the academy. The Rev. Charles E. Nassau was next succeeded by Rev. Robert Adair, to whom, in 1834, was given this church alone. The next was Rev. Samuel M. Gould, from 1838 to 1850; Rev. Randolph A. Smith, until 1856, when Job Halsey, D.D., became minister until 1881. The present incumbent is Rev. William B. Noble, D. D. In 1839 the front was demolished, the side-walls underpinned and twenty-five feet added to the depth of the building, thus providing a basement.

The whole structure was torn down in 1854, when the present handsome edifice was erected and completed the following year on its site, at an expense of thirty thousand dollars. Its steeple attains an elevation of two hundred feet, being the highest in Norristown. Attached in the rear is a cemetery and a cottage parsonage fronting on Airy Street. Its membership is three hundred and seventy, and Sunday-school attendance three hundred.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Swede and Airy Streets, was originally built in 1833, at a cost, including the ground, of seven thousand dollars, the congregation having been organized December 12, 1832. It was a plain stone structure, of medium size, the first pastor of which was Rev. William Jordan, who retired from the charge in 1834, succeeded by Revs. Hiram Hutchins, William E. Cornwell, Roswell Cheney, Alfred Pinney, Hardin Wheat and George Frear, D. D. Rev. Samuel Aaron was pastor from March, 1841, to 1844. A gallery was added in 1841, and in 1850, a legacy having been left for the purpose, a new front was added, with a cupola, in all about one hundred feet high; at the same time the whole exterior and interior was improved, at a cost of about four thousand dollars. During the pastorate of Dr. Frear, from 1871 to 1875, the edifice was torn down and a new brown-stone Gothic structure erected, with buttresses of cut-stone and surmounted with a belfry, the whole costing twenty-five thousand dollars. Rev. Simeon Siegfried, who was chosen in 1875, died in 1879, and was succeeded in 1880 by the present incumbent, Rev. Nelson B. Randall. Its present membership is five hundred and sixty-seven, and five hundred and eighty teachers and pupils in the Sabbath-school. A capacious and elevated cemetery belonging to the church is situated in the eastern suburb of the borough. Before the erection of the church, in 1833, the congregation worshiped in the academy and court-house.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH¹ was originally built of stone, on Main Street, below Arch, in 1834, of which the Rev. John Findley had charge as preacher on the circuit, who was succeeded by Revs. John Woolson and William K. Goentner. In the summer of 1857 this property was sold, and the present large two-story brick edifice erected in its place, on De Kalb Street, below Marshall, and dedicated in November, 1858, to which a parsonage has since been added, the ground having been originally part of a lot belonging to the First Presbyterian Church. The present pastor is Rev. S. H. C. Smith. Membership, three hundred and twelve, and three hundred and seventy-two pupils on the Sunday-school roll.

THE OAK STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH congregation was organized July 11, 1854, and the building completed the following year. It is a brick edifice, to which belongs a neat parsonage. Its first pastors were Revs. J. F. Meredith and J. Y. Ashton. The Rev. G.

¹ See chapter, "Religious Denominations, Methodist."

W. F. Graff has present charge. Membership, one hundred and eighty-four; teachers and pupils in Sabbath-school, two hundred and seventy-five.

HAWS AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH is a stone building, erected in 1875, standing at the corner of Marshall Street. Membership, eighty; teachers and pupils in Sabbath-school, one hundred and fifty.

ST. PATRICK'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, situated on Washington Street, below Barbadoes, was originally built in 1837, of stone, three-stories high, the congregation having been organized the previous year. The pastors have been Revs. Michael O'Connor, Patrick Nugent, Jeremiah O'Donohue, Dennis O'Hara, Pierce Maher and John Monahan, the present incumbent, assisted by Rev. James Monahan. The church becoming too small, another was erected, of stone, in 1859, sixty-five by one hundred and forty-five feet in dimensions, of which the corner-stone was laid by Bishop Neuman in August of that year. It is in modern style, with a belfry and large basement-rooms. Adjoining is a large brick rectory and three dwellings, in which schools are taught by the Sisters. The congregation is estimated at three thousand and the Sunday-school attendance seven hundred. The parochial school was started in 1875 and the pupils now number about five hundred. Two cemeteries belong to the church, one of which is on the south side of Main Street, beyond Stony Creek, the other on De Kalb Street road, a quarter of a mile from the borough line.

THE REFORMED CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION was built in 1847, and its congregation organized the previous year. It is a stone edifice located on Airy Street, below Swede. In 1859 it was enlarged and adorned with two handsome towers, surmounted with spires. The first pastor was Rev. J. R. Kooker, succeeded by Revs. George D. Wolfe, J. T. Ermentrout, P. S. Davis, D. Gans, E. O. Forney, Henry M. Keiffer and Rev. J. O. Johnson, the present incumbent. Membership, two hundred and forty-five, and attendance at Sabbath-school, about two hundred and seventy-two.

TRINITY REFORMED CHURCH is a stone edifice erected in 1876 at the corner of Marshall and Cherry Streets. Its first pastor was Rev. Daniel Feete, succeeded by Revs. A. B. Stoner and W. H. Hendrickson, the present incumbent. In 1883 the church was greatly improved. The membership is eighty, with about one hundred and fifty teachers and pupils in the Sabbath-school.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH was erected on De Kalb Street, above Penn, in 1849. Rev. F. G. Miller was its first pastor, succeeded by Revs. McCrow, Schultz and Charles A. Baer. During the charge of the last the church was rebuilt, of stone, and enlarged in 1863, with the addition to its front of a portico with four Ionic columns. The pastors since have been Revs. L. H. Bork and A. J. Weddell. The

membership is about four hundred, and attendance at Sunday-school four hundred and forty. A parsonage was built in the summer of 1884 in the place of the one removed.

ST. PAUL'S GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH was built of brick on Oak Street, below De Kalb, in 1872. The first pastor was Rev. Henry Reiff, succeeded by Revs. Frantz Badenfeldt, Engel, Pracht, Pohle and Gerlach. Its membership is eighty, and teachers and pupils in Sabbath-school one hundred and fifty.

CENTRAL OR SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is located on the north side of Main Street, above Swede. The congregation was organized November 28, 1855, the corner-stone laid August 9, 1856, and the church dedicated in February, 1858. It is a large brick edifice, with a portico in front containing six Corinthian columns, has circular pews and ample rooms in the basement; it cost thirty-five thousand dollars. Its pastors have been Revs. Daniel G. Mallery, Robert Adair, J. T. Ford and William Jenks. Rev. Joseph McAskie has present charge. Membership is two hundred and twenty-five, and teachers and pupils in Sunday-school three hundred.

FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE is a plain brick building located within a large shady lawn, at the corner of Swede and Jacoby Streets. It was erected in 1852 as an indulged meeting, under care of Gwynedd Monthly Meeting.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION, OR GERMAN METHODISTS, erected a brick house of worship in 1859 on Cherry Street, above Airy. Its first pastor was Rev. Seneca Breifogle, succeeded by Revs. E. Batz, Thomas Harper, James O. Leih, S. G. Rhoades, R. M. Lichtenwalter, B. F. Bouher, W. T. Black and Francis Leih. Membership, one hundred and sixteen; teachers and pupils in Sunday-school, one hundred.

THE DUNKARDS, OR GERMAN BAPTISTS, possess a small brick meeting-house on Barbadoes Street, above Airy, erected in 1869. No stated or regular worship is held therein.

THE COLORED ZION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, on Chain Street near Lafayette, was erected in 1845. A larger one having been built on Powell Street in 1853, the former one was vacated. Its first pastor was Rev. Thomas Gibbs; the present one in charge is Rev. Amos Wilson. Membership, about one hundred, with an attendance of seventy-five in the Sunday-school.

THE COLORED EBENEZER PROTESTANT METHODIST CHURCH was organized in June, 1849, and a stone building erected in the autumn of 1853, at a cost of eight hundred and seventy-five dollars, at Arch and Basin Streets. In 1872 it was rebuilt of brick and enlarged. Its pastors have been Rev. Samuel N. Amos, Isaiah Taylor and Charles Williams. Membership, fifty-six, and Sunday-School attendance about forty.

Public Schools.—The schools of Norristown, both

public and private, have a high reputation, and are probably not excelled by those of any other borough in the State. Its inhabitants from an early period have bestowed considerable attention upon the matter, and the result has been a continual progress in their condition. Schools, particularly in towns, perform a more important part in the affairs and duties of life than is generally accredited them. By this we mean, more especially, their influence on order and morals. What would be the condition of any town of this size if its schools were closed for one year? In this borough about one-fifth of the whole population attends school; if this number, instead of being there

the number in the borough had increased to twenty public schools, in which were employed two male and eighteen female teachers, attended by two thousand and ninety-one scholars. The schools were kept in three buildings erected expressly for the purpose, and a one-story frame building for colored children. The public schools in 1872 had increased to thirty-one, and in 1875 to thirty-eight, taught by this number of teachers and attended by two thousand four hundred and one scholars. The High School was established in 1870, when A. D. Eisenhower became principal. In 1878, Anne Y. Gilbert (Mrs. Dr. C. Z. Weber) was chosen assistant; upon her resignation,



HIGH SCHOOL, NORRISTOWN.

and preparing for future usefulness, should be let loose in the streets, its character would soon change.

The public schools are forty-four and are taught by this number of teachers. For the year ending June 1, 1884, the whole number of pupils enrolled was two thousand three hundred and thirty and the average daily attendance one thousand six hundred and eighteen. Joseph K. Gotwals is superintendent of the borough schools. Those outside of these limits, but within the county, are in charge of the county superintendent, the positions being independent of each other. The public-school system was accepted July 27, 1835, but did not go in operation until March 2, 1836. The first directors' meeting had been held September 24, 1834. In 1832, strange to say, there were but two primary schools in the place. In 1857

in 1884, Miss Ella Detwiler and Miss Bertha Limebach became assistants.

The public school buildings are now six in number, and can all be considered as comparatively new and of modern construction. The High School building is on De Kalb Street, fronting on Oak, the lot of ground containing several acres. It was erected in 1880, is built of brick, three stories high, with handsome stone facings to all the windows, doors and basement. The furniture and apparatus is of modern and approved construction. It contains accommodations for five hundred and twelve pupils. All the higher branches are taught, including Latin, Greek and German. The principal is A. D. Eisenhower, with ten additional teachers; the grammar department being in three divisions.

Oak Street Public School building was originally erected in 1849, on a large lot fronting on said street. It is built of brick, three stories high, and was enlarged in 1859, and again in 1868, and contains accommodations for one thousand pupils. It is divided into numerous class and recitation-rooms. William J. Wells is principal, assisted by fourteen teachers in five divisions. Chain Street School is located at the corner of Airy and Chain street, in the south-western part of the borough. It is a two-story stone building erected in 1870, with eight school-rooms, and has capacity for four hundred pupils. The lot embraces half a square of ground. Joseph V. Bean is principal, assisted by five teachers in six divisions.

Sandy Street School is located at Walnut and Sandy Streets. It is a two-story brick edifice, originally built in 1851 and enlarged in 1874, and contains accommodations for four hundred and fifty pupils. George H. Coe is principal, assisted by seven teachers in three divisions. Cherry Street School is located at the corner of Penn, is built of brick, three stories high, erected in 1851. It has capacity for one hundred and fifty pupils, and is used as a secondary school, with two teachers. Powell Street School, at the corner of Willow, is a stone building, erected in 1874 for colored pupils, with capacity for accommodating one hundred and twenty scholars, and is now unused.

Cemeteries.—The Montgomery Cemetery Company was organized in September, 1847, and was incorporated April 4, 1848. It contains thirty acres of land, and is located on the Schuylkill, adjoining Norriton township. The first interment made therein was March 16, 1849, and up to April 1, 1859, the number had reached six hundred and fifty-two, but since has greatly increased. Here the dead repose amidst shady lawns, shrubbery and flowers. It possesses a diversified surface, and the ground descends towards the river. Norris City Cemetery is situated outside the borough limits, beside its northern boundary, and is approached by Swede Street. The company was incorporated in November, 1857, and the first interment made the following spring. This tract was previously known as the Rossiter Farm. St. Patrick's Burial-Ground is situated on the south side of Main Street, beyond Stony Creek. A tract was purchased of Levi and Elizabeth Pawling May 14, 1809, as a public burying-ground, at the corner of Swede and Violet Streets. It is known as Potter's Field, contains thirty-three perches, and is under the control of the Borough Council. Respecting its condition, a public meeting was called in June, 1809, probably with a view of having it inclosed.

Public Halls.—The earliest hall in the place of any pretension was that in the Odd Fellows' building, which was erected by a company in 1850, and was three stories high, built of brick. The first story was occupied by stores, the second by the hall, and the third for the purposes of the lodge-rooms. In 1877 it was

sold to Philip Quillman, who placed a mansard roof on its fourth story and vacated the hall. In 1872 a company was formed who erected Music Hall, on the north side of Main Street, above De Kalb. It is a handsome three-story brick structure, faced with marble, fifty feet front and one hundred and forty feet deep, and cost sixty thousand dollars. The first story in front is occupied by the post-office and stores. The second story contains the hall, fitted up for concerts, lectures and exhibition purposes, and has a capacity for seating one thousand persons. It possesses in addition a stage, scene-fixtures and a dressing-room. The third story is finished up and used as a Masonic lodge-room. There are several other halls fitted up for such purposes in the place, as Acker's, Fisher's, Albertson's and Meeh's, and others of less note.

The Norristown Library is kept in the second story of a brick building erected by the association, commenced in October, 1859, into which it was removed in the following April. The building was thirty by forty feet in dimensions, situated on De Kalb Street, above Airy. It is open every week-day, and contains at present about six thousand volumes. It was founded in 1794, and incorporated April 30, 1796, and its charter signed by Thomas Mifflin, Governor. The original members were Henry Pawling, Andrew Porter, John Pugh, Seth Chapman, Dr. Isaac Huddleson, Dr. William Smith, Joseph Potts, Ezekiel Rhoades, Robert Brooke, John E. Allen, James Adams, John Davis and Samuel Maulsby, having been its earliest friends and incorporators. In January, 1801, Andrew Porter, Levi Pawling, John Davis, Robert Kennedy, David Lukens, Isaiah Wells and six others were elected trustees. At this time it contained about seventy members, with an annual payment of one dollar from each. The treasurer reported that there were due one hundred and forty-four dollars, besides a considerable sum for fines, and requested the same to be paid so as to enable the purchase of additional books.

For many years the library was kept in a building upon a site belonging to the Bank of Montgomery County, on Main Street, which was afterwards removed to the corner of De Kalb and Penn Streets. A one-story frame building, fifteen and a half feet square, was erected for it in 1835, where it remained until the completion of the present building. In January, 1825, it contained six hundred and eleven volumes, for which a building that cost \$153.43 had been erected by private subscription on the leased lot. The members at this time were twenty-four. In 1836 the annual meeting was changed from the first Saturday in January to the first Tuesday of the same month. The first catalogue was printed in 1836, containing forty pages. In 1832 the library had increased to eleven hundred volumes, and in 1858 to about two thousand eight hundred. The last catalogue was printed in 1883, containing one hundred pages. The annual payment is now two dollars, the price of

shares five dollars and of life memberships twenty dollars. Miss Irene Hallman is the present librarian.

The Historical Society of Montgomery County was founded February 22, 1881, by a call from fourteen prominent citizens. They have held several meetings and have had papers read before them on historical subjects of local interest and commenced the formation of a library and a collection of manuscripts. It was incorporated in May, 1883.

The officers of the society from the first have been,—President: 1881–85, Theodore W. Bean. Vice-Presidents: 1881–82, Reuben Kriebel, Professor R. T. Hoffecker; 1883, Professor R. T. Hoffecker, Dr. Hiram Corson; 1884–85, Dr. Hiram Corson, Hon. Hiram C. Hoover. Recording Secretary: 1881, J. S. Shrawder, M.D.; 1882–85, F. G. Hobson. Corresponding Secretary: 1881–84, S. M. Corson; 1885, Isaac Chism, Esq. Treasurer: 1881–85, Major William H. Holstein. Librarian: 1881–85, Nathaniel Jacoby. Stenographer: 1881–85, William N. Clift. Trustees: 1884–85, Benjamin P. Wertsner, William McDermott, Hon. William Henry Sutton, Charles F. Corson, Hon. William A. Yeakle, Professor Joseph K. Gotwaltz, Hon. James Detwiler, Mrs. Jacob L. Rex and Mrs. Caleb R. Howell.

The post-office is kept in the first-story front of Music Hall building, on Main Street. It has been fitted up under government authority, the office being now of that rank that the appointment is made by the President of the United States. Robert Iredell, the present incumbent, except a short interval from 1866 to 1868, has held the office continuously since 1861, while his deputy, William Acker, has officiated therein a still longer time. The post-office was established in Norristown before 1799, when John Davis was postmaster. It was the second in the county, the Pottstown office having preceded it near the close of 1793.

The first postmaster of Norristown was John Davis, in 1799; since 1820 the following have served: James Wells, Isaiah W. Davis, Philip Hahn, John Sutlee, Henry G. Hart, Dr. E. L. Acker, Robert Iredell, 1861 to 1866; Henry Quilman, Samuel Brown and Robert Iredell.

An advertisement of the several letters remaining in this office uncalled for in October, 1799, is a curiosity. Several of the names mentioned are stated from their address to reside in Nockamixon, Chester County, Great Valley, Montgomery township, Lower Merion, Trappe, Horsham and Upper Hanover. This, of course, was then owing to the comparatively few post-offices in the country. Indeed, in Pennsylvania, in 1796, there was but thirty-three, and even in the county, as late as 1827, only twenty. John Coates was postmaster in 1816.

Early History.—By reference to the history of Norriton township it will be seen that the land on which Norristown is situated was part of the tract owned by Isaac Norris. The greater part within the present borough came in possession of his son, Charles

Norris, who erected a mill¹ by the side of the Schuylkill, a few yards above the present dam, and made other valuable improvements. After his death, Mary, his wife, sold, September 17, 1771, the mill and five hundred and forty-three acres on the river-side to John Bull, of Limerick township, for the sum of four thousand six hundred pounds, which, in our present currency, would be twelve thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars. Included in said purchase was Barbadoes Island, which is stated in the conveyance to contain eighty-eight acres. Nicholas Scull, in his map of the province, published in 1759, mentions an inn called the "Norrington House," situated on the southeast side of where the Ridge road or Main Street now crosses Stony Creek. This, no doubt, was the first site of the earliest settlement anywhere within the present limits of the borough, and which subsequent researches seem to confirm.

As both the township of Norriton and Norristown received their names from Isaac Norris, of Philadelphia, some account of him in this connection may not be amiss. He was a native of England, where he was born about the year 1671. With his father he went to Jamaica in 1678, where he established himself as a merchant, and after a residence there of fourteen years arrived in Philadelphia, where he commenced a successful business career. During his life he was a leading member of the Society of Friends. With William Trent, in 1704, he purchased all of what was called Norriton township, and in 1712 became its sole owner. He was elected to the Assembly in 1700, and was continued in the same for many years. He resided chiefly at Fair Hill, his country-seat, which was in the present vicinity of Broad Street, below Monument Cemetery. He was married, March 7, 1694, to Mary, the youngest daughter of Governor Thomas Lloyd. He was very active and influential in civil and religious matters. In 1715 he became one of the justices of the Philadelphia County Courts, a member of the Governor's Council and was, at the time of his death, chief justice of the province. He died suddenly in the beginning of June, 1735, of an apoplectic fit, while attending Germantown Meeting. At the time of his decease, he was about sixty-four years of age. His will is dated January 17, 1731, and appointed Mary, his wife, and his sons Isaac, Charles and Samuel, jointly, his executors. His eldest son, Isaac, one of the aforesaid executors, was also distinguished as a merchant and for his services in public life. He was long an alderman of the city, and for twenty years Speaker of the Assembly. He died July 13, 1766, aged sixty-five years. William Trent, alluded to, was also an early merchant of Philadelphia, speaker of the Assembly and one of the judges of the Supreme Court from

¹ Since the aforesaid was written, we have learned from the report of the road survey from Swedes' Ford to Gwynedd Meeting-house, in March, 1738, of a mention made in this vicinity of "Norris' Mills." The question arises,—were those mills beside the Schuylkill or on Stony Creek? Most likely on the latter stream.

1705 to 1716. He shortly after removed to where Trenton, N. J., now is, where he commenced the first settlement, by the erection of several mills, in 1719. He died there in 1724, chief justice of the province, and after him Trenton was called.

An act having been passed by the Assembly, February 26, 1773, for "clearing, scouring and making the river Schuylkill navigable, and for putting in execution all and every other the purposes in the said act mentioned," the commissioners appointed to carry out the aforesaid state that they

"Did agree with Charles Norris, Esq., late deceased, that he should be permitted and suffered from time to time, as occasion shall require, to repair, keep up and maintain a certain mill-dam running across the eastern channel of the said river, from the main eastern shore thereof to Barbadoes Island, which, before the date of the said agreement, had been made and erected by the said Charles Norris, for the use of his mill, on condition that he should and would build, erect and carry out, from the upper end of the said island, a dam, or wall, of at least twenty perches in length, and inclining in some degree to the eastern side of the said river, and of such height as should be above the waters at all times, other than in freshes, so as to direct the waters into the western channel, and also should and would, in the building of the said wall or dam, make use of the stones lying in the said western channel. And whereas, since the agreement aforesaid, the administrators of the said Charles Norris did convey and make over the said mill, with the appurtenances, to John Bull, Esq. Be it therefore enacted, that the said John Bull, his heirs or assigns, shall, and he or they are hereby enjoined and required within the space of eight months from and after passing this act, to build the said dam or wall as mentioned, and in case he shall refuse or neglect it, then the commissioners to prostrate or remove the said mill-dam, which, should they be compelled to do, then the said John Bull to have a reasonable compensation therefore and forever thereafter to keep open the said eastern channel of the said river, free and clear from all manner of impediment and obstructions to the navigation thereof."

This important statement goes to show under what circumstances the first mill was erected here, and in what way its motive-power was secured from the river. It may have been possible that on the breast of this dam at certain times the island may have been reached by persons crossing on foot; a matter that occasioned some speculation when it became somewhat of a resort for racing, bathing and military trainings.

Only two days after the defeat of Washington at Brandywine he dispatched General Armstrong, with a portion of the militia, along the Schuylkill to throw up redoubts at the different fords which were to be occasionally occupied, that in case the British should attempt to cross they might be opposed. At that time the principal crossing-place was at Swedes' Ford, and on this account it was expected that they might pass there, and for this reason, under the direction of Chevalier Du Portail, an engineer, formerly in the French army, Armstrong's men threw up entrenchments and breast-works opposite that place, and now in the borough, and it is said that they were scarcely completed before the British made their appearance on the other side, but in consequence changed their line of march towards Valley Forge. Remains of these works were still visible forty years ago. While Washington was near Pottsgrove the enemy crossed the Schuylkill at Fatland Ford, five and a half miles above Norristown, on the night of September 22, 1777, and proceeded

leisurely on their march to the city. On the 23d a portion of their army was overnight in or near the present borough, on which occasion they set fire and burned down nearly all the buildings in the place. So great was the damage done that on a valuation being made, the State allowed to Colonel Bull for his loss £2080, to the University £1000, to Hannah Thompson £807 and William Dewees £329,—the whole equivalent to \$11,240 of our present currency. The aforesaid may be depended on as accurate, being derived from official manuscripts on the subject. The result may be arrived at from an advertisement in the *Pennsylvania Packet* of October 27, 1778, and bearing the Rev. Dr. Smith's name,—

"To be let for a term of years, that valuable plantation at Norriton, on Schuylkill, lately occupied by Colonel Bull. Such persons as desire to lease the same are requested to make their propositions to the subscriber, at the College, as soon as possible, as the farm and meadows now suffer for the want of a tenant."

Colonel Bull continued to reside here from 1771, making extensive improvements, and most probably until the destruction of his property. He was assessed in the spring of 1776 for holding in Norriton five hundred acres, two negroes, two bound servants, five horses and seven cows. In 1768 he had been appointed one of the justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions for Philadelphia County, which office he continued to hold until the Revolution. He had been in the service as a captain in the French and Indian war, and was commissioned, November 25, 1775, a colonel of the First Pennsylvania Battalion of eight companies, afterwards De Haas' regiment, which position he resigned January 20, 1776. He was appointed adjutant-general of Pennsylvania June 17, 1777, and when General James Irvine was taken prisoner, near Chestnut Hill, was appointed, in December of that year, to the command of the Second Brigade of Pennsylvania Militia. In 1780 he was appointed to purchase horses in the county for the use of the army. In January, 1775, he was one of the county members that met in provincial convention to prohibit the importation of slaves. He, with three others represented the county in the convention that framed the Constitution of the State, which was adopted September 28, 1776. We see by these several positions that he had become an active partisan in the war, and it was for this reason and his carrying on the manufacture of powder that the British were induced to burn his property here September 23, 1777, while on their march to take possession of the city. He was continued by the Assembly, August 31, 1778, as one of the justices of the County Courts. Colonel Bull sold all his real estate here, excepting about fifty-five acres, to Rev. Dr. William Smith, of the city of Philadelphia, October 30, 1776, for the use of the University of Pennsylvania, of which he was provost, for six thousand pounds. The tract is mentioned as containing a grist-mill, saw-mill, powder-mill and other buildings. The deed for the same was not given until the following November 2d. These were the buildings

that the British in the following year destroyed Benjamin Rittenhouse, brother of the celebrated philosopher, who was commissioned by Governor Mifflin, in 1791, one of the associate judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Montgomery County, was married to a daughter of Colonel Bull. William Bull, who was assessed in Norriton in 1776 for holding three hundred acres and two negroes, was probably a brother of the aforesaid. He had purchased a farm here of Henry Conard in 1770.

While the British army was destroying property in this neighborhood, we learn from the Rev. H. M. Muhlenberg's journal that the American light cavalry captured five English soldiers, who at this time, we presume, were out marauding, and brought them through the Trappe on their way to the American army. When Washington broke up his camp at White-marsh, and proceeded with the army to Valley Forge, for winter-quarters, it was on the banks of the river at this borough that they encamped for about two days, suffering severely at this time, Colonel John Laurens states, for the want of provisions. On the afternoon of December 13th they crossed at the Swedes' Ford by making a bridge of wagons backed to each other, on which were laid fence-rails as a substitute for plank, and which formed very unstable footing. This novel mode of crossing was witnessed by the late Mathias Holstein, then a boy, accompanied by his father, which fact has since been corroborated by the letters and journals of several who were then present.

From a County-Seat to a Borough.—At that time, where is now the large and populous borough of Norristown, the land chiefly belonged to the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, to whom it had been transferred by the Rev. Dr. Smith, who had been the provost of the same. His son, William Moore Smith, became agent for the trustees of this institution, and under certain reservations, final owner, and thus had it laid out as the town of "Norris" into streets and lots. The latter were divided into a width of fifty feet front, but of different depths. Those most advantageously situated brought as high as four dollars per foot, while others less desirable were sold as low as \$1.40. There were in all at this time (1785) sixty-four lots, bounded on the north by Airy Street, east by Green Alley, south by Lafayette and west by Cherry Street. This may be considered the original size of the town. In the deeds to the several lot-holders mention is made that they are conveyed by the "trustees of the University of Pennsylvania," and are situated "in the town of Norris." A lot on Egypt Street was sold to Henry Roosen, February 28, 1785, for seventy-seven pounds and the singular feudal reservation of "an acorn annually to be paid to them and their successors." Abraham Landis purchased a lot in that year for eight pounds, on De Kalb Street, and David Lloyd one for twenty-five pounds, fronting on De Kalb and Swede Streets, in which this tribute is also a

condition. A copy of the original town draft may be seen in Deed Book No. 2, page 465, at the recorder's office, in which the "Mansion House" is described as being on the north side of Main or Egypt Street, near the present Barbadoes. Egypt Street is mentioned therein as eighty feet wide, De Kalb sixty-six, Swede sixty-six, and Penn Street extending eastwards from the court-house lot. The latter is mentioned as being three hundred and forty-four by one hundred and forty feet in extent, and that "the Public Square to remain open for ever" towards Egypt or Main Street.

As the court-house and jail were not built for several years after the formation of the county, the courts had to be held wherever they could get the most suitable accommodations. The first court was held at the public-house of John Shannon, December 28, 1784. Frederick A. Muhlenberg, James Morris, Henry Scheetz and William Dean were the justices, the first being president. To show the spirit of the times, we learn from the records of the court that one person, for committing two larcenies, was sentenced, September 28, 1785, to receive on his bare back fifteen lashes, well laid on, and on the following October 8th the same number to be repeated for the second offense. "Negro William" was sentenced, at the same time, to receive nineteen lashes.

The ground upon which the court-house stands, with much the greater portion of the present public square, was virtually presented to the county by the trustees of the University, expressly for the public buildings. It was conveyed through the commissioners in accordance with the provisions mentioned in the act of Assembly. The consideration therefor, was five shillings, and the transfer was made in 1785. The deed thus describes the boundaries:

"Beginning at the north west corner of Airy and Swede Streets, thence along the west side of Swede, south 28 degrees, west 344 feet to a corner, thence along the open square, south 62 degrees, east 140 feet to a corner lot marked No. 1; thence by a 40 feet court and lot No. 30, north 28 degrees, east 344 feet to Airy Street, thence along said street north 62 degrees west to the place of beginning."

It will be observed no mention is made of the present Penn Street; probably the court referred to was a portion of the same that may at this time have been only partly opened.

The court-house and jail were both commenced in 1787, and were built of stone. The dimensions of the former were seventy by forty feet, two stories high, and surmounted by a cupola and bell. It stood upon the south side of Penn Street, near the corner of Swede, with its front towards Main Street. The stairs were placed on the outside to reach the second story, similar to those of the old court-house in Philadelphia, which was common at this period, even with churches and private houses when two stories high. The prison stood upon the site of the present court-house and was a two-story rough-cast building. In 1801 four hundred and twenty-one dollars were paid for fuel used in it, which the auditors said would have to be in the future considerably reduced or the amount

would not be allowed, while the expenses for boarding the prisoners was one hundred and ninety-seven dollars. The following year the fuel charge was one hundred and sixty-four dollars. The cost to the county for erecting these buildings was £4774 11s. 9d. Of this amount, £1828 19s. was received from Philadelphia County, as the share coming to Montgomery from the proceeds of the sale of the old prison there, according to the act of Assembly in establishing the county. The building containing the county offices was not erected till 1791. Several years after it was enlarged to fifty by thirty-six feet. Colonel Thomas Craig, an officer of the Revolution, was appointed in 1784 associate judge, prothonotary, clerk of the courts, and the following year recorder, all of which offices he actually held until 1799.

General Francis Swayne, a resident of the Trappe and son-in-law of the Rev. H. M. Muhlenberg, while sheriff of the county, on the 12th of April, 1788, executed John Brown, who had been sentenced to death for burglary, and who, it appears, was an old offender. He was hanged in the rear of the jail on Airy Street. This affair for some time after was the occasion of considerable controversy, if not excitement, between the sheriff and several citizens of the town. It originated chiefly through the execution having been performed on the highway, and in the most public manner. The sheriff, on the other hand, defended himself on the ground that he could not get the permission of any land-owners in or near the place to permit him, as an officer, to fulfil the due performance of that which was required of him by law.

Norristown, in 1790, contained a court-house, jail, three or four inns, eight or nine houses, a mill and a school-house,—in all about eighteen buildings. An intelligent lady of nearly eighty years, some time since deceased, who was raised in the place, furnished the writer with the following reminiscences in 1858: That the town in 1793 contained three or four taverns,—one was the "General Washington," kept by Alexander Moore; the "Rising Sun," kept by Jesse Roberts; the "Eagle," by a person by the name of Rudolph; that there were two stores, one kept by John Young, and not a house within the present borough limits south and southeast of Main and De Kalb Streets. She remembered when shad, herring and rockfish were caught here in abundance and canoes and flats navigated the river. On one occasion she went with her father to Philadelphia in a canoe and was considerably frightened in going through the falls above Manayunk. Scott, in his "United States Gazetteer of 1795," speaks of Norristown as then containing about twenty houses, besides the county buildings. An aged gentleman, now for some time deceased, furnished the writer in 1854 with his recollections of the place in 1803. He says it then contained about fifty houses and that most of them were but one story high and built of frame or logs. Besides these were a court-house, jail, three taverns, one store and a small school-house, two

or three lawyers and one doctor. Back of Airy Street, in the vicinity of the present prison, was the old Jail Lane, which was a favorite place for horse-racing and playing long bullets. In the spring and fall, when the condition of the roads became impassable, the people hauled tan from the old tan-yard carried on by Philip Markley before 1790, and made walks of it before their doors. Swede Street at this time was the only road that extended to the river, and there was then a fine road along its banks from the mouth of Stony Creek to Swedes' Ford, well shaded by button-wood and beech-trees.

John Markley, an enterprising citizen of the place, in the fall of 1798, was elected sheriff of the county, to which position he was elected for three consecutive years. Having purchased all the real estate here that had formerly belonged to the university, he was induced to offer it for sale in an advertisement of December, 1801:

"All the estate called Norristown Mill and Farm, lately the property of Wm. Moore Smith, Esq., adjoining the town of Norria, and bounding on the river Schuylkill, containing 540 acres, including Barbadoes Island. It is the intention of the subscriber to divide this estate into lots and small farms. To the farm-lots will be added a sufficiency of woodlands and commodious dwelling-houses. Also the merchant mill, saw-mill, with ten acres of land. The mills are pleasantly situated on and worked by the river Schuylkill, within a few poles of the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, and are in complete repair. There are on the premises two other mill-seats on streams of water sufficiently strong for any kind of power, which will be sold separate, with a sufficient security of the water-right. The richness of the soil, the pleasantness of the situation and the present flourishing prospects of the village renders the purchase of this property an object worthy the attention of the farmer, the mechanic or the gentleman of leisure."

An attack on a national vessel, in our own waters in time of peace, made an unusual excitement throughout the country which even extended to Norristown, where a call was issued against "British tyranny and oppression," and a public meeting held at the court-house, July 22, 1807, "for the purpose of expressing their sense of the late unwarrantable and dastardly outrage committed by one of the British ships of war on the American frigate, "Chesapeake." General Francis Swaine was appointed president and Samuel Patterson secretary. Levi Pawling, William Henderson, Israel Bringham, George Weaver, Mathias Holstein, John Markley and James Winnard reported seven resolutions, wherein they state

"That the outrage committed by the British ship-of-war 'Leopard' on the American frigate 'Chesapeake,' and the murder of our seamen, whether it be considered as an act of the British government, or of individuals who committed it, requires rigid retribution or honorable reparation. That we will, at the hazard of our lives and properties, support the proclamation of the President of the United States, and any other measures that may be adopted by the constituted authorities to obtain redress from the British government for the reparation of our national honor and insulted sovereignty. At this crisis it is the duty of every citizen who is not conscientiously scrupulous against bearing arms to arm in defense of his injured country, and to prepare for the event of a war."

As a result, notice was given by John Richards, brigade inspector of New Hanover township, to the enrolled persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and not exempted from military duty, that

an election of the First Brigade, Second Division of Pennsylvania Militia, would be held, July 31, 1807, for one brigadier-general, one brigade inspector, one lieutenant-colonel for each regiment and one major for each battalion in the county; for the Thirty-sixth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel Henderson, at the house of Frederick Dull, Hickorytown; for the Fifty-first Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel John Wentz, at Frederick Conrad's, Esq., in Worcester; for the Fifty-sixth Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Christian Snyder, at Jesse Kirk's, in Horsham; for the Eighty-sixth Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac Davis, at Henry Krebs', in New Hanover; the commanding officers to appoint suitable persons to conduct the election and make returns thereof according to law; the company officers to appoint the day and place of meeting for the election of the officers of companies.

A draft of upwards of six hundred men having been ordered as Montgomery County's quota, who were required to report at Norristown and to there enter the service, at eleven o'clock on December 16th, of that year, the line was formed in a field adjacent to the town to carry out the aforesaid object. The right was flanked by Captain Pawling's dragoons, Captain Shives' artillery, Captain Bucher's rifle company and Captain Gross' infantry; the left by Captain Weber's, dragoons, and Captains Holgate's, Weist's Mintzner's and Barn's infantry; the sixteen companies of drafted militia being placed in the centre. The whole was placed under the command of Colonel Reed, to whom was allotted the command of the detachment. The cavalry who were all uniformed and mounted, had considerably exceeded the quota, and all the volunteer corps were neatly equipped, and the militia generally armed. Major-General Swaine and Brigadier-General Scheetz, attended by their aids, and Major Norny, the brigade inspector, reviewed the line and received a general salute. The whole marched in regular order through the town, and then returned to the former ground, where the volunteers were dismissed. On this occasion several of the companies had come a distance of twenty-five miles.

Among the early and enterprising improvers of Norristown, can be mentioned Michael Broadt, a name we believe, that has since been changed to Broades. Concerning his history at this writing we possess little beyond what is fragmentary. He constructed a drying-house and powder-mill in Norristown about 1799, and while conducting a series of experiments with his newly-made powder, nine hundred pounds of it became ignited and blew up one of the buildings, injuring one of his employes, while he fortunately escaped injury. He was a well-educated German and took an interest in educational matters, being one of the founders of the academy, and was elected in 1803 one of its first trustees. This same year he secured the services of Charles Fortman, a graduate of one of the German universities, to give instruction in the Eng-

lish, German, French and Latin languages, and also on the piano-forte, on the latter, no doubt, the first teacher in the county. At this date he also advertises building lots for sale. It is probable, that in addition to carrying on several manufactories he also kept a public-house, for on December 6, 1806, he advertises "all that noted old Tavern Stand, known by the sign of the 'New Moon' and thirty acres of land, with stabling for twenty-horses, oil-mill, plaster-of-Paris-mill, powder-mill and carding-machine." On September 20th of this year his daughter Sarah was married to William Chain, also of Norristown. In June, 1807, he informs the public "that his machinery for picking and rolling wool is in complete order. Persons living at a distance are required to bring in their own wool soon in order that they may have it done while they wait for it to take back with them." Whether he died about this time we are unable to state, but know that he was succeeded in the spring of 1810 by his son, Daniel Broadt, who, in the summer of 1811, advertises that after several years' experience and instruction under his father, he was prepared to pick and card either cotton or wool in quantities of from twenty or thirty pounds in two or three hours.

Application was made by a number of the citizens of Norristown to have it incorporated with the rights and privileges of a borough. The act was passed March 31, 1812, and its bounds set forth:—

Beginning at the river Schuylkill, at the corner of Levi Pawling and Mathew Chain's land; thence along the line of Mathew Chain and Miles Abbet's land, on the one side, and the land of Levi Pawling, Philip Hahn, Jr., Robert Hamel, George Rightor and John Miller, on the other side, to a corner of said Miller and Joseph Crawford's lands; thence on the line of the said Crawford and William Deal's land, and on the one side, and John Miller, Thomas Ross, John Markley, Thomas Stroud, William Boyd and Simon Keesey's on the other side, to the Plymouth township line; thence along the said line to the river Schuylkill; thence up the several courses thereof to the place of beginning."

The act of incorporation required that the burgess, Town Council and high constable be elected annually. Section Fourth stated "That if any persons duly elected as burgess or a member of the Town Council or constable, and having received notice thereof as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to take upon himself the execution of the office to which he shall have been elected, every person so refusing or neglecting shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty dollars."

As laid out at this time, the borough was wholly taken from Norriton township, and contained an area of about five hundred and twenty acres, being nearly a mile square. It extended on the river from the mouth of Stony Creek to the Plymouth line, somewhat over a mile. The population probably did not exceed five hundred, as by the census of 1820 we know it only contained eight hundred and twenty-seven inhabitants, showing an unusually slow growth, after having been laid out as a town and a county-seat twenty-seven years, and withal possessing such unusual advantages to help to promote its prosperity. It was the first borough incorporated in the county, and at

this time Saw-Mill Run divided it into nearly two equal portions. The first election under its charter was held on Friday, May 1, 1812, when Francis Swaine was elected burgess; Mathias Holstein, John Coates, David Thomas, Robert Hamill, James Winnard, Lewis Shrack, Philip Hahn, Jr., Town Council; and Wendle Fisher, high constable.

Early Roads and Streets.—The road from North Wales or Gwynedd Meeting-house to Swedes' Ford was confirmed in March, 1738, and at September Sessions, 1756, was ordered to be opened thirty-two feet wide, most probably the earliest highway within the present limits of the borough. We know by William Scull's map of 1770 that the Egypt or Ridge road had then been laid out for several years, for it is denoted thereon as leading to Friends' Meeting-house in Providence. A petition was sent to the Court of Quarter Sessions "for a public road from the New Reading or Egypt road to John Bull's mill, and from thence across the river Schuylkill at or near the lower end of Barbadoes Island, and from thence to the most convenient public road to the Swedes' Ford." This road was laid out April 25, 1774, by Benjamin Jacobs, Thomas Rees, John Howell, John Murray, Benjamin Rittenhouse and Henry Pawling. The court confirmed the same in June, 1774, and it was ordered to be thirty-three feet wide. We ascertain from the aforesaid that the "new Reading or Egypt road" could not have been so long opened, or it would not have borne that name, and that "Crawford's Meadows" were then within the present limits of the borough, most probably a short distance above the mouth of the present Saw-Mill Run.

Egypt road is said to have received this singular name from its going to the "Fatlands," a fertile section of country lying on the Schuylkill, below or south of the Perkiomen. Of the eleven commissioners appointed to sell stock for making this road a turnpike in May, 1811, Francis Swaine, John Markley and Levi Pawling resided in the borough; the former was elected president of the company January 6, 1812. The bed of the road was to be laid with stone, twenty-four feet wide, twelve inches deep, and to have good summer roads wherever practicable. It was finished in 1816 and cost seven thousand dollars per mile. This was a great improvement in its day, and afforded a good road to the city the whole year round. In the laying-out of the town, in 1785, the Egypt road formed the basis by which all the other streets were to be regulated,—namely, by being either parallel with or at right angles to the same. Mention is made in 1830 that "the streets of the town have lately been leveled and graded and some of them paved with bricks and flags."

An act of Assembly was passed March 8, 1834, appointing Alan W. Corson, Evan Jones, Henry Scheetz and George Richards commissioners, "with full power to alter, vacate, widen and extend the streets, and lay out such additional streets as may be

necessary." They met on the 20th of May and appointed Mr. Gill as their surveyor and engineer. Owing to the ungraded condition of the streets and their irregular widths, this was a delicate duty to perform with the several holders of the lands and tenements, but when properly carried out must have greatly tended to beautify and improve the place, of which the benefit conferred thereby has since become so apparent. In 1803 Swede Street was the only highway, excepting the Swedes' Ford road, over half a mile below, that also led to the Schuylkill. Thomas B. Hahn, in recollections of Norristown in 1816, mentions "the big teams and great wagons that made the fire fly coming down Chain's Hill," west of Stony Creek. In 1867 Swede Street was turnpiked beyond the borough limits on to Centre Square.

Early Inns.—It is very probable that among the first houses erected within the present limits of the borough may have been public-houses for the accommodation of travelers. In 1758, Nicholas Scull mentions the Norrington House on his map as being on the east side of Stony Creek, where Main Street now crosses that stream. Archibald Thompson, Matthew Henderson and John Elliot, in 1766, were recommended to the court as proper persons for license, in Norriton township. In 1776 we find the former called an inn-holder and assessed for eighty acres of land. It is probable that he was the husband of Hannah Thompson, who kept the inn here in 1784, which was at or near the site of the Norrington House. Mr. Thompson was a colonel in the Revolutionary army, and died November 1, 1779, at the early age of thirty-nine years, and was buried in Norriton churchyard. For his patriotism his property here also was destroyed in the general conflagration by the British in September, 1777, for which Hannah Thompson was allowed by the State eight hundred and seven pounds damages.

Six inns licensed in the township in 1786, were kept by Hannah Thompson, John Shannon, John Wentz, George Gilbert, Josiah Wood and Abraham Woolford. In 1790 three inns were kept here, whose signs were "General Washington," "Eagle" and "Rising Sun." In 1801, George Pflieger kept the "Golden Swan" then owned by Andrew Swenk, and the "Plough," lately kept by Jeremiah Wills deceased, that had stabling for forty horses. Lewis Shrack kept an inn nearest to the court-house, in 1803, which was owned by Seth Chapman. Michael Broadt kept the "New Moon" in 1804, to which stabling was attached sufficient for fifty horses, the house being built of stone, forty-five by thirty-two feet, with four roomson each floor. This was the present "Pennsylvania Farmer" stand, on Main Street, below Stony Creek. Elisha Evans kept a public-house in 1802, where a traveling showman the following year announced to exhibit "a male bison from Louisiana, that resembles the ox, the bear and the jackass." Benjamin Rambo advertised, in 1810, that, "noted tavern-stand, sign of the 'Buck,' the nearest inn to the court-house, on the

road to Correll's Ferry, a large two-story stone house," which was then kept by him. This stand may have been the present Rambo House.

The "Rising Sun" tavern in 1812 is mentioned as containing stabling and sheds one hundred feet in length. Morris Jones gives notice, in July, 1813, that he kept the "Norristown Hotel, corner of Egypt or Main and De Kalb Streets," and that "a constant supply of newspapers will be kept for the use of the house." This is interesting for giving an early mention of "hotel," which it would appear was now about being introduced as more pretentious than inn or tavern. It was a two-story stone house, forty by thirty-seven feet, with an adjoining kitchen. The stable was also of stone, fifty by twenty-seven feet, with sheds and outbuildings. This property was built by General Isaiah Wells about 1800, and kept by him until his election as sheriff, when he moved to the jail. It was long known as the most noted stage-house in Norristown. Mrs. Webb advertised, in the summer of 1816, that she had taken the Washington House. At this date, according to David Sower, Jr.'s enumeration, the place contained five public-houses. Mrs. E. Rudd announced in 1834 keeping the White Horse Hotel, with a livery stable attached, where are "constantly on hand for hire, horses, sulkeys, dearborn waggons and close body carriages." Isaac Pritner at that date kept "the Rising Sun Tavern, on Egypt Street, opposite the Court-House." The Norristown Hotel was then kept by Levi Roberts, and was offered at public sale by the assignees of Isaiah Wells.

The tavern property of John Brauch in 1829 was advertised as being a three-story stone building, with five rooms on a floor, with ice-house, stabling and twenty acres of land attached. In 1831 the place was mentioned as containing eight public-houses; the most noted as stage-houses were kept by Jesse Roberts, Mr. Paxson and Mrs. Ann Webb. The latter we know was in the business in 1824. What is now known as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Hotel, on the north side of Main Street, east of Stony Creek, was formerly long kept by Abraham Eschbach. About 1828, Richard Richison kept it, when a number of cannon-balls were discovered in the back yard, that no doubt had been left there in the Revolution. It was at this place that the mansion-house of Colonel Bull stood, which he occupied from 1772 until near the close of 1776. There is a tradition that the Washington House kept by David Heebner in 1858 received its name in consequence of Washington having stayed over night there in October, 1794, while on his journey to Carlisle during the Whiskey Insurrection, and that it was then also used as the headquarters of Governor Mifflin.

In 1837 the public-houses had increased to nine. The "Washington" was kept by Abraham Markley, the "Rising Sun" by Samuel Sharpless, the "Eagle" by Henry Kerr, the Norristown Hotel by Jacob Spang, and the "Pennsylvania Farmer" by Daniel Emery.

As indicative of the changes going on, we may mention that as public-houses the Washington House, the Rising Sun and Norristown Hotel have for some time ceased to exist. The "Eagle" is the present Rambo House, since greatly enlarged.

Early Stage Lines.—In close connection with the history of inns comes the subject of travel in public stage lines. No doubt the first passing through the place was established by William Coleman in 1788, and on which he drove for twenty-seven consecutive years. It started from the "White Swan," in Race Street, every Wednesday morning at seven o'clock, and passed through Pottsgrove to Reading, making weekly trips. In 1804, having received the contract for carrying the mail, he made two trips weekly. A stage also passed through Norristown in 1802 for Pottsgrove, starting from "Hay's Inn," Philadelphia, every Wednesday at sunrise, and must have been an additional line. We possess no earlier knowledge of a stage terminating its journey at Norristown until in August, 1808, when Hezekiah Jeffries established one, starting from Jesse Roberts' inn, sign of the "Rising Sun," every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at six o'clock, returning on the intervening days at two o'clock P.M., from the "White Horse," kept by John Haines, on Fourth Street, below Race. The fare through was one dollar.

In the beginning of 1812, Daniel Woodruff became the proprietor of the "Norristown Coachee," and changed it the following year into a daily line. Lewis Shrack became the owner in 1824, starting from John Brauch's tavern, and returning from Robert Evans' inn, Race Street. Henry Styer and Levi Roberts, in the fall of 1827, established a daily line to the city, making the distance through in three and a half hours. This in 1829 became the daily mail line, and was then owned by John Crawford & Co., with the fare reduced to seventy-five cents. The packet-boat, "Comet, of Norristown," in the spring of 1829, commenced five trips weekly to the city with passengers, but was originally started from Reading on the completion of the canal and navigation in 1825. In 1830 the travel had increased so that there was thirteen stages passing through the place, carrying daily from fifty to one hundred passengers. From the 1st to the 30th of April, inclusive, the number of stage passengers who stopped at Mr. Robert's hotel was 1194, at Mrs. Webb's, 946, and at Mr. Paxson's, 636, making a total of 2776 for the month. This travel must have added considerably to the business of the inns.

Thomas B. Hahn, in his "Reminiscences of Norristown about 1816," thus humorously describes one of its stages,—

"There were few such public conveyances, but among the few was a line of stages between Norristown and Philadelphia, and I remember well how they looked. On the side of the vehicle, which resembled a Mississippi flat-boat, was inscribed in large letters the name of the proprietor. It left every morning for the city at 7 o'clock, and its departure and arrival were great events. It was open in front and drawn by four horses, and that important character, the driver, was furnished with a

long tin horn, and also sometimes with another kind of a horn, that would occasion him to blow an extra and sufficient blast that it might be known that the great mail stage was about to leave "for town."

Of course, with the introduction of railroads the business commenced to decline, and, in consequence, no longer assume the importance of the past; yet, as an adjunct to travel, it deserves honorable notice from what was thus accomplished when no readier or better facilities for more expeditious conveyance existed.

Early Manufactories.—From its very beginning, through the favorable circumstances of its situation, Norristown became a manufacturing place, which has developed and kept pace with its growth. Charles Norris had built a grist-mill here, several years before 1771, propelled by the Schuylkill, by means of a dam erected from the northern shore to Barbadoes Island. In the latter year it came into the possession of Colonel Bull, who made additional improvements, so that, on the sale thereof to Rev. William Smith, in October, 1776, it was stated to embrace a grist-mill, powder-mill and other buildings, which were all burned by the British. This property came in possession of John Markley, in 1801, who mentions it as possessing a merchant flour-mill and saw-mill, besides two excellent mill-seats. James Shannon was assessed in 1776 on a saw-mill in Norriton township; and in 1785, two grist-mills, four saw-mills and a tannery are mentioned. The latter stood on the river's bank, opposite Swedes Ford, and in 1804 was owned by John Markley, who had inherited it, with forty-seven acres of land, from his father in 1800.

Michael Broadt had a powder-mill in operation in 1800, and in 1805 an oil-mill twenty-five by thirty feet, plaster-mill and a carding-machine. The latter came into the possession of his son, Daniel Broadt, in 1810, who had additional machinery erected to pick and roll wool and cotton. A writer of the *Herald* stated in 1853 "that fifty years previously almost every house in Norristown contained a large and small spinning-wheel, and that the ladies dressed in linsey-woolsey and the boys ran about barefooted." At that time, Henry Freedly carried on quite successfully, in the rear of the present Montgomery House, a pottery and the manufacture of earthenware, in which he was succeeded by Enos Jacoby. Jonathan Taylor advertised, in March, 1807, at private sale his mills on Stony Creek, the grist-mill being four stories high, twenty-one by thirty-five feet in dimensions, a saw-mill and a plaster-mill built in 1801. This property, in the fall of that year, was purchased by David Shoemaker, of Whitemarsh.

Mathias Koplin, from Providence township, carried on the grist and saw-mill on the Schuylkill that had formerly belonged to John Markley, afterwards conducted by James Bolton and Levi Pawling. Mathias Holstein became the proprietor of the merchant flour-mill at the foot of Mill Street about 1812, and had here in operation in 1814 a machine to grind corn on the cob. In 1829 he stated his mill able to manu-

facture three hundred barrels of flour per week. David Sower, Jr., in his enumeration of Norristown in 1816, stated that there was then in operation two merchant mills, one woolen-factory, one pottery, one tannery and two hat-factories. Philip Hahn, Sr., in the spring of 1818, had in operation a fulling-mill on Stony Creek. In 1826, Samuel R. Wood carried on the manufacture of white lead, making from five to six tons per week. In that year he also erected an extensive mill for sawing marble.

The manufacturing establishments of Norristown for 1830 were reported to comprise two saw-mills, four merchant grist-mills, one oil-mill, one brick-yard, one lime-kiln, one hatter and one tanner. A marble saw-mill with one hundred and seventy-four saws, had the capacity of sawing one thousand superficial feet per week. The cotton-mill of Bernard McCredy, the building of which was commenced in the spring of 1826, at the foot of Swede Street, one hundred and fifty by forty-eight feet, and five stories high, containing near seven thousand spindles. Mr. Freedley's cotton-mill also of stone, forty-seven by thirty-eight feet, two stories high, having one hundred and forty-three looms in operation, making thirty thousand yards of cotton goods weekly. According to the census of 1840, Norristown then possessed three cotton manufactories, with nineteen thousand one hundred and sixty-four spindles, and one dye and print-works; value of products, \$454,958, and giving employment to five hundred hands. This brief sketch of early manufacturing industries is here offered as introductory to the greatly increased business of this day, for which it laid the foundation and opened the way for what may still lead to greater success.

Early Schools.—Although Norristown in 1790 did not contain over eighteen houses, yet mention is made of a school-house. It is probable that in the laying out of the town in 1785 for a county-seat, a lot of ground had either been reserved or some time previously granted for this purpose. A writer, in giving reminiscences of the place in 1853, mentions in the beginning of the century here "a small school-house." This statement does not appear correct, for on the completion of the academy a committee sold the school-building at public sale, January 11, 1805, and in the advertisement thereof it is described as standing on lot No. 3, "being on the main street, near the centre of the town, built of stone, two stories high, one room and entry on the lower floor and two on the second." We certainly perceive here a fair-sized building, particularly for a village that then did not contain over fifty-five houses, and probably when first built did not comprise one-third this number; but it is possible that it may have been enlarged.

The earliest teacher whose name we have been enabled to ascertain was the Rev. John Jones, a Presbyterian clergyman, who taught in the aforesaid school-house in September, 1803, if not somewhat earlier.

He kept an assistant teacher and gave instructions in English grammar and the Latin and Greek languages. It was about this time or a little later that John J. Audubon, of Lower Providence, afterwards the celebrated naturalist, was engaged to give pupils instruction in drawing, partly in exchange for lessons in English, and who, it appears, was then retained at intervals for several years thereafter. He was at this time about thirty-two or thirty-three years of age and unmarried. In the spring of 1803, Charles Fortman, a graduate of one of the German universities, came to Norristown, boarding with Michael Broadt, of the "New Moon" tavern, and advertised to give instructions in the English, German and French languages and vocal and instrumental music, especially on the piano-forte and organ. Among his pupils was the wife of General Francis Swaine, who was, probably, one of the first owners of a piano in Norristown. The instruction books of Mr. Fortman were all in manuscript, written by him in three languages, and are models of penmanship. The writer's father was one of his pupils and possesses several of these, which are now highly valued.

Besides the academy was the opening of a boarding-school for young ladies and day scholars by Amelia Stokes, in September, 1811. She announced to teach among the branches "English grammar, elements of geography and history, together with plain sewing, marking and embroidery." This year the teachers in and around Norristown organized a "Franklinian Society, for the purpose of disseminating knowledge in the most simple, expeditious and rational method, and for the better maintaining of brotherly affection among teachers of every denomination." The first quarterly meeting was held at the house of Samuel Patterson, in Norristown, the first Saturday in November, 1811, at three o'clock p.m. Francis Murphy, a noted teacher at this time, was the secretary. Nathan Smith, from the Gulf, in Upper Merion announces the opening of a boarding-school "for young gentlemen and ladies," January 20, 1814, in which he proposed to teach besides, the ordinary branches, book-keeping, elocution, English grammar, composition, geography, mathematics, astronomy and the Latin and Greek languages. Charge for tuition and boarding per annum, one hundred and sixty dollars; for day scholars per quarter, seven dollars; pupils limited to fifty. What success attended this effort we are unable to state.

A meeting of the teachers of the county was called at Norristown May 21, 1814, when Hugh Dickson was called to the chair and Joseph Foulke appointed secretary. It was agreed by the meeting that pupils be chargeable from the time of entry until notice be given to leave the school; the charge to pupils advanced no farther than spelling and reading to be two dollars per quarter; from commencing in writing and arithmetic, two dollars and fifty cents; and in geometry, three dollars. In the summer of 1816, David

Sower, Jr., stated that at this time there were four schools taught in the borough. "Two daily primary schools" were mentioned in 1830. William M. Hough, who was principal of Loller Academy in 1835, subsequently removed to Norristown, where he opened a select school for boys on the present site of Oakland Seminary, in which he was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Aaron in April, 1841. This was the only private school in the place. In December, 1844, he opened Treemount Seminary, for young men and boys which he continued to conduct with considerable success until his financial embarrassment, when, in September, 1859, he removed to Mount Holly, where he died in 1865.

The Rev. James Grier Ralston opened a seminary for young ladies in October, 1845, with only four pupils, but it was attended with such success that before 1858 he had in use the most extensive school buildings that had heretofore been erected in the county, being four stories high and two hundred and twenty-five by forty-two feet in dimensions, known as the Oakland Female Institute. Mr. Ralston stated in 1876 that up to that date two thousand five hundred young ladies, had received instruction within its walls. He died November 10, 1880, and a short time before this relinquished the business, since which it has not been used for educational purposes. In 1857 the Misses Bush established the Adelphian Institute for young ladies, which was continued for several years. At the present time the only private seminary in the place is Treemount, for young men and boys, of which John W. Loch became principal in 1861, and has since successfully conducted the school.

THE ACADEMY.—In taking a glimpse of the educational establishments of the past, the old academy should not be forgotten, for within its time-honored walls many now on the stage of action received their education. The school-house previously used in Norristown being deemed inadequate for the size of the place, and with a view of having higher branches taught therein, a meeting was held at the house of Elisha Evans, January 29, 1803, at four o'clock p.m., "for the purpose of establishing an Academy at Norristown." On this occasion General Andrew Porter was chosen chairman, and it was agreed to hold an adjourned meeting at the same place on the following Saturday. General Francis Swaine, Seth Chapman and Levi Pawling were appointed a committee to prepare a plan to be laid before the next meeting. Their report was approved, which suggested "that it is practicable to build an Academy in Norristown sufficiently large to accommodate those who may select it for the education of youth, and that the establishment of a seminary of learning will be advantageous to the citizens of Montgomery County generally, and that this meeting will use every reasonable endeavor to obtain so desirable an object."

Thirty-five persons were authorized to prepare

subscription papers and distribute them for the purpose of securing the requisite aid. The persons selected for this purpose were William Tennant, John Richards, Francis Nichols, Philip Boyer, Archibald Darrah, Francis Swaine, Seth Chapman, Robert Hammill, Isaiah Wells, John Jones, Robert Loller, Samuel Malsby, Samuel Henderson, Thomas Potts, Frederick Conrad, Ezekiel Rhoads, Joseph Potts, Michael Broadt, Slater Clay, Peter Richards, Benjamin Markley, Israel Brighurst, Andrew Porter, John Markley, Morris Jones, Levi Pawling, William Henderson, Samuel Miles, Henry Scheetz, Cadwalader Evans, Jr., David Lukens, John Elliott, Joseph Tyson, John Wentz and Benjamin Brooks. They were certainly a judicious selection, there being included in this list some of the most intelligent, public-spirited and influential citizens residing in the county. They were also instructed to prepare a plan for the building and to make an estimate of its cost for the consideration of the next meeting, in February of said year. An act was passed March 29, 1804, investing its thirteen trustees with the usual corporate powers, and authorizing them to sell the lot of ground and school-house thereon for the benefit of the academy. It is probable that the building of the academy was commenced in the spring of 1803, but not wholly finished until the summer of the following year. The Rev. John Jones was selected its first principal, and must have taught school therein at least in the beginning of 1804, for he held "a public examination of the students of Norristown Academy" in the court-house, April 14th of that year, "in reading and pronunciation, English grammar and Latin and Greek classics."

As a committee on behalf of the trustees, Francis Swaine, Levi Pawling and Isaac Huddleson sold the former school-building at public sale, January 11, 1805, and the proceeds were applied to the academy. An additional act was passed February 11, 1805, by which the State appropriated five thousand dollars for its completion. In the order of time it was the tenth institution of the kind incorporated in Pennsylvania. It was built of brick, two stories high and forty by thirty feet in dimensions. The first floor contained one large room that could seat one hundred and twenty-five pupils, desks being provided for about half that number. The second story was divided into two rooms, reached by separate stairways at either end of the building. It was surmounted by a cupola which contained a bell of fine tone and considerable power. Its location was at the lower end of the present market-house and on the north side of the intersection of Airy and De Kalb, partly extending into the latter street, which did not extend any farther, its front facing the Schuylkill.

How long Mr. Jones was principal we are unable to state, but it must have been for several years. He is said to have formed the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church here in 1814, which held worship

in the academy until the erection, of the church building in 1817, when the Rev. Joseph Barr succeeded him as principal of the school and pastor of the church. The Episcopalians also held their first meetings for worship in it in 1811, and continued there until the completion of their church, in 1814. The Baptists, Methodists and Catholics also worshipped there until the erection of their churches. Thomas B. Hahn, in his "Reminiscences of Norristown about 1816-17," states: "I remember the Academy on the hill,—pretty good reason to remember it, for old Joseph Barr, and another Barr, a son of his, used to lay on the 'sprouts' in a manner that would be a caution to school-boys nowadays. Judge Loller, of Hatboro', who was one of its first trustees, had the kindness to remember it in his will, dated June 4, 1808, by donating to its use the sum of fifty pounds. It is possible, that through this position, he had his mind first directed to the subject which led, five years later, to the foundation of Loller Academy."

Mr. Barr, in the fall of 1813, was installed pastor of the Providence and Norriton Churches, and as his salary was inadequate to his support, was induced to assume the charge of the academy. The Rev. Robert H. McClenahan, also pastor of the Norristown Presbyterian Church, became principal of the academy, and likely succeeded Mr. Barr. In 1825, and for several years afterwards, Eliphalet Roberts was principal and had charge of the English, and Mr. Howe of the classical department. About 1842, Rev. Samuel Aaron became principal, and retained the position until about the close of 1844, when he started the Treemount Seminary. About 1845 De Kalb Street was graded and extended northwards, leaving the academy standing some ten or twelve feet above the present grade. In order to carry out the contemplated improvements it was deemed necessary that it should be removed, and so in 1849 its walls were finally razed to the ground, and thus passed away forever this institution after an existence of nearly half a century, the nursery of tuition to many youths and young men under able instructors. Not a trace now remains of either the old academy or its famous playground of an acre in extent, for even the surface of the latter, too, has been removed, a sacrifice to modern improvements. But the reminiscences associated with both will long linger in tradition among the descendants of its pupils.

Within this building the Montgomery County Bible Society, of which the Rev. Bird Wilson was president, held its first meetings in 1819. When the Cabinet of Natural Science was started, about 1839, it was here that they held their meetings and kept their collections, which such men as Peter A. Browne and Alan W. Corson felt an interest to promote, and whose proceedings were maintained for some twelve years. As the property was held in trust for the benefit of the public, it became necessary to

have an act of the Legislature passed to have it sold, and the proceeds of the sale were placed to the credit of the borough school-fund. A small drawing of the academy was made in 1842, and is, perhaps, the only remaining memorial to convey some idea of its appearance.

Lumber and Coal.—About the beginning of the century John Markley had established a lumber-yard in Norristown, where he advertised sixty thousand feet of one and one-half inch pine boards for sale in June, 1804. Thomas & Holstein, in connection with their store, announced, in May, 1808, having on hand and for sale one hundred thousand feet of boards. George & J. Richter established this year a lumber-yard, "having a lot of well-seasoned boards of almost every description." At this period the principal carpenters and builders were Samuel Crawford and Thomas Stroud. The former erected the courthouse and Presbyterian Church, the latter the Episcopal Church and McCredy's cotton-factory. David Sowers, Jr., in his enumeration in 1816, states that the borough then contained one lumber-yard, one brick-yard and four master-carpenters.

Benjamin Davies, in his "Account of Philadelphia," published in 1794, makes the following remarks respecting the increasing scarcity of fuel:

"The price of firewood, which advances year after year with the increased demand for it, would be an alarming circumstance to those who wish well the prosperity of the city were it not well known that there are many rich bodies of pit-coal near the banks of the Susquehanna, Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers, the most distant not above one hundred and fifty miles from the city, which will, when opened, afford an inexhaustible source of fuel. In the interim, to lessen the expense of this item in house-keeping, many of the inhabitants have introduced the use of stoves, a custom borrowed from the Germans, a frugal and industrious people, who compose a numerous class of citizens of Philadelphia."

Joseph Pastorius announced having received in the fall of 1824, at his lumber-yard, in the borough of Norristown, "several arks of Schuylkill coal. Families and smiths can be supplied with any quantity on reasonable terms." The *Herald* of October 26, 1825, states that "we are pleased to find that a number of our enterprising citizens have commenced the burning of stone-coal. Grates and stoves are now fixed up in several of the offices, bar-rooms and private dwellings in this borough. It is generally admitted that coal at seven dollars per ton is cheaper than hickory wood at five dollars per cord." In October of this year Joseph Pastorius advertised having on hand "a regular supply of Schuylkill coal of the first quality at seven dollars per ton."

The aforesaid items, collected from several sources, possess at this time considerable interest, and go to show the remarkable changes that time has brought about. For that early date the remarks of Mr. Davies exhibit a remarkable knowledge of the extent, quality and uses of coal, which William Scull had denoted on his map of the province, published in 1770, which exposes considerable error respecting later discoveries on the subject. The information clearly demonstrates that coal was known con-

siderably earlier than what has been generally supposed; the difficulty of bringing it to market alone prevented its earlier introduction for all the purposes of a fuel.

Events Following the Borough Incorporation.—Three months had not passed away after the incorporation of Norristown before war had been declared by the United States against Great Britain for the many injuries done to our commerce and the repeated insults offered us as a nation. Thomas Mahon, of the Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, was stationed as commanding officer here in the fall of 1812, to enlist men for the service. Captain Horatio Davis, in the spring of 1813, was sent in the place of the former, and at his rendezvous posted up the following notice:

"All patriotic young men are invited to come forward who are able and willing to serve their country and engage only for twelve months. Each recruit shall receive \$16 bounty and \$8 per month. A corporal will be entitled to \$9, and a sergeant to \$11 per month. Plenty of good rations will be provided and excellent clothing furnished."

On hearing of the news of the capture of Malden by General Harrison, Norristown was illuminated on the evening of October 1st of this year. Lieutenant Samuel Ladd was made the recruiting officer here at the latter date, and in the following March offered "\$124 bounty and 160 acres of land to those joining the service at \$8 per month. For procuring the enlistment of a recruit, \$8 will be paid." While the office was established here five of the recruits ran away, for whom a reward of ten dollars each was offered, and "all reasonable charges when committed to any officer in the service of the United States." Peace was concluded December 24, 1814, when enlistments ceased.

Charles Norris, a great-grandson of Isaac Norris, the original proprietor of the Manor of Norriton, died at his country-seat, near the borough, December 14, 1813, his wife, Eunice, having preceded him but little over a year. They were both respected members of the Society of Friends. His will, from which we glean the following family history, was dated but little over four months before his death. To his daughter Mary he leaves the farm of 170 acres in the tenure of David Shrack, to be struck off on the easterly side of land in the tenure of John Miller. To his daughter Deborah he leaves 229 acres in the tenure of Robert Getty, likewise 80 acres to be struck off of the plantation in the tenure of John Bartleswa, to run in a straight line from the Schuylkill to the township line-road. To his daughter Hepzibah, 30 acres where he now dwells, with all the out-buildings, and 30 acres now in the tenure of John Bartleswa, after 80 acres are taken off to his daughter Deborah, and 100 to his daughter Mary. To his daughter Hepzibah fifty dollars per annum as long as she lives. To his sister-in-law Keziah Gardner two hundred and forty dollars per annum arising from the Library Company as a ground rent as long as she remains single.

Albanus Logan and John Jacobs were appointed his executors. Will proved January 15, 1814. It appears he had no male descendants and that the family had still retained considerable land in the vicinity of the present borough.

A lot of ground containing one acre and ninety-six perches was purchased by the borough authorities from John Markley, May 13, 1814, "in trust for the use of the inhabitants of Norristown, for a public landing, under and subject to such rules and regulations as the Town Council or their successors in office may, from time to time, ordain and enact." This public wharf is situated on Stony Creek, below Main Street.

John Markley, whom we have mentioned as sheriff from 1798 to 1801, became the owner here of five hundred and forty acres, with valuable improvements, purchased from William Moore Smith, who had obtained it from the university; it had previously belonged to Colonel John Bull. On account of his prominence, he deserves a further notice in this connection. In 1803 he was appointed one of the trustees of the academy, and in the following year he was engaged in the lumber business. In 1805 he erected the present buildings on Barbadoes Island, probably the first erected there. In 1809 he advertised the island for sale, but subsequently exchanged it for a heavily-timbered farm to the rear of the borough. In the spring of 1811 he was appointed one of the commissioners for the sale of stock for the construction of the Ridge Road Turnpike Company. He was appointed recorder of deeds and register of wills for Montgomery County January 8, 1824, which he retained until 1830. He resided in the old Smith mansion, on the north side of Main Street, above Swede, where he died July 28, 1834, in his seventieth year. His ancestor, Jacob Merkle, resided in Perkiomen township in 1734, where he was the owner of a farm rated for two hundred acres. Besides the offices mentioned, he was also a collector of the United States taxes and a county commissioner.

David Sower, Jr., in his enumeration of the borough in the summer of 1816, states that it then contained one church, an academy, a fire-engine, four schools, about one hundred houses, three physicians, five lawyers, one clergyman, two magistrates, two printers of weekly newspapers, one apothecary, two cabinet-makers, three tailors, one cedar-cooper, one coach-maker, three butchers, five stores, five taverns, two plasterers, one watch-maker, one mason, one chair-maker, three blacksmiths, two hatters, one saddler, two oak-coopers, one milliner, one tanner, one barber, four carpenters and four shoemakers. Before the year 1818 Norristown was a dull, quiet, dreamy place. No important public improvements had yet been completed, except the turnpike to Philadelphia, in 1816. Outside of politics, the great event was the holding of the courts four times in the year. The boatman's horn was not yet heard; no

noise or smoke from furnaces, forges and factories to disturb its tranquillity; the rumbling sounds from long trains of cars and the shrill whistle of the locomotive had not then even been dreamed of. The ark, the raft and the Reading boat, with the catching of shad, herring, rockfish, and the leaping into air of the sturgeon, gave some animation every spring to the waters of the Schuylkill, as well as to the fish-hawk, as he rapidly descended to strike his finny prey and convey it to his nest near some tall tree-top,—sights that have passed away, and will not soon be witnessed here again.

General Andrew Porter, "of West Caln township, Chester Co.," purchased, May 10, 1786, of Alexander McCaman and Mary, his wife, of Norriton township, their plantation of one hundred and fifty-five acres, in two tracts, which they had obtained of Mary, widow of Charles Norris, deceased, September 3, 1770. On the death of General Porter, November 16, 1813, this property was advertised at public sale the following December 24th, and is described as being "on the Ridge turnpike road, eighteen miles from Philadelphia and one from Norristown, containing one hundred and twenty acres; a large stone dwelling-house, fifty feet front by thirty-six deep; stone barn, sixty by forty-five feet; a stone tenant-house; containing forty acres of woodland and twelve of meadow." We perceive here, that the buildings were quite commodious for that time, the house having been built by its then late proprietor, in 1794. Owing to the insufficiency of the bids offered, the place was not sold. The property was purchased from the heirs by Andrew Knox, Jr., in 1821, who made it his residence and died there in 1844, his widow surviving until 1858. His son, the late Colonel Thomas P. Knox, who became the proprietor in 1851, died there May 29, 1879, in his seventieth year, and it still remains in possession of his family. On this place David R. Porter, Governor of Pennsylvania from 1838 to 1844; James M. Porter, Secretary of War under President Tyler; and George B. Porter, Governor of Michigan, sons of the first named, were born and reared. By the enlargement of Norristown in 1853 the Porter property was included in the borough limits.

The visit of Lafayette in 1824 created an unusual excitement throughout the country. A meeting on this account was called by the officers of the Second Brigade of the Second Division of the Pennsylvania Militia at the public-house of Mrs. Ann Webb, in Norristown, August 25, in that year. General Philip Boyer was appointed chairman, and Colonel George W. Holstein and Colonel John E. Gross secretaries. Colonel William Powell, Colonel J. E. Gross and Lieutenant Richard B. Jones were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, which were adopted. Colonel G. W. Holstein, Colonel William Burk, Colonel William Powell, Major William Matheys, Captain Philip S. Markley and Lieutenant R. B. Jones were appointed "a committee of arrangements to wait on

General Lafayette on his arrival in Philadelphia, and respectfully invite him to visit the county of Montgomery, particularly Whitmarsh, Barren Hill and also Valley Forge,—scenes that must be endeared to his recollection by events that tried men's souls." Among the military present at the reception in Philadelphia, September 30th, from Montgomery County, were two companies of cavalry, under the command of Captains William Matheys and George W. Holstein and the Norristown Guards, Captain P. S. Markley. Two canal-boats, called the "Lafayette" and "John G. Cosler," each twelve by sixty-five feet, and capable of carrying nearly one hundred tons, joined the three boats from Reading filled with military. The papers of the day stated that on this "joyful occasion would be identified three most interesting and important subjects for congratulation and triumph ever witnessed in Philadelphia,—namely, the visit of Lafayette, the opening of the Schuylkill Canal and the arrival of the boats laden with coal from Mount Carbon." The deputation from Montgomery County waited on Lafayette at the State House September 29th. In reply, he stated that owing to his several engagements, more particularly at Yorktown, October 19th, it was, therefore, not in his power to comply at present, but on his return it was his intention to visit those places.

For a few years after the completion of the Schuylkill Navigation, the stagnation of the water in the dams caused considerable alarm, on account of the increase of fever and ague. Twenty-four persons died in the borough during the year 1824, being equivalent to one in every thirty-seven of the population. Samuel Jamison, Sr., came to the borough in 1828 to superintend the starting of the first cotton-factory in the place, which had been erected by Bernard McCredy, in 1826, at the foot of Swede Street. After getting it in operation, owing to the prevalence of the disease, he was induced to leave, and removed to Holmesburg. It appears that after 1830 the fever gradually abated along the valley, until it has for years almost entirely disappeared throughout this section.

By the act of September 13, 1785, the county was divided into three districts. The townships of Norriton, Plymouth, Whitpain, Upper Merion, Providence, Worcester and Perkiomen comprised the First District whose elections were ordered to be held in the court-house at Norristown. The act of 1797 increased the number, and Perkiomen was attached to another district, whose elections were ordered to be held in the court-house at Norristown. The First District, in October, 1802, polled 859 votes. In 1824 the district was composed of the borough of Norristown and the townships of Upper Merion, Plymouth, Norriton, Whitpain, Worcester and that part of Lower Providence east of Skippack Creek. In 1838 the district was reduced to Norristown, Upper Merion, Norriton, Plymouth and that part of Lower Providence mentioned.

As to the manner of voting where several townships thus met together, it is explained that to each was assigned a window, with its own officers, instead of the whole district being confined to one ballot-box. It is probable that before 1850 this method was entirely done away with, and every township had its designated election-place within its own limits. Thus, instead of seven townships voting at one place in Norristown, as they did a century ago, we find now the borough itself divided into seven districts, each having its own polls.

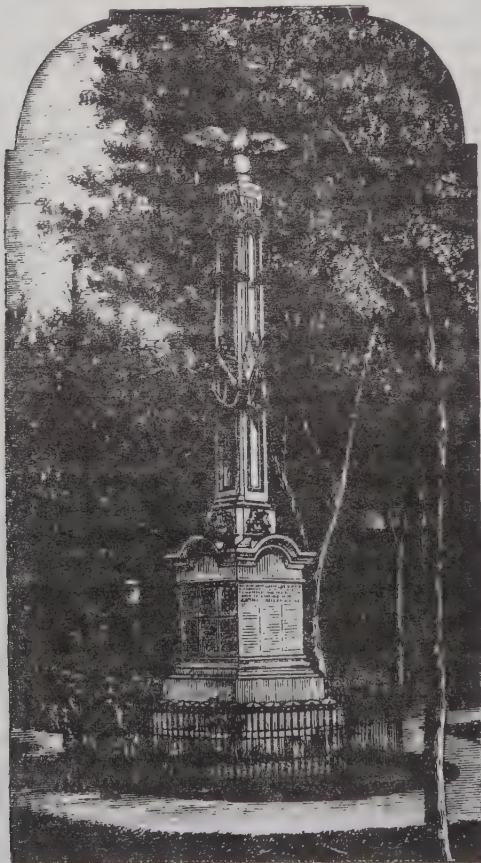
Owing to the increase of its population, an act was passed March 26, 1853, to enlarge the borough to its present dimensions. Philip Super, Charles T. Jenkins and John Thompson, residents of the county, were appointed commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of the act of Assembly.

The prison erected in 1787 stood upon the site of the present court-house, while the one in its place was built on a lot of ground two hundred and twenty-four by one hundred feet in extent, fronting on Airy Street, west of De Kalb. It is of red sandstone, in the castellated Norman style. The front building is one hundred by forty-four feet; the rear addition, containing the cells, is one hundred and thirty by sixty feet, the whole being two stories high. The cells are nine by thirteen feet each, in which the prisoners work at various employments, chiefly weaving and shoemaking. The criminals were removed from the old prison to the present structure on its completion, in the latter part of 1851. Its cost was about eighty-six thousand dollars. N. Le Brun was the architect. Its builders were Raysor & Templeton, the county commissioners at the time being Messrs. Dotts, Quillman and Major.

The court-house is one of the finest buildings of the kind in the State. It is built of native white marble, procured within a few miles of its site, as was also the lime used in its construction. It was erected during the years 1853 to 1856. N. Le Brun was the architect. The front on Swede Street is one hundred and ninety-six feet, with a central width of sixty-four feet, the wings being sixty-six by forty-seven feet. The massive portico in front is supported by six Ionic columns. The steeple was originally two hundred feet high, and was placed to rest partly on the portico. Being deemed unsafe, it was reduced, prior to 1876, to its present height, which somewhat mars the general harmony of the parts. It contains a clock and a bell weighing three thousand and two hundred and thirty-two pounds, cast at Troy, N. Y. The various county offices, the Law Library, and other rooms for the use of court proceedings, arbitrations, etc., are in the building. The cost was one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which nineteen hundred and seventy dollars was allowed the architect for his services. The old court-house built in 1787 was torn down in 1855, and the grass of the public square grows over the spot where justice was administered for sixty-seven years, and where the

elections for all the neighboring townships were held for more than half a century.

In the public square adjoining the court-house a soldiers' monument has been erected, composed of white and blue marble, nineteen feet high, dedicated September 17, 1869. It contains the names of five hundred and forty-seven soldiers who enlisted in the



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, NORRISTOWN.

county and died in the service during the late great Rebellion; the total number furnished for the same in Montgomery being nearly eight thousand men.

Among the most notable events that have occurred in Norristown was the late celebration of the centennial of the county. The association that brought it about originated at a meeting of the Montgomery County Historical Society held February 22, 1883, when a joint committee of the Society and of the county officers appointed one person from each election district to prepare and arrange the necessary plans. The association held a meeting the following September 10th, when several gentlemen were called upon to offer remarks and suggestions for its success, which was responded to by Colonel T. W. Bean, Rev. C. Z. Weiser, William J. Buck, J. J. Morrison, Dr. C. N. Mann, George N. Corson and Dr. S. Wolf. A com-

mittee of eight was appointed on permanent organization. A president and other officers, with a chairman of the executive committee and of finance, antiquities, programme, literary exercises, parade and the Rittenhouse memorial were also duly chosen. The four principal rooms in the court-house and a portion of the yard were secured, in which the antiquarian exhibition was held the following year from September 9th to 12th, inclusive, and which was visited by probably twenty thousand persons, exhibits having been sent in by almost every district, embracing all matters bearing on the history and progress of the county since its first settlement. In the departments of early and rare books, manuscripts, family Bibles, coins, paper money, minerals, wearing apparel, Indian and Revolutionary relics and agricultural implements the exhibit was particularly excellent. On the first day the opening address was made by Joseph Fornance, the president of the association, after which the Rittenhouse meridian-stone was dedicated in the court-house yard, with an address by Hon. B. M. Boyer. On the second day the memorial exercises were held in Music Hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. Music was furnished by a chorus of more than one hundred voices accompanied by an orchestra. The historical address was delivered by William J. Buck, the poem by George N. Corson and the general address by Rev. C. Z. Weiser. On Thursday, or the third day, the parade in honor of the occasion came off, Colonel John W. Schall being chief marshal, about five thousand being in the line, embracing military, firemen, fraternal and benevolent organizations, trades, manufactures and industrial pursuits. It is supposed that it was witnessed by not less than forty thousand persons not residents of Norristown. The expense under the circumstances was considerable, but was all met from what was realized from the admission fees to the four days' antiquarian exhibition.

Barbadoes Island.—The island in the Schuylkill at Norristown is mentioned in a warrant from William Penn to Ralph Fretwell, a merchant from Barbadoes, as early as August 16, 1684, as "the long island called Barbadoes." They were both at this time in the country, the latter having arrived in Philadelphia, according to his certificate, from Friends' Meeting there, in the beginning of that year. But the grant, it appears, was subsequently withheld, and another tract assigned him,—a matter common in those days, and showing that the country, at least along the great water-courses, was quite early and closely examined. It is represented with tolerable correctness on Thomas Holme's map of original surveys, having probably been entered upon it before 1695. It became attached to the Manor of Williamstadt, granted to William Penn, Jr., October 2, 1704, and a few days afterwards sold by the latter to Isaac Norris and William Trent. The former, in 1720, purchased the right of his partner, and thus it was retained in the

Norris family.¹ Shortly after the decease of Charles Norris it was sold by Mary, his widow, September 17, 1771, with five hundred and forty-three acres, to John Bull, of Limerick township. The deed describes "Barbadoes Island" at this date to be four hundred perches in length and at the broadest part sixty perches wide, containing eighty-eight acres.

During the life-time of Charles Norris, which was previous to 1770, he erected a dam from the northern shore across to Barbadoes Island to propel his grist-mill, which has led to the origin of the water-power secured here from the Schuylkill. The commissioners that had been appointed under an act of Assembly passed March 14, 1761, to improve the river navigation, in consequence of the decease of Mr. Norris, applied to John Bull, in 1773, requiring from him, as the owner of said mill, water-power and island, to "erect from the upper end of the aforesaid a dam, or wall, of at least twenty perches in length, and inclining in some degree to the eastern side of the said river, and of such height as should be above the water at all times, other than in freshes, so as to direct the waters into the western channel, and also in its building would make use of the stones lying in the western channel." If this was not done the said commissioners would prostrate or remove said dam altogether, so that the channel should "forever thereafter be free and unobstructed to navigation."

Colonel Bull sold his property here, October 30, 1776, to Rev. William Smith, for the use of the University. After 1784, William Moore Smith, son of the aforesaid, became the owner, who sold it, with the remainder of his real estate, to John Markley, of Norristown, about 1800 or not long before. In the summer of 1804 the latter erected upon it the two-story stone house now standing, and which was very probably the first one built there. At that time the greater portion of the island was covered with forest, and in October of that year Markley advertised for hands to cut thereon one hundred and fifty cords of wood. In December, 1805, it was advertised for sale, and was described as containing forty acres of standing timber. With the prosperity of Norristown and vicinity, Barbadoes was becoming more and more a place of resort. The Federal Republican Troop of Horse, commanded by Captain Joseph Price, was ordered to meet at the public-house of Elisha Evans, in Norristown, May 2, 1803, and from thence precisely at three o'clock, proceed to parade on Barbadoes Island. In the

spring of 1804 hand-bills and advertisements were issued over the county and in Philadelphia announcing that the "Barbadoes Island Races will commence on the 8th of May, when a purse of four hundred dollars will be run for four-mile heats; the day following for three-mile heats, for a purse of two hundred dollars, and the third day, one hundred dollars for two-mile heats." According to tradition, races were continued there more or less at intervals for several years. Mr. Markley advertised the island again in November, 1809, and stated it as then "containing about one hundred acres, the soil equal to any in the county, consisting of a black loam of unquestionable quality," thirty acres of woodland, two-story stone dwelling-house and other improvements. We know that he still owned it June 27, 1820, when a public meeting was held, of which Captain P. S. Markley, son of the proprietor, was chairman, the object being to have a committee purchase from John Markley the right of way across the lower end of Barbadoes Island, that the communication from Norristown with the canal on the opposite side of the river be not impeded. It was no doubt owing chiefly to the opposition of the latter that this improvement was not located along the borough, and which induced Elisha Evans by his liberal offers to exercise his influence to have it where it now is.

The Schuylkill Canal and Navigation Company began its improvements in 1816, and two years later began building a dam across the river at the lower part of the island, which, by raising the water, was the means of considerably reducing its area. To avoid the expense of litigation, the company purchased, and still own it. Its length, in consequence, is now about three-quarters of a mile, or only about one-half of what it was at the time of Colonel Bull's purchase. Just below its lowermost extremity was the famous Swedes' Ford crossing place, known by this name at least as early as 1723. The dam was not, however, raised to its present height until 1830, (the year that the De Kalb Street bridge was completed) which has since washed away the remaining portion of the island that had been left below it. On the 4th of July, 1825, the Norristown Guards, commanded by Captain Philip S. Markley, paraded through the streets of Norristown, after which, at twelve o'clock, they proceeded with a band of music, accompanied by a number of citizens, to Barbadoes Island, where the day was duly celebrated. This military company we know had also spent July 4, 1820, here in a similar manner.

Lewis Shrack, a noted stage proprietor of Norristown, in 1824, announced to the public the "Barbadoes Island Floating Baths" in the summer of 1828, as being moored in the river Schuylkill, safely anchored in eight feet of water, and divided into five compartments, varying from six to sixteen feet, and a depth of from two to five feet, with a floor at the bottom. "The centre apartment is handsomely fitted up, where

¹Since the above has been written, additional research has disclosed the following interesting document, that now obliges the writer to make here a slight correction:

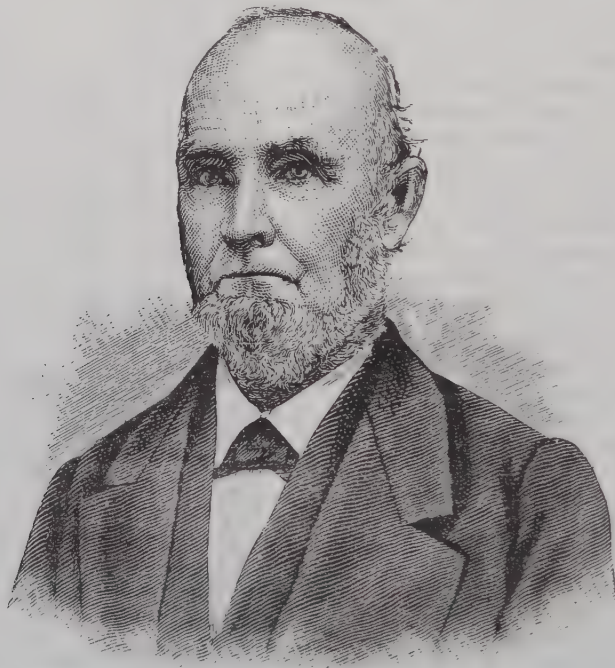
"In pursuance of a Warrant from the Proprietaries, to me directed, December 17, 1733, I certify I have surveyed unto Isaac Norris, of Fair Hill, Esq., all that Great Island lying in the River Schuylkill, opposite the Manor of Williamstadt, situate in the County of Philadelphia, the said Island being in length about 400 perches, and in breadth in the broadest place about 60 perches, containing 88 acres. Returned into the Secretary's office, 8th of 12th month, 1733-34.

"BENJAMIN EASTBURN, Sur.-General."

visitors can be accommodated with refreshments. Pleasure-boats and fishing-tackle may be had by those who wish to amuse themselves with sailing or fishing. Within a few yards, in a beautifully retired spot, is a fountain of pure, sweet water, shaded by a thick cluster or grove of trees. Between the spring and the river there is a fine green lawn, which adds much to the beauty of the landscape. In fine, the subscriber invites his friends and fellow-citizens to come, see and be convinced."

The only improvements on the island are its farm buildings, and it is not used for any other purposes. Its probable area is now about fifty acres, with very little

Robert Hamill; 1824, Charles Jones; 1825, Levi Pawling; 1826, Frederick Conrad; 1827-28, George Govett; 1829, Alexander Moore, Jr.; 1830, John Freedley; 1831, Samuel D. Patterson; 1832, Philip Kendell; 1833-34, William Powell; 1835-36, James M. Pawling; 1837, John H. Hobart; 1838, William Powell and Enoch C. Frys, tie vote; 1839, William Powell; 1840-41, Benjamin F. Harcock; 1842, Henry Freedley; 1843-44, James Boyd; 1845, John Potts; 1846, William Rossiter; 1847, John R. Breitenbach; 1848, John H. Hobart; 1849, Israel Thomas; 1850, Benjamin E. Chain; 1851, Thomas W. Potts; 1852, Joseph W. Hunsicker; 1853-55, Zadok T. Galt; 1856, R. T. Stewart; 1857, Charles T. Miller; 1858, Enoch A. Banks; 1859, Charles H. Garber; 1860-61, Edward Schall; 1862, Franklin March; 1863, William H. Griffith; 1864-65, Edward Schall; 1866, William Allabaugh; 1867, Daniel Jacoby; 1868-69, William Allabaugh; 1870-72, Henry S. Smith; 1873-74, Jonas A. Reiff; 1875-76, George Schall; 1877, William J. Bolton; 1878, Irwin P. Wanger; 1879, Wallace J. Boyd; 1880-82, George W. Grady; 1883, F. J. Baker; 1884-85, John H. White.



S T May

remaining woodland. A fine view of it is presented from the western abutment of the De Kalb Street bridge. It has been suggested that the borough of Norristown should purchase it and have it made into a public promenade and park, for which purpose it would be most excellently adapted. The advantages of a park would be to help maintain the purity of the water, and from its insular position the breezes would always prove inviting during the sultry heat of summer.

The following is a list of the burgesses of the borough of Norristown from its organization to the present time.

1812, Gen. Francis Swaino; 1813-16, Levi Pawling; 1817-18, Matthias Holstein; 1819, William Henderson; 1820-21, Thomas Ross; 1822-23,

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SELDEN T. MAY.

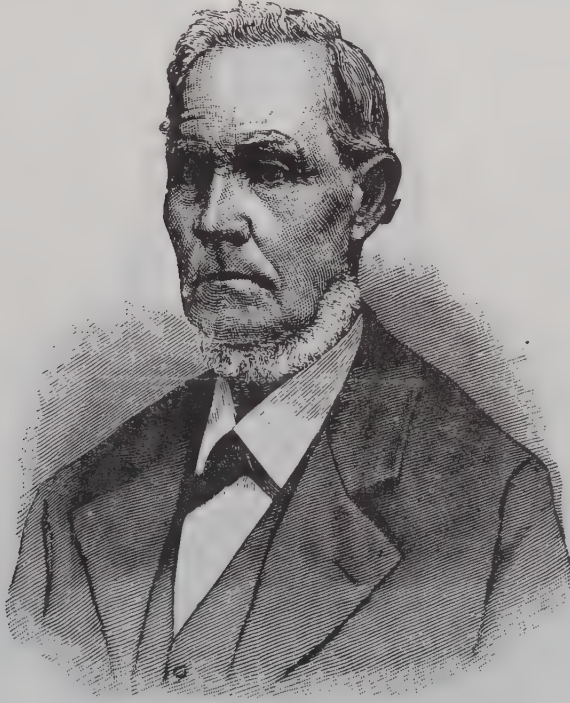
The progenitor of the May family in America was John May, who emigrated from Mayfield, County of Sussex, England, and settled about 1640 in Roxbury, Mass. His two sons, John and Samuel, came with him, from one of whom, in the direct line of descent, was born, the 11th of March, 1733, Eleazar May, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch. He married Sibyl Huntington, and had children,—John, Sibyl, Cynthia, Anna, Elizabeth,

Eleazar, Prudence, Clarissa, Huntington and Hezekiah. Of this number, Hezekiah, born December 26, 1773, married Margaret White, a descendant of the first white child born in New England, whose children were Clara, Hannah W., Benjamin, Hezekiah H., Selden T., William W., Mary Ann and Helen S. The birth of Selden T., occurred in Brownville, Me., from whence, in early youth, he removed to the western part of Pennsylvania, and received very modest advantages of education. In 1821 he accompanied his parents to Venango County, in the same State, and

Norristown. He died on the 4th of June, 1884, in his seventieth year.

DAVID Y. MOWDAY.

Mr. Mowday is of English descent, and the grandson of Christian Mowday. The latter was born at the Pine Iron-Works, Douglas township, Berks Co., Pa., and having at an early age been left an orphan, was bound out until twenty-one years of age. He then began the business of teaming, which was continued during his active life. His children were



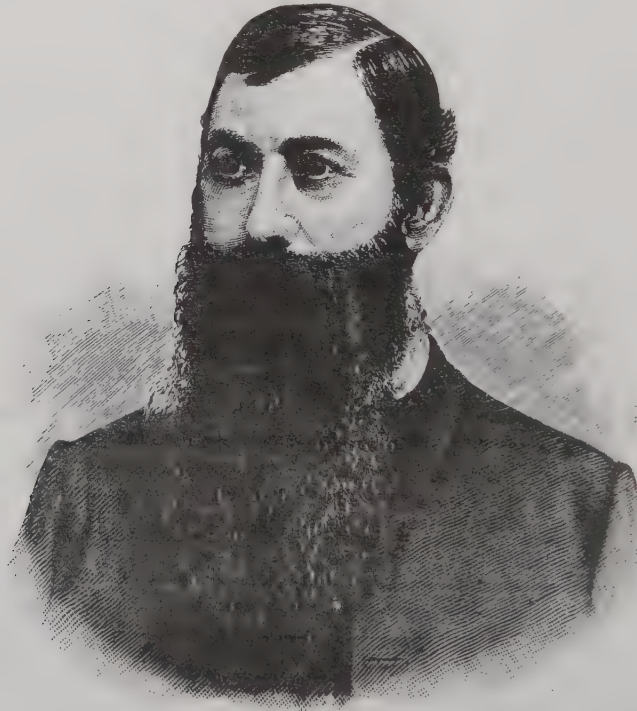
Benjamin May

there engaged in the lumber business, continuing thus occupied until 1866, when, having retired from active commercial life, he made Norristown his place of residence. Mr. May was in politics a Republican, and while manifesting an intelligent interest in all the public questions of the day, never participated in the annual political contests of the county or State nor aspired to office. He, however, held the position of school director of the borough of Norristown. Mr. May married Miss Cynthia Elizabeth Selden, of Chester, Conn., whose death occurred August 11, 1880. In his religious belief Selden T. May was a Presbyterian, and a member of the First Presbyterian Church of

David, William and Elizabeth. David was born at the Pine Iron-Works in 1805, and followed milling for a limited time, after which he worked at the forge. He was, in 1826, married to Miss Sarah, daughter of Christian Yerger, of Berks County, and had children,—Mary Ann (Mrs. John Rynard), Wilhelmina (Mrs. Israel Jones), George W. (who died in youth), John R., David Y., William Y., Sarah Ann (Mrs. Nathan Swabeley), and Susan (Mrs. Daniel Eagle). David Y., of this number, was born May 13, 1834, at the Pine Iron-Works, Berks Co., where his youth, until fourteen years of age, was spent. He was then after having received very lim-

ited advantages of education, placed at work upon a farm, and remained until his seventeenth year. He early manifested a desire to render himself independent by becoming master of a trade, and with that end in view, started with a very meagre supply of worldly goods for Norristown. His frank and manly bearing soon secured for him a friend and employer in Reuben C. Titlow, of Norristown, with whom he learned the trade of a cabinet-maker and undertaker, serving four years as an apprentice, and afterwards as journeyman. In 1858, with small capital, but good credit and strict integrity as a business man, he began his mercantile career. He was obliged, in 1861, ow-

W., Howard J., George W., Walter S., Orella E. now living, and Mary Ella, Franklin E., Joseph A. and William H., deceased. Mr. Mowday has devoted his time and attention exclusively to his business, and had no leisure for matters of a political or public nature. He is president of an influential organization known as the Liveryman's Association of Norristown. He is a member of Curtis Lodge, No. 239, I. O. O. F., and also connected with the Knights of Pythias. He has been for thirty years connected by membership with the Central Presbyterian Church of Norristown, Mrs. Mowday being also a member of this church.



D. Mowday

ing to the increase of business, to enlarge his shops and warerooms, and still again to extend their dimensions until his growing trade rendered necessary the erection of a block of buildings embracing twelve thousand eight hundred square feet, known as Nos. 240, 242, 244 and 246 Main Street, Norristown. Here he still continues the business, employing eleven men, eight horses, eight business wagons, one clerk and two salesmen, and giving his personal attention to every detail of this large and successful establishment. Mr. Mowday was, on the 8th of August, 1858, married to Miss Eliza S., daughter of Jacob Hummel, of Norristown, their children being David T., Daniel

DANIEL LONGAKER.

Daniel Longaker is the son of Isaac and Catherine Longaker, of Lower Providence, and was born August 6, 1813. After such opportunities as were obtainable at the school nearest his home, he engaged in active labor as a mechanic, and in 1842 removed from Plymouth township to Norristown, having two years before purchased an interest in a grocery-store in connection with Jacob T. Moore, under the style of Moore & Longaker. He, the same year, secured a lot and erected a dwelling, which was occupied as a family residence. The capital and energy which Mr. Longaker brought into the business soon made itself

felt in a marked increase in trade, and the firm were rewarded by signal prosperity. In 1847, Mr. Moore retired, having sold his interest to Jacob Childs, the firm becoming Longaker & Childs. The senior partner at this time turned his attention to real estate operations and erected several buildings, which have since been intimately associated with the business interests of the borough. Still another change was effected by the retirement of Mr. Childs, when the firm was known as Daniel Longaker & Co., his son George being admitted as a partner in 1860. After a career of uninterrupted prosperity, covering a period of thirty-three years, Mr. Longaker retired from active business, devoting his attention to his various invest-

may be regarded as a remarkable example of what industry, energy, frugality and sagacity may accomplish when employed in a single direction. Daniel Longaker was, in 1834, married to Elizabeth, daughter of George Boyer, of Norriton. Their children are George W., Kate (deceased), Anne E., Bertha (Mrs. D. W. Moore), Ella (Mrs. L. K. Evans), Sally, Lizzie (Mrs. Howard), Harry, Clara Bell, Mary (deceased) and Daniel (deceased).

WILLIAM STAHLER.

Elias Stahler, the father of William Stahler, was born in Lower Milford township, Lehigh Co., where he resided during his lifetime, and was actively



DANIEL LONGAKER.

ments. He was largely interested, and a director, in the Norristown Gas Company, the Norristown Water Company, the Montgomery Cemetery, the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company, the Montgomery National Bank, the Norristown Bridge Company, etc. He was never actively identified with the politics of the county, and did not confine his vote strictly within party lines, voting independently and with special reference to the fitness of candidates. He was in his religious views a Lutheran and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Norristown, filling the office of trustee at the time of his death, which occurred August 7, 1880. Mr. Longaker possessed no advantages at the beginning of his career either of capital or education, and

interested in the cultivation of his farm. He married Catharine Broug, and had one son, William, and a daughter, Sarah, who became Mrs. Jonas Huber. William was born February 5, 1826, in Lower Milford, and at the age of thirteen, having been deprived of a father's care, became a member of the family of an uncle in Philadelphia. He received a plain English education in the latter city and became a clerk in the drug-store of Jenks & Ogden in 1845, and remained until 1854, meanwhile becoming proficient in chemistry and the various branches of the business. He then removed to Norristown and embarked in the drug business in connection with Amos W. Bertolet, with whom he continued for a period of eighteen months, when Philadelphia again became his home. Circum-

stances influenced his return to Norristown in 1856, when he became sole owner of the store in which he was formerly interested, and has since that date been its proprietor. Mr. Stahler was, on the 3d of June, 1856, married to Miss Savilla Eshbach, daughter of Abram Eshbach. Their children are Eugene A., a druggist in Bridgeport; William E., a Lutheran clergyman at Mount Jackson, Shenandoah Co., Va.; and Harry L., associated with his father in business. Mr. Stahler is one of the representative business men of Norristown and foremost in promoting its prosper-

SAMUEL YEAKLE.

The subject of this biographical sketch is the grandson of Christopher Yeakle, the pioneer and progenitor of the family in America, and his wife, Maria, daughter of Balthasar and Susanna Schultz. The children (six in number) of this worthy couple were Susanna (Mrs. Abram Heydrick), Maria (Mrs. George Dresher), Regina (Mrs. Abram Schultz), Abraham, Anna and Christopher. The last-named and youngest was born October 7, 1757, and married Susannah Kriebel, daughter of Rev. George Kriebel, on the 4th of June,



William Stahler

ity. He is a director of the Montgomery National Bank, as also of the Norristown Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been for many years a member of the Council of the borough of Norristown. He was also made a Presidential elector in 1884. He is an active member of the Masonic order and connected with Charity Lodge, No. 90, and with Norristown Chapter, No. 190, and with Hutchinson Commandery, No. 32, all of Norristown. He is a member of Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, in which he has been for twenty years a deacon and for ten years treasurer.

1782. Their children were Lydia, born in 1783; Agnes, in 1785; Daniel, in 1786; Anna, in 1789; Sarah, in 1791; George, in 1793; Rebecca, in 1795; and Samuel in 1798. Mr. Yeakle resided on the place inherited from his father, which is the present site of the Pennsylvania Railroad depot at Chestnut Hill, where his death occurred July 10, 1843, and that of his wife April 24, 1830. Their son Samuel was born August 25, 1798, at Chestnut Hill, in Philadelphia County, where his youth, until twenty-four years of age, was spent. He was early taught the value of industry, and with the exception of the winter months de-

voted his youth to the various pursuits of a farmer. In November, 1823, he married Lydia, daughter of Abraham Anders, and had children,—William A., born in 1824; Charles A., in 1826; and Abraham A., in 1830. His wife having died on the 26th of December, 1846, he married a second time, on the 19th of November, 1850, Susanna, daughter of Samuel Dresher. In the spring of 1824, Mr. Yeakle removed to Whitmarsh township, and engaged in farming employments, which were continued until 1853, when Norristown became his residence. Mr. Yeakle was first

ancestry are briefly recorded as follows: His father was the son of Daniel Auge, a wine and shipping merchant of Bordeaux, west of France, but of Dutch or Belgian extraction. When a boy of twelve years Bennett, with an elder brother, Nicholas (1790), came to Cape François, Hayti, the former to serve as a clerk on a sugar plantation, and while so employed (in 1791), at the age of thirteen, he barely escaped assassination during the famous insurrection of the slaves. After lying hid, however, two days and nights among the sugar-cane, he was rescued, taken into the city and



Yeakle

a Whig and afterwards a Republican in politics. He has been school-director of Whitmarsh, and was twice elected to the Borough Council of Norristown. He is in religion a member of the society of Schwenkfelders, and worships with them when not prevented by the infirmities of age.

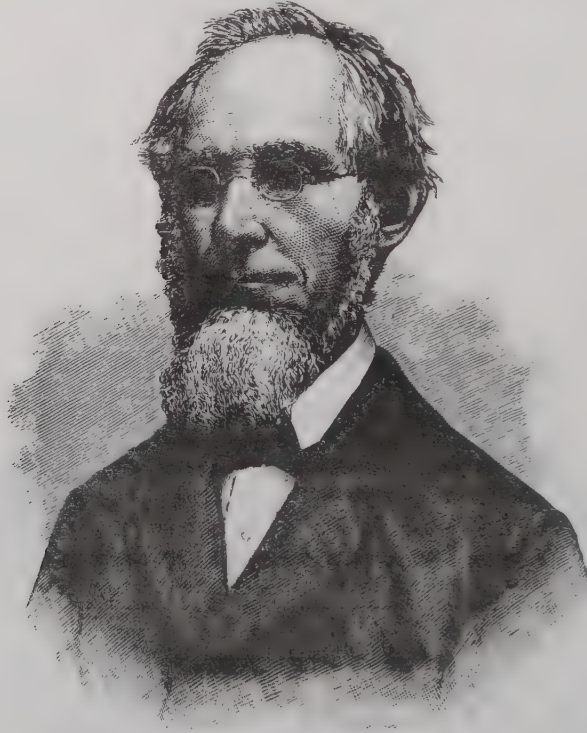
MOSES AUGE.

Moses Auge is the second son and fifth child of Bennett and Ann Auge. He was born at Centreville, New Castle Co., Del., November 11, 1811, and removed soon after to Pennsburg, Chester Co., near by. His

placed in the white and mulatto army of defense, and after a time transferred to the city of Port au Prince, where, after serving two or three years longer in the army, he, with other white inhabitants, fled the island, and with his brother came to Philadelphia about 1797 or 1798, and soon after the former was placed at school in Wilmington, Del. After leaving school he engaged a short time in business in that town, and soon after (1801) was married to Ann, eldest daughter of Moses and Mary (James) Mendenhall, of Pennsburg, Chester Co., who lived a mile west of the battle-ground of "Brandywine." The Mendenhall family were Friends,

and came to Pennsylvania about 1685 from Wiltshire, England, the progenitor settling at Concord, Chester (now Delaware) Co., Pa. The subject of this sketch is of the seventh generation from the original settler, Benjamin Mendenhall. He received a very limited education in primary branches, such as country schools imparted seventy years ago, only supplemented by a few months' instruction at West Chester Academy, under Jonathan Gause and Barbara Fuller. In 1827, when sixteen, he apprenticed himself to his brother, then in the hatting business at West Chester, to learn that trade, and, after working for him, boy and journeyman, ten years, came to Norristown (1837) to con-

the first and one of the latter deceased. The public service of Mr. Auge consists of the following: In 1857, in addition to his other business, he assumed the editorial management of the *Olive Branch*, a newspaper formerly conducted by Franklin P. Sellers, Dr. Joseph Moyer and Lewis H. Gause, which changed its name to the *Norristown Republican*, advocating temperance and "Republicanism," the latter then a very unpopular party name, and this publication continued until August, 1862. Mr. Auge served his country with the emergency men of 1863, carrying the musket as a private soldier. In 1871 he started a small weekly sheet to advocate temperance and other moral reforms,



M. Auge

duct a hat-store for his brother. The next year he entered a partnership, under the firm-name of M. & S. Auge, which existed five years, after which he continued it alone, and afterwards, for some time, in connection with Florence Sullivan, and, finally, alone until 1877, when he retired from mercantile business altogether, having managed one concern and lived in the same adjoining dwelling about fifty years.

In March, 1839, he connected himself with the First Presbyterian Church, Norristown, and in the spring of 1842 married Mary, second daughter of Thomas and Hannah Cowden, of Plymouth township. They have had four children, one son and three daughters,

publishing it also while continuing his hat and clothing business until November, 1874. In 1877-78 he collected materials and prepared his volume,—"Lives of the Eminent Dead and Biographical Notices of Prominent Living Citizens of Montgomery County." He also published a pamphlet of essays on reform subjects, covering sixty-four octavo pages. His moral and mental make-up, consisting of positive and unyielding qualities, place him out of the range of "available" men for public place. He has never sought or obtained any political preferment or the emoluments of public office. Mr. Auge is an apt writer, aggressive and critical in all reformatory

measures. A plain, truthful and eccentric man, he lives in the enjoyment of his own convictions, sound in mind and body at the age of three-score years and ten, and in the expectancy of *post-mortem* fame and rewards.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

BOROUGH OF NORTH WALES.

THIS thriving borough was incorporated August 20, 1869, and is situated about a mile northwest of the centre of Gwynedd township, from which all its territory, comprising about one hundred acres, was taken. In its form it is nearly square, and was laid out in 1867 by David Moyer. The streets in general run at right angles, the principal names of which are Wales, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Church, Montgomery, and Walnut. The Sumneytown and Spring-House turnpike, completed in 1848, forms Wales Street, which passes through the borough nearly half a mile. The North Pennsylvania Railroad divides it into nearly two equal portions, and the station here is about twenty miles from Philadelphia and about thirty-five from Bethlehem. North Wales is a translation of the Welsh name Gwineth, of which Gwynedd is a corruption. The settlement at the Friends' Meeting-house about a mile below this borough was called Gwineth by Lewis Evans on his map of 1749. The road through this place to the Spring-House was laid out before 1735. So recent is this borough that in looking over the county map of 1849 there is mention made only of the farms of Philip Hurst, D. Miller and J. Booz, on the Sumneytown turnpike, and, at a corner of the cross-roads, St. Peter's Church. The completion of the North Pennsylvania Railroad in 1856 laid the foundation for its prosperity. In 1884 the value of improved lands was \$299,945; value of unimproved lands, \$9185; value of all property taxable for county purposes, \$335,875. According to the census of 1880, the borough numbered six hundred and seventy-three inhabitants. Since then there has been a considerable increase in the population. North Wales contains one carriage manufacturer, two blacksmiths, one foundry, two general merchants, three green-grocers, one cigar manufacturer, two cigar-dealers, one jeweler, two feed merchants, one artist, three hotels, one bell-foundry, one restaurant, two physicians, one dentist, two undertakers, one planing-mill, one lumber-yard, one shutter-bolt manufactory, three florists, one coal-yard, one carpet-weaver, one hardware merchant, several house-painters, one marble-yard, one depot, two harness-makers, two barbers and one printing-office, in which is printed the *North Wales Record*.

The houses of worship include German Reformed, Baptist, Lutheran and Methodist Episcopal Churches.

There are three public schools in the borough, at

which one hundred and seventy-one pupils are in attendance. The school term is nine months and three teachers are employed, one at a salary of forty-three dollars and two at thirty-dollars per month.

There is also an academy and school of business conducted by Professor H. U. Brunner, a full description of which can be found in the chapter on "Education."

St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church.—

One of the most interesting church organizations of Montgomery County is what was formerly known as "the old yellow church." Not a stone is left to mark the foundation of the endeared temple, but the spot is still sacred as the sleeping-place of those who worshiped within its walls. It is very difficult to furnish a complete history of this church. No minute-book of meetings held by the congregation or church council can be found except those of recent date. The pastors' record, beginning with 1787 and continuing until the present, though sometimes irregular and illegible, contains only the pastors' official acts.

Three church buildings in succession have been erected and used by the congregation. The exact date when the first church building was erected, or when the congregation was organized, cannot be determined from the books and papers in the possession of the church. An old deed, however, shows that the "old yellow church" must have been built about the same time that independence was declared in the United States. In 1772, Philip Heist became owner of fifty-one acres of land in Gwynedd, and it appears he gave a piece of ground and assisted in building a church upon it. He died some time after, without having given a deed to the church authorities. In his will he empowered his executors to make good and sufficient deeds to buyers of his lands. These executors granted a deed dated June 10, 1780, for half an acre of ground, declaring, "The same is intended and is hereby granted to remain for religious purposes,—that is to say, for a church of worship already erected thereon for the use of the High Dutch Lutheran and the High Dutch Reformed or Presbyterian congregations in said township of Gwynedd," etc. The first church was built between 1772 and 1780. Who the pastors were about this time the records do not show. The first pastor of whom the church has definite knowledge was Rev. Anthony Hecht, who was in charge from 1787 to 1792. His first baptism was that of an adult, Abraham Hoffmān, March 4, 1787; his first infant baptism, Henry and John, sons of Christian and Anna Knipe, June 1, 1787; his first confirmation of a class of catechumens (five in number) December 25, 1788; his first administration of holy communion July 13, 1788, and eleven names are recorded as communicants. This day, July 13, 1788, is called in the records "the Day of Consecration." The first marriage record is dated October 29, 1786. First election of officers recorded is September 23, 1787.

The next pastor was Rev. Jacob Van Buskirk, beginning in 1783 and, perhaps, leaving this charge in 1797. He was born at Hackensack, N. J., February 11, 1739. It is said that Van Buskirk's work of usefulness among men closed very suddenly. One day he was about to go to his church, and while in the act of mounting his horse fell back to the ground lifeless. He died August 5, 1800, and lies buried very near where stood the altar of the church in which he officiated.

Next in the list of pastors is the name of Rev. Henry Geisenhainner. The records show that while pastor here he was married to Anna Maria Shearer by the Rev. F. W. Geisenhainner, pastor at New Goshenhoppen.

The following names come next in the list, but the length of their pastorates cannot be determined: Rev. S. P. F. Kramer and Rev. Chas. F. Wildbahn; the latter is buried at St. John's Church, Whitpain.

The next pastor was Rev. J. H. Rebenach, who commenced about 1805 and continued in charge until 1811. During his pastorate occurred the murder of Henry Weaver, which created great excitement. His entry of the burial merely states that October 5, 1805, the man was shot while behind his wagon in the vicinity of his father's house.

Next in the list are the names of Revs. David and Solomon Shaffer, but the books give no further information concerning them.

The next pastor was the Rev. John K. Weiland, whose first entry is dated June 14, 1812, and who was pastor until 1826,—fourteen years. He was the last pastor to officiate in the first church building, and during his pastorate the second church edifice was erected. The original book of subscriptions is still in existence, and is a large book of about sixty pages, kept very systematically. It is dated November 8, 1815. The managers agreed to build as soon as three thousand dollars were subscribed. The collectors were George Neavil, Jacob Kneidler, Conrad Shimmel, Joseph Knipe and Philip Lewis. We cannot tell exactly when the building was commenced or finished, but a receipt for money collected the day the corner-stone was laid bears date of "May 27, 1817." The church was large and built of stone, plastered over and stained with a yellow wash, so that in due time it came to be called the "old yellow church," like its predecessor. The interior was high and roomy, had galleries on three sides, and a high goblet pulpit with a sounding-board.

The next pastor was the Rev. George Heilig, who commenced October 22, 1826, and after the longest pastorate in the history of the church, resigned in 1843. He introduced an organ into the church. He also introduced the English language. During his time the Sunday-school was organized. He went from here to Monroe County, this State, and died September, 1869.

The next pastor was Jacob Medtart, who came in

1843 and remained until 1855. He was unable to preach German, and during his time it was dropped, and from that time to the present the services have been in the English language.

The next pastor was Rev. John W. Hassler, who came in 1856 and remained until 1862. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he received an appointment as chaplain in the army, and resigned here to accept it.

The next pastor was Rev. P. M. Rightmeyer, who commenced 1863 and continued until 1867. During his pastorate the organ now used by the Sunday-school was purchased by moneys he collected.

The next pastor was Rev. Ezra L. Reed. He was the last pastor who preached in the old church. Various circumstances suggested the building of a new church,—the old building was in a very bad state; the Reformed congregation, which had worshiped in the same building, was about erecting a building for their separate use; and the borough of North Wales had sprung up along the railroad, and many thought it an advantage to have the church in the town. It was resolved to erect a new building in the new borough of North Wales, half a mile distant, and a fine piece of ground was bought. The subscription-book bears date of March 1, 1867; corner-stone laid June 6, 1868; church was dedicated January 1, 1870, when the pastor was assisted by Revs. J. B. Riemensnyder, H. M. Bickel, G. M. Lazarus and J. A. Hassler, the last preaching the sermon. From 1786 to 1868 St. Peter's Church was connected in the same pastorate with St. John's, Centre Square. About the year 1870 this arrangement ceased, and St. Peter's selected its own pastor.

The next pastor was Rev. L. G. Miller, from June 21, 1874, to June 28, 1875. The next pastor was Rev. William H. Myers, from June 25, 1876, to February 11, 1878. The next pastor was Rev. Theodore Heilig, from May 1, 1878, to June 30, 1880.

The present pastor is Rev. George D. Foust, who took this charge July 1, 1880. During the present pastorate an oppressive debt has been paid off, and at the Easter service, 1881, the church was publicly declared free of incumbrance.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL OF ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The exact date of the organization of the Sunday-school cannot be determined. It was, however, established early in the pastorate of Rev. George Heilig. Class-books are still preserved showing that the school was in full operation in 1834. The school was organized as an English school. Its first superintendent was Noah Snyder. In those days blue and red tickets were distributed as rewards among the scholars. In 1837 a library was purchased, and the names of the subscribers are carefully preserved. At this time the school numbered ten teachers and sixty scholars. The library was enlarged in 1842. About 1840, John B. Johnson became superintendent, and served in that capacity thirty years. The first public

celebration took place about 1841, which was a union festival of St. Peter's and St. John's schools, and took place in a woods near Franklinville. About 1875, Mr. A. K. Shearer was elected superintendent, and is still faithfully filling that office. I. W. Wampole, Esq., was elected secretary in 1868, and has served continuously since that date. It may be mentioned that the secretary has been absent from his post perhaps less than a dozen times, and then only on account of sickness or some other unavoidable cause. A good record this is for a term of nearly seventeen years.

THE PARISH UNION OF ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.—In February, 1869, a Lutheran Fund Society was organized to raise moneys for church purposes. In January, 1875, it was reorganized as a Ladies' Aid Society, with the same object. In 1881 the society was changed into a "Parish Union," the object being both to gather funds for the church and to encourage sociability among the members of the congregation. Meetings are held monthly.

The officers of the church are: Pastor, Rev. George D. Foust; Elders, Jacob H. Leister, Francis Anderman, Samuel U. Brunner, Charles W. Hallman, W. W. Pope; Deacons, Francis C. Johnson, Samuel J. Fleck, Jacob Dannehower, Harry W. Moyer, John E. Ashford, A. R. Kuhns; Trustees, Abel K. Shearer, I. W. Wampole, Henry Keller.

The officers of the Sunday-school are: Superintendent (*ex-officio*), the pastor; Acting Superintendent, A. K. Shearer; Secretary, I. W. Wampole; Librarian, William Pope; Principal of Infant Department, S. U. Brunner.

The officers of the "Parish Union" are: President, the pastor; Secretary, Irwin Weber; Treasurer, Charles Weikel.

The congregation owns a fine church property in North Wales. The lot has a frontage of one hundred and sixty feet, beautifully terraced. In the centre of this lot stands a neat, commodious church edifice, whose lofty steeple can be seen from great distances in the surrounding country. In addition, the church owns two burial-grounds a short distance south of the borough, one the site of the "old yellow church," and the other directly opposite.

The North Wales Baptist Church was constituted in the winter of 1862-63 with twenty-five members, mostly from the Montgomery Baptist Church. In the summer of 1863 a brick church was erected in Gwynedd township, a short distance from Kneeder Station, which was used until the completion of the stone church edifice in the borough of North Wales, in the fall of 1884. It is forty by fifty feet, and cost five thousand dollars. The new church was dedicated in November of that year, and is still in use by the society. The pulpit was supplied by neighboring preachers until 1868, when the Rev. Maris Gibson was called to the pastorate, and served two years. Rev. Dr. William Scott succeeded, and served three

years. His successors have been the Revs. N. B. Baldwin, A. J. Adams, Josiah Phillips, L. C. Davis and the present pastor, the Rev. A. J. Aldred. The church has a membership of about one hundred and fifty.

The Reformed Church of North Wales was a part of St. Peter's Church (referred to above) until 1866, at which time the Reformed congregation erected the church edifice they now occupy in North Wales. The pastors who have served them from that time are as follows: Revs. — Aller, George Wolfe, Jonas T. Hetsell and Josiah D. Detrich, the present pastor. The membership of the church is about one hundred and fifty.

The Sanctuary Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1870, and a church edifice was erected on East Montgomery Avenue at a cost of five thousand seven hundred dollars in 1871. The pastors who have served the church are as follows: H. U. Sebring, Amos Johnson, J. D. McClintock, H. B. Mauer, F. A. Gilbert, William Smith, John Martin, Harry Bodine and the Rev. Henry Hess, the present pastor. The church has a membership of about seventy.

The following is a list of burgesses of the borough of North Wales since its organization: 1869, George Schlotterer; 1870, Isaac Wampole, Jr.; 1871-72, Isaac G. Freed; 1873, Henry F. Moyer; 1874, Samuel H. Shearer; 1875, Charles G. Eaton; 1876, Hiram C. Potter; 1877, Matthias Stover; 1878-81, Daniel Kohl; 1882, Oliver M. Weber; 1883-84, Hiram C. Potter; 1885, Charles N. Weikel.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ABEL K. SHEARER.

The Shearer family are of German descent, the orthography of the name having originally been Schearer. John Shearer, the grandfather of Abel K., was a successful farmer in Whitpain township, Montgomery Co. He married a Miss Weber, whose children were Jacob, John, Joseph, Benjamin, Jesse, Margaret (wife of Joseph Knipe), and Elizabeth, (married to Joel Sellers.) Jacob, the eldest son, was born in 1794 in Whitpain township, and followed the occupation of his father, a portion of his farm being now embraced in the borough of North Wales. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Knipe, of Gwynedd township, and had children,—Catharine (Mrs. Ephraim Neavill), Sophia (Mrs. Edward L. Jones), Euphemia, Franklin, Isabella (Mrs. George L. Brooks), Amanda (who died in youth), Eliza (Mrs. Jacob L. Weber), John, Abel K. and Mary (Mrs. H. F. Moyer).

Abel K. was born on the farm of his father, then in Gwynedd township, November 6, 1838, and received his education at the schools in the vicinity, after which

his attention, until his twenty-third year, was directed to the labor of the farm, in the cultivation of which he rendered valuable aid. He then determined to embark in commercial ventures, and established at North Wales an extensive lumber business, which he still conducts. This enterprise speedily grew to such proportions as to make the addition of a steam planing-mill, in 1870, a necessity. Mr. Shearer soon created a demand for the products of the mill, and so increased the business as to secure patronage from portions of the county far beyond the confines of the borough.

He was married, November 6, 1867, to Annie C.

ton Lodge, No. 308, of Fort Washington, Pa. In religion he is a Lutheran and member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North Wales, as also of the church council.

ABEL LUKENS.

Abel Lukens, son of George and Esther Lukens, was born in what is now Kulpville, Montgomery Co., Pa., August 9, 1807. His early life was spent on his father's farm and at the old school-house near by, where he obtained his education. Prior to 1830 he,



A. K. Shearer

daughter of Rev. P. M. Rightmeyer. Their children are Carrie, Norman (deceased,) Estelle and Luther. Mrs. Shearer died on the 17th of June, 1877, and he was again married, on the 10th of March, 1881, to Emma J., daughter of Samuel Fleck, of Spring House, Montgomery County, Pa., whose children are Grace and Abby. While chiefly occupied in the management of his growing business, Mr. Shearer has found time to devote to local political issues. He has, as a Democrat, served in the Borough Council, as school director and in minor capacities. He is a director of the North Wales Building and Loan Association. He was identified with the Masonic fraternity as member of Washing-

ton Lodge, No. 308, of Fort Washington, Pa. In religion he is a Lutheran and member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North Wales, as also of the church council.

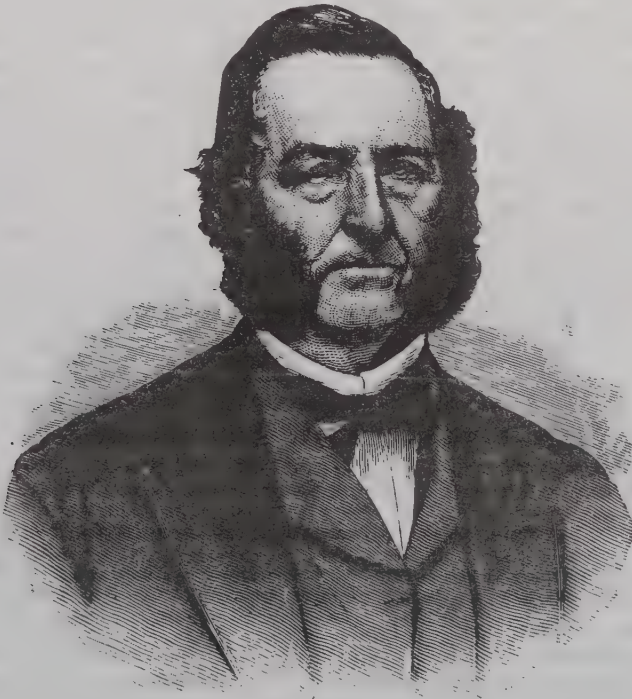
with his brothers, remained at home, doing such work as is usual on a large farm. From about 1830 to 1840 he followed the business of a drover, or cattle speculator, and at the same time carried on the butchering business. In 1840 he rented the old "Golden Lamb Hotel," on Second, above Callowhill Street, Philadelphia, Pa., where he remained the popular "mine host" for fifteen years. He then retired from the hotel business, and for about one year was janitor of the National Club-house, Philadelphia; but not finding the position of janitor just suited to his taste, he rented the North Pennsylvania Hotel, then on the corner of Third and

Willow Streets, Philadelphia, and for eight years was the popular landlord of that hotel.

He then went on his farm at Kulpville, where he remained for one and a half years, when he took charge of the North Wales Hotel, where for eight years he served the traveling public with satisfaction to his patrons and to the people of the town generally.

At the expiration of that time he retired from active duty, feeling that he had served well his time in the service of the public. He owns the farm of one hundred and twenty-eight acres upon which he was born, making that his home during the sum-

September 29, 1831, married, July 17, 1856, to Robert E. Taylor, who died May 8, 1871; their son, George H., was born December 28, 1870. Infant, born November 18, 1832, died. Sarah J., born March 28, 1834, married, October 31, 1854, to David Jones; they have one daughter, Mary A., born September 9, 1864. Rachel, born July 12, 1835, married H. C. Stout in April, 1857; they have one son, Abel L. Stout, born in October, 1859. Charles J., born July 8, 1837, died young. Esther Ann, born October 5, 1839, died young. William Henry, born January 18, 1841, married, in January, 1862, to Miss Anna Little, of Philadelphia; they have two children,—Elizabeth L.,



Abel Lukens

mer months, and in winter his genial presence brings sunshine and happiness to the household of his son and daughter, in North Wales, where he is happy in the midst of a group of children and grandchildren, whose pleasant greetings smooth his pathway and lighten his burdens down the declivity of time towards the golden sunset.

He was married, in October, 1830, to Miss Naomi, daughter of John and Ann Jenkins. Mrs. Lukens died October 7, 1877, aged sixty-eight years. Mr. Jenkins, father of Mrs. Lukens, was the owner of a large portion of the land upon which the borough of Lansdale now stands.

The children of Abel and Naomi are Jane T., born

born May 22, 1863; Robert B., born July 8, 1870. George W., born February 24, 1843, married Catharine Harley in December, 1869; she was a daughter of Samuel Harley, of Kulpville; their children are Laura H., born December 20, 1870; Jennie H., born June —, 1872; Ann H., born in September, 1877. Edward, born November 27, 1846, married, June 10, 1874, to Miss Lucy A., daughter of Alexander and Josephine Riddle; she died August 16, 1881, leaving one child, Carroll T., born May 21, 1880.

The progenitor of the Lukens family in this country was Jan (John) Lucken, a native of Holland, who came to America and landed at Chester, Pa., on October 3, 1688, and subsequently settled at Germantown.

This Jan or John Lucken was, no doubt, a man of means and of some social standing, and brought to this country an old Dutch Bible, printed by Peter Sebastian in 1598, which is now one of the ancient relics owned by the Lukens family. This Jan Lucken had children,—Elizabeth, born July 28, 1684; Elias, born in 1685; William, born in 1687; Sarah, born in 1689; John, born in 1691; Mary, born in 1693; Peter, born in 1696; Hannah, born in 1698; Matthias, born in 1700; Abraham, born in 1703; Joseph, born in 1705.

Abraham, the great-grandfather of Abel, purchased, in 1729, one thousand acres of land in what is now Towamencin township, where he lived till June, 1776, when he died. The name had by this time become modernized into Lukens, and John Lukens, the second of Abraham's children, who was born Tenth Month 17, 1729, purchased from his father one hundred out of his one thousand acres, and upon this he lived until 1814. He had sold it, however, in 1805, to his son George, who occupied it until 1849. George married Esther Jeoms, of Whitemarsh township, on the Twelfth Month 12, 1805. Their children were Abel, born in 1807; Edith, born in 1809; and William Lukens; Mary, born in 1811, married Samuel Rhoads; Seth, born Third Month 20, 1814; Sarah, married C. Todd Jenkins; Hannah, married Aram Drake; Eliam, now living in Iowa; Comly, living in Illinois.

Of these children, Seth married Mary, daughter of the late James Hamer, M.D., of Skippackville, and they have children,—Fannie, married Edmund P. Zimmerman; Esther, married George W. Bockius; Anna M.; David H.; and Carrie A.

The Lukens family have been a people of more than the standard of moral and intellectual excellence, and some of them quite noted in local history. John, of Horsham township, was a government surveyor in colonial times, and also selected by the Philosophical Society to assist David Rittenhouse, the astronomer, in observing the transit of Venus in 1769 and that of Mercury in 1776.

Most of the Lukens family have in their generation been Friends or in sympathy with that society.

JONAS M. HARLEY.

Among the pious Germans who left the Fatherland with the faithful and devoted Pastorius, and came to America and settled at "ye Germantown," was Rudolph Harley, who has a son, also named Rudolph.

This Rudolph was born in Germany in 1719, as was also a daughter, who married a man by the name of Graef, and moved West.

Rudolph, Jr., married Mary, daughter of Peter Becker, of Germantown, and became the father of thirteen children, as follows: Johannes (or John), born in 1741; Johanna, born in 1743; Lena, born in

1745; Maria, born in 1747; Rudolph, born in 1749; Elizabeth, born in 1750; Jacob, born in 1752; Henry, born in 1754; Sarah, born in 1756; Samuel, born in 1758; Joseph, born in 1760; Maria Margretta, born in 1762; and Abraham, born in 1765. These numerous sons and daughters were thus intermarried: Maria, with Frederick Deihl; Rudolph, with Barbara Bach; Elizabeth, with Christian Dettra; Henry, with Elizabeth Groff; Sarah, with George Price; Samuel, with Catharine, only daughter of Christopher Sower, the old Bible printer of Germantown; Joseph, with Catharine Reiff; Maria Margretta, with Jacob Detweiler; and Abraham, with Christiana Geisz.

The Christopher Sower just mentioned was, by marriage the great-grandfather of Jonas M. Harley, and at one time owned most of the land upon which the old part of the town of Germantown is now built.

Samuel, the fifth son of Rudolph the second, and in the direct line to Jonas M., had ten children, viz.: Daniel, born in 1787; Samuel, born in 1788; Mary (mother of Abram H. Cassel, the antiquarian), born in 1789; Sarah, born in 1791; John, born in 1792; Catharine, born in 1793; Joseph, born in 1795; Elizabeth, born in 1797; Jacob; and Abraham.

Joseph Harley, the fourth son of Samuel, was born February 1, 1795; married Miss Sarah Markley, who was born January 10, 1800. Joseph died December 20, 1837, aged forty-two years, ten months and nineteen days. Sarah died May 1, 1852, aged fifty-two years, three months and twenty-two days. They were the parents of ten children, who grew to man's and woman's estate, viz.: Samuel, born May 4, 1820; Philip, born January 6, 1822; Ann, born August 8, 1823; Joseph, born June 27, 1826, died in the army; Edwin, born December 8, 1827; Deborah, born December 3, 1829; Jonas M., born September 18, 1831; John, born July 31, 1833; Sarah, born August 19, 1836; and Daniel, born April 4, 1838.

Jonas M. Harley is a native of Gwynedd township, Montgomery Co. Pa., where he received a good common-school education, partly under the instruction of his cousin, Abraham H. Cassel. At the age of fifteen years he was apprenticed to his uncle to learn the trade of a cabinet-maker, which service he successfully performed, and for ten years subsequently carried on for himself a large and prosperous business in Juniata County, Pa., where he spent thirteen years of his life. In or about the year 1859 he removed to Line Lexington, Bucks Co., Pa., where he, in partnership with his brother, John Harley, engaged in the mercantile business, in which they continued for eleven years, when they removed to North Wales, Montgomery Co., Pa., where they were also engaged in the mercantile business until March, 1884, when, with a sufficiency of earthly goods, he retired from the active duties of business life.

In whatever walk in society it has been the lot of Mr. Harley to travel he has borne well his part in

the great drama of life, having performed every known duty to the best of his ability. He has been honored by his fellow-townsmen, since a resident of North Wales, with several official positions of minor importance, and with that of school director for seven years in succession. He was, in 1858, an officer in the lower branch of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Religiously he is a Baptist, having united with the North Wales Baptist Church, January 2, 1874, and baptized by the Rev. A. J. Adams, since which time he has been one of its office-bearers, and for the last two years one of its deacons.

Norman, born February 14, 1838; Emeline, born September 17, 1840; Amanda, born November 30, 1842.

Mr. Harley's second wife was Miss Susan C., daughter of Joseph B. and Rebecca Cassel, of Germantown. From this union there has been born one child, Florence C., born December 17, 1881.

Mrs. Harley is a descendant of the old Rittenhouse family, of astronomical fame, and closely connected with other highly-respected families of this and adjoining counties. She was born April 4, 1839, united with the Fiftieth Baptist Church of Philadelphia, Pa., December 17, 1873.



Jonas M. Harley

He was married, January 2, 1866, to Miss Emeline, daughter of Robert and Lydia Stoneback, of Bucks County. She was a member of the First Reformed Church, Dr. Willets, Philadelphia. The children from this union are Walter S., born December 10, 1867, and now a student at the Lewisburg University, Lewisburg, Pa.; Laura A., born February 27, 1870. Mrs. Harley died October 11, 1872. Her father, Mr. Stoneback, was one of the prominent men of Bucks County, and held several official positions, one of which was recorder of the county. He was also well and favorably known as one of the prominent business men of Philadelphia. His children are

Mrs. Harley was born in Norritonville, Worcester township, Montgomery Co., Pa., where her parents resided on a farm for thirty years, and in 1861 they removed to the northern part of the township, where she remained with them for seven years, at the end of which time they retired from the farming business. She then prepared herself for a teacher of music, after which she went to Philadelphia, where she was engaged in teaching music at the time of her marriage. Her father and mother are both living, the former at the advanced age of eighty years and the latter seventy-nine years of age. They are the parents of children,—Mary, Amos, Sarah, Harry, Edith,

Susan, Mahlon, Hannah, Christian and Leah. Amos died at the age of twenty-seven years, shortly after graduating from Dartmouth College, and Mary died at the age of fifty-four years.

She is now one of the active members of the North Wales Baptist Church, and the leader in its musical department, being possessed of musical talents far superior to most persons. She was early educated in music, and was but twelve years of age when she first sang before a public audience. Since that time she has been before the public as a teacher of instrumental music, and when living in Philadelphia was organist of the Fiftieth Baptist Church. She was baptized by Rev. E. C. Romine, who also performed the marriage ceremony when she married Mr. Harley.

CHAPTER XLIX.

BOROUGH OF POTTSTOWN.¹

THE borough of Pottstown is situated on the north side of the Schuylkill river, below the mouth of the Manatawny Creek, twenty miles from Norristown and thirty-seven from Philadelphia. It contains an area of only two hundred and sixty-eight acres, wholly taken from Pottsgrove township on its erection to a borough in 1815, and, after Norristown, the first incorporated in the county. It is bounded north and east by Pottsgrove, south by the Schuylkill and west by Pottsgrove and the Manatawny Creek. It has a front of three-fourths of a mile on the river, and extends back from the same about half a mile. Few towns have a finer location; the land lies high and gently rolling, with plenty of room in the adjoining territory for its future growth. In its vicinity is a fertile country containing a number of fine farms, greatly improved within the last thirty years. The streets are laid out regular and wide, and cross each other at right angles. Beginning at the river and running parallel with it are the following: Laurel, Cherry, South, Queen, High, King, Chestnut, Walnut and Beech. At right angles with these, beginning near the Manatawny Creek, are York, Hanover, Penn, Charlotte, Evans, Franklin, Washington, Warren and Adams. Besides the aforesaid are several smaller streets running in various directions. High or Main Street is one hundred feet wide between the building limits, Hanover eighty feet, and the others from forty to sixty feet. The Reading turnpike is located on High or Main Street, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad on Queen, and the bridge over the Schuylkill at the foot of Hanover Street.

Pottstown, in late years, has grown rapidly. According to the census of 1830, it contained 676 inhabitants; in 1840, 721; in 1850, 1664; in 1860, 2380; in

1870, 4125 and in 1880, 5305. At the latter date the East Ward contained 1856 inhabitants; Middle Ward, 2270; and Western Ward, 1179. The assessment for 1882 returned 1845 taxables, holding \$2,744,741 of taxable property, averaging per capita \$1487. In May, 1883, licenses were issued to ten hotels, four restaurants, one brewer, two auctioneers, four real estate brokers, one banker and one hundred and twenty-six stores of various kinds. The latter is the exact number of stores licensed for the entire county in 1827. Before the Revolution the place contained two grist-mills and fifteen or twenty houses. In 1880, three taverns, a weaving establishment, a wool-hat manufactory, several mechanic shops and forty houses. In 1832, four taverns, four stores and nearly one hundred dwellings. In 1850, three hundred and twenty-eight houses, three hundred and eighty-eight families and three farms. In 1858, thirty-seven stores, seven churches, five hotels, two rolling-mills and the gas-works. The stores in 1876 had increased to ninety-four, besides three coal and two lumber-yards. In consequence of the increase of population, the borough, in 1842, was divided into East and West Wards. By an act of Assembly passed May 12, 1871, it was further divided into West, Middle and East Wards. Near the close of 1883 Middle Ward had been subdivided into Second and Third Wards, making now four wards or election districts within the incorporated limits.

The earliest material public improvement built here was the stone bridge over the Manatawny Creek, at the western end of the borough, over which the Perkiomen and Reading turnpike passes, commenced in the spring of 1804 and completed in 1806. It was built by the county while Philip Boyer, Christian Weber, Richard T. Leech, Philip Hahn, Jr., Thomas Humphrey and John Markley were commissioners. John Lewis was engineer and John Pugh and Samuel Baird did the mason-work. It has four arches, which measure one hundred and seventy-two feet. An act of Assembly permitted the county commissioners to collect toll to help defray the expense. The amount thus received in 1807 amounted to \$550.51 and the following year to \$1411.05. The lime used in this bridge was hauled, by contract, from Plymouth, twenty-two miles distant. The bridge over the Schuylkill at Hanover Street was built by a company incorporated March 5, 1819. It was commenced in 1820, and was made passable in 1821. It measures between the abutments three hundred and forty feet, is twenty-eight feet wide and eighteen feet above ordinary water-level. The total cost was nearly fourteen thousand dollars, of which sum the State subscribed three thousand dollars. It was swept away by the great freshet of September 2, 1850, and rebuilt five feet higher in 1852, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. The Reading Railroad crosses the Manatawny a short distance below the turnpike by a substantial stone bridge of five arches, ten hundred

¹ By Wm. J. Bucy.

and seventy-one feet in length. The Madison bridge over the Schuylkill, in the lower part of Pottstown, was built by a company chartered April 5, 1867, and completed the following year. Its cost was about thirty-two thousand dollars.

The Perkiomen and Reading Turnpike Company was chartered under the acts of March 20, 1810, and February 13, 1811. The turnpike was commenced in 1811 and finished in 1815, and extends from Perkiomen bridge (now Collegeville) to Reading, a distance of twenty-nine miles. Its cost was seven thousand dollars per mile, the State subscribing to the stock fifty-three thousand dollars. The canal of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, completed in 1824, is located on the opposite side of the river.

Of the various improvements at Pottstown, none, singly, has contributed so much to the prosperity of the town as the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The company by whom this grand work was constructed was chartered April 4, 1838. Surveys^s were shortly after made, and before the lapse of another year it was placed under contract as far as this borough. On December 9, 1839, the road was opened between Philadelphia and Reading, a distance of fifty-nine miles. On this occasion the train consisted of eighty cars. It was not completed to Pottsville till January, 1842. The company have erected here several extensive machine-shops, chiefly for repairs to locomotives, cars, bridges and tracks, giving employment to some four hundred hands. On this road, from its down grade, it is no unusual thing for one locomotive to draw from one hundred to one hundred and forty cars, each containing five tons of coal. According to the engineer's report, the track here is elevated one hundred and forty-seven feet above tide-water at Philadelphia. The first ticket agent for Pottstown was James Jack, who had previously been the first toll-collector at the Manatawny bridge. The Colebrookdale Railroad is a branch of the Reading road, and extends from Pottstown, through Boyerstown, to Barto, formerly called Mount Pleasant, a distance of thirteen miles, opened to travel in the fall of 1869. The Schuylkill Valley Railroad was commenced in 1883 and was completed to Pottstown in September, 1884. It extends from Philadelphia, through Pottstown, into the coal regions, and will, no doubt, also materially contribute to the prosperity of the place in affording additional facilities for transportation.

Pottstown has become an important manufacturing place. The Pottsgrove Iron-Works belong to Potts Brothers, and went into operation in December, 1846. The rolling-mill is located on Water Street, between Penn and Charlotte; its founders were Henry and David Potts, Jr. In April, 1857, the works changed owners, and the business continued under the firm of Potts & Bailey. In October, 1862, Edward Bailey sold his interest; and the works have been operated since by the present firm. The production is plate,

boiler, tank and flue-iron. The annual capacity is sixteen thousand net tons, and they employ about one hundred and eighty hands.

The Pottstown Iron Company was incorporated March 27, 1866, and the following year permitted to increase their capital to five hundred thousand dollars. The plate-mill had originally been erected in 1863 by William Mintzer and J. E. Wooten. A nail-mill was built and put in operation in October, 1866. The Anvil Furnace was built in 1867, and in December of said year was blown in. It has a capacity to produce twenty thousand tons of mill pig-iron. The establishment has a capacity to produce twenty-four thousand tons of plate-iron and sixteen thousand tons of nails. Employment is given to from twelve hundred to thirteen hundred hands. The inclosed grounds cover twenty-five acres and are situated outside the borough limits. Theodore H. Morris, of Philadelphia, is president; Andrew Wheeler, vice-president; Joseph K. Wheeler, secretary; and William N. Morris, treasurer and general manager. Its office is in Philadelphia, 1608 Market Street.

The Warwick Iron Company, with a capital of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars, commenced their furnace in 1875, and on April 20th of the following year it was blown in. They employ sixty hands at the furnace and eighty at the mines at Boyerstown and Siesholtzville. The annual capacity is twenty-one thousand tons, having turned out as high as four hundred and sixteen tons of mill pig-iron in one week. The officers are Isaac Fegely, president; V. P. McCully, secretary; Jacob Fegely, Jr., treasurer; Edgar S. Cook, manager. This furnace is outside the borough limits, near the Manatawny bridge. The Philadelphia Bridge-Works, Joseph H. Cofrode and Francis H. Taylor, proprietors, were started in 1877, and employ about four hundred hands, and are located on South Street, outside the borough. They manufacture about seven thousand tons of bridge-iron annually. They have shipped materials to South America, Mexico, Canada and California.

Sotter & Brothers, in the northern part of the borough, carry on the manufacture of steam-boilers, stacks, tanks, etc., and do a business amounting to one hundred thousand dollars; established in 1878, and employ thirty-five men. The Keystone Agricultural Works, situated to the east of the borough, Ellis, Hoffman & Co., proprietors, manufacture agricultural implements, especially threshers and horse-powers, and employ twenty-five men. The large merchant mill of Gabel, Bartolet & Co. has a capacity to manufacture above one hundred barrels of flour per day, propelled by the Manatawny and supposed originally erected before 1730. There are, besides, three steam planing-mills in the place and several other mechanical establishments.

The Gas Company was incorporated March 7, 1856; the cost of the works up to 1858 was twenty-one thousand dollars. In 1839 the works were found to be

inadequate, and were rebuilt with four times their former capacity. They are situated in the western part of the borough, near the Schuylkill. The Market Company was incorporated April 11, 1866, and in April, 1868, their capital was increased to twenty thousand dollars. The market-house was commenced in 1867, and completed the following year at a cost of about twenty-six thousand dollars. It contains an office, upwards of fifty stalls, a large public hall and two lodge-rooms. The Water Company was chartered April 2, 1869, with an authorized capital of seventy-five thousand dollars. The works were commenced in that year and went into operation in 1870. The quantity of water consumed in 1875 was fifty-three million, nine hundred and thirty-five thousand gallons; of course, since greatly increased with the growth of the town.

The borough contains twenty-two public schools, held in nine two-story school-houses, two of which are sufficiently large for each to hold four schools. William W. Rupert and Mary Sampson are the principals of the High School. To this department is attached a fine and well-selected collection of minerals and a valuable collection of philosophical, physiological and geographical apparatus, to which additions are constantly being made. The library was established by the school board in 1875, and now contains upwards of eleven hundred volumes necessary for reference. For the school year ending with June 1, 1882, twenty-one schools were opened ten months, with an average attendance of six hundred and fifty-three pupils. For the year ending June 1, 1857, eight public schools were open only six months, and attended by three hundred and ninety-two scholars. In 1875 the number had increased to sixteen schools, with nine hundred and seventy-five scholars.

The first school-house, probably, in the place was erected by the Lutheran congregation, and continued as a subscription school until about 1841. The ground on which it stands was conveyed by a deed dated August 24, 1784, to the trustees of the church by George Gilbert and Salome, his wife. This building is still standing and used as a dwelling. An old log school-house stood on Chestnut Street, west of Hanover, and was torn down about 1856. Schools were also held at various times in private residences. In Hanover Street, near Queen, a school, designated the academy, was conducted for several years in which the higher branches were taught. In the spring of 1802, S. Chandler, A.M., was the principal, and taught English grammar, geography, elocution, Latin and French. The Rev. William Christie, of Northumberland, had charge in the spring of 1806, and, in addition to the aforesaid branches, advertised to teach Greek, Hebrew, Spanish, Italian and German, besides, history, moral philosophy and mathematics.

What was termed the Pottstown Academy stood on Chestnut Street, between Hanover and Penn, the site of which is now occupied by the Jefferson Public

School. It was built in 1834, of stone, one story high, and was a remarkably quaint-looking edifice. Public meetings, lectures, etc., were frequently held in it. It was torn down by the school board, in 1873, to make room for the present commodious structure. In consequence of the public-school system having been adopted in 1838 (by a small majority), two additional brick school-houses were built and used for this purpose, besides the academy. In 1854 the large two-story brick Streeper building was erected. Two private seminaries, in 1858, were successfully conducted here. One, the Cottage Female Seminary, commenced in 1850, of which the Rev. Robert Cruikshank was principal, and a boarding-school for boys, established in 1852 by Professor M. Meigs. The latter is now conducted by John Meigs, son of the former principal. The Pottstown Library Company, incorporated August 29, 1810, formed a library which was continued until about 1850, when it died out. The charter members of the Library Company were Samuel Baird, George Leaf, Thomas R. Brooke, Francis R. Potts, William Mintzer, John Boyer, Jesse Ives, Daniel Price, William Thompson, Thomas Baird, James Rees, Daniel Reinhart, Joseph Potts, Matthew Pearce, Israel Ortlip, James B. Harris, William Ives, Jr., and Robert McClintock. The directors for 1824 were Joseph Potts, Jesse Ives, Christian Beary, Thomas R. Brooke, Thomas Baird, John Rees and William Mintzer. Secretary, treasurer and librarian, William Baird. About 1845 another was started of which, in 1858, D. H. Keim was librarian; it then contained ten hundred and fifty volumes. This also went down about 1860. The books of the original association now form a part of the public school library.

Several secret and beneficial societies are in the borough, but none as yet occupy their own buildings. There are two lodges of Odd-Fellows, one lodge of Ancient York Masons, two tribes of the Improved Order of Red Men, two councils of United American Mechanics, one lodge of Good Templars, one camp of the Patriotic Order of Sons of America, one lodge of the Knights of Pythias, one post of the Grand Army of the Republic, one castle of the Knights of the Mystic Chain and one branch of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union. A cornet band was formed about 1854 and continues to flourish. The opera-house, in King Street, is the only hall in which concerts, etc., are given. The building was erected in 1869, seventy-five by fifty-seven feet in dimensions, and possesses stage scenery. A Young Men's Christian Association has also been recently organized.

The first house of worship supposed to have been built in Pottstown was the Friends' Meeting-house. Soon after the laying out of the place, in 1753, John Potts donated a lot of ground for this purpose, on which, no doubt, it was shortly thereafter erected. Jesse Ives, long a member, and owner of the extensive grist-mill on the Manatawny, stated in 1850 that when Washington's army was here in September 1777, the meeting-

house was used by some of the soldiers as quarters. When first seen by the writer, in 1858, it was a small one-story brick building that had been recently repaired. It was torn down in 1875 and replaced by the present building. It is in charge of the Orthodox branch of Friends, and is located on King Street, between Hanover and Penn.

We shall here pass over the Reformed and Lutheran Churches, for which there is sufficient material to form articles by themselves, which will subsequently appear. The next in order of time is Christ Episcopal Church, the congregation of which was formed in 1828 or the following year, services being conducted by the Rev. Levi Bull, Rev. George Mintzer and occasionally by others. A brick church was built on Hanover Street and dedicated January 18, 1833. In 1845 another church was erected, besides a chapel in 1867. The present beautiful red sandstone Gothic edifice was built in 1872, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. The Rev. Edmund Leaf was rector for some time, succeeded by the Rev. Aaron Christman, Rev. Samuel Edwards and Rev. B. McGann. Rev. Samuel F. Warren is now in charge.

The Methodist Episcopal congregation was formed in 1838, and a church erected on Main Street the following year. This was torn down, and the cornerstone of the new edifice laid in June, 1869, but was not fully finished until the close of 1871. It is a fine Gothic structure of red sandstone, two stories high, and cost twenty thousand dollars. A house and lot adjoining has been recently purchased for a parsonage. The membership is stated to be upwards of four hundred. The Rev. J. S. Hughes was appointed to this charge in the spring of 1883.

The congregation of the First Presbyterian Church was organized in May, 1848. The church was commenced in 1851 and completed in May, 1853. It is situated on the north corner of Main and Evans Streets. The first pastor was Rev. William R. Work, succeeded by Rev. Robert Cruikshank, Rev. J. C. Thompson and Rev. Henry F. Lee. The Rev. H. B. Stevenson is the present pastor. The congregation owns a parsonage in the eastern part of the town, a short distance from the borough line.

St. Aloysius' Catholic Church is situated at the northeast corner of Hanover and Beech Streets, and was built in 1856. The congregation was formed and monthly services held some time previously by Rev. A. Balley, of Churchville, Berks Co. The Rev. Philip O. Farrell, of Phoenixville, was chiefly instrumental in securing the erection of the church. On the laying of the corner-stone the Rev. Edward Sourin preached, and at the dedication the Rev. Daniel Sheridan officiated. The Rev. John Davis succeeded as priest until September, 1858, followed by Rev. W. F. Cooke and Rev. William A. McLaughlin. The Rev. John A. Wagner has now the charge. The church lot contains an acre of ground, a part of which is appropriated to the purposes of a cemetery.

Near the beginning of 1858 a series of protracted meetings were held in Keystone Hall, under charge of the Rev. David Jeffries, of the Lower Providence Baptist Church, assisted by Rev. Hugh Barclay, of Vincent, Chester Co. The result was that fifteen males and thirty-five females were baptized in the Schuylkill in the following spring. Of that number, nineteen were heads of families, which led to an organization May 26th of that year. The church was erected in the following summer and fall, and completed in 1859. It is a handsome two-story building, forty-four by sixty feet in dimensions, and cost about four thousand dollars. Mr. Jeffries continued its pastor until his death, November 30, 1860. The Rev. N. C. Naylor has had the charge now for some time.

The Salem Evangelical Church, situated at the northwest corner of Franklin and Beech Streets, was built in 1870, the congregation having been formed the previous year. The Rev. Thomas Harper was lately pastor. The African Methodist Episcopal Church of which Rev. C. W. Boardly has charge, is located opposite the Salem Church, and was also erected in 1870. They possess a burial-ground on Beech Street, near Hanover. Pottstown in 1832, contained only two houses of worship; in 1860, eight; and in 1876 had increased to twelve, two of which belong to the Reformed and two to the Lutherans.

Several cemeteries are located in or near the borough. The most ancient is the Sproggell burial-ground, where several members of that family have been interred. It is east of the borough line and on the west side of the Reading Railroad. One stone bears the date of 1716 and another of 1718, showing that John Henry Sproggell and his family were settled here quite early. The burial-ground of the Potts family is to the rear of the Friends' Meeting-house, fronting on Chestnut Street. John Potts, the donor of the ground, was buried here, having died June 6, 1768. Some of the early residents of the place are interred here, among whom can be mentioned members of the Potts, Rutter and Hobart families. The graveyard attached to Zion's Reformed and Emanuel Lutheran Churches is next in the order of time. The earliest date here legible on a tombstone is 1770. Many of the early settlers were also interred here. The Pottstown Cemetery, to the north of the borough limits, fronts both on Hanover and Charlotte Streets, and was incorporated November 13, 1854. Through five purchases, down to the spring of 1822, the ground has been increased to twenty-six acres, and is jointly owned by the members of the Reformed and Lutheran Churches. The grounds are beautifully laid out and upwards of two thousand have already been buried here. The Edgewood Cemetery is situated to the east of the borough, and contains five acres. The company was incorporated August 21, 1866. Mount Zion Cemetery incorporated November 10, 1873, is located on the opposite side of the river, and comprises a tract of forty acres.

The post-office at Pottstown was the first established in the county, and was named Pottsgrove, which name it held until January 29, 1829, when it was changed to Pottstown. It became a Presidential office March 11, 1865. The following is a list of postmasters, as far as ascertainable, from its establishment, in 1793: Jacob Barr, December, 1793; Edward Godwin, July 1, 1795; George Pfeyer, January 1, 1808; Jacob Drinkhouse, July 1, 1808; Thomas Child, April 1, 1818; William Boyer, February 13, 1838; William Von Gezer, December 25, 1843; Tobias Sellers, January 9, 1844; Aaron L. Curtis, April 7, 1849; Thomas I. Rutter, April 22, 1853; John S. Weiler, October 1, 1860; Henry Mintzer, March 16, 1861; Davis H. Missimer, September 21, 1866; William Savage, July 1, 1868; William M. Mintzer, May 14, 1869; Alexander Malsberger, July 1, 1877. The post-office was established here near the close of 1793, and Jacob Barr appointed first postmaster, which position we know, from an advertisement of uncalled letters, he still held in the beginning of 1803. Jacob Drinkhouse was postmaster in 1816. The Bank of Pottstown was incorporated May 15, 1857, and went into operation September 14th of that year, with a capital of \$100,000. Henry Potts was elected president, William Mintzer cashier and Daniel Price teller. It was approved by the comptroller of currency as a national bank December 6, 1864. The capital was increased to \$200,000, and so remained until January 14, 1868, when it was made \$300,000. The present officers are D. R. Price, president, and Horace Evans, cashier.

The Fire Department of Pottstown comprises two steam fire-engine companies. The Good-Will No. 1, was instituted January 3, 1871, and chartered the 29th of May following. They possess a steamer, hose-carriage and all the necessary apparatus. The Philadelphia Fire-Engine Company was incorporated August 21, 1871. They have a Silsby rotary steam fire-engine, which cost four thousand five hundred dollars, a hose-carriage, etc. In addition there is also the Empire Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 1, of which Henry Whartenby is president.

Two daily and two weekly newspapers are published in the place. The *Pottstown Ledger* is published daily and weekly by L. H. Davis and W. J. Binder. Its daily publication was commenced October 1, 1873. The *Morning Chronicle* is also published daily and weekly by A. R. Saylor & Brother. It commenced its career as a daily in the fall of 1879. These are well-conducted papers and a credit to the place. To L. H. Davis we are partly indebted for an account of the papers published here in the past. The first, it appears, was the *Pottstown Times*, issued July 1, 1819, by John Royer. Its size may be judged, as it had but four columns to a page. The *Lafayette Aurora*, with five columns to a page, was published by Daniel Glackens and Joshua Keely in the spring of 1824. In 1828 Mr. Royer started a German paper called *Der Advocat*. Mention is made in "Gordon's Gazetteer" of the *Amer-*

ican Star being published here about 1831. After being issued several years, the *Times* was changed to the *Pottstown Journal*, of which J. C. Slemmer became proprietor; it was merged into the *Montgomery Ledger* in 1843. Mr. Davis became one of the proprietors in 1855, associating with him as partner, in 1866, Mr. Binder. Within the last half-century several other papers have been published here. Robert D. Powell started the *Anti-Abolitionist*; S. D. Patterson, the *Rural Visitor*; J. S. Wheeler and P. Keen, the *Pottstown Democrat*, in 1855; G. W. Vernon and Hiram Brower, the *Pottstown Tariffite*, from 1842 to 1845. In October, 1874, the *Pottstown Advertiser* was started by D. Q. Geizer.

No doubt public-houses existed here some time before the Revolution. The "Rising Sun" tavern, whose history goes back at least to 1776, stood at the southeast corner of Main and York Streets. Jacob Witz was licensed to keep it as a public-house in 1779. Jacob Barr, the first postmaster of Pottstown, kept it for a number of years. In the fall of 1806 he advertised the property at private sale, and then stated that it had been kept for thirty years as a tavern, and that the Reading mail-stage for Philadelphia stopped there four times every week. This subsequently became one of the most noted stage-stands in the upper part of the county. Respecting Jacob Barr in this connection, we may state that he was appointed the first steward of the Montgomery County poor-house, and is known to have held this position until 1816, and one account states until his death, in 1819. The Rising Sun was owned and kept by John Boyer until 1844 or the following year, when he was succeeded by Barnet Weand. It was a frame building and was torn down 1865. There is a tradition that Washington stopped at this house in September, 1777, and in 1794, while on his way to suppress the Whiskey Insurrection. Opposite this stand, near the beginning of this century, was also a public-house, whose sign was the "Swan," afterwards changed to "Washington," and later the "Farmers' Hotel."

Before the introduction of railroads for traveling purposes, stage lines did an important business, more than can now be well realized. In 1794 the Reading stage started from the "White Swan," in Race Street, Philadelphia, on Wednesdays and Fridays, the fare being two dollars. Tradition states that this line in its upward trip remained overnight in Pottstown. A stage left Hayes' Inn for Pottsgrove every Wednesday at sunrise, in 1802. William Coleman, in 1804, became the proprietor and driver of the Reading mail-stage, starting from the "White Swan" every Tuesday and Friday, passing through Norristown, Trappe and Pottsgrove. Mr. Coleman put on an extra line in the summer of 1811, leaving John Boyer's "Rising Sun" tavern every Tuesday morning at six o'clock, and arriving in Philadelphia in the evening, returning from the "White Swan" on Thursday mornings at the same hour, and reaching Pottsgrove or

Pottstown in the evening; fare, \$2.25. In 1830 the Reading and Pottsville stages arrived daily, leaving the city at four o'clock A. M. A tri-weekly stage line was established in 1828, starting from the Union Hotel, in this place, to Kimberton, by which route passengers could also proceed to Philadelphia or to Lancaster, Pittsburgh and the West.

The earliest information we possess respecting this section of the country is derived from a map in Gabriel Thomas' "Account of Pennsylvania," published at London in 1698. The Manatawny Creek in its whole course, with its several branches, is represented with tolerable accuracy to where it empties into the Schuylkill, thus proving at this early date that this vicinity must have been already pretty well explored. William Penn conveyed, October 25, 1701, to his son, John Penn, a tract of twelve thousand acres of land, which the latter sold, June 20, 1735, to George McCall, a merchant of Philadelphia, for the sum of two thousand guineas. On a resurvey it was found to contain fourteen thousand and sixty acres. This purchase comprised all Douglas township, nearly the upper half of Pottsgrove and about one-third of the northwestern portion of the present territory of Pottstown.

Adjoining the aforesaid purchase on the east was that of the Frankfort Land Company, containing twenty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-seven acres, surveyed October 13, 1701, which was afterwards claimed by John Henry Sproggell, who came over from Holland by invitation of William Penn, and settled here with his family on a tract of land containing six hundred and thirty acres, upon which most of the borough is now located. From a road petition we know that he must have resided here before 1709, and, therefore, is entitled to the claim of having been the pioneer settler. Thomas Rutter, Sr., of Germantown, the ancestor of the family of this name, established iron-works and a forge on the Manatawny Creek, it is supposed, as early as 1717, about two miles and a half from the Schuylkill. This improvement invited further settlement. Thomas Potts, Jr., came hither from Germantown several years later, and also entered into the manufacture of iron. After the death of Mr. Rutter, in March, 1729, his sons and Mr. Potts became the principal proprietors of the business in this section.

John Potts, the eldest son of Thomas, on the death of his father, purchased, September 8, 1752, of Samuel McCall, son of the former proprietor, a tract of nine hundred and ninety acres, which, with his previous purchases, made him the owner, probably, of all the land in and around the borough. He now removed from Colebrookdale, and commenced, in 1753, the building of a large, substantial two-story stone mansion, still standing on the west side of the Manatawny Creek, which at the time was regarded with wonder by the people residing throughout this part of the country. It is now owned by Henry and Jacob Gabel, and about ten years ago was converted into Mill Park Hotel. Mr.

Potts, the following year, proceeded to lay out the town on the east side of the Manatawny, in the townships of New Hanover and Douglas. The former had been erected in 1724 and the latter in 1736. The boundary between the two can be pretty nearly established by continuing a direct southwest line from the intersection of Charlotte and Beech Streets to the Schuylkill. To the antiquary this line possesses considerable interest in determining early localities in the townships mentioned previous to the formation of Pottsgrove, in 1806.

To John Potts the credit is due of having laid out the streets of the town so regularly and at right angles, after the plan of Philadelphia. He took all possible means to promote the growth of the place, in the sale of building lots on favorable terms, giving employment and donating grounds, for two houses of worship and for burial purposes. Yet, with all his remarkable exertions, and enterprise, the place at his death, in 1768, did not probably exceed twelve or fifteen houses. In the laying out here of a road in November, 1766, mention is made of its beginning at "Pottstown Ferry" and passing "through John Potts' land by the division line of New Hanover and Douglass," on through lands of William Mayberry, deceased, to the Bucks County line. If this road was afterwards opened, it must have commenced here at the foot of Hanover and passed out of the present borough on Charlotte Street. This confirms the fact of a ferry having then been established here over the Schuylkill. In the *Gentleman's Pocket Almanac* for 1769 the distances of several places are denoted on the road to Reading, among which is mentioned "to Potts', thirty-eight miles." On William Scull's map of the province of Pennsylvania, published in 1770, the place is also denoted thereon as "Potts T.," thus showing that even at this early date it was known by its present name.

In the Revolution the place contained a public-house, one or two mills, at least one house of worship and probably twenty dwellings. The battle of Brandywine was fought September 11, 1777, and resulted disastrously to the Americans. The next day Washington and his army proceeded to Germantown, and after resting and refreshing the men one day, returned over the Schuylkill with the intention of giving another battle to General Howe. Near the Warren tavern they met, and owing to a severe storm and a heavy fall of rain a general engagement was prevented. The British then moved to Swedes' Ford, but beholding the entrenchments thrown up there on the opposite side to dispute the passage, proceeded up the Schuylkill to the vicinity of Valley Forge, which led Washington to believe that their object was to capture the military and other stores that had been collected at Reading. This now induced him to cross on the 19th to this side the Schuylkill at Parker's Ford, five miles below Pottsgrove, and proceed down to the Trappe. At the latter place, Timothy Pickering states in his journal, "we halted a day or two, when hearing the enemy were tending upwards on the western side of the river, we

moved on the other, till we arrived at our camp near Pottsgrove. Here we lay till the 26th, on which day we marched downwards as far as Pennypacker's Mills. While we lay near Pottsgrove the enemy crossed over the Schuylkill, but it was two or three days before they entered the city, which was fortunate for us, as it gave time to our people at Philadelphia to complete the removal of stores."

From General Muhlenberg's orderly-book it is ascertained that the army did not arrive near Pottsgrove until the evening of September 22d. On this day orders were given to "the clothier-general immediately to distribute all the clothing and shoes in his possession." The result of this was that Washington, in a letter to Congress, dated "Camp near Pottsgrove, September 23d," states that he had "early this morning received intelligence that they had crossed the fords below. Why I did not follow immediately I have mentioned in the former part of my letter; but the strongest reason against being able to make a forced march is the want of shoes. Messrs. Carroll, Chase and Penn, who were some days with the army, can inform Congress in how deplorable a situation the troops are for the want of that necessary article. At least one thousand men are barefooted, and have performed the marches in that condition." On this day general orders were issued that "each regiment is to proceed in making cartridges for its own use, that may be held in store. General Knox will furnish them with materials. It is expected, as the weather is now growing cool, that the troops will never have less than two days' provisions by them." On the 25th a general court-martial was held for the immediate trial "of all persons who may be brought before them." The orders were on the morning of the 26th to march at nine o'clock, and that afternoon found them encamped on the hills of the Perkiomen, near the present village of Schwenksville.

From what has now been stated, it will be observed that Washington and his army were encamped in this vicinity from the evening of September 22d until the morning of the 26th, making all of three days and four nights. From Jesse Ives' relation in 1850, some of the soldiers while here had been quartered in the Friends' Meeting-house. Rev. H. M. Muhlenberg, who resided at the Trappe, states, in his journal, under date of September 23d, that "the main body of the American army is up in New Hanover, thirty-six miles distant from the city, as it was supposed the British troops would go up the Schuylkill to Reading." The inference of this is that the main body of Washington's army while here was encamped below Pottsgrove, very probably where Sproggell's Run crosses the Philadelphia road, which would be about the distance mentioned from the city, and then in the township.

About the close of the Revolution, General Arthur St. Clair having purchased one of the confiscated properties of John Potts, Jr., one of the justices of the courts, he removed hither and made it his residence

about 1783, when he held the office of member of the State council of censors. While here he was elected to Congress, November 2, 1785, and made president of that body February 2, 1787, which position he held until the expiration of his term, the following 28th of November. In 1786 he became a member of the American Philosophical Society, in Philadelphia. He was appointed Governor of the Northwestern Territory February 1, 1788, to which he shortly after removed. His stone mansion and lot, sixty by three hundred feet, was sold by Isaiah Wells, sheriff, January 1, 1803. The advertisement states it to be situated in "Pottstown, Douglass township." He was fortunate enough to be nearly a life-long holder of offices, frequently filling several at one time, but he had few business qualifications.

In accordance with the recommendation of the President of the United States, the citizens of Pottstown and vicinity assembled January 13, 1800, to pay their tribute of respect to the memory of General Washington, who had died in the previous month. A bier, with a coffin, was carried in the procession, followed by Captain McClintock's company of infantry and several other military and civil organizations, who proceeded to the old Brick Church, where a funeral sermon was preached in English by the Rev. John Armstrong, of the Episcopal Church, and in German by Rev. L. F. Herman, of the Reformed congregation. The pallbearers on this occasion were David Potts, William Mayberry, William Potts, Robert E. Hobart and Robert May.

The elections of Limerick and parts of Douglas and New Hanover, by an act of Assembly passed April 8, 1799, were ordered to be held at the public-house of George Pflieger, of this town, and were so continued until 1807. In October, 1802, the district polled 271 votes. In 1824 the elections for Pottsgrove township and Pottstown were held at the house of Augustus C. Rutze, in the latter place. In 1838 they were held at the house of Samuel Smith, and this continued until changed by the Constitution of 1839.

In 1810 Pottsgrove is represented to have contained about forty dwellings, three taverns, a brewery, a weaving establishment, a wool-hat manufactory, two shoemaker-shops, two houses of worship, a grist-mill and several stores and shops. In June, 1803, Christian Willauer advertised that he had "lately moved here, and keeps a general assortment of drugs and medicines, wholesale and retail. Is well acquainted in the practice of physic, rheumatism, bleeding and drawing teeth." Peter Richards, in September, 1807, advertised at private sale "a valuable tan-yard and five lots of ground in Pottstown, each three hundred feet deep, or any quantity up to fifty acres, whereof one-third is watered meadow." Israel Bringham, John Jacobs and Joseph Tyson were appointed commissioners to erect the township of Pottsgrove from parts of Douglas and New Hanover. They made in their report in August, 1806, to the Court of Quarter Sessions, who

confirmed it the 26th of that month, and thus was added one more township to the county.

Pottstown was incorporated a borough by an act of Assembly passed February 6, 1815. Its boundaries were then fixed as follows:

"Beginning at a stake on the northern bank of the river Schuylkill; thence through Jacob Leshner's land, north 25 degrees east 100 perches, to a post on the east side of the road leading to the Manatawny ford on the Schuylkill to Glasgow; thence by the east side of the said road, north 15 degrees west 47 perches, to Beech Street; thence by Beech Street and on the line dividing the lands of the estate of the late Mary Jones, deceased, from the land of Mary Graham, David Rutter, the estate of Clifford Smith, deceased, and Joanna Potts, south 80 degrees east 225 perches, to a stake in a line of Peter Richard's land; thence through Peter Richard's land south 58 degrees east 63 perches, to a post, and south 24 degrees west 111 perches, to a post corner of Jacob Hubly's land from Peter Richard's land, south 41 degrees 30 minutes, west 83 perches to the river Schuylkill; thence up the said river, the several courses thereof, 268 perches to the place of beginning."

The charter required the borough elections to be held on the second Tuesday in April of every year. Any person elected to the office of burgess, member of Council or high constable, and who, having received notice thereof, should refuse or neglect to take upon himself the due performance of the office to which he has been elected, was required to forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars. No person, however, to be compelled to serve more than one year in any term of four years. Under authority of an act of Assembly passed March 19, 1828, commissioners were appointed by the court, under whose directions Thomas Baird was employed in the following September to make a complete survey of the borough, and to prepare a draft therefrom on a scale of two hundred feet to the inch, a copy of which has been placed on file in the clerk of the court's office.

The first borough election was held at Pottstown the first Tuesday in April, 1815, when Robert McClintock was elected burgess, and John Heister, Jacob Leshner, William Leshner, Jesse Ives, Henry Boyer, William Mintzer and Thomas P. May were elected Councilmen. The minutes of the Council from 1815 to July, 1819, are missing, though careful search has been made for them. From 1819 to 1823 no mention is made as to who was elected burgess. From warrants to collectors and other sources it is ascertained that Jacob Hubley was burgess in 1820-21. The record of burgesses, as ascertained from official sources, is as follows:

1815, Robert McClintock; 1816-19, not known; 1820-21, Jacob Hubley; 1822, not known; 1823, Jacob Leshner; 1824-25, William Mintzer; 1826, Augustus C. Rutze; 1827, Joseph McKean Potts; 1828, William Mintzer; 1829, John Thompson; 1830, Andrew Eckerd; 1831, Jesse Ives; 1832-34, Jesse Kline; 1835-36, William Mintzer; 1837, George Richards; 1838, Henry Potts; 1839, Jonas Smith; 1840-43, John Thompson; 1844-46, John S. Weiler; 1847-48, Aaron L. Custer; 1849, John Thompson; 1850-52, John C. Smith; 1853, Leshner Van Buskirk; 1854, D. M. Root; 1855, Hiram C. Feger; 1856, William Ellis; 1857, Lewis H. Davis; 1858, Ephraim Hartranft; 1859, Joseph E. Yeager; 1860, Hiram C. Feger; 1861-62, Samuel S. Daub; 1863, David P. Crosby; 1864-68, John A. Andre; 1869-71, Joseph E. Yeager; 1872, Alexander Malsberger; 1873, Louis B. Byar; 1874, Isaac Hoyer; 1875-76, M. S. Longaker; 1877-79, Henry G. Kulp; 1880, Dr. Jacob H. Scheetz; 1881-82, George B. Lessig; 1883-85, William B. Bach.

Among the aged and remarkable men now living in Pottstown may be mentioned John Thompson, of whom the writer has secured several interesting reminiscences. He was born here February 11, 1799, his parents being William and Mary Thompson. In 1823 he was elected a member of the Borough Council; burgess in 1829, 1840-43 and 1849; appointed a justice of the peace in 1833; elected to the Assembly in 1857 and the following year to the State Senate. He was for several years a director of the Pottstown Bank and late president of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is still vigorous for his age, and possesses a retentive memory. Before the construction of the canal and navigation he made a voyage in one of the "Reading" or river boats to Philadelphia, concerning which we have received from him the following particulars: These were long, open boats, generally used for carrying flour and sometimes iron and other products. He was taken a passenger as a matter of accommodation. When the river was high, a trip from Reading to Philadelphia could be made between sunrise and sunset. The boatmen made no use of sails, but in calm water plied their oars. In returning, the boats, at many places, to stem the current, had to be moved by poles staked with iron points. Their usual cargoes consisted of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred barrels of flour. Mr. Thompson has resided nearly the whole of his life in Pottstown, and is now one of the very few men living that have made such a voyage, on which occasion, as more expeditious, he returned by stage. This was probably about 1817. He read the Declaration of Independence at celebrations in Pottstown in 1826 and in 1876.

The Reformed Congregations in Pottstown.—In looking over material that has been brought together on this subject, it is found no easy matter to know where and how to begin, the accounts being somewhat conjectural and contradictory, and the long association of the Reformed Church with the Lutherans, renders the task more difficult when one is disposed to treat them separately. These remarks are offered in apology for our liability to be led thereby into error. The Reformed denomination was no doubt an early one in this vicinity. Rev. John Philip Leydich, who had charge of a congregation at the Swamp between the years 1747 and 1760, also attended to one here, as it was but five miles distant. We know by Nicholas Scull's map published in 1759, that they had a church at the former place before that date, as it is denoted thereon.

John Potts, on the laying out of the town in 1753, donated to the Germans a lot of ground expressly for a church and for burial purposes. When the log church was erected here is not known; the earliest legible date found on a tombstone is 1770. It may have been possible that it was erected as a small log building before the Revolutionary war, for in 1796 it had gone so far to decay that a book was opened

February 23, 1796, and £1554 10s. 5d. (\$4420) subscribed for a new church. This determined the two congregations (for the Lutherans had been associated with them from the beginning) to erect a new, commodious and substantial brick building, which had been so advanced that it was consecrated before the end of said year. It is still standing and has long been known as the Union or Zion's Church. The estimate for building was considerably exceeded, for the cost amounted to about six thousand dollars, and it was not until 1807 that it was all paid off.

The ministers of the Swamp or New Hanover congregation being the nearest, it formed for a considerable time a part of their charge. After Leydich, Rev. Nicholas Pomp attended from 1765 to 1783, Rev. Frederick Dillecker (De la Cour) from 1784 to 1799, whose earnest and laborious efforts materially contributed to the erection of the new church. The Rev. Frederick Herman succeeded in 1800 and continued until his death, in 1848; however, a short time before he was assisted and followed by his son, Rev. L. C. Herman. The preaching was exclusively confined to the German language until 1848, when Rev. N. S. Strassburger formed an English congregation. This led, for the use of the latter, to the building of Trinity Reformed Church, which was commenced in the spring of 1866, under the pastoral charge of Rev. J. H. Dubbs. It is a fine Gothic edifice, built of red sandstone, located at the corner of Hanover and King streets. The Rev. L. K. Evans is pastor.

In July, 1871, the Lutheran congregation now composing Emanuel Church sold out their interest in Zion's Church, and so from that date the Reformed have retained the ownership. This is now the oldest house of worship in Pottstown. The services are still exclusively confined to the German. The Rev. C. T. Herbst was succeeded in July, 1884, by Rev. C. S. Wieand. In 1872 the church was remodeled and put in good repair. Respecting this church, George Missimer, who was born in 1792, related that in his boyhood he came here to worship barefoot and that most of the men were without their coats. What is remarkable, no fire for heating purposes was used in this church in winter until 1812, when Mrs. Joanna H. Potts, widow of Samuel Potts, presented the congregation with stoves for this purpose.

The Lutheran Congregations in Pottstown.—The German Lutheran congregation at New Hanover is regarded as the oldest in America, its first pastor, Justus Falkner, having come there in 1703. He was ordained for this purpose by Andries Rudman, the Swedish provost at Philadelphia. In 1717 the Rev. Gerhard Henkel settled there. From March, 1720, to October, 1723, they were frequently visited by Rev. Samuel Hesselius, from Morlatton. In 1732 Rev. John Christian Schultze became pastor, and in the following year was sent to Europe by the congregations to secure aid in the erection of churches and

additional pastors. It has been supposed that Rev. John Nicholas Kurtz, Rev. Frederick Schaum and Rev. Jacob Van Buskirk may have first preached at stated times in Pottstown. This will go to show that the Lutherans at this early date were already possessed of some strength throughout this section.

After the laying out of the town, in 1753, John Potts donated lot No. 89, located on Hanover Street and extending from Chestnut to Walnut, to be used as a burial-place and for the erection of a house of worship. The first log church, it is supposed, was erected here before October, 1772, but the ground had been used some years previously for burial purposes. Not long after that date the Rev. John Ludwig Voigt held stated services in Pottstown. It is probable that his visits were not very frequent until 1776, as he had, until then, no relief from the cares of his other congregations. Owing to the war, the Rev. Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg left New York and took charge of New Hanover, in the place of Mr. Voigt, who removed to Zion's Church, in Chester County. The former devoted more time to the congregation, to whom he preached once a month. Both Mr. Voigt and Muhlenberg speak of a church here.

From the earliest records existing we learn that in 1777 the elders and deacons were George Gilbert, Sebastian Keck, John Fritz, Henry Eckel, John Schoener and John Balde. In 1779, Christopher Schoener and Christian Lessig; 1782, Jacob Yocum, Andrus Schoener; 1785, Bartholomew Wambach, Andreas Missimer; 1788, Cassimer Missimer. The congregation in 1782 took measures for the erection of a school-house on lot No. 95, for which they received a deed dated August 24, 1784, from George Gilbert and Salome, his wife, and John Fritz and John Schoener, in trust for the use of the "Evangelical Lutheran congregation of Pottstown." In that house subscription schools were taught until 1841, since when it has been used as a dwelling, and is still standing at the southeast corner of Penn and Walnut Streets. In 1796 the early log church had gone so far to decay that it was proposed, in connection with the Reformed congregation, who had also held worship therein, to build a more substantial and commodious brick edifice, for which the sum of four thousand four hundred and twenty dollars was subscribed, and which was consecrated and finished within said year. At its completion the cost amounted to six thousand dollars, and it required nearly eleven years' efforts before it was all paid off. The Lutherans being decidedly the strongest, defrayed three-fourths of the expense. The new church at the time was considered a fine structure, very few in the county at that time surpassing it, as may be judged from its cost.

At the building of the new church Mr. Voigt had again become pastor, a position he retained until June, 1799, when Rev. John F. Weinland became his suc-



D. H. Kepner

cessor to the close of 1806. In May, 1807, Rev. F. W. Geissenhainer became pastor, and remained until 1808. Rev. Peter Hecht had charge from 1809 to 1813, followed by Rev. J. E. L. Brouns, who remained until the close of 1815. After Rev. F. W. Geissenhainer, in May, 1823, Rev. Conrad Miller succeeded. In 1833 the Synod held its first meeting in Pottstown, thirty-five pastors and twenty-three lay delegates being present; services in English were also held, which produced a desire to have that language introduced. At this time the pastor had seven congregations in charge and conducted worship here once in four weeks. Rev. Conrad Miller proposed to the congregation, in April, 1834, to take measures to secure services in English at stated times. In accordance with



NEW HANOVER LUTHERAN CHURCH.

this request, Rev. John W. Richards accepted the call, and preached his introductory sermon May 18, 1834. He held the pastorate until the spring of 1836, when Rev. Jacob Wampole, of the Trappe, succeeded, and continued until his death, in the beginning of 1838. Rev. Henry S. Miller had charge from April, 1838, until August 20, 1848. In 1844 a second Synod was held here, fifty-three pastors being present.

In the summer of 1848, Rev. Conrad Miller transferred the care of the German congregation to his nephew, Rev. George F. Miller, who also became pastor of the English portion on the resignation of Rev. H. S. Miller. In 1859 the members of the latter resolved on the erection of a new church, the corner-stone of which was laid August 5, 1859, and it was consecrated February 16, 1861, on which occasion the Rev. J. A. Seiss delivered the sermon. In the act of incorporation it is styled "The English Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Transfiguration," situated at the southwest corner of Hanover and Chestnut Streets. It is a handsome, large, two-story brick edifice, and cost twelve thousand and fifty

dollars. The Rev. George F. Miller remained pastor until the spring of 1868, succeeded by Rev. G. W. Schmucker until the fall of 1870. In June, 1871, Rev. Charles Koerner became pastor, who was succeeded in the spring of 1881 by the Rev. B. M. Schmucker, D.D., who is still in charge.

Owing to the increase of membership and a desire to have more frequent services, the congregation sold out their interest in the Old Brick or Union Church to the Reformed members in May, 1871. An act of incorporation was obtained under the name and title of the "German and English Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel Church." They had reserved for their use one-half of the ground, one hundred and fifty by one hundred and eighty feet in extent at the corner of Hanover and Walnut Streets. The church was commenced thereon May 30, 1871, and was dedicated September 28 and 29, 1872. Its dimensions are ninety-nine and a half feet long by sixty-three feet wide and it cost thirty-three thousand dollars, possessing the largest membership of any church in the place. The Synod met in Pottstown in 1864, when ninety-two ministers were present; again in 1873, with one hundred and forty-four ministers; and in 1881, with one hundred and seventy-six ministers present. The officers and teachers of the Sabbath-school belonging to the church in 1882 numbered fifty and the scholars six hundred and seventy-six. While the church was building the Rev. Wm. G. Laitzle had charge; Rev. D. K. Kepner is the present pastor. In the preparation of this article acknowledgments are due to Dr. Schmucker for information derived from his interesting pamphlet, entitled "The Lutheran Church in Pottstown," published in 1882, and also to Mark H. Richards, Esq., relative to the borough.

REV. D. K. KEPNER is a descendant of one of the first settlers by this name in the upper end of Montgomery County. Andreas Kepner paid quit-rent to the proprietary of Pennsylvania for one hundred acres of land prior to 1734 (see Rupp's collection of names, etc., page 473). His farm was situated on the road leading from Pottstown to Falkner Swamp, near the latter place. He died in 1766, aged sixty-five years, William Kepner, his son, having lived and died on an adjoining farm. Henry, the son of William, resided on another farm, where his son William, father of Rev. D. K. Kepner, was born, and died on a farm near by Fegleysville, so that Andreas¹, William², Henry³ and William⁴ lived and died in Montgomery County. All were members of the Lutheran Church at New Hanover, and are buried in the graveyard of the church. All of them followed agricultural pursuits. The subject of this sketch is a son of William Kepner and Sarah Koch, his wife. He was born October 15, 1836, baptized and confirmed by Rev. Conrad Miller in the same church, and, subsequently, also married in the same to Lydia A. Brendlinger, daughter of Frederick B. Brendlinger, of Swamp. He was reared on the farm and accustomed to hard work, his

school advantages having been very limited in his younger days. When he arrived at the age of eighteen years his father gave him the choice of a trade or attendance at an advanced school for two winters. He chose the latter, and became a pupil for two sessions of the Washington Hall Boarding-School. He entered Frederick Institute the succeeding winter, and remained during three sessions. The next four winters he taught a public school, in the meantime preparing for college, and entered the sophomore class of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., in the fall of 1861, having the ministry in view. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in the service of the United States as regimental quartermaster of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, subsequently re-enlisting in the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was mustered out at the end of the war as first lieutenant in charge of Company A, and returned to college in the fall of 1865, graduating August 8, 1867. Mr. Kepner entered the "Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church," at Philadelphia, September, 1867, and graduated from this institution June 8, 1870, being ordained a minister of the gospel, June 15, 1870, by the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, thus having gained the object of his aspirations for the previous ten years. He supplied the Orwigsburgh charge, in Schuylkill County, during the winter of 1870-71, and accepting a call to Slatington, Lehigh Co., Pa., entered upon the work May 12, 1871. He organized a new congregation at Lehighton, Carbon Co., Pa., and built a church, serving the same in connection with Slatington and Pennsville. Mr. Kepner accepted a call to Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church of Pottstown, Montgomery Co., and began his labors January 1, 1875, having just completed his tenth year as pastor of this church. The congregation is one of the oldest and the largest in membership, worshiping in the most spacious church edifice in Montgomery County. The summary of Mr. Kepner's pastoral work during the ten years is as follows: Baptized, infants, 1005; adults, 58; confirmed, 544; added by transfer from other congregations, 488; total added, 1037; funerals, 671; married, 311; communicated, 16,945. The largest number of members communed in one year (1884) was 1054. He has preached 1360 regular and funeral sermons, made 1371 addresses, and was unable to preach by reason of indisposition, only five Sundays during the ten years. In the last four years he has not missed a Sunday in the church nor Sunday-school.

During a ministry of fifteen years Mr. Kepner always trained the choir of the church and the Sunday-school in the service of song and led the same in addition to his work as pastor. The statistics already given may indicate to some extent the work accomplished by Mr. Kepner while in the ministry. He is firmly intrenched in the hearts of his people and holds an influential position in the denomination which he represents.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

RUFUS B. LONGAKER.

Peter Longaker, the father of Rufus B., was a native of Lawrenceville, Chester Co., Pa., where he was born on his father's farm March 14, 1786, and died November 1, 1866, in Limerick township. He married Hannah, daughter of George and Mary Boyer, who was born in Churchville, Hereford township, Berks Co., Pa., September 1, 1795, and survived until her ninetyeth year. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Longaker six children,—Rufus B., Mary (Mrs. Abram Kohl, deceased), Louisa (Mrs. Sebastian Kohl), Emeline, John B. and Francis Elmira (deceased). Rufus B., the eldest of this number, whose birth occurred in Limerick township (where his father then resided) on the 6th of April, 1816, at the age of sixteen became a pupil of the Trappe Boarding-School. On completing his course of study he removed to Berks County and engaged in teaching, which pursuit was continued for two winters. He was for one year clerk in a country store at the Trappe, and soon after embarked in mercantile pursuits at Crooked Hill, Pottsgrove township, Montgomery Co., remaining at this point from 1840 until 1851. Having been in that year elected recorder of deeds, he removed soon after to Norristown, and remained for three years the incumbent of the office. Returning to Pottstown in 1855, he engaged in the purchase and sale of cattle and horses, continuing the business for several years. He was, in 1863, the successful candidate for county treasurer, having received the Democratic nomination for the office, and served in that capacity for two terms, meanwhile retaining his home in Pottstown. In 1862, under the firm-name of Longaker & Van Buskirk, he embarked in the wholesale wine and liquor business, in which he was succeeded by his son, Montgomery S. Longaker. Mr. Longaker was an influential member of his party, and at various times delegate to Democratic State conventions. For three years he served as member of the Borough Council of Pottstown. He was for many years in the board of management of the Union Mutual Fire and Storm Insurance Company of Montgomery County, as also manager of the Reading and Perkiomen Turnpike Company. He was a devout member of Trinity Reformed Church of Pottstown. Mr. Longaker was married, in 1842, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Abram Smith, of Pottstown. Their children are Montgomery S., Hannah E. (Mrs. Matthias Geist), Horace S., Mary (Mrs. William H. Thomas), Lewis C. (of Bradford, Pa.) and two who are deceased. Mr. Longaker enjoyed a reputation for integrity and promptness in all his business dealings. Possessing sound judgment and a mind that grasped quickly the details of business, he was frequently consulted upon matters involving important issues. He was exten-

sively acquainted with public men throughout the State, and enjoyed the confidence and friendship of many persons in high official position. The death of Mr. Longaker occurred after a life of great activity and usefulness on the 26th of September, 1882.

JONAS SMITH.

Jonas Smith, the eldest son of Henry and Mary Smith, was born in New Hanover township, Montgomery Co., Pa., March 15, 1806. After the usual period at school he learned the trade of a carpet-weaver, but

Smith retired therefrom. Mr. Smith manifested in his earlier life a lively interest in military affairs, and for some years served as captain of a volunteer cavalry company, known as the Third Troop of Montgomery County, which participated in the State Military encampment in 1841, held at Pottstown. He was at various times a member of the Borough Council and board of school directors of Pottstown, and was elected chief burgess of the borough in 1839. In the fall of 1841 he was made treasurer of Montgomery County, being the first county treasurer *elected* to that office. He was re-elected in 1842, and filled the term



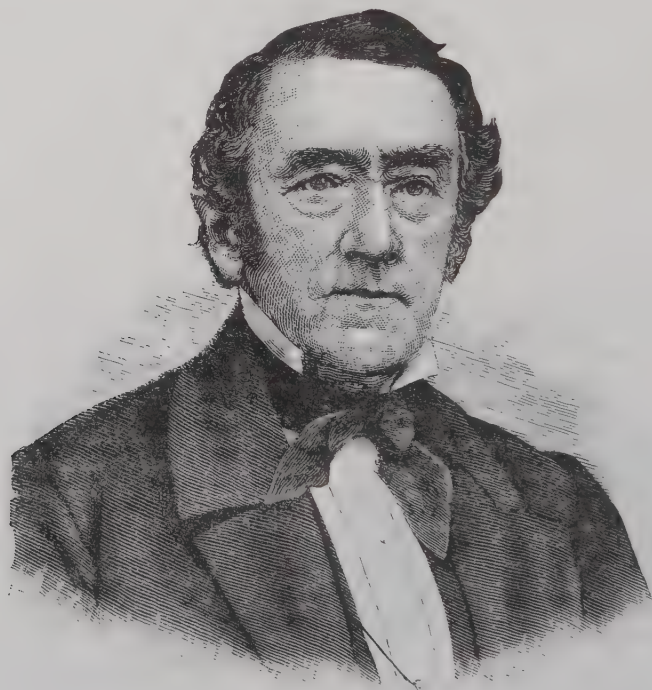
R. B. Longaker

soon abandoned it for the more congenial pursuit of a merchant. Entering a store at the Swamp as clerk, he later purchased and for several years conducted this enterprise. During the fall of 1837 he made Pottstown his residence, and there engaged in business in various localities in the borough. In 1840 he removed to a farm in Pottsgrove township, but remained for a brief time only, resuming again his mercantile ventures in connection with his brother, William H. Smith, under the firm-name of J. & W. H. Smith. The firm subsequently became Smith & Hartrauft, and was continued until 1855, when Jonas

with great acceptance. He was for nearly forty years treasurer of the Pottstown Mutual Fire Insurance Company, was a manager of the Schuylkill Bridge Company for more than thirty-five years and for several years director of the Bank of Pottstown. He was also treasurer of the Pottstown Cemetery from the beginning until a short time prior to his death, and for some time superintendent of the company. All these positions were filled with credit to himself and to the interest of the various corporations he served. To his first wife were born children,—Franklin C., George W. and Esther (wife of Jacob Hartrauft, de-

ceased), as also one who died in youth. By his marriage to a second wife were children,—Theophilus H. and Mahlon V., besides one who died in childhood. Mr. Smith was for nearly his whole life a consistent member of the Lutheran Church, and connected as an officer with the Church of the Transfiguration, contributing generously to the various organizations connected with the work of its members. His life was one of great usefulness. He was public-spirited, philanthropic and true to the best impulses of a noble nature. His death, which occurred March 12, 1884, occasioned universal sorrow.

were also the remaining brothers and sisters. After very limited advantages of instruction he learned the trade of a cabinet-maker, becoming an apprentice in 1808, and walking a distance of one hundred and twenty miles to avail himself of opportunities not afforded him near his home. He pursued this trade in Pottstown and vicinity for seven years, when the war of 1812 found him among its volunteer recruits. Later he assisted in the construction of the Schuylkill Canal, and on the 20th of January, 1820, was united in marriage to Susannah Christman, whose birth occurred November 26, 1798. Their children



Jones Smith

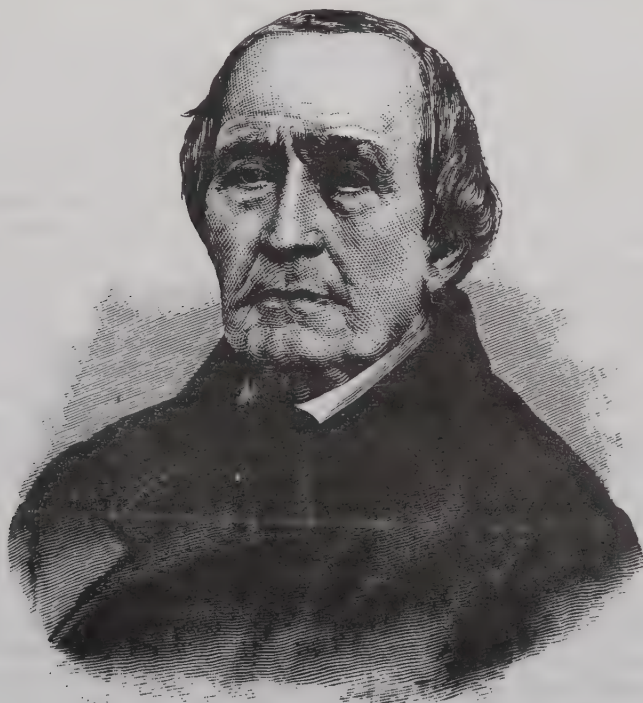
GEORGE MISSIMER.

Mr. Missimer is of French descent, his grandfather, Cassimir Missimer, having emigrated from Alsace. He married Margaret Brandt, whose children were eleven in number,—John, Henry, Jacob, Benjamin, Frederick, George and five daughters. Frederick, whose birth occurred in Virginia, married Elizabeth Kreider, of Montgomery County, whose children were Catharine, Mary, John, George, Samuel, Rebecca, Anna, Elizabeth, and three who died in childhood. George Missimer was born on the 1st of December, 1792, in Pottsgrove township, Montgomery Co., as

are Henry, born in 1825; Elizabeth, in 1827; George, in 1830; Susan, in 1832; Mary, in 1834; Rebecca, in 1836; Emeline, in 1839. After his marriage Mr. Missimer for eight years rented a farm in Pottsgrove, which was afterwards purchased by him. For sixteen years he resided upon this property, and on his practical retirement from active labor, in 1848, Pottstown became his home. He at this time controlled interests in various barges and engaged in other business enterprises. Mr. Missimer is an Andrew Jackson Democrat of the most pronounced type, having cast his first vote in behalf of that distinguished

Presidential candidate. He has represented his borough in the Council for many years, and also filled the office of street commissioner. He has been an important factor in the growth and development of Pottstown. Mr. Missimer is a director of Mt. Zion Cemetery and member of the Lutheran Church of the Transfiguration, in which he has been a vestryman since the erection of the church.

which most of the residences are built the scenery and general landscape is of a pleasing and picturesque character. The name is derived from an ancient ford over the Schuylkill River at this point, which took its name from a family of the name of Royer, who are believed to have owned the land many years ago and prior to the use of the stream for navigation purposes. Subsequent to the erection of dams and the consequent



GEORGE MISSIMER.

CHAPTER L.

BOROUGH OF ROYER'S FORD.

THE borough of Royer's Ford was incorporated by decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions dated June 14, 1879. The petition upon which this decree was made was signed by ninety-eight persons, who constituted a majority of the land-owners residing within the limits of the proposed borough.

The first local election for borough officers was held July 17, 1879, under the following officers appointed by the court: Adam Grander, judge; Allen S. Keeley and Silas S. Swartly, inspectors. A. S. Keeley made the original survey of the borough, as shown by the draft on file in the office of the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

This borough is located on the eastern shore of the Schuylkill River, and on the line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, distant from the former city thirty-two miles and from Norristown sixteen miles. The location is healthful, and from the elevation upon

destruction of the fords in common use, a bridge was constructed here, but the name of Royer's Ford was still retained by the villagers, and when the forms and advantages of municipal government became necessary, the ancient name possessed a popular charm that rendered its retention advisable in the judgment of the projectors of the borough enterprise.

The borough contains over two hundred residents and an estimated population of about one thousand persons. There are two hotels, three dry-goods stores, one dry-goods and grocery, three grocery and provision, one drug-store, tin-smith and marble-yard, besides other mercantile and mechanical enterprises. There are large manufacturing industries carried on here as mentioned in detail elsewhere,¹ to the influence of which the rapid and substantial growth of the borough is in a large measure attributable. There is a graded public school in the borough, taught by one male and two female teachers, having an attendance of one hundred and twenty-five pupils. Schools are

¹ See chapter "Manufactures," *ante*.

open for nine months in the year, and the salaries paid are forty, thirty and twenty-five dollars per month.

Places of Religious Worship.—The Royer's Ford Baptist Church was organized January 30, 1879, with fifteen members from the Baptist Churches of Lawrenceville, Pottstown and Phoenixville. A committee of three was appointed to call a council for February 8th, which was done. Delegates from the churches of Pottstown, Pughtown, Vincent, Windsor and Lawrenceville convened at the appointed time, and after examination, the church was recognized. On March 1, 1879, the church resolved to erect a house of worship fifty-five by thirty-five feet, of brick, on Church Street, which was soon after begun, and was completed and dedicated in the summer of 1880. In April, 1880, this church, in connection with Lawrenceville Church, called as pastor the Rev. C. W. O. Nyce, who remained till January, 1881. On the 14th of October, 1882, the Rev. William Edwards was called, and served the church until April 1, 1884. The Rev. J. M. Lyon, the present pastor, was called May 25th following. The church now has thirty-one members. The Methodist Episcopal Chapel is located on the corner of Church and Airy Streets, the land being donated by Daniel Latshaw.¹ The edifice is a plain, substantial brick building, with a seating capacity of upwards of two hundred persons. There is a Sabbath-school connected with the chapel, having an attendance of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty scholars.

The enterprising people of the borough have organized the Royer's Ford Hook-and-Ladder Company, and are prepared to battle with fire should it occur. Not possessing water-works, such as are in general use in larger towns, they have sunk a well to the level of the water in the Schuylkill River, from which water is led, furnishing a supply deemed adequate for any exigency likely to arise. The main thoroughfare, known as Main Street, has been graded and macadamized, and presents a neat appearance; public improvements are in progress on High Street and the borough is rapidly approaching a condition and appearance that will give it a place among the substantial and flourishing towns in the Schuylkill Valley.

Commercial Return of Mercantile Appraiser for 1884.—Lewis Buckwalter, confectioner; A. D. Bechtel, flour and feed; A. C. Freed, provisions; Wm. Isett, meat and provisions; H. E. Kline, jeweler; J. M. Lewin, boots and shoes; Mowry & Latshaw, hardware; Place, Mahlon, tobacco; Royer's Ford Co-operative Association, groceries and provisions; Wm. Rice, provisions; Jones Rogers, merchandise; Daniel Springer, lumber; A. K. Saylor, drugs; Fred, Shaner, tobacco; Simon Snyder, notions; B. F. Saylor, tobacco; D. M. Ziegler, boots and shoes.

Number of taxables, 1884, 257; value of improved

lands, \$321,120; value of unimproved lands, \$9065; value of horses, \$3790; value of cattle, \$810; value of taxable property for county purposes, \$371,805.

Addison Buckwalter was Burgess of Royer's Ford from 1879-83. B. F. Saylor was elected to this office in 1884.

David Gow was appointed postmaster in 1842; Daniel Schwenk, January 1, 1860; and the present postmaster, Reuben Winter, January 1, 1860.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

EPHRAIM P. KEELY.

Henry Keely, the grandfather of Ephraim P. Keely, who was of German descent, resided in Perkiomen township, where he was actively employed as a blacksmith. His children were Henry, John, Jonas, Elizabeth (Mrs. Schantz) and Ann (Mrs. Kline), all of whom are deceased. Henry was a resident of Perkiomen township, the scene of his birth, where he followed the trade of a plasterer. He was also actively identified with the county militia, in which he held the rank of captain. Henry Keely married Hannah, daughter of John Peltz, of Upper Providence township, whose children were Abeltis, of Phoenixville; Ephraim P. and Jacob, of Upper Providence; Mary Ann, deceased (Mrs. John Wright, of Chester Co., Pa.); Manasseh, deceased; Salome (Mrs. William B. Wrightmeyer, of Pottstown); Susannah (Mrs. William Boyer, of Phoenixville); Hannah, deceased; and Henry, deceased. Ephraim P. was born January 21, 1827, in Perkiomen township, where he remained until his seventeenth year, meanwhile receiving such instruction as the neighboring school afforded. He then removed to Upper Providence and served an apprenticeship of two years as a carpenter and builder. On becoming proficient at this trade he readily found his skill in demand in the immediate vicinity, and later filled the position of foreman for the Reading Railroad Company.

In 1857, Mr. Keely removed to that portion of Limerick now known as Royer's Ford, and erected a residence, which is still his home. Since 1866 he has been engaged as a contract builder, having recently erected the glass-works at Royer's Ford, the First Reformed Church of Spring City, and the extensive stove-works of Grander, Rodgers & Co. He was, in 1851, married to Margaret Ann, daughter of Jacob Tyson, of Upper Providence, whose only son, Allen T., is now principal of the Royer's Ford Public School and justice of the peace, as also a skillful surveyor. Mr. Keely, in connection with his other enterprises, is engaged in the manufacture of brick for building purposes. He is a Democrat in his political convictions, but, aside from the office of Town Council-

¹ See "History of Methodism," *ante*.

man of the borough, has held no official position. He is a member of the Spring City Lodge, No. 553, of Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was the first and is the present treasurer. He is also a member of Phoenix H. R. A. Chapter, No. 198, of Jerusalem Commandery, No. 15, and of Palestine Council, No. 8. Mr. Keely is member of the Reformed Church of Spring City, Chester Co., Pa.

curbing has been done. Gulf Creek, a rapid stream that rises in Delaware County, after a course of nearly four miles, empties here into the Schuylkill, propelling in this distance several grist-mills, besides cotton and woolen manufactories. Near its mouth the highway and railroad cross it by substantial stone bridges. A small stream rises beyond the borough line on the south side of the Township Line road, and after a



Ephraim P. Keely

CHAPTER LI.

WEST CONSHOHOCKEN.¹

THIS borough is situated on the west side of the Schuylkill, directly opposite Conshohocken, and was incorporated October 6, 1874, its territory having been taken nearly equally from the townships of Upper and Lower Merion. Three railroads and a canal pass either through or by it and an iron bridge connects it with the opposite side of the river. The front on the Schuylkill is a mile and a quarter, and at its southern extremity extends westward nearly the same distance. Its area is about five hundred and forty acres. The ground is somewhat broken, and in the central portion rises to some elevation. As to the streets, comparatively little

course of nearly two miles empties into the river a short distance below the bridge. The station of the Reading Railroad is thirteen miles from Philadelphia, forty-five from Reading and eighty from Pottsville.

The population of West Conshohocken, according to the census of 1880, was 1462. Licenses were issued in May, 1883, to 5 hotels, 3 general stores, 1 stove and tin-ware, 1 boot and shoe, 1 drug and 1 provision-store, besides 1 dealer in flour and feed and 1 in coal. For 1882, 231 taxables were returned, holding real estate valued at \$640,850, and including the personal property, \$679,035. The average per taxable is \$2939, decidedly the highest of all the boroughs in the county, Conshohocken being \$1869; Norristown, \$1721; and Bridgeport, \$1656. Within the past ten years Mingo post-office was established here, which was changed January 1, 1884, to West Conshohocken, the present postmaster being Dr. McKimzie. The

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

public schools are four in number, and for the school year ending June 1, 1882, averaged one hundred and forty-four pupils in attendance. H. A. Markley is principal, assisted by three female teachers. The public-school building is a large stone structure situated on Church Avenue, to the rear of the built-up portion of the town. Gas is brought hither from Conshohocken in pipes laid over the bridge. The Balligomingo Baptist Church was constituted in 1855, and a stone church soon after erected. The pastors who have served the church have been the Revs. — Young, — Sagebeer, — Perry, W. W. Dalby, J. G. Walker, Thomas R. Evans and the Rev. E. I. McKeever, the present pastor, who began his labors in April, 1884.

The Merion and Elizabeth Furnaces, belonging to J. B. Moorhead & Co., are situated beside the Reading Railroad, near the bridge. The former was built in 1847 by Stephen Colwell and was enlarged in 1876. The latter was built in 1872 and put in operation in October of said year. They have a combined capacity to produce about five hundred tons per week. Mr. Moorhead has been the senior partner of the firm since 1857, and resides in Philadelphia. The iron produced here is chiefly known as gray forge, calculated for boiler-plates and sheet-iron. The woolen-mills of George Bullock, on Gulf Creek, in the northwest part of the borough, are quite extensive, and give employment to two hundred and seventy-five hands, producing above three hundred thousand yards of cloth per annum. Beside the railroad and near the bridge are extensive worsted-mills belonging to a company, which employ seven hundred hands. James Hall carries on the manufacture of carpets, giving labor to some twenty men. There are in the place, besides, several minor manufacturing establishments and mechanic shops.

The Township Line road, at quite an early period, was laid out from Chester County to this place; hence, originated a necessity for a crossing-place over the Schuylkill. Some time before the Revolution, Peter Matson resided here, who, in 1780, was assessed for holding one hundred and seventy-nine acres and three horses; Isaac Matson for two horses. It was from this family that the place was called Matson's Ford. In the Revolution it appears the British did some damage here, for which Peter Matson was allowed twenty-six pounds and Isaac Matson sixty-four pounds. It is probable that this was done at the time of the retreat of Lafayette, May 20, 1778, from Barren Hill, closely pursued by the enemy. He had scarcely got the last of his artillery across, before they were fired on by an advance party, which caused the loss of nine men, either killed or taken prisoners. Of the British, two horsemen were killed and several wounded. It is likely that this injury was done to the buildings in firing across the river. On the death of Peter Matson his land was divided among his four sons. The aforesaid Isaac Matson

was one of the number. The former, it is said, in his early life was greatly given to fox-hunting, keeping a pack of hounds for this purpose.

Where are now Mr. Bullock's woolen-mills, on Gulf Creek, George English erected before the Revolution, a fulling-mill which afterwards was conducted for many years by William Custer. On his death, about 1821, his son-in-law, Bethel Moore, became the owner, who made valuable improvements and entered extensively into the manufacture of woolen goods, especially satinets. A short distance above this, in 1856, George Townsend carried on a factory changed from a grist-mill that had formerly belonged to David Brooke. At Bethel Moore's establishment in 1858 were about thirty houses, a Baptist Church, store, school-house and several mechanic shops, which bore the name of Balligomingo. When the Merion Furnace and a few houses were built at the west end of the bridge, in 1847, the name of West Conshohocken was given to it. In 1858 it contained twenty-three houses, a store and a blacksmith-shop. The furnace then gave employment to thirty hands. A block-printing establishment and a bleaching-works had been formerly carried on there, but were then closed.

This place owes much of its prosperity to the early enterprise of William Davis, who owned at the time a considerable portion of the ground on which it is situated. The bridge here was incorporated in 1832 as the Matson's Ford bridge, and is still called by that name. On the night of September 2, 1850, it was swept away by a high freshet, but was soon after rebuilt. In the year 1872 it was rebuilt of iron. In going over it a very fine view of interesting scenery is presented therefrom by looking either up or down the Schuylkill. About half a mile below the borough a steep conical hill rises from the river probably to a height of three hundred feet and is supposed to be the highest eminence in Lower Merion. This elevation, which is a continuation of Edge Hill, is mentioned in the deeds of 1683 and 1685 to William Penn, called by the Indians Conshohocken, whence the name.

From what has been stated, West Conshohocken has had its origin from two distinct settlements, namely, Matson's Ford and Balligomingo, which will eventually, through its growth, be combined into one. For the purposes of a town its site is certainly the most rugged or uneven of any in the county. In the petition of its citizens to the court for incorporation, in the fall of 1874, they state that the place contained two general stores, a railroad depot, lumber-yard, three coal-yards, feed-store, two blacksmith and two wheelwright-shops, two furnaces, a cloth manufactory and other places of business, besides a population of three hundred inhabitants. From this statement we can perceive that the place has rapidly increased.

The bounds of the borough, according to its incorporation, are thus given,—

"Beginning at low water-mark on the southeasterly side of the



"WOODLAWN."

RESIDENCE OF GEORGE BULLOCK,
WEST CONSHOCKEN, MONTGOMERY CO., PA.

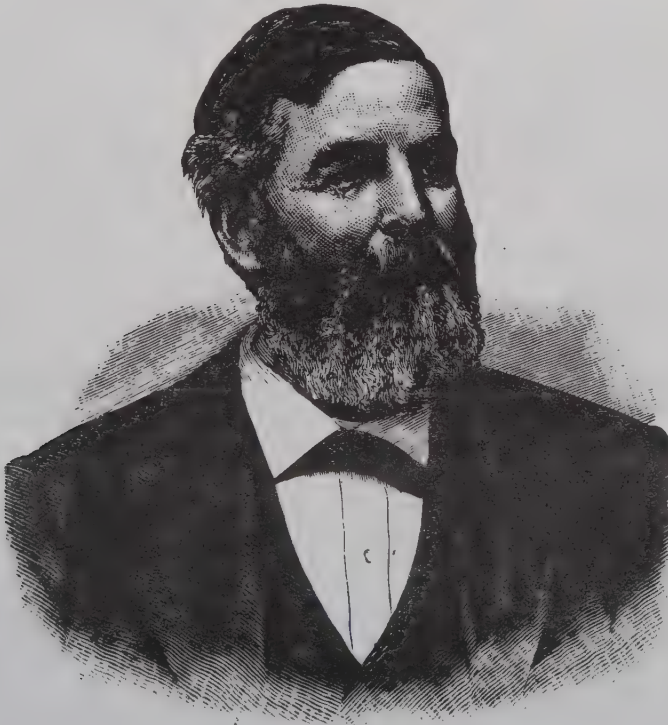
Schuylkill River, at a point dividing the lands of George Bullock, Joseph W. Conrad and Jonathan Conrad, in Upper Merion township; thence, by said line south 62 degrees, 35 minutes west, crossing the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and the Schuylkill River road, by the middle of an old private road 93 perches $\frac{1}{16}$ to a corner-stone; thence by the same south 57 degrees, 50 minutes west 79 perches $\frac{1}{16}$, to a corner-stone in the middle of a public road, in a line of land belonging to the late Philip Rees, deceased; thence, by land of George Bullock, south 26 degrees, 55 minutes east 72 perches $\frac{1}{16}$, to a corner-stone and partly by said road, south 61 degrees, 8 minutes west 24 perches $\frac{1}{16}$ to a stake corner of Samuel Tinkle's land; thence, by land of George Bullock, south 28 degrees, 9 minutes east, crossing the Gulf Creek at the head of George Bullock's dam, and crossing the Ballingomingo road 65 perches $\frac{1}{16}$ to a Hickory tree, south 57 degrees, 51 minutes west 50 perches to a stone, a corner of land of the Isaac Dellaven, deceased; thence south 23 degrees, 56 minutes east 21 perches $\frac{1}{16}$ to a corner-stone; thence south 29 degrees, 39 minutes east 73 perches $\frac{1}{16}$ to a stone in the middle of a

George Bullock was elected burgess upon the incorporation in 1874, and has held the position continuously to the present time.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

WILLIAM DAVIS.

Mr. Davis is of Welsh descent, his grandfather being Reese Davis, who resided in Roxborough, Philadelphia Co., Pa. He was the father of two



Wm Davis

township line road, dividing Upper and Lower Merion; thence along the same, north 60 degrees, 20 minutes east 11 perches $\frac{1}{16}$ to the north-easterly side of a public road through Lower Merion township; thence 30 degrees, 39 minutes east, 45 perches $\frac{1}{16}$ to the southeast side of Kenzie's Avenue; thence 50 perches $\frac{1}{16}$ to a point in a line of Moro Phillips' and Herring's line, north 63 degrees, east 21 perches $\frac{1}{16}$ to the middle of Moro Street; thence 79 perches $\frac{1}{16}$ to a corner, north 61 degrees, 25 minutes east, crossing a small stream of water 44 perches $\frac{1}{16}$ to a corner-stone, north 82 degrees, 57 minutes east 66 perches $\frac{1}{16}$ to a stake at a corner of Michael Murray's land; thence south 18 degrees, 32 minutes east 36 perches $\frac{1}{16}$ to a corner-stone of lands of Moro Phillips and John Y. Crawford, north 60 degrees, east 69 perches $\frac{1}{16}$ to a marble stone on the northeast side of a public road crossing Arrowmink Creek, north 17 degrees, east 12 perches $\frac{1}{16}$ to a marble corner-stone on land of John Warden; thence north 5 degrees, 22 minutes east, crossing the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad 64 perches $\frac{1}{16}$ to a stake at low-water mark of Schuylkill River; thence up along the same by low-water mark 407 perches to the place of beginning."

sons, William and Thomas, the former of whom was born in Plymouth township, Montgomery Co., and later became a resident of Upper Merion, in the same county, where he engaged in farming, lime-burning and various other business ventures. He married Phebe Supplee, of the latter township, and had children,—Rachel, Rebecca (Mrs. Godfrey M. Young), Mary (Mrs. David T. Horton), William, Charles, George and several who are deceased. William Davis was born September 13, 1826, in that portion of Upper Merion now embraced in West Conshohocken, which has been the scene of all his business operations. After very limited educational advantages he was employed in various undertakings in which his father

was interested, and at nineteen entered a country store in Edgemont township, Delaware Co., Pa., where he remained one year as clerk, returning at the expiration of that period to West Conshohocken, where for two years he was employed in the same capacity by his father. He then embarked in the coal business, and having soon after, in connection with his brother, purchased the business of his father, they continued the two branches of trade. Mr. Davis, some years later, became associated with a partner in the purchase and sale of coal and lumber and the management of a saw-mill at Bridgeport, Montgomery Co., which business was finally sold, when he concentrated his capital and energies on his extensive interests at West Conshohocken, erecting a new store and in various ways increasing the scope of his enterprises at this point. In January, 1883, his two sons, W. Egbert and Reese P., were admitted to a partnership, the firm-name remaining as before,—William Davis, Jr., & Co. Mr. Davis was, in June, 1853, married to Emily Y., daughter of David N. Egbert, of Merion Square, in Lower Merion township. Their children are W. Egbert, Reese P., Emily Y. and three who are deceased. Mr. Davis has been, since its organization, a director of the First National Bank of Conshohocken and is also treasurer of the Matson's Ford Bridge Company. His political affiliations are Democratic. He has been treasurer of the borough and school district, and for many years filled the office of school director. He is identified with both the Masonic and Odd-Fellows' fraternities, having attained to high rank in the former. He was imbued in youth with strong Quaker predilections, but now worships at Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church of West Conshohocken, of which he has been vestryman.

CHAPTER LII.

CHELTENHAM.¹

CHELTENHAM is the extreme southeastern township in the county, and is bounded northeast by Abington, southeast and southwest by Philadelphia, and northwest by Springfield. It is of regular form, five and a half miles long, and above one and a half wide, with an area of five thousand four hundred acres, and after Springfield, Plymouth and Norriton, the smallest in extent. Its surface is quite rolling, with a soil composed of loam and gravel, which is well cultivated and productive. The Edge Hill range is the most elevated, and crosses its southwestern corner, by the village of that name. Cheltenham is well watered by numerous small lasting streams. The Tacony Creek is much the largest, flowing through the township about eight miles, and emptying into the

Delaware at Bridesburg. In its course it propels several mills and manufactories, to which purposes it has been applied from an early period. The name is of Indian origin, and in records of 1675 is called "Tawocawomink." On Thomas Holme's map of original surveys it is mentioned as "Frankford Creek."

The cuttings through the hills on the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, going north from Shoemakertown, afford to the geologist a fine study of the various strata of rocks that compose the interior of the elevations of this section, being at four or five places from twenty to forty feet deep. Few neighborhoods within so small an area afford so great a variety, among which can be enumerated gneiss, quartz, talc, schorl and mica. These, again, afford specimens of micaceous gneiss, micaceous schist, talcose and chlorite slates, serpentine, felspar, etc. Lumps of pure mica may be obtained here of the size of a fist. On the east side of the Willow Grove and Germantown turnpike, and about quarter of a mile south of the Limekiln pike, is an elevation that is remarkable for being composed of white flint pebbles, generally of half an inch in diameter, denoting that they were once formed and deposited here by the long-continued action of water, and that afterwards an upheaval must have taken place and thus left them dry. Building stone is extensively quarried in the vicinity of Jenkintown Station and sent off by railroad.

The York road turnpike passes through the central part of the township two miles, and the Limekiln pike about the same distance near its northwestern limits. The former was completed in 1804, and the latter in 1851. The Willow Grove and Germantown pike extends about one mile and a half, finished in 1857. The North Pennsylvania Railroad passes through it three and a half miles, with stations at Ashbourne, York Road, Cheltenham Hills and Abington. This improvement has greatly contributed to the prosperity of this section. The railroad from Philadelphia to Newtown passes nearly a mile across the southeast corner of the township. The villages are Shoemakertown, Edge Hill, Cheltenham, Ashbourne, Camptown and Harmer Hill. Post-offices are established at the first four places. Cheltenham, in 1790, contained 620 inhabitants; in 1820, 956; in 1850, 1292; and in 1880, 3236. It contains 390 inhabitants to the square mile, which is almost double the county average. The assessment for 1882 returned 690 taxables, real estate valued at \$2,531,060, including personal property, \$2,721,970, the average per taxable being \$3945, surpassed only by Springfield and Abington. The common-school system was accepted in the spring of 1838 by 16 majority, William Gillingham and Thomas Rowland being elected directors. For the school year ending June 1, 1882, thirteen public schools were open 10 months, averaging an attendance of 250 pupils. There are four houses of worship: St. Paul's, near Shoemakertown; Presbyterian, at Ashbourne; and two

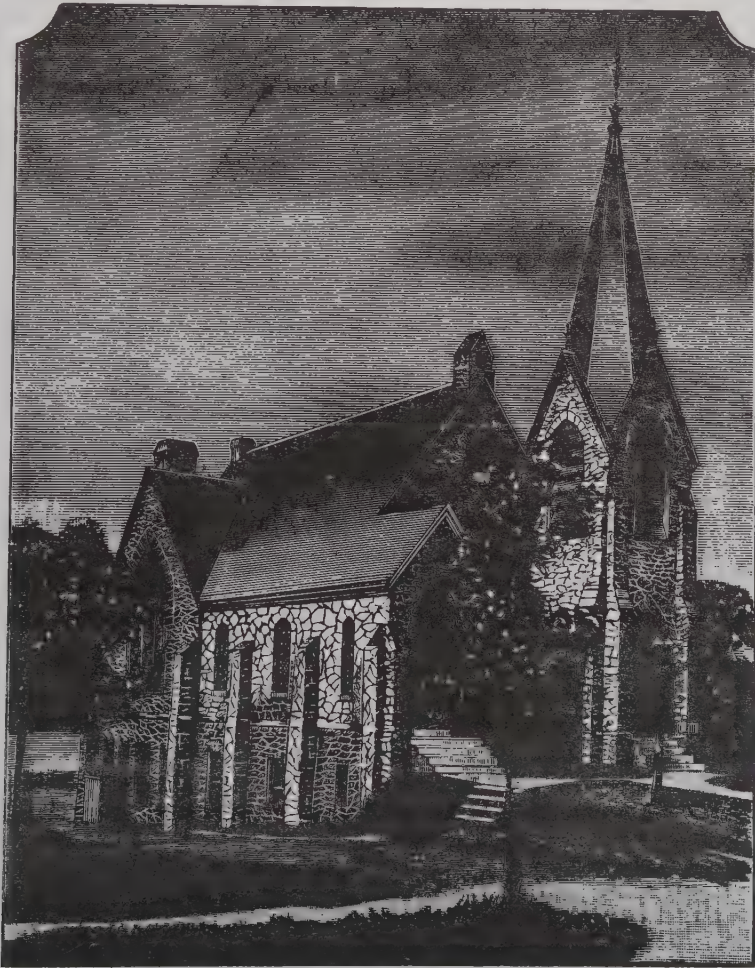
¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

Methodist Episcopal Churches. In May, 1883, 8 general stores, 4 hotels, 1 restaurant, 1 confectionery, 3 lumber and coal-yards, and 3 dealers in flour and feed were returned. In 1785, 6 grist-mills, 3 saw-mills, 1 tannery, and 1 fulling-mill were assessed. The census of 1850 mentions 181 houses and 192 families. Along the valley of the Tacony, and within this township in 1870 were 5 grist-mills, 1 fork, 1 edge-tool, and 2 shovel and spade manufactories.

Ashbourne, now the largest village in Cheltenham, is situated on the east side of the North Pennsyl-

facilities with the city, abounds in elegant residences.

The Presbytery of Philadelphia North, within whose bounds the Ashbourne Church¹ is located, had their attention called, several years ago, to the necessity of planting one or more churches along the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, to accommodate the rapidly increasing number of families from Philadelphia. An effort was made by a member of the Presbytery to hold services in Shoemakertown, a mile north of Ashbourne, but the attempt was soon



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ASHBOURNE.

vania Railroad, and but little over half a mile from the Philadelphia line. It contains about sixty-five houses, a store, post-office and church. The census of 1880 gives it three hundred and forty-two inhabitants. This place has entirely sprung into being since the construction of the railroad in 1856. The post-office has been established since 1876. The station is a handsome two-story building, with nice and neatly-kept grounds. The place was formerly a grist-mill, that dated back some time before 1750. This village is surrounded by a beautiful country, and from its nearness to and

given up. About this time a number of Presbyterian families from Philadelphia moved into the neighborhood of Ashbourne, and the necessity of providing a place of worship was impressed upon them. Accordingly, on June 5, 1878, a meeting was held, at which it was determined to open a Sabbath-school in a small building, the use of which was kindly offered by Mr. R. J. Dobbins. The school was opened on June 16th with about one hundred scholars. On the 8th of

¹ Sketch written by Rev. Richard Montgomery.

October following a petition was presented to Presbytery asking for church organization at Ashbourne. The petition was granted, and on October 25, 1878, the committee of Presbytery formally organized the Ashbourne Presbyterian Church, with fourteen members. Mr. Charles S. Luther, formerly an elder in the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, and Mr. Thomas C. Van Horn were elected elders. After the ordination of Mr. Van Horn, these were installed. On March 12, 1880, Rev. J. W. Kirk, who had been in charge of the Somerville Mission, Germantown, was elected the pastor of the church, and installed May 13. During Mr. Kirk's pastorate the church increased in membership and the general work was systematized. October 3, 1882, Mr. Kirk, having received a call to another church, resigned this charge. On November 30th of this year the Rev. Richard Montgomery, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and of Princeton Seminary, was called to be pastor, and on December 19 was ordained and installed.

In April, 1883, a contract was entered into with Messrs. Bird and Given, of Philadelphia, to erect the new church building, according to plans furnished by Isaac Pursell, and in January, 1884, it was finished at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. The church is now in a flourishing condition, with a membership of about one hundred. The present elders are T. C. Van Horn, D. H. Yerkes, H. J. Laird and J. L. Ervin.

About half a mile from Ashbourne, on the Tacony Creek, is Myers & Ervien's fork-factory, which gives employment to fifty hands. The business was first established by Jacob Myers about 1848. The old stone grist-mill here of Jacob Leech was built some time before 1751, and is now used by the firm for other purposes. Just below this is the extensive edge-tool manufactory of C. Hammond & Son, who employ between sixty and seventy hands. The buildings are all of stone, and have been recently enlarged. The father of the present proprietor commenced the manufacture here in 1840, with a few hands. The chief products are hatchets, sledges and hammers. The Philadelphia office is at 13 North Fifth Street. The adjacent country is rolling and abounding in fine springs of water.

The village of Cheltenham, which was long known as Milltown, is situated on the Tacony Creek, near the east corner of the township and within a quarter of a mile of the Philadelphia line. It contains near sixty houses, two stores and a two-story Methodist Episcopal Church. It is surrounded by a rolling country. Here is the extensive shovel and spade manufactory of Thomas Rowland's Sons, the firm being now composed of Howard, Rush and Lynford Rowland. The works are propelled by steam and water-power, and give employment to ninety-five hands. In the census report of Montgomery for 1810, mention is made that the only two tilt-hammers in the county were

owned here by Benjamin Rowland, by means of which he manufactured twelve hundred dozen of spades and shovels annually. Gordon, in his "Gazetteer of 1832," mentions the manufacture of fourteen thousand five hundred dozens, consuming for this purpose one hundred tons of iron. Benjamin Rowland and his brother William died within a few days of each other in December, 1872. Members of this family are also extensively engaged in iron and steel manufactures at Kensington and Frankford. Cheltenham post-office was established at this village before 1855, when Thomas Rowland, Jr., was postmaster. Within a quarter of a mile, on the city line, the Philadelphia and Newtown Railroad has a two-story station for passengers. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Cheltenham is recognized in the minutes of the Conference for the first time in 1864-65 by the appointment of the Rev. G. W. Lybrand as pastor. His successors have been M. A. Day, J. B. Maddox, D. L. Patterson, H. E. Gilroy, M. D. Kurtz, T. W. Simpers, William Mullin and T. C. Pearson.

Shoemakertown is situated near the centre of the township, on the York turnpike road. It contains thirty houses, a merchant mill, carriage-factory, hotel, store, Episcopal Church, two halls for concerts and lectures, several mechanic shops and a passenger station at the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The country around is quite rolling, and abounds in handsome country-seats. This is an old settlement, and was known by its present name at least in the beginning of this century. Gordon, in his "Gazetteer of 1832," mentions that it then contained "a grist-mill, store and four or five good dwellings." The hotel was licensed here soon after the opening of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and was the first public-house in the township. The post-office was established in the fall of 1857, and J. Q. Rand appointed postmaster. The York road was laid out through here in 1711, and where it crosses the Tacony Creek no bridge had been erected in 1746. The venerable stone bridge here was built by the county in 1798. A short distance to the southeast of this bridge Richard Martin had a tannery in operation in 1776, and no doubt established some time before. The railroad here is stated to be one hundred and seventy-six feet above Delaware tide-water.

The first grist-mill at Shoemakertown was built on shares by agreement made November 6, 1746, with Dorothy, widow of Isaac Shoemaker, by Richard Mather and John Tyson, the ground belonging to the estate. This contract reveals several interesting facts,—that at that time there was a "sheep washing-place" in the creek to the rear of said Dorothy's garden, and a "ford-ing-place" for the York road. It is called in the agreement a "corn-grist water-mill." John Tyson, who resided in Abington, June 14, 1752, sold his quarter-interest in it to John Shoemaker, most probably one of the heirs. It remained in the Shoemaker family here until April 1, 1847, when it was purchased

at public sale by Charles Bosler, tenant of the premises. This was considered a fine property in its day, and is denoted on Nicholas Scull's map of 1759 as "Shoemaker's Mill;" also on William Scull's map of 1770 and Reading Howell's of 1792. Charles Bosler having died August 11, 1873, at the age of sixty-three years, the property came into the possession of Joseph Bosler, his son, the present proprietor. The latter, in the summer of 1883, greatly improved the capacity of the mill, adding a seventy-two horse-power engine. The main building is now forty-two by sixty feet, four stories high, with a capacity to manufacture from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty barrels of flour daily.

Edge Hill village is situated in the northwest corner of the township, near the Abington and Springfield line, where the Limekiln turnpike and North Pennsylvania Railroad intersect. Its location is high, being on the southeast side of the eminence from which it has derived its name. The engineer's report states that the track of the railroad here in the deep cut is two hundred and eighty-four feet above Delaware tide-water at Philadelphia, one hundred and eight feet higher than York Road Station and one hundred and twenty-three feet higher than Fort Washington. This place has grown rapidly. The census of 1880 returns two hundred and ninety-five inhabitants, but the total surrounding population is higher than there stated. Cheltenham contains about fifty houses, a hotel, post-office and several stores and mechanic-shops. The extensive Edge Hill Iron-Works are just over the line, in Springfield township. The post-office was established here before 1851, and was the first in Cheltenham. The Carmel Presbyterian Church is in Abington, but near to the line. It is a neat one-story stone building, located at the north corner of the Limekiln pike and Edge Hill road, built in 1876. The present pastor is the Rev. R. H. Bent, installed January 1, 1882. Regular services are now held here. Rev. J. H. Dulles had charge here and at Jenkintown from April 17, 1877, one year.

Harmer Hill, or Greenwood Summit, is situated at the intersection of the Limekiln pike, Willow Grove and Germantown pike and the Church road. It contains a store and fourteen houses. The Audenried Public School-house is a fine two-story brick building, erected in 1878. It contains three schools, of which Mary Thompson is principal. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Harmer Hill, a one-story stone edifice, thirty-two by forty-four feet, was built in 1851. Services were held by preachers on the circuit until 1868-69, when the Rev. J. W. Hoskins was placed in charge of this church and Jarrettown. He was succeeded in 1870 by Abel Howard; 1871, W. L. McDowell; 1872-73, R. Turner; 1874-75, J. H. Brittan; 1883, T. C. Pearson; 1884, G. S. Schaffer. The ground attached contains about half an acre. On the tombstones are found the names of Coar, Sines, Harvey, Liggett, Bickley, Mitchell, Harmer, Gourley, Guillian,

Wentz, Heist, Sands, Mennich, Mercer, Burns, Megaw, Harper and Bolton. Camptown is a village of recent origin, on the Philadelphia line, about a quarter of a mile northwest of the York road. Here, in the late Rebellion, was Camp Wagner, established for colored recruits, from whence the present name. The census of 1880 gives it two hundred and six inhabitants. It contains above thirty houses and a school-house.

There is no doubt but what this township received its name through Toby Leech, one of the earliest land-holders and settlers here, and a man of considerable influence. On his tombstone at Oxford Church is found the statement that he "came from Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, England, in the year 1682," which is a matter for confirmation. There is reason to believe that there is no district in the county which was named as early as this or had earlier surveys made to purchasers. We know from records that Thomas Fairman, on the 1st of Seventh Month, 1683, surveyed for Patrick Robinson two hundred acres of land adjoining Richard Wall, by Tacony Creek; they state that "this tract of land is in the parish of Cheltenham." The name is also mentioned the 3d of Eleventh Month of said year in the records of Abington Meeting. From these references we learn that Richard Wall's purchase had been made still earlier, and was located in the vicinity of the present Shoemaker-town. He also came from Gloucestershire, and arrived here the 26th of Fourth Month, 1682, and probably in the same vessel with Toby Leech; they may have known each other in England. It was at his house that the Society of Friends worshiped as early as December, 1683, and from which, several years after, grew Abington Monthly Meeting. He died in the spring of 1689 and was buried in Philadelphia. In early records he is variously called Wall, Waln and even Worrell, but the latter appears to be a distinct name. Richard Worrell was an early settler in Oxford, and besides, we have Richard Wall, Sr., and Richard Wall, Jr., and the result is that these names are often confounded. We are inclined to believe in this case that the name should be Wall. The Walns were an early family in Bucks County, but never numerous.

According to Holme's map of original surveys, the first land-holders, beginning at the southeast end, adjoining the Philadelphia line, were John West, Nehemiah Mitchell, John Day, William Brown, Everard Bolton, John Ashmead, Toby Leech, Richard Wall, Patrick Robinson, John Russel, William Frampton, Mary Jefferson and Thomas Philips. All these tracts are denoted thereon as extending across the full breadth of the township, five hundred and twenty-six perches. Patrick Robinson's tract lay a short distance west of Shoemakertown. John Russel's purchase of three hundred acres came next, which was surveyed by the surveyor-general's order 30th of Sixth Month, 1683, and the patent given 16th of Fifth Month, 1684, signed by William Penn. He married Mary Woodward 5th of Twelfth Month, 1683, and died in

1698. Joseph Phipps, as assessor of Cheltenham, returned the following list of taxables in 1693: Humphrey Waterman, Edmund McVaugh, Samuel Voss, Thomas Terwood, Phillip Hill, John Iramonger, Humphrey Morrow, Samuel Carl, John Roberts, John Barnes, Thomas Canby, William Routledge, Joseph Phipps, Sr., Joseph Phipps, Jr., Richard Wall, Tobias Leech, George Shoemaker, Thomas Whitton, Jonas Potts, Edward Eaton and John Russel.

Joseph Mather came from Bolton, Lancashire, as one of the servants of Phineas Pemberton, who settled in Eleventh Month, 1682, in Falls township, Bucks Co. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Russel, of Cheltenham, 8th of Sixth Month, 1697. The marriage took place at the house of Richard Wall. Among those present who signed as witnesses were John Russel, Samuel Richardson, Henry Baker, Phineas Pemberton, Richard Wall, William Gabitas, Evan Morris, John Goodson, John Jones, Isaac Norris, Samuel Carte, Everard Bolton and others. By the death of John Russel in the following year, his tract thus came into this family, Richard Mather, son of Joseph, in 1734 still holding the said three hundred acres. In 1720, Joseph Mather proceeded on a visit to England to attend to some business matters, on which occasion the meeting furnished him with a very favorable certificate. He died in Cheltenham in 1724, his widow administering to the estate. She was a minister in Abington Particular Meeting, and died in Ninth Month, 1730. A portion of the original tract, containing ninety-four acres, is still in the family, now the estate of Thomas T. Mather, adjoining the Philadelphia line, while Isaac Mather holds the upper portion at Jenkintown. Portions of this tract are also now owned by Thomas Miller, Townsend Sharpless, Edward Starr, Henry Lippincott, Joshua W. Lippincott, John Wanamaker and several others. The Ogontz Seminary for young ladies, the Cheltenham Academy for boys, conducted by Rev. S. Clement, and Cheltenham Hills Station are also located on the tract. In the township assessment for 1776, Richard Mather is mentioned as holding one hundred and twenty acres; Bartholemew Mather, ninety-three acres; and Benjamin Mather, as a single man. Richard Mather was one of the parties in building the first grist mill at Shoemakertown in 1747. Isaac Mather erected the mill at the present Cheltenham Hills Station in 1769. Richard and Bartholemew Mather built about said time a grist and saw-mill on the stream crossing Washington Lane, now the Ogontz property. The latter have been removed for some time.

Toby Leech was probably one of the earliest settlers of the township, having come from Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, in 1682, and soon after this date made a purchase of six hundred and four acres, making his residence on the Tacony Creek, a short distance above where is now Myers & Ervien's fork-factory, where he erected a grist-mill and conducted a tannery. He was a prominent man in his day, of whom heretofore

very little has been published. A road was laid out from his place to Germantown before the spring of 1704, thus showing already some travel in that direction. In November, 1711, he was one of the twelve jurors in laying out the old York road from the present Centre Bridge, on the river Delaware, through the present Shoemakertown, to the intersection of Fourth and Vine Streets, Philadelphia. He was one of the county commissioners in 1718, which office he held for several years. He died November 13, 1726, aged seventy-four years, and his wife, Hester, the 11th of August previous, aged sixty-six years. Both were buried beneath one stone in Trinity Churchyard, Oxford. At their arrival they must have been aged, respectively, thirty and twenty-two years. His old mansion is still standing, and is now the property of John Thompson. As may be expected, at this period it presents a unique and venerable appearance. It is of stone, two stories high, forty-two feet long and from twenty-four to thirty-six feet in width. The heavy oak balustrades of the stairway and the singular architecture of the arched entrance leading from the hall into the parlor impress one with their appearance of antiquity. Tradition says that Mr. Leech carried on here, from the flour of his mill, the manufacture of sea biscuits, which were hauled to the city and sold to shippers. Traces of the old oven are still pointed out.

In the list of 1734 we find, among those holding lands in Cheltenham, Isaac Leech, three hundred and fifty, Jacob Leech, two hundred and thirty, and Widow Leech, one hundred acres. The first two were sons of Toby Leech, and the latter probably a son's wife. The first-named was assessor of the township in 1724, and county commissioner in 1727. John Leech was assessor in 1720. Jacob Leech was a township collector in 1727, a vestryman of Trinity Church and the owner of a mill on the Tacony Creek, and died January 28, 1750-71, aged fifty-seven years. Eleonor, his widow, who had a son Jacob Leech, administered to his estate. There was a Thomas Leech clerk of the Assembly from 1723 to 1727, and a trustee of the loan office, in 1743. Isaac Leech was appointed one of the justices of the County Courts April 4, 1741, and was Speaker of the Assembly in the years 1756, 1758 and 1759. In the Cheltenham assessment for 1776 we find the names of Jacob Leech holding one hundred and sixty-eight acres; Samuel Leech, one hundred and seventy acres; and of Isaac Leech, who became a member of Hatboro' Library Company in 1768. Thomas Leech, who was assessed in Abington for one hundred acres in 1780, was the father-in-law of Hon. N. B. Boileau of Hatboro', whose only son was called Thomas Leech Boileau. On Hill's map of the "Environs of Philadelphia," published in 1809, "S. Leech" is represented as holding, on the east side of the York road, in this township, one hundred and ninety-three acres, and "J. Leech" a smaller tract on the west side. The lands of the former have become divided; portions are now owned by R. J. Dobbins, E. M. Davis, J.

Cooke, Jr., John Thompson, William Birchell's estate, and the greater portion of Ashbourne is located on them. Descendants of the family are still found in the township and its vicinity.

George Shoemaker, the ancestor of the family, came from Creisheim, in the Palatinate, where he had embraced the religious views of the Quakers. Meeting with persecution there, at the invitation of William Penn he resolved to come to Pennsylvania. He embarked in England on the ship "Jeffries," Thomas Arnold, master, with Sarah, his wife, and children, George, aged 23 years; Abraham, 19; Barbara, 20; Isaac, 17; Susanna, 13; Elizabeth, 11, and Benjamin, 10. To the great misfortune of the family, he died on the voyage, and was buried at sea. The vessel arrived here with the rest of the family the 20th of First Month, 1686. It appears that they first settled in or near Germantown. George Shoemaker, the eldest son aforesaid, married Sarah Wall, the 14th of Twelfth Month, 1694, at the house of Richard Wall, who was probably her brother, which may account for his settling in Cheltenham, and how he came in possession of his land. He is, however, mentioned here as a taxable in 1698. We know that in November, 1711, he was one of the jurors in the laying out of the York road, in the report of which it is stated as passing directly by his house. He had six children,—Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Elizabeth, George and Richard. Jacob Shoemaker is mentioned in 1714 as having three children,—Thomas, Jacob and Susanna. In 1734 we find, in Cheltenham, George Shoemaker mentioned as holding one hundred acres, and Isaac twenty acres. The latter was a blacksmith by occupation, and husband of Dorothy, who died before 1747. In the assessment for 1776, George Shoemaker, mason, is rated for ninety acres; Benjamin Shoemaker, ninety-three; John Shoemaker, sixty; William Shoemaker, fifty-five acres; and Thomas Shoemaker, a single man. William Shoemaker, died in Shoemakertown June 8, 1804, aged eighty-two years. Robert Shoemaker, the well-known druggist of Philadelphia, who resides in the vicinity, is the sixth in descent from George Shoemaker, the original settler at Shoemakertown.

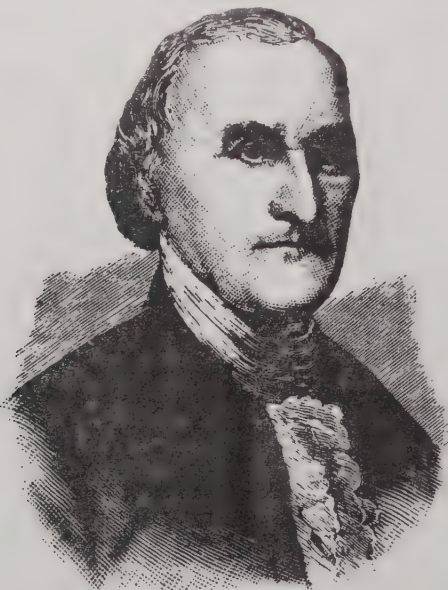
The population of Cheltenham had so increased by 1734 that it contained at that time twenty-three resident landlords and tenants, whose names were as follows: Isaac Leech, 350 acres; Jacob Leech, 230; Richard Mather, 300; George Shoemaker, 100; Isaac Shoemaker, 20; George Herman, 50; Baltus Acron, 50; John Williams, 200; John Williams, Jr., 200; John Duel, 100; William Spencer, 100; Rees Potts, 70; Richard Murray, 250; David Fulton, 100; Thomas Carval, 100; John Thomas, 100; Thomas Jones, 100; Philip Gregg, 150; David Perry, 100; Widow Leech, 100; Richard Martin, Edward Collins, 150; and Josiah Wood, 30 acres. Descendants of the name of Shoemaker, Mather, Williams, Herman, Spencer, Thomas and Jones still hold land in the township. William Howell by patent in 1707, took up 779 acres which lay on the

Church road, east of the Limekiln pike. In 1709 he left by will his plantation of 400 acres to his wife, Mary. A portion of this estate afterwards came into the possession of Hon. Joel K. Mann, who resided on it till his death in 1857.

A short distance northwest of the present village of Harmer Hill, on the Church road, was located what was long known as "Twickenham Farm," the country-seat of Thomas Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia. He had purchased it some time before the Revolution, and had so improved it that it was considered at the time one of the finest properties in the township. Mr. Wharton was born in the city in 1735. His first wife was Susan, daughter of Thomas Lloyd. After her death he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Fishbourne. He was a warm supporter of the Revolution, was elected president of the Supreme Executive Council March 5, 1777, which position he retained until his death, May 23, 1778. He was buried at Lancaster with military honors. In November following, Twickenham was advertised at public sale, containing two hundred and twenty-five acres, of which one hundred were woodland and twelve meadow bounded by lands of Jacob Funk, Christopher Ottiniger and others. The greater portion of the lands was purchased by Isaac Potts, who made it his permanent home. In 1803, while preaching in Germantown Meeting, he died suddenly. His executors, Samuel Potts, his son, who resided thereon, and Jacob Raul, in the fall of said year, advertised it at private sale, described as containing two hundred acres, fifty-five of woodland and fourteen of meadow. "The barn with stabling for thirty head of stock, and the house of stone with four rooms on each story." We can perceive that even at this date large barns were sometimes built.

Colonel Samuel Miles, of the Revolutionary army, resided near Spring Mill, in Whitemarsh, for several years. He was elected a member of the First City Troop in 1783, and became its captain in 1786, which position he held until 1791, when he resigned. In 1792 he purchased a farm in this township, about half a mile southwest of the present village of Cheltenham, where he continued his residence until his death. On this property he had a slitting-mill, which has now entirely disappeared. Colonel Miles was an enterprising man, and purchased a tract of several thousand acres near Bellefonte, on which he erected a furnace carried on by two of his sons. He laid out on his land the town of Milesboro', which thus received its name. In February, 1805, he was appointed one of the trustees of Norristown Academy, and in October, 1805, elected one of the members of Assembly from this county. During the session at Lancaster he was taken with illness, which induced him to hasten home, where he died December 29, 1805, aged nearly sixty-six years. His farm is now occupied by John Emery, and contains one hundred and seventy-six acres, the Tacony Creek flowing through it nearly

three-fourths of a mile. His will was made in 1805, appointing his son, Joseph Miles, and son-in-law,



SAMUEL MILES.

Joseph B. McKean, executors, devising his Cheltenham property to his daughter, Mary Miles.

Captain Robert Coltman, of the Revolutionary army, owned and resided on a farm of forty-five acres, now comprised in the Ogontz property, where he died in 1816. He entered the Fourth Battalion of Artillery, commanded by Colonel Thomas Procter, February 5, 1777, and was appointed to a lieutenantancy the following March 14th. For meritorious services he was promoted to the rank of captain March 3, 1779. His great-grandson, Dr. Robert Coltman, of Jenkintown, possesses his portrait in oil, and his badge and certificate of the Society of Cincinnati.

Among the noted men of Cheltenham should be mentioned Richard T. Leech, a descendant of an early family here. The names of his parents we cannot give, nor very little else outside of his public life. He was one of the founders of Abington Library, at Jenkintown, February 19, 1803, and one of its incorporators in 1805. He subsequently became one of its directors, in which office he was continued for several years. About this time he was also elected one of the county commissioners. In October, 1809, he was elected to the Assembly, and was returned for several years. General Andrew Porter, of this county, having been appointed surveyor-general May 10, 1809, retained the position until his death, November 16, 1813, when Governor Snyder appointed Mr. Leech his successor the following December 7th. Mr. Leech continued in this office until February 13, 1818, when he was succeeded by Jacob Spangler. He afterwards removed to Pittsburgh, where he died August 26, 1850, aged seventy-five years.

Among those who attained longevity in Cheltenham may be mentioned Catharine Gill, who died February 24, 1808, at the advanced age of one hundred and one years. Benjamin Hallowell, the distinguished teacher of Alexandria, Va., was born in this township in 1799. His parents were Anthony W. and Jane Hallowell. His mother was a daughter of Benjamin Shoemaker, of Shoemakertown, near which they resided. Mr. Hallowell died September 7, 1877, aged seventy-eight years, after a life of great usefulness. He was induced by his descendants to write an autobiography within a few years of his death, which was published in 1883. Lucretia Mott, widely known as a moral reformer and minister among Friends, resided on the York road, near the city line, where she died November 11, 1880, aged eighty-eight years. Ogontz, the country-seat of Jay Cooke has, since October, 1883, been converted into a young ladies' seminary, in charge of the Misses Bonney, Dillaye, Bennett and Eastman, of Philadelphia. John Wanamaker resides on the York road, adjoining the Abington line. Numerous country-seats are to be found through Cheltenham, for which its rolling surface, fine thrifty woodlands and lasting springs of water cause it to be excellently adapted, favored as it is with unusual railroad facilities to the city.

Before 1704 a road had been laid out from Toby Leech's residence to Germantown, which was complained of by Thomas Godfrey because it divided his land inconveniently. The Limekiln road is mentioned, and bore this name before 1716. A road was opened from the York road by way of Abington Meeting-house to Jacob Leech's mill, now Myers & Ervieu's fork-factory, on the Tacony Creek, in 1751.

The Church road is an important highway in this township, extending through the central part in its whole length. It was laid out in September, 1734, from Oxford Church to St. Thomas' Church, White-marsh; hence the name. The township book commences in 1767, the road expenses for said year being £23 19s. 6d.

It may appear strange to state now that for many years, down to 1850, the elections of this township were held at the village of Abington, in an adjoining township. In that year an act of Assembly was passed making it a separate district and ordering the elections to be held at Shoemakertown. By an order of court, confirmed June 5, 1882, the township was divided into two election districts, to be called East and West Cheltenham; the elections of the former to be held at the public school-house in Ashbourne, and of the latter at Audenried Public School-house, Harmer Hill. In November, 1884, both were held in Shoemakertown.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church.—Services having been held for several years at private residences and a Sunday-school organized, it became apparent that efforts should now be made for the erection of a church. The first meeting for this purpose was held

June 23, 1860, at which were present residents of Cheltenham Hills and vicinity, and on which occasion a fair amount was subscribed. A resolution was adopted that the church should be built at the intersection of the old York road and Cheltenham Avenue. A vestry was elected, consisting of John W. Thomas, Jay Cooke, J. F. Penistan, Wm. C. Houston, John Biard, Robert Shoemaker, Wm. G. Moorhead, Frederick Fraley, H. P. Birchall, Isaac Starr, Jr., George C. Thomas and Wm. Elliott.

Such was the success attending the enterprise that at the second meeting, convened August 27, 1860, the bishop of the diocese, Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, was requested to lay the corner-stone, September 3, 1860. Addresses were delivered on the occasion by Rev. William Bacon Stevens and the Rev. Richard Newton. The Rev. Robert J. Parvin was elected the first rector April 19, 1861. The church was consecrated the following May 16th by the bishop, rector and the Revs. Charles D. Cooper, Benjamin Watson, D. C. Millitt, J. W. Cracraft and O. B. Keith. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Newton, rector of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia. The church was now opened for regular services. On March 28, 1864, plans for a new building for the Sunday-school and library were submitted to the vestry, and its erection was decided upon. A new organ was placed in the church in 1866.

Mr. Parvin having been elected general secretary of the Evangelical Educational Society, December 26th of this year, resigned the rectorship after a ministry of more than five and a half years, to take effect January 1, 1867. About two years later he perished in a terrible steamboat disaster on the Ohio River. The present incumbent, Rev. Edward W. Appleton, was elected to the rectorship June 19, 1867, and entered on its duties the 30th of said month. The congregation worshiped in their enlarged church the first time February 23, 1868, Bishop Lee, of Iowa, preaching the sermon. The improvements to the church cost more than seven thousand dollars. In the same year the rectory was completed, also a large and commodious hall, intended for the use of the Young Men's Bible Class, and a sexton's house adjoining being the gift of two of the vestry.

The tower of the church was commenced in 1869 and finished the following year. A portion of the grounds in the rear of the edifice were now set apart for burial purposes. In the autumn of 1879 a large and admirable organ, built by Roosevelt, of New York, was placed in the church. For this improvement, as well as the tower and clock, the parish is indebted to the younger members of the congregation. During Dr. Appleton's rectorate to November, 1881, exclusive of pew-rents, the handsome sum of one hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars has been contributed by the members for religious and benevolent purposes. During that period two hundred and forty-three infants and seventy adults

were baptized, one hundred and ninety-seven confirmed, sixty-three married, and there were one hundred and twenty-one interments in the burial-ground.

The church is a handsome, commodious and substantial one-story Gothic edifice, of stone, with stained-glass windows and slate roof. The tower is square, above seventy feet in height, with a clock and chime of ten bells; the latter presented by Mrs. John W. Thomas, December 9, 1882. A transept on the south side of the church was completed in February, 1883, built at the expense of Charles B. Wright, Esq. Other substantial improvements have also been lately made, costing two thousand five hundred dollars. The rectory adjoining is a fair-sized two-story building. The grounds comprise about five acres; they are neatly laid out, and the buildings modeled after the most approved architectural designs.

ASSESSMENT OF CHELTENHAM FOR 1776.

Bartholomew Mather, assessor, and Peter Rush, collector.

George Shoemaker, 93 acres, 4 horses and 5 cows; Benjamin Shoemaker, 93 a., 2 h., 5 c., 22 acres in Horsham; George Abercost, 1 c., 10 children; Hugh Hugh, $\frac{3}{4}$ a.; William Shoemaker, 55 a., 2 h., 2 c.; David Harmer, 1 h.; Richard Mather, 120 a., 1 servant, 4 h., 8 c., $\frac{1}{2}$ saw-mill, $\frac{1}{4}$ grist-mill; Bartholomew Mather, 93 a., 3 h., 4 c., $\frac{1}{2}$ saw-mill, $\frac{1}{2}$ grist-mill; Isaac Cleaver, 95 a., 3 h., 3 c.; George Carr, 7 a., 1 c.; John Stump; John Goodwin, cordwainer, 1 c.; Samuel Leech, 170 a., 3 h., 5 c.; Stephen Hall, 1 h., 4 c.; John McLaughlin, 60 a., 3 h., 2 c.; Anthony Williams, Jr., 200 a., 1 servant, 3 h., 6 c.; Jeremiah Lap; Jacob Piper; John Miller, cordwainer, 40 a., 2 h., 1 c.; Jacob Miller, 200 a., 3 servants, 4 h., 5 c.; Jacob Nase, 100 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Baltus Ernst, 46 a., 2 h., 3 c.; John Harry, 57 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Henry Fetter, 2 h., 3 c.; Christian Cress, 65 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Jacob Funk, 160 a., 5 h., 8 c.; Jacob Strunk; John Slingluff, 10 a., 1 h., 1 c., aged; Henry Slingluff, 100 a., 2 h., 3 c., aged; Henry Slingluff, Jr.; Charles Long; Valentine Puff, 7 h., 2 c.; William Stevens, 1 h.; Caspar Martin, mason, 80 a., 2 h., 1 c.; Amos Thomas, 64 a., 3 h., 2 c.; William Leedom, 116 a., 3 h., 4 c.; John Lap, 1 c.; John Webster, 120 a., 2 h., 1 c.; James Gold, 16 a., 1 c.; Richard Rob, 1 c.; Nathan Williams; Thomas Martin; Jacob McVaugh; Enoch Thomas, 94 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Matthew Hague, 1 h., 1 c.; Edward Kennedy; Jacob Leech, 168 a., 2 servants, 3 h., 4 c.; Fred. Emerich, 2 h., 5 c.; John Emerich; Isaac Leech; John Updyke, 1 c.; William Burk; Peter Rush, 86 a., 1 servant, fulling-mill, 3 h., 4 c.; John Thompson, 60 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Mary Hopple, widow, 100 a., 3 h., 2 c.; Ulrich Rouner, 20 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Isaac Bowdeman, 1 c.; John Hollowell, miller, 1 h., 2 c.; William Thompson, 53 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Joseph Linn, 84 a., 1 negro, 1 h., 4 c.; Patrick McGargey, 1 h., 2 c.; Jacob Mier, 70 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Matthew Ray, 3 h., 5 c.; Peter Taylor, carpenter, 60 a., 2 h., 2 c.; William McGargey, 60 a., 1 h., 3 c.; John Smith; Frederick Altemus, 72 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Henry Child, 3 h., 4 c.; Isaac Jones, 116 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Jacob Gier, 2 c.; John Vandyke, 1 c.; George Diker, weaver, 2 h., 2 c.; Samuel Jones, 50 a.; Jonathan Jones, 2 h.; John Young, 3 h., 4 c.; Henry Young; William Hollowell, 100 a., 2 h., 5 c., grist and saw-mill; Richard Martin, tanner, 46 a., and tanyard, 1 servant, 1 negro, 3 h., 3 c.; Samuel McElhoes, 1 c.; Henry Love; John Shoemaker, 60 a., 1 servant, 9 h., 6 c., grist-mill, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a grist-mill, 50 a., and house; Daniel Foy; Solomon Williams, 1 c. *Single Men.*—Benjamin Mather, William Gilman, Samuel Grimes, Thomas Kennedy, Lawrence Relf, John Rob, Abraham Kennard, William Hawkins, Samuel Crosby, Jesse Thompson, John Hase, John McGargey, John Child, Thomas Jones, William Jeans, Thomas Shoemaker, Samuel Butler.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN J. WILLIAMS.

John Williams, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, born in 1670, was a resi-

dent of Merineth, in Wales. While yet in his minority he associated himself with a land company, where, by warrant dated 13th of Tenth Month, 1690, William Markham, Robert Turner and John Goodson surveyed five thousand acres of "Welsh Tract," part of Merion, of liberty lands, to John Thomas, John Williams and others. He also invested at later periods largely in lands in Cheltenham and Bristol townships, as well as in other sections of the new country. The same John Williams married Ellen Klincken on the 3d of Sixth Month, 1696, at the place of religious meetings of Friends in Germantown. Ellen was the daughter of Arents Klincken, who came from Dalem, near Creyfelt, in Holland, to this country in 1683, having known William Penn in Holland. He built the first two-story house ever raised in Germantown, Penn having been present and partaken of the raising-dinner. It stood near the southwest corner of Main and Tulpehocken Streets. Arents Klincken served several years as Burgess of Germantown, but finally, in 1691, declined longer service for conscience' sake. He died at the age of eighty, leaving a son, Anthony, a noted hunter, who spent a long life in such exercises in the vicinity, and from whom the traditional name of Anthony has since been perpetuated in the Williams family.

John Williams and Ellen, his wife, had six children,—Mary, born 7th of Fourth Month, 1697, married to Anthony Dennis; Hannah, born 29th Ninth Month, 1702, married to Lewis Roberts; John, born the 4th of Second Month, 1705, married to Katherine Marl in 1732, who left a son, Joseph, and died the 14th of Tenth Month, 1737; Arrett, born 13th of Twelfth Month, 1707–8, died young; Ann, married Joseph Ambler; Anthony, the youngest and only son surviving his parents, was born the 13th of Sixth Month, 1711, and to him was bequeathed all his father's lands and messuages. He married Sarah Shoemaker, daughter of George Shoemaker and granddaughter of Richard Wall, who bought land and settled in Cheltenham previous to Seventh Month 1, 1683. Richard came from Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England.

Anthony and Sarah were married at Abington Friends' Meeting-house the 17th of First Month, 1736. They settled in Bristol township, adjoining the homestead farm in Cheltenham; had a family of eighteen children, many of whom died in youth. Sarah, the mother, died Twelfth Month 13, 1758, aged forty-one years, six months, leaving the father with a very responsible charge. Among their children who grew to man's estate and married was George Williams, who lived opposite Abington Meeting and served as clerk of that meeting for many years; Isaac, who settled in Whitemarsh on a large farm, and died in his eighty-ninth year; and Anthony Williams, Jr., who was born the 30th day of Ninth Month, 1743, and married Rachel Jarrett.

It will here be necessary to review two generations

to obtain the correct genealogy of the Jarrett family, the ancestors of the mother of John J. Williams,—John Jarrett, the grandfather of said Rachel Jarrett, came from Scotland in the early days of the province and settled in Horsham township. His name appears in 1714 as a land-holder in Germantown. He married Mary Lucken, born 18th of Eleventh Month, 1693, daughter of Jan Lucken, who came from Holland, in company with many other Friends, and landed at Chester the 3d of Ninth Month, 1683. They later settled in Germantown, and were closely associated with Francis Daniel Pastorius in their allegiance to the principles of William Penn. John and Mary Jarrett had a son, John, born to them the 3d of Third Month, 1718. He married Alce Conrad, born 9th of Eighth Month, 1718, at Abington Meeting, Third Month, 1740. Their twelve children were John, Mary, Elizabeth, Hannah, Rachel, William, Alice, Jonathan, David, Jesse, Tacy and Joseph, many of whom lived to be very aged people, and were remarkable for their healthful and vigorous constitutions and industrious habits. Anthony Williams and Rachel Jarrett were married at Abington Meeting the 25th of Eleventh Month, 1772.

They settled and lived on the old homestead farm, on the Limekiln road, in Cheltenham, where was raised a family of three brothers,—Joseph, John J. and Anthony—and one sister, Alice, who died a young woman, unmarried. Joseph, the oldest, was born the 2d of Seventh Month, 1777; married Ann Hallowell, daughter of John and Martha Hallowell, the 15th of Fifth Month, 1800, at Abington. About this time they removed to a farm in Whitemarsh township, where six children were born to them Charles (first), died young, Alice, Anthony, Martha, Charles (second), and Ann. Martha and Ann lived to be young women, but died unmarried and the parents resided here until the other children had grown to mature years, when they removed to Philadelphia.

Joseph Williams, an exemplary Friend, was in many respects a remarkable man, being gifted with great force of will and nerve-power, which qualified him for an active, energetic and successful business life. Kind and generous, he was ever ready to assist a worthy neighbor or friend in a substantial way, and many families now living in Montgomery County owe their present prosperous condition, in a great measure, to the propitious help given their ancestors at a critical time, when overshadowed with a cloud of adversity. As he in time became aged and infirm, it was considered expedient that he should return to the farm, that his son Charles could minister to his personal comforts, where he died 19th of Third Month, 1863, in his eighty-seventh year. He was interred at Friends' burying-ground in Plymouth.

Anthony Williams, the youngest son of Anthony and Rachel Williams, was born in 1785, and married Elizabeth, daughter of George Craft, 10th of Tenth Month, 1811. She was a consistent and devoted wife.



John J. Williams



Thos. Williams

an affectionate and Christian mother and a useful and obliging neighbor and friend. May her good example be emulated by the present and future generations! Anthony and his wife resided on a farm adjoining the old homestead, east of Limekiln road, and lived to the ripe old age of fourscore years and upward.

John J. Williams, the second son of Anthony Williams, Jr., and Rachel, his wife, was born the 7th of First Month, 1783, and married Lydia Knight, born 13th of Twelfth Month, 1799, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Cleaver Knight, in the autumn of 1823.

John J. Williams, as a consequence of his marriage to Lydia Knight, who was not in membership with the Society of Friends, and therefore not in accordance with the exacting discipline of the society in use in those times, was formally dealt with, as was the custom, by the meeting. He was urged by many Friends to make the required acknowledgment, which he considered unreasonable. Seeing the dissensions already operating in the society at that time, which, if not corrected, must inevitably lead to a dissolution of the entire membership, he concluded to relinquish his rights as a member, whereby he was released from the grave responsibility of the church, and by so doing not be compelled to compromise the feelings of his wife. He still, however, entertained a strong affection for the society, which had endeared itself to him by long association, his ancestry from the time of William Penn having affiliated with the Friends, and he, with his entire family, continued to attend the meetings on the First-day of the week.

They resided on the old farm from the date of their marriage until the spring of 1850, when, as their son Thomas was about to marry, and as some of the family had a desire to remove to the city, the father reluctantly gave up the management of the property to his son and moved his family to Philadelphia. He still manifested a lively interest in the affairs of the old neighborhood, to which he was much attached, and among other duties served as director of Cheltenham school district one year after he and his family had removed to the city, a position he held from the time of its adoption, in 1838.

Although not a politician, he was a great admirer of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, and was always identified with the old Whig party.

He took great delight in encouraging enterprising persons venturing into business without sufficient capital, and would aid them in many ways, lending them money even to stinting himself and indorsing their paper to such an extent as to alarm his family and friends. When remonstrated with by some of his best and most conservative friends, he would reply that he was "trying to make a man of such and such a person."

In his efforts to assist others he, in several instances, lost very heavily, and on one occasion was so reduced

financially by indorsing paper as to be in imminent peril. His friends advised him to make an assignment, but his manly and indomitable spirit scorned the suggestion, and he replied that if he had any friends to stand by him so that he could retain the old farm, he would eventually pay all his obligations and recuperate his fortune. He found in this crisis a true friend in his brother Joseph, who, having, like himself, a large heart and ample means, together with the aid he received from his father-in-law, Jonathan Knight, President of the old Northern Liberty Bank at that time, he was able to bridge over the financial chasm which threatened to engulf him. The old homestead, which had been in the family since 1716, was thus saved from the hands of the sheriff. This period of tribulation was about 1833 and 1835, and John J. Williams, blessed with an excellent wife, through economical management and persevering industry, was able to acquire a competency in his latter years, at the same time maintaining the social duties of a good citizen and performing many acts of neighborly kindness. He trained up his children to habits of industry and instilled in their minds correct views of their moral responsibility, which he and his wife considered more important than any material inheritance which they could bequeath to their family. He died in Philadelphia 23d of Eleventh Month, 1851, and was buried at Abington. His wife's death occurred 20th of Fifth Month, 1864. She was buried beside him.

John J. and Lydia Williams had four children,—one daughter and three sons, all born and reared on the old homestead. Mary K., whose birth occurred 17th Sixth Month, 1824, is now living in Germantown, unmarried; Thomas, born 20th of Eleventh Month, 1826, resides at the old place; Jonathan K., born 25th Fifth Month, 1828, removed to Delaware, on a farm near Middletown, a short time previous to his father's death, and still resides in that State, owning one thousand acres of good land, which he cultivates (he married Fannie, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Shallcross); John Jay was born 17th of Second Month, 1838, being a young man at the time of the late Rebellion. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers; was very seriously wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, Fifth Month, 1864, which disabled him for several weeks. He was afterwards dangerously wounded at Appomattox Court-House, 8th of Fourth Month, 1865, the evening previous to General Lee's surrender, by a minie-ball passing entirely through his loins. It seemed impossible at the time that he could survive the terrible hurt; but with skillful surgery, careful and incessant nursing for weeks, with a vigorous constitution, he was able to rally and finally recovered sufficiently to engage in business. He later purchased a farm in Cecil County, Md., where he still resides as a successful farmer. He married Laura Peach, daughter of John and Eliza Peach.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

The paternal genealogy of Thomas Williams' family having been already given in the preceding biography of John J. Williams, it is fitting that something should be said of the ancestry of his mother, whose maiden-name was Lydia Knight, daughter of Jonathan Knight, born Eighth Month 6, 1764, who married Mary Cleaver, daughter of Isaac and Ann Cleaver, born Sixth Month 12, 1771. This Mary Knight was one of those women destined to make the right kind of husband entirely contented with his condition. Though the family circle be increased by the addition of many children, still there is peace, plenty and prosperity abounding where such a wife and mother dwells. Such was the wife of Jonathan Knight, and such was their happy lot.

It is said mothers mould the nation and wield an influence for many generations. May it be the pleasure of a kind and merciful Creator that the good seed sown by this Christian mother may fructify and bring forth its good fruits in future generations! It is reasonable that Lydia, the mother of Thomas, was endowed with many of the gifted qualities which her mother developed.

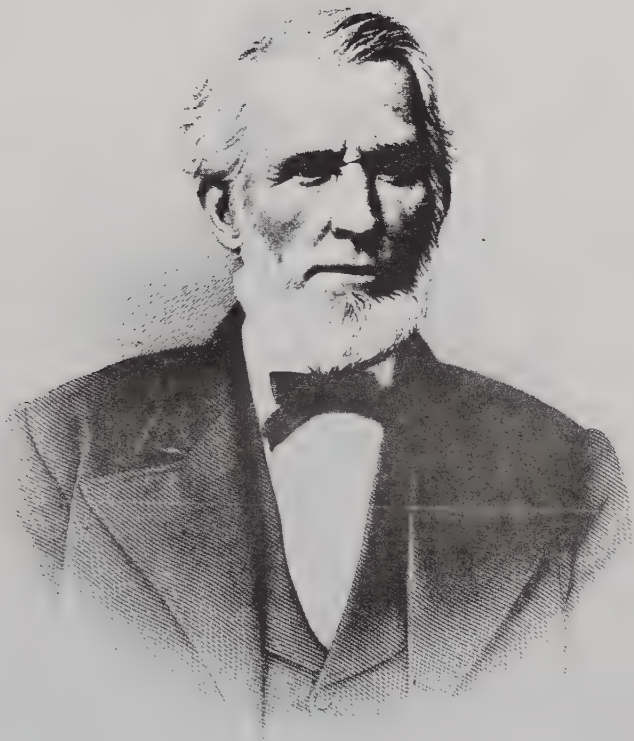
Jonathan Knight, the grandfather of Thomas Williams, was descended from two very worthy English families,—Giles and Mary Knight and John and Mary Carver. Both families came to this country with Penn, on the ship "Welcome," in 1682. Jonathan was the son of Joshua and Sarah Knight. Joshua and John Knight, his brother, sons of Isaac and grandsons of Joseph Knight, were residents of Abington township during the Revolutionary war. They had strong affiliations with the mother-country and sympathized with the English, for which acts of disloyalty to the colonial government their property, embracing two hundred and forty-one acres in Abington, was confiscated in 1779 and applied to the support of the University of Pennsylvania. Their lives were threatened, which necessitated their leaving the country, taking their families to Nova Scotia with the exception of Jonathan, who was then a boy about fourteen years of age. His father desired to take him also, but his grandfather, with whom he lived, was unwilling to part with him. He therefore remained under the protection of his grandfather and a bachelor uncle then living in the same township, to whom the boy became very much attached. He requested his friends when dying "to bury him as near his Uncle Isaac as possible," at Abington burying-ground, which was accordingly done.

The birth of Thomas Williams occurred in Cheltenham township, Montgomery Co., Pa. It was his fortune to be born in moderate circumstances. Although it seemed to impose on him a burden of hardships and trials, it aroused a spirit of persevering industry which built up the physical condition of the man, while it tended to establish correct views of his general moral responsibility in all business and social

intercourse. Thomas Williams, Fifth Month 1, 1850, married Elizabeth A. Comly, daughter of A. Lukens and Margaret Comly, and granddaughter on the paternal side of Nathan and Elizabeth Comly. Her maternal grandfather was — Hallowell, both old and well-known families of Montgomery County. Thomas Williams and his wife had five children, two sons and three daughters, as follows: Comly, Sr., born Seventh Month 10, 1852, who died in youth; Mary K., born First Month 4, 1854, who died young; Comly, Jr., born Eighth Month 28, 1856, married, Second Month 2, 1882, to Ellen M. Walker, daughter of Thomas M. Walker; Mary K., born Eleventh Month 23, 1857, and married to Dr. William C. Powell; and Maggie, born 1860, who died when three years of age. Elizabeth, the mother, died Twelfth Month 10, 1865. She and all the deceased children are interred at Abington.

Thomas Williams married a second time, First Month 26, 1871, Susanna D. Nice, born Twelfth Month 2, 1838, daughter of William and Mary Nice. William Nice is a descendant of Anthony Nice, who came to this country from Wales about 1700 and settled in Nicetown, then called De Neustown. John Nice, the father of William, married Sarah Harper, the great-great-granddaughter of Thomas Roberts, who came to this country with Penn on the "Canterberry," arriving December 24, 1699, and took up about six hundred acres of land at York road and Fisher's Lane. Mary, the wife of William Nice, was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Haslam, who came with their family from Bolton, Lancashire, England, in 1824, the former having been a manufacturer in Philadelphia. Susanna had six brothers,—George, Robert, Edward, Theodore, Thomas and William. George lost his life by an accident when a child. Edward enlisted in the One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died from a wound received in the memorable battle of the Wilderness, May, 1864. Susanna has also a half-sister living, now the wife of Joel Price.

Thomas Williams and wife and their five children.—John Thomas, Edith, Robert N., Elizabeth and Lydia—are now living on the paternal "homestead farm," on Limekiln pike, in Cheltenham township. This property has been in the possession of the family for several generations, one deed from Conrad Conrad to John Williams for one hundred and thirty-three acres being dated 16th of Twelfth Month, (called February) 1716-17; consideration, one hundred and fifty pounds, lawful silver money of America. This deed is written and witnessed by Francis Daniel Pastorius. Another deed is from William Howell's heirs to John Williams for ninety-three acres, and dated 16th day of June, 1724; consideration money, eighty-five pounds, showing that land was low in price at that time in Cheltenham. This was at the period when John Williams, with his family, came from Merion Township to reside in Cheltenham.



David Heist



Geo. Braniff

Thomas Williams' education was limited. The schools in the neighborhood, through the force of circumstances, did not maintain a very high standard, and much of his time was occupied with duties on the farm, the winter only being devoted to study. Later, however, for about two years, he became a pupil of a boarding-school and made satisfactory progress, especially at Hallowell's, in Alexandria, D. C. He has served as school director for twelve consecutive years in his district, and held many positions of public and private trust, all of which have been filled with fidelity to the interests of all concerned.

DAVID HEIST.

Henry Heist, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, with his wife, Catharine, came from Germany to the United States about the year 1753. Three children accompanied them, one of whom died on the passage and was buried on landing. Mr. Heist, soon after his arrival, settled in Goshenhoppen, Montgomery County. His son George was born August 3, 1754, at Goshenhoppen, Upper Hanover township, and died September 11, 1809, in his fifty-sixth year. Among his thirteen children was George Heist, father of David Heist, whose birth occurred December 29, 1781, in Upper Hanover, on the homestead farm, from whence he removed to Salsburg, in Northampton County, and later to Flourtown, in Montgomery County. He was united in marriage to Catharine Cope, of Hilltown township, on the 25th of March, 1806, and had sons,—Charles, Joseph and David, and daughters,—Mary Ann, Catharine, Elizabeth, Lavinia and Julia Ann. Mary Ann became Mrs. Henry Stout; Catharine, Mrs. Benjamin Fisher; Elizabeth, Mrs. Arnold Green; Lavinia, Mrs. William Coffman; and Julia Ann, Mrs. William Cenover. The death of George Heist occurred May 20, 1855. David Heist, his son, was born January 17, 1810, in Salsburg, Northampton Co., and at the age of eighteen became a resident of Cheltenham township, where he at once engaged in the employment of a farmer, his opportunities for acquiring a thorough or even a rudimentary education having been exceedingly limited. He was married to Dorothea L. Ottinger, of Springfield township, and had children,—George D., married to Eleanor, daughter of Jesse and Ann Gilbert, who has five children; Henrietta (Mrs. Daniel H. Wentz), and Anna Cecilia (Mrs. Albert D. Wentz). Mr. Heist was a second time married to Margaret Lenhart, of Cheltenham, whose only child was Lizzie F. (deceased), wife of H. P. Appleman, of Bethlehem. Mr. Heist for twelve years after his first marriage leased a farm in Cheltenham township, and subsequently purchased property near Abington Station, to which he removed in the spring of 1847 and continued to reside upon until his death, when it became by inheritance the

estate of his son, George D. He received little aid in his early efforts, and by his own force and strength of character achieved a position of independence and marked influence in the community where he resided. He was for many years a director of the Limekiln Turnpike Company and active in promoting the business industries of the township. In politics he was a Democrat, but rarely participated in the active strifes of party or sought the honors of office.

Mr. Heist was a man of strong religious impulses and an active member, first, of the Lutheran Church of Germantown, and, later, of the church at Whitmarsh. His benevolent instincts led him to remember the latter church by a bequest, as also the Lutheran Church at Chestnut Hill. The death of Mr. Heist occurred on the 13th of June, 1881, in his seventy-second year.

GEORGE BRANIN.

Among the representative farmers of Montgomery County who have made agriculture a study and a success we find the name of George Branin. The first of his ancestors of whom anything definite is known was Francis Branin, who was born in Ireland about the year 1683, and emigrated to America some time previous to the birth of his son Michael, who was born September 9, 1708. On the 24th day of November, 1730, Michael Branin was joined in marriage to Elizabeth Norcross, daughter of John and Mary (Antrim) Norcross. Their son, William, was born December 15, 1749, and married, in 1778, Abigail, daughter of Abner Rodgers. William Branin died February 14, 1813. His son, Abijah, was born in the State of New Jersey May 9, 1783. On the 18th day of October, 1804, he married Mary Houston, daughter of John Houston, of Burlington County, State above-named. Their children were John, Elizabeth, Mark, William, Almira and Richard. He learned the trade of a blacksmith, which occupation he pursued until about the year 1821, when he removed with his family to Philadelphia County, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Afterwards he purchased a farm in the township of Abington, Montgomery Co., Pa., upon which he resided up to the time of his death, which occurred August 18, 1855. John, the first of the family, was born in New Jersey on the 16th day of December, 1806, and with his parents came to Philadelphia County, and ultimately became a farmer. He married Ann, daughter of Samuel Jones, of Hatfield township, Montgomery Co., who married Hannah Clayton, a daughter of Richard and Margaret Clayton, whose maiden-name was Margaret Kenderdine, of Horsham township, in the last-named county. Their surviving children were Ann and Ruth. After his marriage John Branin lived on the farm of his father-in-law, Samuel Jones, which had been in his possession since 1797. On this farm John Branin died October 4, 1866. His wife died

December 13, 1884. Their only child, George, was born on the above-named farm December 30, 1833. After a period spent at the neighboring school he completed his studies at Treemount Seminary, in Norristown, then under the charge of the late Rev. Samuel Aaron. On his return from school, Mr. Branin gave his entire attention to the cultivation of the farm, and on the death of his father assumed the management of the property, and still continues in that relation. On the 26th day of February, 1863, he was joined in marriage to Miss Ann Elizabeth, daughter of John Branin (who married Abigail Ann Jones), of Burlington County, N. J. Here a very singular circumstance occurred. Their fathers being of the same name and somewhat distantly related but unknown to each other, were both married the same day, month and year to women of almost identical names, each of whose father's name was Samuel Jones, but of no relationship or knowledge of each other. The surviving children of Mr. and Mrs. Branin are a son, John W., and a daughter, Ruth Ann. Another daughter, Marietta, died in infancy. Mr. Branin's political sympathies are with the Republican party, of which he is a stanch adherent, though he has never entered the arena of politics nor been diverted from the routine of duties incident to the life of a farmer. He was educated in the faith of the Society of Friends, and attends the Abington Friends' Meeting.

JOHN M. FENTON.

Eleazar Fenton emigrated from England to America in or prior to the year 1680, and settled in Burlington County, West Jersey. Of his family, Ephraim Fenton, his son, moved into Buckingham township, Bucks Co., Pa., and took up five hundred and forty acres of land previous to or in the year 1710. He died in 1748, leaving three sons,—Eleazar, Josiah and Samuel,—of whom Samuel, whose death occurred in 1796, was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His son Ephraim married, in 1782, Mary Thomas, of Milestown, Philadelphia Co. (a relative of the painter, Benjamin West), and settled in Cheltenham township, Montgomery Co., where he died in 1826. The eldest of his eight children was Samuel, who married Mary Mann, of Upper Dublin township, Montgomery Co., and had one daughter, Harriet, married to Andrew Long, of Harts-ville, Bucks Co., and a son, John M. Fenton. Samuel Fenton was actively engaged in farming pursuits until his death, in 1862, at his home in Cheltenham. His son, John M. Fenton, was born on the 18th of May, 1810, on the homestead, which is now his residence. In 1843 he married Elizabeth W. Kennedy, of Abington township, whose three children are Samuel M. (deceased), Franklin K., and Hattie L. Mr. Fenton was elected treasurer of Montgomery County for the years 1856 and 1857. He has filled nearly all

the offices in Cheltenham township, being in official position continuously for forty years, ten years of which he was a justice of the peace. In politics he has always voted with the Democrats. He has been for many years a member of Abington Presbyterian Church; for thirty-six years a trustee and for seventeen years its treasurer. He has been president of the Limekiln Turnpike Company for twelve years, and is at present a director of the Jenkintown National Bank. Mr. Fenton has also acted as executor, administrator, trustee and assignee in the settlement of estates, beside being appointed guardian and having charge of several large trust funds.

ALBERT J. ENGLE.

Albert J. Engle, one of the most prominent business men of Shoemakertown, Cheltenham township, Montgomery Co., Pa., was born on his father's farm in what was then Bristol township, Philadelphia Co. (now merged in the city), January 2, 1826, where he made his home until he was twenty-four years of age, learning, in the meantime the honorable trade of stone-mason.

He was married, in 1849, to Miss Annetta, daughter of Joseph and Mary Megargee, of Cheltenham township, and in 1850 moved to Shoemakertown and engaged in the mercantile business in the old store that had for many years been occupied as a storehouse by Richard Shoemaker. After doing business in the limited quarters of the old Shoemaker store for a few years he purchased the old Tyson property, on which he built his present large and commodious store, which he has well-stocked with a large and well-selected variety of goods suited to the wants of the community around him.

He also remodeled the old Tyson mansion, making the comfortable, convenient and sightly residence he now occupies.

He has been prominently identified with all the progressive movements in and around the village of Shoemakertown. Although having held several elective political offices, he enjoyed the higher privilege of a seat in the council of the leaders of the party with which he affiliates and whose candidates he supports. His townsmen have honored him with a seat in the board of school directors of the township, which he still occupies with honor to himself and profit to the educational interests of Cheltenham. In 1858 he was appointed postmaster at Shoemakertown, which office he has held continuously to the present time (1885). Twenty-seven years continuous service in one official position is the lot of but few, and is the best evidence of Mr. Engle's fitness for the responsible position he now holds.

Mr. Engle is the father of children as follows: Anna M., born April 24, 1850 (married to William H. Parker, of Philadelphia, and is the mother of two son and two daughters); Mary E., born June 20,



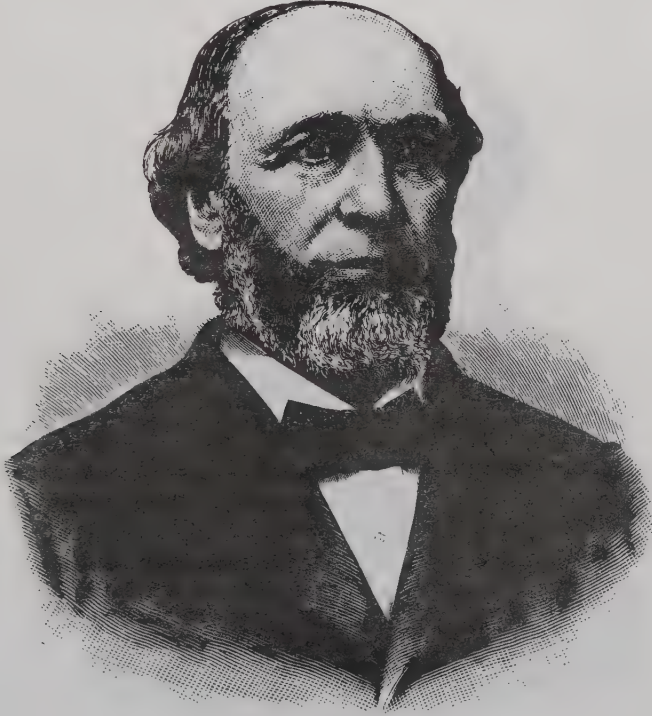
John M. Fenton

1852; Albert J., Jr., born January 4, 1854; William Megargee, born December 17, 1857, and died when about two years of age; Annetta R., born May 2, 1860; Frank, born December 15, 1861; Irwin J., born January 11, 1864; Olive May, born June 27, 1866, and died when two and a half years of age.

Mr. Engle's parents, Jacob and Elizabeth Engle, were aged and prominent residents of Bristol township, and lived near Cheltenham township line, on the farm that had been in the Engle family for three generations.

The parents of Mrs. Engle, Joseph and Mary Me-

north side of what is known as the Church road, and on the southeast side of what is now known as the Cedar road. The Church road was so named from the fact of its being traveled for a number of years by the late George Keith, then a celebrated minister of the Society of Friends, who preached at Oxford and at Whitemarsh. His oft-repeated journeys over this then crooked path gave it the name of Church road, which it has since retained. Cedar road was so named from the fact of there being a row of cedar trees on either side of the road for a long distance. It was in the angle of these two roads, and



A. J. Engle

gargee, were residents of Cheltenham township for over half a century, and owned the property on the North Penn Branch of the Reading Railroad, at what is known as City Line Station.

MRS. SARAH T. BETTS.

Mrs. Sarah T. Betts was a lineal descendant of William Thompson, who came to Cheltenham township in the early part of the last century and purchased one hundred acres of land out of the old Ashmead tract of two hundred acres. This one hundred acres lay on the

nearly a mile from what is now Shoemakertown, that Mr. Thompson located his one hundred acres, then considered a wilderness, but now one of the most pleasantly located and valuable farms in the township. William Thompson had also another lot of land lying along Tacony Creek, upon which he resided for many years, and upon which he died. Catharine, wife of William Thompson, died the 15th of the Sixth Month, 1786, aged about seventy-four years. Their children were Jessie, born the 26th of the Eighth Month, 1745, and died, unmarried, the 22d of the Seventh Month, 1778.

John Thomson (for so his name was written, he having dropped the letter "p") was born the 22d of the Twelfth Month, 1750; married Abigail, daughter of Thomas and Letitia Roberts, of Trumbauerville, Bucks Co., Pa., and died the 28th of the Ninth Month, 1838. His wife, Abigail, was born on the 28th of the Seventh Month, 1751, and died the 12th of the Tenth Month, 1802.

John, having outlived his father and brother, inherited the one hundred and the forty-acre tract of land.

Thomas, son of John and Abigail Roberts Thomson, was born the 30th of the Ninth Month, 1775, and died

Sarah, the subject of this sketch.

John, born the 1st of Tenth Month, 1810, and is still living. He inherited the one hundred and forty acres, owned by his great grand-father William Thompson, and is still the owner of the one hundred acre tract, having sold the forty acre lot.

Abigail, born 28th of Fifth Month, 1813; married John Wileman, of Langhorne, Bucks Co., Pa., and died the 23d of Second Month, 1868.

Elizabeth, born 20th of Sixth Month, 1816, and died the 21st of Second Month, 1817.

John, above mentioned, married 8th of Third Month, 1828, Caroline, daughter of Amos Jones, who was the



Sarah J Betts

the 26th of the Twelfth Month, 1825. Thomas inherited the one hundred and forty acres owned by his father, John.

The children of Thomas Thomson were as follows:

Ann, born the 19th of Third Month, 1800; married Jacob E. Jarrett, of Horsham township. Mrs. Jarrett is still living.

Hannah, born the 27th of Eight Month, 1802; married John Roberts, of Byberry, and died the 14th of Sixth Month, 1872.

Kitty, born 15th of Eleventh Month, 1804; married Richard Roberts, and died 21st of Ninth Month, 1880.

son of Amos Jones, of Cheltenham township. Caroline was born the 24th of Tenth Month, 1814, and died the 14th of First Month, 1877. Their children are as follows:

Charles, born 23d of Fifth Month, 1839; died 22d of Sixth Month, 1848.

Alice J., born 31st of Tenth Month, 1840; married Benjamin F. Penrose, of Quakertown, and now resides in Cheltenham township, on the farm adjoining the old William Thompson and the Ashmead tracts.

Thomas Thomson, born 28th of Second Month, 1842; married Miss Eyre, of Bucks County, and now occupies the old Thompson one hundred acre farm, and is

the fifth generation of the Thomson family that has continuously occupied the old farm.

Samuel J., born 30th of First Month, 1844, died 13th of Twelfth Month, 1882.

Jane, born 1st of Ninth Month, 1845.

Margaret T., born 6th of First Month, 1848; married Henry W. Hallowell, of Moreland township.

John, born 1st of Tenth Month, 1849, died 19th of Third Month, 1851.

William and George, (twins), died in infancy.

John, Jr., born 16th of Seventh Month, 1853, died 17th of Fifth Month, 1874.

sides on the Williams-Shoemaker-Betts homestead, Cheltenham township. Mr. Shoemaker died, and Sarah Thomson, his widow, married Cyrus Betts, of Solebury, Pa. Mr. Betts died, leaving only Mrs. Betts, whose portrait is herewith presented.

Mrs. Betts has been well and favorably known for the last forty years as a faithful and devoted minister of the Society of Friends. She was all her life, with the exception of a few years' residence in Bucks County, a member of Abington Monthly Meeting, and for the last forty years her residence was in Cheltenham township, where she was highly



John F. Lenhardt

William P., born 24th of Second Month, 1855.

J. Dawson, born 1st of Second Month, 1858.

Sarah Thomson, the fourth daughter and fourth child of Thomas Thomson, was born the 8th of the Eighth Month, 1807, and married for her first husband Anthony Williams. The result of this union was four sons, viz.: Charles Williams, Edward H. Williams, Joseph Williams and Anthony Williams.

After the death of Mr. Williams she married Jesse Shoemaker, by whom she had one daughter, Sarah Shoemaker, who married Alvin Haines, and now re-

spected for her kindness and love towards all with whom she associated.

She died Third Month 3, 1885, in the seventy-eighth year of her age, leaving behind her a host of friends who revered her, and who had been the better for her life and precepts.

JOHN F. LENHART.

George Lenhardt, who was born on the 8th of March, 1754, emigrated from Germany to America, when seventeen years of age, in company with his brother Peter, their parents, with whom they sailed,

having died and been buried at sea. The boys were sold for their passage, George serving three years and nine months with Jonathan Tyson. At the expiration of this period of service he settled in Upper Dublin township, Montgomery Co., and engaged in lime-burning, as also in the purchase and sale of real estate. He was connected by membership with the Reformed Church of Germantown, in which he was an exemplary and active worker. Mr. Lenhart married Catherine Hoffinan, who died on the 31st of January, 1783. Their children were John, George, Jonathan and one who died in early life. He was a second time married to Christiana Kohler, whose

of the farm. On the death of his father, in 1845, he inherited a portion and purchased the remainder of the estate, the land of which he has since cultivated and greatly improved. He has paid much attention to horticulture, and won a reputation as a propagator of fine varieties of fruit, though also successful in other departments of agriculture. Mr. Lenhart was married, November 13, 1851, to Ruth, daughter of Joseph Addis, of Moreland township. Their children are Amy (deceased), Margaret (Mrs. John D. Stout), Joseph (deceased), Eliza (Mrs. Franklin P. Bryan), John and an infant (deceased). Mr. Lenhart is a director of the Limekiln Turnpike Company, fills the same office in



Thos. C. Yeakle

children are Mary, Henry, Joseph, Sarah, Christiana and Margaret. Joseph was born on the 30th of January, 1788, in Upper Dublin township, and in the year 1801 removed to the farm in Cheltenham township now owned by the subject of this sketch. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Funk, whose children are John F., Margaret (Mrs. David Heist) and Cathrine (Mrs. Isaiah Campbell, deceased). The death of Mr. Lenhart occurred on the 7th of January, 1845. His son, John F. Lenhart, was born November 25, 1821, on the homestead, where he has been industriously employed as a farmer during his lifetime, having in youth been made familiar with the labor

connection with the Willow Grove and Germantown Turnpike Company, and is one of the directors of the Keystone Stone Quarry Company, of which he is a charter member. He is a Democrat in politics, though not especially interested in questions of a political character. In religion he is a Presbyterian, his membership being with the Market Square Presbyterian Church, of Germantown.

THOMAS C. YEAKLE.

Mr. Yeakle is a lineal descendant of Christopher Yeakle (Jaeckel), whose widow, Regina, came to America and settled in Pennsylvania in 1734, his an-

cestry having been elsewhere mentioned. He is the grandson of Jacob and Gertrude Urffer Yeakle, and the son of Joseph and Mary Huston Yeakle. The children of the latter marriage are John H., born August 12, 1853, who died March 7, 1854; and Thomas C., whose birth occurred January 19, 1855, in Springfield township, where the years of his youth were spent. He became a pupil of the public school near his home, and afterwards enjoyed superior advantages at Treemount Seminary, Norristown. On completing his studies he returned to the farm and became interested in its varied occupations, but later removed to Flouertown and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In

duties in connection with his own business leave little leisure for participation in enterprises of a public character.

SAMUEL M. WILSON.

Frederick L. Wilson, the grandfather of Samuel L., was by birth a Norwegian, and captain of a vessel wrecked off the coast of Ireland. By his marriage to a lady of Irish lineage he had one son, William, whose residence was in the immediate vicinity of Londonderry, in the north of Ireland, where he filled the office of land steward, and was also an industrious



S. M. Wilson

1877, preferring the healthful employment of the agriculturist to a sedentary life, he purchased the valuable property in Cheltenham township now owned by him, and has since been numbered among the successful farmers of the township. Mr. Yeakle was married, on the 7th of February, 1878, to Emma C., daughter of Joseph Stahlnecker, of Flouertown, whose children are Lizzie and Mary Emma. He was again married, in November, 1882, to Emma, daughter of Jessie McCoombs, of Montgomery County. Their only child is a son, Thomas C., Jr. Mr. Yeakle is in politics a Republican, though not ambitious for the honors of office. He is a supporter of the Presbyterian Church of Flouertown. His daily routine of

farmer. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Mackey, of Londonderry, whose children were Robert, Samuel M., William, Elizabeth, James, Joanna Mary and John. The death of Mr. Wilson occurred in 1854, in County Donegal, Ireland. His son, Samuel M., was born on the 12th of January, 1840, near Londonderry, in the latter county where the first eighteen years of his life were spent, a portion of this time being devoted to acquiring a modest education and assisting in the labor of the farm. Being impressed with the superior advantages offered the workingman in America, he decided to emigrate, and in 1858 sailed alone for Philadelphia. He readily found employment on a farm in Bucks County, and served for

eighteen months in that capacity, when Montgomery County became his home. For six years his industry brought a comfortable support, principally as a farm laborer, after which, in 1866, he rented a farm, and for six years cultivated it successfully. During the four succeeding years Mr. Wilson was engaged in the grocery business in Philadelphia, after which he removed to Edge Hill and became proprietor of a country store, holding also the commission as postmaster of the place. Having previously invested capital in mining enterprises, he determined to devote his exclusive attention to the mining of hematite ore. In

GEORGE K. HELLER.

Mr. Heller is of German descent, his grandfather, Christopher Heller, having emigrated from Germany to America, and settled in Northampton County, where he founded the hamlet of Hellertown. Here he engaged in farming. Among his children was Daniel, born in or near Hellertown, who afterwards became a farmer in Bucks County. He married Margaret, daughter of Henry Scheetz, Esq., of Whitemarsh township, Montgomery Co., whose children were Catharine (Mrs. Jacob Wentz), Elizabeth, Sarah (Mrs. Samuel Nice), Ann (Mrs. George McClelland),



G. K. Heller

this industry he is still engaged, his energy and business tact making him one of the important factors in the development of the ore-beds of the county. Mr. Wilson was, on the 28th of November, 1862, married to Margaret, daughter of Robert Bustard, of the same county. Their children are Anna Mary, Ellen D., Margaret, Samuel M., George, Jane, Maria, William and Lizzie. Mr. Wilson's political sympathies are with the Republican party, although he is rarely active in the field of politics. He accepts the creed of the Baptist faith, and is a member of the church of that denomination in Jenkintown.

George K., Mary (Mrs. John M. Jones), Margaret (Mrs. Robert H. Hinckley) and Hannah (Mrs. Samuel Nice).

George K. Heller was born March 14, 1803, in Springfield township, Montgomery Co.; to which township his father removed from Bucks County. The common school afforded at this early date the only opportunities for education. These, however, were improved by him, after which, for eleven years, he engaged in teaching in Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties, respectively. Desiring a less sedentary life than that of a teacher, he purchased a farm

in Cheltenham township, which for twenty-two years he cultivated, and at the expiration of that time, having abandoned active labor, he sold his farm and retired to his present residence, in the village of Cheltenham, in the same township. Mr. Heller was married on the 10th of March, 1829, to Sarah, daughter of John Nice, of Philadelphia County. Their children are Charles, of Philadelphia; Margaret H. (Mrs. Dilworth Wentz), of Cheltenham; Elizabeth (Mrs. Dr. H. B. Buck), of Springfield, Ill.; and George N., of Philadelphia. Mr. Heller formerly affiliated with the Democratic party, but later became a Republican. He has been identified in various relations with the township, having for a period of thirty-three years filled the office of school director of Cheltenham and been one of the first agitators of the public-school system in the township. He was also director of the Independent Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Heller's known ability and integrity have caused his services to be much in demand as guardian and trustee, more than forty estates having been settled by him or through his aid. For forty-six years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and for more than forty years recording steward of the same church.

THOMAS T. MATHER.

The subject of this biographical sketch, Thomas T. Mather, traces his lineage through a line of worthy ancestors, who espoused the belief of the Society of Friends. His father was Jonathan Mather, who married Elizabeth Tyson, of Edge Hill, Montgomery Co., and had children,—Sarah (Mrs. Newlin Schofield), Mary Ann, Thomas T., Hannah M. (Mrs. William Stapler) and Eleanor. Thomas T. was born on the homestead, in Cheltenham, where his father was a successful farmer) on the 7th of February, 1814. This property, which is now occupied by his widow, subsequently became his by inheritance and purchase, and was the scene of his lifetime labors. His education was superior to that obtained by most of the youth of the vicinity, schools in Montgomery County and also in Wilmington, Del., affording him the advantages of a thorough scholastic training. His mathematical mind here found an ample field for development, and enabled him to take high rank in the science in which he was proficient. Not desiring to follow a professional career, he returned to the home of his parents, and devoted his attention to the employments of a farmer. He was well versed in the science of horticulture and skillful in the propagation of choice varieties of fruit, the nature and growth of which he thoroughly understood. Mr. Mather, while gratifying his taste in this direction, was also a successful farmer, and thoroughly practical in all his business undertakings. He was married, on the 3d of December, 1856, to Rachel G., daughter of William and Susan G. Nicholson, of Philadelphia. Their children are Jonathan, Elizabeth (Mrs. I. W. Lin-

ton), Susan N., Sarah, Eleanor, William N., Rachel, Jr., Thomas T., Jr., and William N., (second). Mr. Mather, though diligent in matters pertaining to his private business interests, exhibited much public spirit and a laudable zeal in all measures tending to the welfare of the county of his residence. He was a director of the Jenkintown National Bank, a director in the Germantown National Bank, and held the same official connection with the Limekiln Turnpike Company. His acknowledged ability and probity led him frequently to be suggested for positions of trust, notable among which was that of treasurer of the Chelton Hills Mutual Improvement Association. Mr. Mather was in politics, a Republican, and courageous in the defense of any principle of the party, while indifferent to the official positions which are the rewards of party service. He was an earnest advocate of the Free-Soil doctrine, and cast the earliest vote in the township in its favor when that question was first agitated. He was educated in the belief of the Society of Friends, and never departed from the faith, having been a member of the Abington Monthly Meeting at the time of his death, which occurred on the 21st of June, 1877. Mr. Mather was a man of marked influence in the community, not less for his judgment and executive ability than for the elevated sentiments which actuated his whole life.

CHARLES B. WRIGHT.

Charles B. Wright, who has been for the past twenty years a resident of Cheltenham township, was born January 8, 1822, in Wysox Valley, Bradford Co., Pa., to which place his parents had emigrated from New London, Conn., in 1814. His father, Rufus Wright, who was a carrier by trade, had (with a number of other Connecticut people) intended to settle in the Wyoming Valley, but was afterwards induced to locate at Wysox, where he established the first tannery that was put in operation in the valley of the Upper Susquehanna. In that business he continued with success until the year 1830, when he removed to Tioga Point, or (as better known in later years) Athens, Pa., where he was connected with the business of the toll-bridge across the North Branch of the Susquehanna River. Five years later, when Charles was thirteen years of age, his father removed to a farm located about five miles from the river, on the uplands in Smithfield, Bradford Co. Until that time Charles had been kept at the Athens Academy, but after his removal with the family to the farm he only enjoyed the advantages of the winter terms of the common school for the completion of his education. He had sisters older and younger than himself and an elder brother, who was engaged in business in the West. On him, therefore, his father principally relied for assistance on the farm, and he was constantly employed in the work required upon it, except during the winter season. The farm was well adapted for the purpose of stock-raising, and this business his

father made a specialty, having a large number of cattle, sheep and horses. Charles became an expert rider, and made frequent trips on horseback to the village, two miles from the farm, to market the butter, eggs and other produce, and to purchase the store-goods necessary for the use of the family,—sometimes including ammunition for his shot-gun. On these trips the young farmer usually rode a fleet horse, of which there were always several in his father's pasture, and he seldom returned home without having had a race with some of the boys or men of the surrounding county, who could always depend on his being ready to engage in that kind of amusement.

In the spring of 1837, on one occasion, when young Wright was engaged in trading his butter and eggs at the village store, he was particularly noticed by a gentleman who was visiting there from the eastern part of the county, and who, after the lad's departure, made inquiries of the merchant concerning him, receiving very favorable replies. On the following day he visited the Wright homestead, and, in the absence of the boy and his father, informed Mrs. Wright that he was the proprietor of a trading-post, or store of general merchandise, at Le Raysville, on the border of Susquehanna County; that he had seen her son, and being very favorably impressed by his appearance, had come to offer him a position as clerk in his store. This information Mrs. Wright imparted to her husband and son on their return, and by the boy it was received with delight. During the second year of their residence on the farm he had begun to grow restless. The growth of the crops was too slow a process for him; it was taking too long a time for the steers (which his father had given him) to become oxen; in short, the quiet farm-life had begun to be distasteful to him, and he therefore eagerly urged the acceptance of the merchant's proposal.

Mr. Wright, however, opposed it, telling his son that he wished him to remain on the farm, and in a few years to assume its management. The mother also opposed the plan, but Charles reasoned with her, begging so earnestly that she finally gave her assent, which also secured that of her husband, though both yielded in the full belief that homesickness would very soon bring their boy back to them, to settle down and be contented with the farmer's life. The next day Charles met the merchant at the village, where the arrangement was made for him to go to Le Raysville in about thirty days. At the end of that time he took the stage (then the only means of conveyance), and after a long day's ride reached the place of his destination, tired, sad and already feeling the pang of homesickness, which, however, was soon dispelled on meeting his employer's wife, a kind and pleasant lady, who had no children, and who received him cordially, assuring him that he was to be one of their family trio. Afterwards, for a little time, symptoms of homesickness returned at intervals, but he resolutely repressed them. He had read the "Life of Benjamin Franklin,"

and from it he had learned the lesson that only by perseverance in his undertakings could he hope to win success in the world. He kept steadily on, winning the confidence of his employer, who, in 1841, gave him an interest in the business, he being then only nineteen years of age. He continued in the business two years longer, but at the age of twenty-one years, having become restless and desirous of entering a wider field of enterprise, he decided to leave Le Raysville and travel in the Western States, a part of his plan being to visit his sister, Mrs. William Spaulding, who was then residing in the new town of Janesville, Rock Co., Wis.

His purpose having become known to Christopher L. Ward, president of the Bank of Towanda, the latter invited him to visit him before his departure. He did so, and while at Towanda Mr. Ward and the other directors of the bank intrusted him with the charge of important landed interests in various parts of Illinois and Wisconsin, and in Chicago, which at that time was a town of only five thousand inhabitants. With this trust, and the most sanguine hopes, the young man started for the West early in May, 1843. At that time such a journey as he proposed to make, was regarded as so serious a matter that on his departure he was bidden good-by by many of his friends, who believed that the farewell was to be a final one. Traveling by stage and canal for eight days, he reached Buffalo, N. Y., whence he proceeded by way of the Lakes, and was landed at Milwaukee in sixteen days from the time of his leaving Towanda. From Milwaukee to Janesville, sixty miles over mud roads, the conveyance was a mail-wagon which ran three times a week. After a stay of about two weeks, he traveled on horseback to Chicago, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles, much of the route being through a region where there were neither settlements nor roads, and where his only guide was his pocket compass.

Attending to the business with which he had been entrusted, he remained in Chicago two years. At the end of about that time he received intelligence of the death of his father, and returned to his old home in the Susquehanna Valley. The estate was soon settled, and he again set out for the West, having, while in Pennsylvania, purchased (on time) the lands of which he had had charge in Chicago and vicinity, and which, in consequence of the great western emigration in the years 1845-46, appreciated so rapidly in value that he was enabled to dispose of them during those years at a price which, after paying all his indebtedness, left him a profit of about ten thousand dollars, which was then a considerable fortune for a young man of twenty-four years.

In his travels, backward and forward, between the East and the West, Mr. Wright had repeatedly visited his mother's brother, Dr. Beebe, at Erie, Pa. There he formed the acquaintance of Miss Cordelia Williams, daughter of an old merchant of that place.



C. B. Wright

In August, 1847, they were married, and, in accordance with a condition exacted by the bride's mother, took up their residence in Erie; but in a few months the young wife was prostrated by a violent hemorrhage of the lungs, resulting in a lingering but fatal consumption. At Erie Mr. Wright was associated in partnership in mercantile business with his father-in-law, under the firm name of Williams & Wright. This was continued for about three years, after which they opened, at Erie, the first banking-house ever established in Pennsylvania northwest of Pittsburg. It proved successful, and Mr. Wright retained his interest in it for about eight years, though in the meantime engaged in other business enterprises. In 1855 he opened a branch of the Erie bank in Third Street, Philadelphia, and the business was continued under the firm-name of C. B. Wright & Co., Mr. Williams retiring from the concern.

In the year 1855, Charles B. Wright was made a director of the Sunbury and Erie (now Philadelphia and Erie) Railroad, representing the entire interest of the road west of the Alleghenies. In February, 1857, he sailed for Europe as bearer of dispatches from the United States government to its ministers at London, Paris, Rome, Naples and the Hague, and while engaged in the duties of this mission, and after they were completed, he made an extended tour of six months' duration on the Continent. While at Naples, Italy, he met Miss Sue Townsend, daughter of the late William Townsend, of Sandusky, Ohio. After his return to the United States he was married (in August, 1858), to Miss Townsend, at Sandusky. He then retired from the Erie banking firm, (which had been very successful in its business), and devoted most of his time and energies to the construction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, which was completed in 1863, and leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

During this period the discovery of oil had been made in Venango County, and Mr. Wright, with a few associates, commenced the construction of the Warren and Franklin Railroad, to run from a point on the Philadelphia and Erie line, near Warren, down the Allegheny River, to Oil City. This enterprise was quickly carried through, and the road was consolidated with the Oil Creek road, under the name of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Mr. Wright took sole charge of the finances of the company, as also of the auditing department, and he had supervision of the other departments. This road yielded an immense revenue for seven years, covering the period of the oil excitement in that region. In February, 1870, Mr. Wright sold the control of the road to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and on the 2d of March following, entered the direction of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, representing the five million syndicate raised by Jay Cooke & Co. This fund was the first money that went into the construction of the road, the amount being subsequently increased to more than twenty millions.

Since the autumn of 1873 perhaps no one connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad has given its affairs closer attention than the subject of this narrative. When the financial crash of that year fell upon the whole country Mr. Wright was acting in the capacity of vice-president. The financial agents had disposed of nearly or quite thirty millions of first mortgage bonds; the company had a floating debt of five million six hundred thousand dollars; there were about six hundred miles of completed road, including one hundred miles on the Pacific coast; some two hundred miles could not pay its running expenses, and, with hungry contractors, the situation was critical. To prevent the creditors from seizing the road by foreclosure, through the United States Courts at St. Paul, Mr. Wright, with his counsel, took prompt action before the United States Court at New York, threw the company into bankruptcy, and immediately asked for a receiver. The president of the road, General George W. Cass, was made receiver, and Mr. Wright was elected president. The fortunes of the enterprise were at their lowest ebb at that time; the company had no credit, and was pressed with debts it could not pay.

By skillful and conciliatory management Mr. Wright managed to retire the floating debt, trading the assets of the company, of various sorts, with the creditors for its obligations. He operated the road with great economy, so that it began to earn a steadily increasing surplus over its expenses. In 1876, to satisfy the people of Washington Territory that the company had not abandoned its original purpose of building a transcontinental line, he ordered work to be begun at Tacoma, on Puget Sound, and the portion of the Cascade Branch reaching from that town to the Puyallup coal-fields was constructed. It was important to promptly disarm the opposition to the company in Congress and on the Pacific coast, and Mr. Wright purchased the first cargo of iron for the new work on his own credit, the company having none at the time.

In 1877, Mr. Wright secured for the Northern Pacific a terminus in St. Paul, an important point which had been overlooked in the charter, by purchasing the franchise of a local Minnesota road, reorganizing the corporation under the name of the Western Railroad Company, securing for the Northern Pacific Company a majority of its capital stock and building a line from Brainerd southward to Sauk Rapids, a distance of sixty miles. He let this work, purchased the rails on his own responsibility, and in less than five months opened the connection between the main line at Brainerd, and St. Paul, a distance of one hundred and thirty-seven miles.

In 1878 the credit of the Northern Pacific Company had been restored to such an extent that a plan for resuming construction on the main line west of the Missouri River was adopted, and ways and means provided to build two hundred and ten miles to the Yellowstone River. A similar plan was also adopted

to construct two hundred miles from the head of navigation on the Columbia River, on the Pacific slope, to Spokane Falls. The whole four hundred and ten miles were at once placed under contract and pushed to completion.

In the spring of 1879 the long-continued strain for six continuous years had made such an inroad upon his physical condition that it became necessary for him to retire from his active duties, and, contrary to the wishes of the entire board of directors, Mr. Wright decided to be relieved from the responsibility as president, and on the 24th of May, 1879, addressed the following letter to the board of directors:

"GENTLEMEN,—Duty to myself and family compels me to resign my position as President of the Company. A long-continued strain upon me, mentally and physically, makes withdrawal for a time from active labor necessary to establish a condition favorable to the success of a critical operation which I am advised to have performed for the restoration of my sight.

"In retiring from the Presidency of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company I beg to express my gratitude for the confidence you have bestowed upon me during the entire period since the reorganization, and for the kind, considerate and efficient support you have at all times given to my efforts.

"My constant desire has been to see the affairs of the Company established upon such a basis as would, with due regard to prudence and safety, enable the work of construction to be resumed. And now it is highly gratifying to be able to say that the time has arrived when this great enterprise may be vigorously pushed, with every prospect of speedy completion.

"The finances of the Company are in a healthy condition. No cash liabilities exist, except those recently incurred for materials for construction, and to meet these ample means are provided.

"On the 19th of September, 1873, the Company's bills payable and other floating indebtedness amounted to five and a half millions of dollars. Many of these debts were of a peculiarly sacred character, such as wages due for labor, the cost of materials purchased on credit and for construction, moneys borrowed under circumstances that demanded payment on every principle of good faith. There was also a large amount due on the Pacific coast for wages and materials, which was afterwards increased by reason of the extraordinary efforts made to reach Puget Sound within the time limited by law.

"The larger part of these debts and liabilities of the old organization were secured by collaterals, which were of more value than the particular debts they severally secured; and so it was for the interest and advantage of the reorganized Company to pay these in order to protect and save the collaterals. I am happy to say that all these debts and liabilities have been settled and wiped out of existence, except that about \$40,000 (the payment of which has been postponed one or two years) has been carried to the account of Bills Payable in the new organization. The last matter in litigation growing out of that old indebtedness has been settled by the payment of \$300. The present financial condition of the Company is a subject on which you well may be congratulated.

"It is also a pleasure to me to say that my official and personal relations with the officers of the Company have been, without exception, uninterruptedly harmonious; and to each of them I extend my thanks and best wishes. Although I resign the office of President of the Company, my interest in its affairs will never be abated, and its future prosperity and final success will remain objects of my most cherished hopes.

"With great respect, I am,

"Yours faithfully,

"CHARLES B. WRIGHT, *President.*"

In June, 1879, Mr. Wright sailed for Europe, where he made a somewhat extended tour for the restoration of his health. On his return home, in the autumn of that year, a committee of the directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company presented him with a handsomely-bound book, containing the following words, beautifully engrossed:

"The Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company have listened with great regret to the announcement by their President, Charles B. Wright, of his resignation of that office. While the Board have not been unprepared for this decision on his part, they had hoped that it might not have been found imperatively necessary, but that Mr. Wright might have been able by temporary absence to have obtained the repose needed.

"It cannot but be a source of special sorrow to us all that the skillful and prudent pilot who took the helm in the darkest moments of the storm in which our company bid fair at one time to be engulfed, should now, spent by his labors for our enterprise, be compelled to quit the control and guidance of the company at the time when he has, by his caution, watchfulness and unceasing care, brought us into smooth and clear waters, and when every breeze seems to waft prosperity.

"This Board is deeply sensible of the obligations which both this company and ourselves owe to Mr. Wright. From the moment of reorganization he has labored unceasingly, and with absolute unselfishness, for the common good. He has never spared himself, nor has he sought for himself either profit or glory. He has even been satisfied not to receive honor well-merited for his services. If the company has obtained the benefit, he has not cared who reaped the praise.

"To have successfully brought the company to its present position has been a task which required talent of no common order. To rebuild the fallen edifice of credit, which, when once shaken, is the most difficult of all things to restore; to combine, as he has done, a thorough and searching economy, with the full maintenance of efficiency; to have preserved friendship where it existed, and to have conciliated almost every hostile element to be encountered,—these are indeed laurels to any administrator.

"But the directors are perhaps excusable for dwelling most at this time upon those qualities and characteristics of Mr. Wright which have most strongly come home to themselves. His uniform courtesy, urbanity and kindness; his readiness to listen fully and patiently to every one's view; his total lack of pride of opinion; his just and equal balance of mind, have so especially endeared him to those over whom he has presided for the past years that our personal regrets are as strong as those we feel for the great enterprise we have been laboring for together, and which now, for a season at least, loses the guidance of his firm and gentle control.

"FREDERICK BILLINGS, *President.*

"SAM'L WILKESON, *Secretary.*"

Mr. Wright still continues an active director in the Northern Pacific enterprise. He is, perhaps, the largest individual owner, and devotes much of his valuable time to its interests. He is also president of the Tacoma Land Company, which owns the Pacific coast terminus of the Northern Pacific road. He takes a warm interest in the growth of Tacoma, and has recently erected in that city a beautiful memorial church as a monument to his deceased wife and daughter, and he has also endowed a school for girls, bearing the name of the Annie Wright Seminary.

For the past twenty years Mr. Wright has resided during about seven months of each year on one of the Chelton Hills, in Cheltenham township, his railroad station being that of the old York Road, on the North Pennsylvania line. He has at that place fifteen acres of land, worked and cultivated as a miniature model farm. There he has a fine country house and commodious stables, all built of stone and surrounded by spacious grounds, beautifully embellished. His Philadelphia residence is the mansion formerly occupied by William G. Moorhead, on the southeast corner of Chestnut and Thirty-ninth Streets.

ANTHONY WILLIAMS.

The direct line of descent from the progenitors of the Williams family in America to Anthony Williams



Anthony Williams

is John (first). Anthony (second), Anthony (third) and Anthony (fourth).

John Williams was born in Wales, in 1671, and came to America about the time of William Penn's advent here. His wife, Eleanor, was born in 1670, and died Second Month 21, 1736. John Williams died Sixth Month 13, 1740.

His son Anthony was born Sixth Month 11, 1711, and died 1793. His wife, Sarah, was born 1717, and died 1758.

Anthony Williams, son of Anthony and Sarah Williams, was born Ninth Month 30, 1743, and died Fourth Month 29, 1805. He married Rachel Jarrett, daughter of John and Alice Jarrett, of Horsham township, Eleventh Month 25, 1772. She died First Month 12, 1818. They were the parents of seven children, all of whom died young excepting Joseph, John and Anthony.

Anthony, son of Anthony and Rachel Jarrett Williams, was born Third Month 2, 1785, in Cheltenham township, and resided during his youth upon the homestead. After very limited advantages of education derived from the country schools near his home, he assisted his father on the farm until about twenty-one years of age, when he removed to a tract of land adjoining the homestead, purchased by the latter. On this he erected a dwelling which he occupied, and during the remainder of his life followed the pursuits of a farmer. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Craft and Rebecca, his wife, Tenth Month 10, 1811. They were residents of Upper Dublin township. Elizabeth (Craft) Williams was born First Month 19, 1793. The children of this marriage are Rachel, born in 1812, who married John Hallowell (their children were Williams, Elizabeth and Frank); Reuben born in 1814, who died in 1843, having married Elizabeth Tyson, whose children are Lydia, George, Rebecca and Anna; George C., born in 1817, who died in 1884, his wife being Susan Stokes, to whom were born children,—Elizabeth, Israel, Frank and Harriet; Daniel, born in 1820, who died in 1821; Rebecca, born in 1822, who married Israel Hallowell, and has children,—Mary Anna and Henry; Jane, born in 1827, wife of Hallowell Twining, whose children are Fanny, Harriet, A. Williams and Watson (deceased, the last two being twins), Laura, Watson (second), Russell and Silas H.; Daniel, the youngest child, was born in 1830, and married Priscilla J., daughter of John and Tabitha Kirk, of Abington they have children Alfred K., Mary K., Edward C., Howard H., Walter and John K.

Anthony Williams was from the date of marriage until his death, actively interested in the cultivation of his farm, though its management during the later years of his life was transferred to his son, Geo. C. Williams. He was on all occasions public-spirited and earnest in the promotion of the best interests of society and diligent in the prosecution of his business, with

little inclination for speculative enterprises. He was in politics a staunch Whig and later a Republican, but did not aspire to official position in either township or county. As a man of undoubted integrity and business capacity, he wielded a commanding influence in the community. Anthony Williams was a birth-right member of the Society of Friends and worshiped with the Abington Monthly Meeting. His death occurred Second Month 15, 1868, in his eighty-third year, and that of his wife Third Month 31, 1875.

The parents of Elizabeth Craft, wife of the third Anthony Williams, were George Craft, son of Bernard Craft, who was born in 1764 and died Second Month 4, 1798, and Rebecca Tyson, daughter of Joseph Tyson.

Rebecca Tyson was born Second Month 14, 1767, and died Fourth Month 10, 1851.

George and Rebecca (Tyson) Craft, were married Sixth Month 10, 1790.

CHAPTER LIII.

DOUGLAS TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is situated in the northwestern part of the county, adjoining Upper Hanover, New Hanover and Pottsgrove townships. It also adjoins Douglas, Colebrookdale and Washington townships of Berks County. The area is fifteen square miles, or nine thousand six hundred acres. The population, as shown by the census of 1880, was sixteen hundred and seventy-six. The surface is rolling, the soil red shale. The natural or surface drainage is good, and perpetual springs rise in many places, forming the head-waters of streams known as the Swamp, West Branch of Perkiomen and Middle Creeks. There is considerable fall in these streams in their passage through the township, affording water-power and mill-sites, which are utilized for the convenience and advantage of the farmers, many of whom are remote from railroad stations.

In the year 1701, William Penn conveyed to his son, John Penn, a tract of twelve thousand acres of land, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

"Beginning at corner of the German's tract of land on the bank of the Schuylkill and on the east side thereof, and extending north forty degrees east 3420 perches to a hickory tree, near the west branch of Perkiomen creek; thence, crossing said branch, north fifty degrees west 520 perches; thence out; south forty degrees west 3840 perches to the aforesaid river, and thence down by the same on the several courses 840 perches to the place of beginning."

Thirty-four years later (1735) John Penn sold and conveyed his interest in this tract to George McCall, a merchant then residing in Philadelphia. Upon a new survey, McCall found the tract to contain two thousand and sixty acres more land than the grant was supposed to describe. The price paid was two thousand guineas. For several years thereafter this purchase was known as "McCall's Manor," and

subsequently as Douglas township. It appears to have been decreed a township as early as 1741, when fifty-eight 'taxables' were returned to the commissioners' office, at Philadelphia, as permanently located on improved lands therein. In 1776 the township appears to have been generally settled, as Colonel Burd's battalion of infantry troops was credited to it, and are referred to incidentally by the Rev. Henry M. Muhlenberg, whose journal contains the following: "August 16, 1776,—Colonel Burd's battalion, from Douglas township, marched past, among which there are many members of our congregation from Pottsgrove and New Hanover, who took leave of me with emotion." The population in 1810 was 687; in 1830, 941; in 1850, 1265; in 1870, 1604; in 1880, 1676.

In 1785, the year following the creation of the county and before the township of Pottsgrove was in part cut off from it, this township returned, among other taxable property, four hotels, four grist-mills, five saw-mills, one paper-mill, one tannery and one forge. Its boundaries then, however, extended to the Schuylkill River, and one of the mills and the forge referred to were located upon the portion cut off and known as Pottsgrove township and Pottstown borough. There are three villages in the township, Gilbertsville, Douglas, and Engleville. Post-offices are located at the two former, and recently a third post-office has been established in the northern part of the township, close to the Berks County line, known as Niantic post-office. Gilbertsville is a large and flourishing village, containing sixty-six dwellings, including the hotels and stores.

Among other industries usually carried on in an inland village such as wheelwrighting, smithing, plow-making, carpet-weaving, tinsmithing and carpentering, there are also a great many segars manufactured at this place. It is noted as a place where frequent public sales of horses and live stock are held for the accommodation of the agriculturists of that vicinity.

The following places of public business were returned by the mercantile appraiser for the year 1884: A. L. Bausman, dry goods; — Bechtel, merchandise; Matthias Custer, live stock; V. B. Emery, live stock; — Eschbach, tobacco; Eschbach & Weand, live stock; J. Fegley, merchandise; Charles Fegley, live stock; A. Gresch, coal and lumber; F. B. Geyer, live stock; Jonathan Geyer, live stock; J. Himmelwright, flour and feed; Hillegas & Hoffman, dry goods; J. J. Leinbach, boots and shoes; Leidy & Ritter, live stock; J. Matthias, butcher; H. Renninger, live stock; F. A. Streicher, merchandise; Robert Taggart, feed; Amundus Weand, live stock; Yerger & Ritter, butchers.

The farm land of this region is in a high state of cultivation and very productive. Modern machinery is generally used by skillful laborers, and crops are harvested in a husbandman-like manner. Among the improvements that distinguish this and other town-

ships in the northern part of the county are the substantial residences and commodious barns that are the pride of the characteristic German farmer; most of the barns are built of stone or brick, and conspicuously ornamented, having noticed some located on the prominent highways so neatly painted as to leave the impression in passing of actual brick-work. Public roads traverse the township in all directions, one of the main thoroughfares being the Colebrook and Limerick turnpike. Other highways of equal importance run parallel to and at right angles with it, all of which are kept in good order and repair, with bridges and plank and stone culverts placed over all the creeks and streams of any importance to public travel. In recent travels over this township we observed that the supervisors fulfill their duties with fidelity in keeping in place index boards at the many and important cross-roads,—a matter of great importance to the traveler from a distance.

Educational.—The common-school system is in operation, and increasing in popularity. There are ten schools, having an enrolled attendance for the year 1884 of four hundred and thirty-two pupils. The term taught is five months. The teachers receive a salary of thirty dollars per month. The school-houses are substantially built, easily ventilated, and all have ample grounds for the recreation of the pupils. Although the German language is generally spoken in the daily intercourse of the people of this region, and the religious worship of the two churches in the township is partly conducted in the same language, yet all the instruction in the common schools is in English. All the teachers employed in this township are males.

Religious Worship.—There are two established places of public worship in the township. The one known as Huber's Church, Lutheran, is located at or near Niantic; there is a large congregation in regular attendance upon this church, which is a substantially-built edifice, with a seating capacity of from three to four hundred persons. The present pastor is the Rev. L. Groh, who resides in the borough of Boyerstown, Berks Co. The burial-grounds are ample, well inclosed, and evince commendable care for the many dead who are buried within the inclosed grounds. The other church referred to is located at Douglas. This church unites the Lutheran and Reformed congregations of that neighborhood. The pastor is Rev. William B. Fox. It is eligibly located in the midst of an agricultural people and is largely attended. The burial-grounds are well inclosed, and exhibit that care and solicitude for the dead and memory of the dead that everywhere prevails among the kindly-hearted German people of this region.

Elections.—This township was first created an election district by act of Assembly approved April 16, 1827. The first election was held at the public-house of Abraham Stetler. The township was di-

vided into two election districts by decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions dated March 5, 1873; these districts are designated East and West Douglas.

Taxables and Taxable Values.—Number of taxables, 464; value of improved lands, \$792,335; value of unimproved lands, \$47,560; number of horses and mules, 361; number of horned cattle, 773; assessed value of all cattle, \$50,245; total value of taxable property for county purposes, \$890,140.

CHAPTER LIV.

FRANCONIA TOWNSHIP.

FRANCONIA is situated in the northeastern part of the county, joining Bucks County on the northeast, and joining Upper and Lower Salford and Hatfield townships on the west, south and east. Its area is 14,875 square miles, or 9520 acres. The surface is generally level, but sufficiently undulating to be susceptible of surface drainage into the headwaters of the Skippack and Indian Creeks, both of which flow through the township, affording light but useful water-powers and mill-sites. The East Branch of the Perkiomen Creek flows along the northwestern boundary of the township.

The name Franconia is derived from an old duchy which afterwards formed a circle of the Germanic Empire, and signifies "Land of the Franks," whence also France. On Holme's map of 1682 it is called "The Dutch township," from which we infer that the Germans were its earliest settlers.

In 1734 the township contained thirty-four taxables and land-holders, nearly all German. Amongst these may be mentioned John Fry, 150 acres; Henry Rosenberger, 125; Jacob Oberholtzer, 150; Christian Meyer, 150; Ulrich Hunsberger, 150; Jacob Hunsberger, 50; Frederick Gottschalk, 100; Michael Bing, 75; Michael Hentz, 100; George Hartzel, 50; Andrew Barndt, 75; Henry Barndt, 100; Frederick Sholl, 100; Jacob Bayard, 100; and John Wilhelm, 50. Most of these have descendants residing in the township.

Christian Meyer arrived in 1727; Frederick Sholl in 1728; Hans Jacob Oberholtz, George Hartzel and Ludwig Hartzel, Hans Michael Wilhelm and Johannes Fry in 1730; and Jacob Oberholtzer in August, 1732. These, perhaps, all came from the Palatinate or Pfaltz.

One of the first settlers of the township is said to have been Christian Funk, who settled on Indian Creek below the mill of George S. Reiff. The Souders of the township are descended from his family, and some of the name are still in the township.

Leidy's tannery, one mile south of Souderton, was founded in 1780 by Jacob Leidy, grandfather of the present proprietor.

In 1785, there was one tavern licensed, two grist-mills, one tannery and two slaves assessed.

In 1794, George Bilger, a tax collector for that year, returned ninety-six owners and occupiers of improved lands in the township. Seventy-three of the number are assessed for taxable valuables over two hundred pounds, and twenty-three for sums less than two hundred pounds.

The tax assessed was for the purpose of "defraying the public expenses of the county." The total sum of duplicate was seventy-four pounds, five shillings and two pence. In addition to this tax laid upon real and personal property, the sum of three pounds and ten shillings was laid upon eleven *single men*. This latter subject of taxation seems so remarkable in these days that we give place to their names: George Hertole, Jacob Landes, John Hunsberger, George Cope, Christian Hunsberger, Abraham Rosenberger, Abraham Moyer, Samuel Moyer, Christian Halteman and Joseph Smith. The law under which these young bachelors were taxed was general throughout the State at the date of this assessment. Among the assessed land-holders of 1794, were John Althouse, George Bilger, Henry Berndt, Isaac Bergey, Christian Benner, Samuel Brode, Captain John Cope, Peter Conver, George Cressman, Henry Deitz, Peter Doub, Abraham Dulp, John Detwiler, Henry Fuhrman, John Fried, Jacob Gerhard, Andrew Hentz, George Hertzell, Christian Hunsberger, John Hackman, Jacob Hagey, John Kindig, Abraham Klemmer, George Kriebel, John Leister, Yelles Landes, Henry, Isaac, John and Benjamin Landes, John Leidey, Susana Moyer, John, Isaac and Christian Moyer, Abraham Neiss, Jacob Oberholtzer, Philip Oberdier, Jacob Oberdorf, Isaac, Henry, Christian and Jacob Souder, George Shoemaker, George Sholl, John Schwertly, George Schnieder, Andrew Schwartz, Jacob Wambold, Daniel Wambold, Michael Weirman, John Wilson, George Wunderlick and James Yocum. It will be observed, by reference to the tax duplicate of 1884, that many of these family names are to be found, doubtless descendants of those named; possibly some may be the progeny of the "Single men," who were made the invidious subjects of taxation, and thus hastened in their steps towards married life. The number of taxable persons has increased in a just ratio with values in this township. In 1734 there were 34; in 1741, 59; in 1828, 190; in 1858, 380; in 1884, 678. The estimated value of all real and personal property assessed in 1794 was \$127,470; the value as returned by the assessor for the year 1884 is \$1,456,330. The per capita taxable value to each person assessed in 1794 was \$1327, and in 1884 it was \$2148. The increase in population has been in like ratio,—in 1800 it was 629; in 1830, 998; in 1850, 1270; in 1870, 1950; and in 1880, 2556.

The last two decades seem to have been the most favorable of any in the history of this township; an increase of thirteen hundred and eighty souls, in a

total population of two thousand five hundred and fifty-six persons within a period of twenty years, argues well for an inland township. It is doubtless due, in some measure, to the opening of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and the local commercial enterprise and village life brought with it. The following exhibit, as taken from the return of the mercantile appraiser for 1884, shows the capitalized energy and thrift of the Franconia people.

H. G. Barnes, live stock; A. H. Barndt, live stock; C. G. Barndt & Son, hay; C. G. Barndt & Son, flour and feed; B. C. Barndt, hardware; Clemmers & Alderfer, flour and feed; Clemmers & Alderfer, coal; Joseph Derstein, agricultural implements; Freed & Hackman, live stock; W. H. Freed, butcher; J. Frederick, boots and shoes; John A. Freed, butcher; A. H. Gehman, merchandise; John Gerhab, lumber; Enos Hagey, boots and shoes; H. F. Hackman, merchandise; G. Z. Hunsicker, flour and feed; S. D. Hunsberger & Brother, hay; S. D. Hunsberger & Brother, flour and feed; C. S. Hunsberger, jeweler; J. W. Hoff, merchandise; M. S. Kulp, live stock; S. D. Koffle, flour and feed; M. S. Kulp & Brother, lumber; M. S. Kulp & Brother, feed and corn; M. S. Kulp & Brother, hay; J. M. Landis & Co., merchandise; J. M. Landis & Co., furniture; W. Landis, butcher; Abm Landis, butcher; J. G. Leidy, merchandise; Moyer & Brother, flour and feed; Moyer & Brother, hay; George S. Reiff, flour and feed; A. G. Reiff, merchandise; Samuel Steiner, confectioner; L. L. Sholl, flour and feed; W. M. Souders, lumber; H. H. Souders, coal and lime; A. G. Stover, tobacco and cigars; William Wach, butcher; M. D. Zendt, merchandise.

The villages of this township are Franconia Square, near the centre; Franconiaville, in the southern end of the township; and Souderton and Telford, situated on the line of the railroad, in the eastern portion of the township. The post-offices are Franconia, Gehman's, Souderton and Telford.

The ground on which Telford village stands was bought, in 1737, by Conrad Detterer from Humphrey Murray. It embraces about one hundred and twenty acres, the greater part lying on the Montgomery County side, and quite early it became an important junction of public roads, what is known as the County Line road being opened in 1752. Since the location and construction of the North Pennsylvania Railroad it has become an important place of business, supporting the usual industries of a village,—wheelwrighting and carriage-making, smithing, tin-smithing, stone-cutting, harness-making, carpentering and cabinet-making. Mention may also be made of a steam planing-mill, a steam cheese-box factory and a steam agricultural repair-shop.

The County Line Hotel, in this village, was erected in 1857. The wash and bake-house still attached to the hotel was the first building erected in the village, and Jonathan Barnet, still living near the place, hauled

the first load of stone for its erection. There are stores and dealers in lumber, coal, feed, flour, hay and live stock, all of which attract to it the patronage of a fine agricultural neighborhood. There is also located here a large, brick Union Chapel, built in 1876, used principally for Sunday-school purposes. The railroad facilities have made the place desirable for residences, and the population now numbers about six hundred.

The village of Souderton is situated on the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad and about twenty-seven miles distant from Philadelphia. It contains over one hundred residences, with all the industries and commercial thrift that mark the enterprising towns along this line of railroad from Philadelphia to Bethlehem. The Union National Bank of Souderton is located here. It was established in 1876 with a capital of ninety thousand dollars. It has been well managed, and is an indispensable institution to the community.

Franconia Square and Franconiaville are old-time land-marks, founded by the opening of hotels, stores, mechanical industries and post-offices, the origin of which is now scarcely known to the oldest inhabitant of the vicinity. The buildings of these old villages are plain and substantial, but have about them the evidence of the solid comforts and necessities of life characteristic of the unassuming and self-denying people who possess and inhabit them.

Educational.—There are twelve public schools in this township. There were five hundred and thirty-six scholars enrolled for the school year ending June, 1884; the length of time taught for the year named was five months. The salary paid to the teachers was thirty-five dollars a month. One of the number received thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents, one thirty-two dollars and fifty cents, and one thirty dollars per month. Male and female teachers are employed in these schools. The school buildings are plain but substantial, with ample grounds surrounding them and conveniently located with reference to population.

Taxables and Taxable Values.—Number of taxables, 678; value of improved lands, \$1,262,290; value of unimproved lands, \$27,515; number of horses, 518; assessed value of horses, \$39,620; number of cattle, 1051; assessed value of cattle, \$31,135; total value of taxable property for county purposes, \$1,456,330.

Religious.—The Indian Field or Zion's Lutheran Church is among the oldest Lutheran congregations in Pennsylvania, and was from the beginning entirely Lutheran. A log church was built about 1730, enlarged in 1766, and gave place to the present stone church in 1792, which, in 1868, received for the third time a new roof of slate. An organ was procured in 1820. A fire in 1834 unfortunately destroyed many of the old documents of the church. The creation of a congregation at Sellersville took away many members, but there were still, in 1878, two hundred communicants. As a part of the Goshenhoppen

charge, it has since 1753 been connected with the Ministerium of Pennsylvania. Some of the names of the early founders are still represented in the church,—Wambold (Wampole), Cressman and Rees.

The present constitution of the congregation was adopted in 1836. The existing church record was begun in 1753 by Pastor Frederick Schultz. The earliest pastor known was John Conrad Andraea, who came to this country from Zweibruecken in 1742, landed in Philadelphia, and soon settled at Goshenhoppen. He assumed charge of Goshenhoppen, New Goshenhoppen and Indian Field Churches, where he remained until 1751. In that year Lucas Raus began service as catechet under Pastor H. M. Muhlenberg's direction. He closed his services in 1752, when the Rev. Frederick Schultz became pastor and served until 1763, when Rev. John Joseph Roth succeeded him. From 1768 to 1770, Rev. John Michael Enterlein was pastor. From that time to the present it has been served in connection with the Old Goshenhoppen Church, and since 1865 served by the Rev. Frederick Wolz, who also has charge of the church at Sellersville.

The Reformed Church on Indian Creek was founded in 1753 by the Rev. Jacob Rees, who was its first pastor, and began his labors June 3d, in that year. Among the founders of the church were John Nice, Jacob Arndt, Peter Gerhart, Jacob Leidy, John Schellenberger, John Henry Sellers, William Althouse and Abram Arndt. With the exception of Arndt, these families are all represented in the congregation at present. In 1754 the present church lot was purchased of Michael Bergey, and in that year a log church was erected. This was replaced, in 1775, by a rough-stone church, with a hip-roof, which was used till 1826, when the third church, forty-two by forty-eight feet, also of stone, was erected. The present church, forty-two by sixty-five feet, was built of brick in 1879, and is still used. The Rev. Jacob Rees remained as pastor from 1753 to 1766, and was succeeded as follows: Revs. Christopher Gobrecht, 1766 to 1772; Caspar Wack, 1772 to 1780; John Theobald Faber, 1780 to 1787; John Michael Kern, 1787 to 1788, and died; Nicholas Pomp, 1788 to 1796; Jacob Lenn, 1796 to 1818, and died; John Andrew Strasburger, 1818 to 1854; Joshua Derr, 1854 to 1858, P. S. Fisher, 1858 to 1871; Jacob Kehm, 1871 to the present time. The church has a membership of four hundred.

What is known as the Leidy Reformed Church, is located below Souderton, and was built in 1858. A school house was there and a graveyard over one hundred years ago. The school-house was also used for public worship. Its members were from Indian Creek Church, of which it was for a time a part. Its pastors have been Revs. P. S. Fisher, and J. G. Dengler, the latter of whom is still in charge.

The first Menonnite meeting-house in Franconia township was of stone, and built between the years

1730 and 1750. The second, also a stone house, forty-five by seventy-five feet, was built in 1833, and has a seating capacity of over seven hundred. The present membership is between four hundred and five hundred. Bishop Josiah Clemmer was elected in 1861.

The Souderton meeting-house, was built, in 1879, of brick, forty-three by fifty-three feet. The Leidy's Church was built in 1858. A school-house and graveyard were there over one hundred years before, the school-house being used for public worship.

Elections.—By act of the General Assembly, approved March 16, 1847, the township of Franconia was first formed into a separate election district, and by the terms of the act the elections were ordered to be held at the store-house of Daniel L. Moyer. By a subsequent act approved April 26, 1850, the elections were ordered to be held at the public-house of Tobias Gerhart.

The postmasters of Souderton have been William Souder, W. B. Sleifer and M. D. Zendt, the present one; of Telford, T. S. Weird.

BIOGRAPHICAL* SKETCH.

J. TREMPER.

The paternal grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch was a native of the north of Europe, whence he emigrated to America before the war of the Revolution, and settled on the banks of the Hudson River, in the province of New York. After the close of the war he removed to Philadelphia, where he made his home until his death, which occurred some years afterwards. His youngest son, Henry, engaged in commercial pursuits in Philadelphia, and became one of the prominent merchants of the city during the latter part of the last, and beginning of the present century, amassing a large fortune, and retiring from business in 1811. He was a large owner of real estate in the city, and he also, in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. Maley, purchased and owned large tracts of valuable land in the Mohawk Valley and more western parts of the State of New York, one of which was a tract of about twelve hundred acres, which had been embraced in the Royal Grant of "Kingsland" to Sir William Johnson, and including the "Johnson Hall" mansion, which had been the home of Sir William and, after him, of his son, Sir John Johnson, and which, at the time here referred to, was the residence of Mr. Tremper's brother-in-law and partner, Mr. Maley. Within the walls of that manorial mansion Mr. Tremper and Mr. Maley debated their projects, and from it they set out to explore the Seneca country and view the rich lands of which they became the purchasers. Mr. Tremper, however,

did not live to carry out the plans which he had formed for the development of his land projects in New York. He died in Philadelphia in 1826. The family residence at that time was in the west part of the city, to which they had not long before removed from the house which Mr. Tremper had occupied during the years of his active career as a merchant. It was located on Front Street, north of Market, Front Street being at that time the most important street of the city.

J. Tremper was born in the Front Street mansion in the year 1805. He obtained his preparatory education in the principal schools of the city, and afterwards studied law in the office of the learned Peter S.

Seneca Lake, which place was reached in the evening of the fifth day from Philadelphia.

Prior to the commencement of the present century Philadelphia was the monetary centre of the country and the home of the leading capitalists, the principal of whom was Robert Morris. A number of Philadelphians, among whom was Henry Tremper, were members of what was called the Lessee Company (under the old Genesee Land Company), who had obtained from the State of New York a great tract of nine hundred thousand acres of land, lying west of Seneca Lake, and which, with what was known as the Robert Morris Purchase, extended westward to within



J. Tremper

Duponceau. Upon the death of his father (he being then twenty-one years of age) it was thought necessary for him to go to the State of New York to take charge of the large landed interests there, which formed a large part of the estate of Henry Tremper, as has already been mentioned. He set out on the journey (which at that time was considered a long and difficult one) in the fall of 1826, starting from the "Swan" stage-house, in Race Street, above Third. The route was by the way of Bethlehem and Wilkesbarre (passing the scene of the Wyoming massacre of 1778) to Montrose, Pa.; thence to Ithaca, N. Y., and from there to Geneva, at the foot of

about twenty miles of the Niagara River. The settlement at Geneva had been made under the auspices of the Lessee Company. When Mr. Tremper went there in 1826 it was still a new town, but many of the settlers were people of education, and all were kind and hospitable. From Mr. Bogert, the resident professional agent, and from Captain Remer, the lay agent of the owners, Mr. Tremper received much kindness and consideration. Upon his arrival he was pleasantly domiciled in the family of Dr. Hazzard, whose mansion was surrounded by a noble farm of twelve hundred acres. The adjacent forests, the beautiful lake, the brisk young town, with its genial and hospitable people,

offered attractions which rendered the prospect of a protracted stay at that place far from disagreeable to the young Philadelphian. Afterwards he purchased a fine farm, having a frontage of one mile on Seneca Lake, with a mansion situated within fifty yards of the water's edge. There he made his home during the years of his residence in Western New York.

A short time after his removal to Geneva, Mr. Tremper was admitted to the bar and subsequently as counselor in the Supreme Court of New York, as also in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. In 1838 he was appointed by Governor William L. Marcy judge of the courts of Ontario County, and at the expiration of his term was reappointed, but before the close of his second term, on receiving intelligence of the death of his mother, he resigned the office and returned to Philadelphia to attend to the settlement of the estate. From that time he resided in the city until 1873, when, to be free from its turmoil and to realize his life-long desire for country life, he purchased and removed to the property on which he now resides, in Franconia township. Now, when just entering on his ninth decade, he can review the events of the past with much of satisfaction in the belief that his long life has been well spent.

CHAPTER LV.

FREDERICK TOWNSHIP.¹

FREDERICK TOWNSHIP is bounded on the northwest by New Hanover and Upper Hanover townships; on the east by Perkiomen Creek, flowing from north to south, separating it from Marlborough and Upper Salford townships; on the southeast by Perkiomen township; and on the southwest by Limerick and New Hanover townships. It contains an area of thirteen thousand four hundred and forty acres, is about five miles wide on the northwest border, four and three-quarters miles long on the southwest, and one and one-half miles wide on the southeast. Its centre is fifteen miles distant northwest from Norristown, the county-seat, and thirty-two miles from Philadelphia.

Throughout the township strong springs issue from the slopes and in the valleys, and are the sources of a number of streams which flow through and enrich the land. Deep Creek falls into the Perkiomen in the north, and Swamp Creek from the northwest and Mine Run from the south enter it in the south. The tributaries of Swamp Creek are Old Goshenhoppen Run and Society Run. The surface of the township is decidedly rolling, verging to a hilly character; but it is well adapted to farming in all parts except in the north, where the Deep Creek hills attain considerable

eminence, and in the southwest, between Swamp Creek and Mine Run, where rise the bold and rocky Stone Hills. The soil in the western portion, embracing the broad and fertile valley between Swamp Creek and Society Run, is red shale, easy of cultivation and free from stones; on the plateau between Society Run and Old Goshenhoppen Run, including the eastern slope of the last-named stream, being the central part of the township, it is a white clay; and the eastern section, inclining towards Perkiomen Creek, is a yellow, sandy soil, somewhat encumbered with bowlders. All the tillable sections have been brought by the untiring industry and thorough husbandry of the inhabitants to a high state of cultivation and productiveness. Perkiomen, Swamp, and Deep Creeks possess remarkably interesting and picturesque features. At their junctions the scenery is notably striking and rugged. The swift-flowing waters of these streams, dashing over and between smooth-worn stones or falling over the numerous dams which check their free course, furnish beautiful views, worthy of the artist's pencil. In the past they abounded in fish, and they are yet frequented by lovers of fishing from near and far. The primitive forest has almost entirely disappeared. On the high grounds of the township grow oak, hickory, ash, walnut, chestnut, butternut, maple, gum, tulip-poplar, hemlock, pine and spruce, besides the smaller growths, sassafras, dogwood, wild cherry, persimmon, spice-woods, juniper, sumac, elder and hazel, and the blackberry, whortleberry, raspberry, sheepberry and strawberry. In wet places the mottled-rinded button-wood or water beach may be found, towering to a great height. Along Swamp Creek grows a species of hickory bearing nuts of extraordinary size and of hard, thick shell. On Deep Creek and its affluents spruce and other evergreens grow to the exclusion almost of other trees. The land here is inclosed and devoted to grazing young cattle, which are driven into the pasture—called in the Pennsylvania German, *Baschtert*—in the spring-time and left without further attention until fall.

The villages in the township, none of which are incorporated, are Zieglerville, Frederick, part of Perkiomenville, Klein's or Frederick Station, Obelisk and Delphi or Zieglerville Station.

Zieglerville, in the southern portion, is located on the Perkiomen and Sumneytown turnpike, at the point where the Great road diverges from it to the west, while the turnpike continues towards the north. It was, before the building of the railroad, an important meeting-point for stage lines. Here the passengers from Pennsburg and Boyertown met three times each week, and were transferred from small, antiquated coaches to the commodious and stylish omnibuses drawn by four or five horses; and here on the alternate days the returning passengers were again separated and sent their different ways. The inn, located on high ground in the forks of the road, and facing to the south, was an old-time house of genuine

¹ By Henry S. Dotterer.

entertainment to the traveler and drover; it was of breadth disproportioned to its two-story height, and a welcoming piazza extended before its entire front. A modern building of brick has taken the old tavern's place. At present the village contains one general store, a post-office, two blacksmith-shops, one wheelwright-shop, one tinsmithery, one tannery, one school-house, two clothing-factories, one shoemaker-shop, one tavern, one saw-mill, one flour-mill, forty-four dwelling-houses and about two hundred inhabitants. A lodge of the Knights of Pythias meets here. A German weekly newspaper, the *Wahrheits Freund*, was published here in 1858.

Frederick village, on the Great road, near the northwestern line of the township, is about half a mile long. It contains a post-office, one general store, one creamery, one blacksmith-shop, one tannery, thirteen dwelling-houses and about sixty inhabitants. The Green Tree tavern is located at its lower end.

The village of Perkiomenville is located in the northeast, on both sides of Perkiomen Creek, which is here spanned by a fine stone bridge. The larger part of the population is in Marlborough township. It consists, in Frederick, of a post-office, one general store, one tavern, an Odd-Fellows' Hall, a creamery, wheelwright-shop, eight houses and about sixty inhabitants. A lodge of the order of Odd-Fellows meets here. This vicinity is a favorite resort for camping, fishing and hunting-parties, and during the heat of summer the hotel here, kept by Isaac Rahn, is patronized by city residents, who come out to enjoy the bathing in Perkiomen Creek and the natural attractions of the locality.

Frederick Station, on the Perkiomen Railroad, is a compactly built village of about one hundred and fifty inhabitants. It contains a post-office (Klein's), a hotel, a general store, a lumber and coal yard, one feed store, a clothing manufactory, planing mill, blacksmith shop, one sugar factory, two grist mills, one saw mill, and twenty-one dwelling-houses. Christian Allebach has lately fitted up a large hall for the purpose of holding religious services in this place.

Obelisk, in the central portion, on the Great road, derives its name from the post-office established here. In it are contained Keeler's church, one general store, one tinsmithery, one school-house, one clothing-factory, twelve dwelling-houses and sixty-five inhabitants.

Delphi is the name of the post-office at Zieglerville Station, on the Perkiomen Railroad. The village is on the Perkiomen and Sumneytown turnpike. It is located at the romantic point where Swamp Creek flows into the Perkiomen, at the foot of the rugged Stone Hills. The natural attractions here have made this a place of summer resort. A fine four-story hotel—the Weldon House—has been built for the accommodation of visitors. The village has one feed-store, coal and lime-yard, hay-press, a saw, grist and oil-mill, one tannery, one brick-yard, seven dwellings and about fifty inhabitants.

The Perkiomen Railroad skirts the southeastern border of the township, following the course of Perkiomen Creek, a distance of about one and a half miles. Two of its stations—Zieglerville Station and Frederick Station—are in the limits of the township.

The Perkiomen and Sumneytown turnpike road was completed in the year 1847, and extends through the township from Schwenksville *via* Zieglerville to Perkiomenville, a distance of somewhat more than four miles. The company was incorporated February 14, 1845, by act of the State Legislature. At the first election of officers, held at Perkiomen Bridge, March 14, 1846, the following were elected: President, Henry Longaker; Managers, William Schall, Jacob Snyder, George Poley, Jacob Johnson, Jr., Abel Kerr, Henry Ziegler, Aaron Schwenk, William Worrall, Abraham Hunsicker, David Beard, Joseph Hunsicker and Abraham Steiner; Secretary and Treasurer, John Steiner. John H. Steiner was secretary and treasurer from 1852 to 1862; Daniel D. Hunsicker, from 1862 to 1866; Abraham G. Schwenk, in 1867; George W. Steiner, 1867 to the present date.

The capital stock is eighteen thousand and fifty dollars. This sum was not sufficient to build the road, and a debt burdened the company until about 1875, when the last of it was paid. The company declared its first dividend in 1876, and has paid dividends annually since that time.

The road extends from Perkiomen Bridge to Green Lane, a distance of twelve miles.

The present officers are: President, Abraham G. Schwenk; Secretary and Treasurer, George W. Steiner; Managers, Michael Alderfer, Henry Snyder, Gideon Fetterolf, Thomas B. Hillegrass, John B. Landis, Jesse Cressman, Mark Hildebeitel, A. H. Seipt, Jacob G. Schwenk, William A. Welker, Evans P. Koons and J. A. Strassburger.

The headquarters of the company are at Zieglerville, where the elections are held.

Erection of the Township.—Up to 1731 the territory now comprised in Frederick was without an official name and without a local government. It was known as Falkner Swamp, in common with the remainder of the extensive region drained by Swamp Creek and its tributaries. With the influx of settlers the necessity of civil authority became manifest. The following petition was made as a remedy for this want:

"To the Worshipfull the Justices at the Quarter Sessions held at Philadelphia for the County of Philad^a, the first day of March, 1730-31.

"The Petition of the Inhabitants living Between Linrick township and Perkiomy.

"Humbly sheweth.

"That there are Settled a great many families on the North East side of Linrick township, between the same & Belber's township & Salford, & are bounded on the northwesterly side with New Hanover township. The Tract of Land on which your Petitioners & many more are settled is Supposed to be about Seven miles long & five miles broad.

"Now forasmuch as your Petitioners' case is such that they think it is too great a Circuit for a Constable out of any of the afores^d townships & also inconvenient in making and Repairing of highways, And your Petitioners living on the sd Tract of Land are humbly of opinion that it

would be more Convenient for them that the same tract of Land was laid out for a Township.

"Therefore your Petitioners, both for the publick good & their own Conveniency, Earnestly Desire that you will be pleased to take the premises into your Serious Consideration, and order a Township to be laid out & Established Between the foresd Townships according as you shall think fit, And your petitioners shall thankfully acknowledge your favour in the premises, and be obliged Ever to pray, as in the duty bound.

"Georg Philip Dodderer.

William Frey.

Andrew Frey.

Han Ludwig Engelhart.

Balthas Fauth.

Jacob Fauth,

Friederich Reimmer.

Michael Hörricher.

Gottlieb Herger.

Johann Ludwig Dederer.

Thomas Addis.

Hanns Michell Doderer.

Henrich Stetler.

Joseph Groff.

Hans Crauss."

Appended to the petition was a draft of the township. The court granted the prayer, and made the following indorsement thereon: "The Petition herunto annexed being taken into Consideration by the Court, the Prayer of the sd Petition is Granted, and the Township is now named Frederick Township." This simple record does not answer the question sometimes asked: After whom was the township named? The name was probably selected because it had been borne by the German emperors in the Middle Ages, and because the petitioners were, with perhaps one exception, of Teutonic stock.

Early Purchasers.—The circumstances connected with the taking up of the large tract of twenty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-seven acres by the Frankfort Land Company, a large portion of which lies along the northwestern border of Frederick township, naturally brought that territory into special prominence. The powerful influences put to work by the German company, seconded most heartily by the proprietary, drew settlers, immigrants from Germany, speedily to that vast property; at first, to the banks of Schuylkill, at and about the mouth of Manatawny Creek, and soon after, in much larger measure, to the broad valley of Swamp Creek. The lower or southwestern part of this alluvial plain lies in Frederick township. As soon as the impetus given by the organized effort in Germany had somewhat spent its force, the immigrant now and then chose for himself land along the banks of the lower Swamp Creek and of Society and Old Goshenhoppen Runs. Here, beside the clear springs and sparkling stream, close to the green meadows, he dug a cave in the sloping banks or built a rude hut for a dwelling-place.

Before the arrival of the actual settler, however, the choicest portions of land had passed from the proprietary into the hands of purchasers and speculators of England and Philadelphia, from whom the pioneers made purchases.

By patent dated the 8th of Fourth Month, 1703, there was granted to Nathaniel Puckle a tract of four hundred and fifty acres, extending from the north-eastern line of Limerick into the Stone Hills.

By virtue of a warrant dated the 21st of Tenth Month (December), 1716, there was laid out to James

Shattick five hundred acres, part of a great tract which William Penn granted to Richard Pearce on May 4, 1682.

David Powell, who, on the 8th of Eighth Month (October), 1683, was appointed deputy surveyor by Thomas Holme, the surveyor-general, had surveyed to him, as "part of three thousand acres of land back in the said province (Pennsylvania), near or on the Branches of Perkeawming," under warrant dated September 10, 1717, two tracts of two hundred acres each, and on December 7, 1717, a tract of one hundred and fifty acres.

Before March 25, 1720, John Henry Hagerman purchased of David Powell two hundred acres of the four hundred acres surveyed to the latter September 10, 1717; this was confirmed to him by the proprietors May 23, 1728. Henry Antes purchased one hundred and twenty-five acres of this tract in 1735, at which date Hagerman was a resident of Lancaster County.

March 25, 1720, James Steel, of the city of Philadelphia, purchased five hundred acres, near a "Branch of Parkeawning," from William Clayton, of Chichester, to whom it had been surveyed under a warrant dated April 14, 1718, "in full satisfaction of a demand by ye said William Clayton against the Proprietary in or about the year one thousand seven hundred, for part of the land granted by ye said Proprietary to the Swansons in lieu of the ground whereon the city of Philadelphia is built." On the 17th of December, 1728, the commissioners of property confirmed this sale.

October 26, 1720, Hans Neues bought of John Budd and Humphrey Morrey seven hundred and twenty-five acres (part of the five thousand acres granted by William Penn, on the 12th of October, 1681, to William Bacon), of which five hundred acres were surveyed and located on the 1st day of November, 1720, in Frederick township, on both sides of Society Run, and facing the Frankfort Land Company's tract.

September 1, 1727, the proprietaries granted by patent to Henry Pannebacker, of Bebbler's township, six hundred and twenty-two acres, located at and about the junction of Swamp Creek and Society Run.

Pioneer Settlers.—John Michael Herger, weaver, on the 7th of February, 1717, purchased of James Shattick five hundred acres. On the 1st of March, 1726, he sold to his son, Gottlieb Herger, eighty acres; and on the same date, to John George Sprogell, one hundred and twenty acres. Previous to this date he had made sales to Martin Funk and Joseph Groff. Michael Herger was naturalized by act of Assembly May 19, 1739. He moved to Conewago, where he died in 1749. His wife's name was Anna Margaret. Gottlieb Herger was a resident of Frederick township as late as 1755, or later. John Herger, a resident of Frederick township, was born in America on the 6th of May, 1721; married Maria Salome, daughter of Frederick Reimer; died December 5, 1795, and is buried, as is also his wife, in Leidig's private cemetery.

Andrew Frey, mason, on August 5, 1718, purchased two hundred acres of David Powell.

Henry Grubb, on the 27th of September, 1718, bought one hundred and fifty acres of David Powell. This land was located on the banks of Society Run, below the five hundred acres bought by Hans Neues in 1720. He died in February, 1726, leaving his real and personal estate to his wife, Catharine. On the 22d of March, 1737-38, the widow, who had in the meantime married Jacob Frick, conveyed to her eldest son, Henry Grubb, the plantation formerly of the deceased, which, by a re-survey, was found to contain but one hundred and forty-nine acres. On November 11, 1734, there was surveyed to Henry Grubb, Jr., a tract of sixty-two and one-half acres adjoining the plantation lately owned by his father. On the 26th of April, 1743, Henry Grubb, Jr., and Anna Maria, his wife, conveyed to Conrad Grubb one-half of each of the above-mentioned two tracts. Conrad Grubb and Henry Grubb were naturalized at the April term of court in 1743. Susanna, born November 30, 1752; Henry, born March 26, 1755; and Jacob, born July 16, 1757, were children of Henry Grubb, Jr., and Anna Maria, his wife. In the private burying-ground of the family, beside Society Run, are the stones marking the graves of Conrad Grob, who was born February 9, 1715, and who died March 20, 1798; and of his wife, Anna Maria Grob, who was born in 1714, and who died in 1778.

John George Schietz was one of the appraisers of the estate of Henry Grubb (deceased) early in 1726. He owned land on the banks of Society Run previous to this date.

George Philip Dodderer, of Falkner's Swamp, carpenter, bought of Hans Neues, of the Northern Liberties, on December 22, 1722, one hundred acres, and on February 2, 1725, fifty acres, the two tracts adjoining and being located on the banks of Society Run. On the 29th of May, 1734, he bought from the proprietaries one hundred acres additional and adjoining his previous ownings. He made a will on the 19th of October, 1741, and he died on the 6th day of the following month. His wife, Veronica, survived him until 1752. Their children were Michael; Bernhard, who settled in New Hanover township; Anna Elizabeth, who married (first) Michael Zimmerman and (second) Jacob Körr; Hieronimus; Barbara, who married Jacob Markley, of Skippack; and Conrad. Hieronimus, son of George Philip Dodderer, died in November, 1727. He left a widow, Catharine, who shortly afterwards married Michael Krause, and two daughters,—first, Veronica, born January 7, 1725, married Philip Yost, died December 7, 1798; second, Agnes, born February 14, 1727, married Jost Bitting, died November 2, 1785. Conrad, youngest son of George Philip Dodderer, was born in 1712, and died in January, 1801. He succeeded to his father's estate and lived upon it all his life. His wife, Magdalena, to whom he was married in January, 1732, died August 21, 1797.

Their children were Christian, Jacob, Conrad (who, it appears from the best information at hand, married Margaret Pannebacker, daughter of Peter Pannebacker, of Skippack, and migrated to Frederick County, Md., and there founded an influential family), John (a citizen of Frederick township for many years, who was born November 26, 1751, and who died February 1, 1835), Abraham, Catharine, Christina, Susanna, Elizabeth and Magdalena (who married, February 23, 1786, Peter Esterlein, of New Hanover township). George Philip Dodderer and his sons were naturalized by act of Assembly passed May 18, 1739.

John Nyce, on the 21st of September, 1724, bought of his father, Hans Neues, of the Northern Liberties, two hundred acres on the west bank of Society Run, and fronting on the German tract. He made a will on the 5th of February, 1738-39, which was probated on the 22d of June, 1743, in which he appointed as his executors his wife, Mary, and Henry Antes. His plantation consisted of two hundred and ninety acres, and his entire estate, real and personal, was appraised at £913 6s., Pennsylvania currency. The children of John and Mary Nyce were John; Joel; Zacharias, born December 25, 1735; William; George; Susanna, who married Peter Fedelee; Mary, who married, March 29, 1748, John Ringer. John Nyce, Jr., about the year 1747, married Catharina Hahn, and settled at Indian Creek; their children were Elizabeth, Philip, John and Abraham; he died about the year 1756. Zacharias Nyce married, in 1756, Margaret Hahn; their children were Maria, born December 13, 1758; Catharine, born April 29, 1760; Susanna, born March 9, 1762; Elizabeth, born February 15, 1764; Johannes, born June 3, 1767; Margaret, born November 30, 1777. They lived in Frederick township; he died at the age of fifty-six years and four days; his wife was buried September 7, 1798. George Nyce, who succeeded to his father's estate, was a tanner in Frederick township. He married (first) Anna Dotterer, daughter of Bernhard and Gertrude Dodderer, of New Hanover township; their children were John, Maria and Joseph. He married (second) — Fuhrman; their children were George (born February 15, 1760), Jacob, Nancy, Mary, Elizabeth, Catharine. He died December 5, 1789, aged sixty-four years. The name of this family is variously spelled, Nice, Nyce and De Nice. George S. Nyce resides upon a portion of the original homestead.

Michael Dotterer, of Falkner Swamp, son of George Philip Dodderer, on the 24th of January, 1726, bought of Hans Neues, of the Northern Liberties, one hundred and fifty acres on the east bank of Society Run, and facing the German tract, and on the 8th of November, 1734, the proprietaries granted him, by patent, fifty acres adjoining the foregoing. His wife was Anna Maria Fisher, daughter of Jacob and Sophia Fisher, an early settler of New Goshenhoppen, in Hanover township. Their children were Anna Sophia, born,

March 5, 1726; Anna Veronica, born September 5, 1727; George Philip, born August 30, 1729; John Conrad, born May 10, 1731; Maria Margaret, born June 27, 1733; Michael, born October 31, 1735; Jacob, born July 4, 1737; a son, born January 22, 1739; twins, born November 18, 1741, who died in infancy; Anna Maria, born January 4, 1745.

George Michael Kuntz arrived at Philadelphia on the 24th of September, 1727. He made an entry of the circumstance in his Bible (which is still in the possession of his descendants in Frederick township), in these words: "Den 24sten September im Jahr 1727 bin ich Georg Michael Kuntz gesund in America in der Stadt Philadelphia ankommen." He settled on lands along Swamp Creek, and married Eve Engelhart, sister to Ludwig Engelhart, on the 1st day of April, 1732. Their children were Mary, born November 12, 1734, who married John Stetler; Maria Catharine, born May 14, 1738, who married John Reimer; Susan, born October 24, 1740, who married Ludwig Reimer; George Michael, born July 7, 1742; Frederick, born July 6, 1744; John, born June 26, 1747; Catharine, born February 9, 1750, who married, first, Michael Krebs, and, second, John Richards; Elizabeth, born January 12, 1754, who married Jacob Zieber. George Michael Kuntz died August 10, 1759; Eve, his widow, died June 27, 1772.

John Ludwig Dederer arrived in the ship "Molly," from Rotterdam, and signed the declaration on September 30, 1727. He settled in Frederick township. In the book of New Hanover Lutheran Church is recorded the confirmation of three of his children on the 8th of April 1750, viz.: Zacharias, aged eighteen; Maria Barbara, fifteen; Anna Maria, fourteen.

Balthas Fauth was an early comer. In January, 1728, he was one of the bondsmen on the bond given by Catherine Krauss, administratrix and widow of Hieronimus Doderer, deceased.

Jacob Fauth, on the 25th of February, 1728, bought fifty acres of Henry Pannebacker, part of his tract of six hundred and twenty-two acres, and on October 9, 1728, fifty acres of Humphrey Morrey and John Budd.

Joseph Groff, "of Parkeyoming, weaver," on the 25th of February, 1728, purchased one hundred and twenty-five acres of Henry Pannebacker, part of the latter's tract of six hundred and twenty-two acres. Previous to March 1, 1726, Joseph Groff had acquired a portion of the five hundred acres purchased by Michael Herger on February 7, 1717. April 20, 1734, Joseph Groff obtained by patent two hundred acres on the west side of Perkiomen Creek, upon which he erected a grist-mill, for a petition was made on July 7, 1737, for a road from "a grist-mill lately erected by one Joseph Groff, at y^e upper end of y^e s^d township of Frederick."

May 1, 1728, Ludwig Engelhart obtained from Andrew Frey one moiety or half part of two hundred acres. On May 25, the same year, the commissioners of property confirmed the title. At the Supreme

Court held in April, 1743, Engelhart was naturalized. He moved afterwards to Germantown, where he died in 1783.

Michael Krauss, on the 9th of October, 1728, bought of Humphrey Morrey and John Budd one hundred and seventy acres on the banks of Swamp Creek. His wife was Catharina, widow of Hieronimus Doderer. Their children were George; Mary, married Peter Smith; Elizabeth; Salome, married Michael Renn; Catharine, married Jacob Beltz; Daniel; Michael.

Henry Stetler was granted, on December 20, 1728, by patent of the proprietaries, fifty acres of land. On June 7, 1729, he purchased of James Steel one hundred and nine acres, and on July 30, 1735, from the same party, one hundred and thirty-two acres. He was naturalized at the September court, 1740. Henry Stetler was twice married. The name of his second wife was Anna Mary Mayer, widow. His children were Anna Maria, married Joseph Kolb; Magdalena, married George Kolb; Barbara, married Peter Binkes; John, died December 30, 1812; Jacob; Henry, born in 1732, died May 9, 1780; Christian, born February 3, 1741, and died December 5, 1813; Abraham, Samuel, Susanna, Sophia. Henry Stetler died on the 16th of September, 1763, aged fifty-seven. He owned a plantation in New Hanover township, which, in his will, he ordered to be sold, and his plantation in Frederick township, upon which he lived in his lifetime, he gave to his sons, Jacob and Christian subject to the payment of certain legacies. Henry Stetler, the son, was a potter, as the following codicil to his father's will shows:

"I give to my son, Henry, Stetler one-quarter of an acre of land, that is to say it is the place where he fetches his potter's clay ever since he followed the potter's trade for his own; he is to have two perches broad and ten perches long, to begin at the clay-pit, or corner-posts, which I do set, and so forwards ten perches along the clay ground; and that he is to have during his life, not longer; after his death it is and shall fall back to the other land which I give to my sons Jacob and Christian, or to any one that dwells upon the land lawfully and agreeable to my testament; and my son Henry is to fill up the clay holes after he digged the clay, fit for the meadow, to mow or to be mowed."

Henry Stetler, Jr., left no male children. Christian Stetler, son of the elder Henry, was born February 3, 1741; married, March 4, 1765, Catharine Kurtz; died December 5, 1813. He was the progenitor of the Stetlers now residing in Frederick township. His wife died November 3, 1826. Their children were Hannah, born in January, 1769; Henry, born August 9, 1771; Philip, born November 22, 1773; Abraham, born June 11, 1780; Adam, born October 9, 1787.

May 22, 1729, "William Frey, of Parkeawming, yeoman," bought of James Steel two hundred acres, part of the latter's purchase of December 17, 1728, located in the western portion of the township. Ber-tolet's Mennonite meeting-house stands upon this tract. He was the son of Henry Frey and Anna Catharine Levering, who were married on the 26th of April, 1692, at Germantown, before Francis Daniel Pastorius, justice of the peace. It is stated that

Henry Frey came to Pennsylvania before the arrival of Penn. William Frey married Veronica Markley. Their children were Henry, married, January 25, 1756, Anna Maria Buerstler; William; Catharine, married John Gesel; Magdalena, married, October 16, 1745, Christopher Baus; Veronica, married Joseph Miller; Jacob, born January 1, 1726; Christina, married, February 16, 1748, Johann Heinrich Seeger; Matthias; Salome, married Christopher Hensel; Elizabeth. April 5, 1768, William Frey conveyed to his son, Jacob Frey, one hundred and fifty-seven and one-quarter acres, and about the same time, to Zacharias Nyce, the remainder of about forty-three acres. He died in the summer of 1768. He took part in the religious movement which grew into the Moravian Church, and his sons and daughters took positions of usefulness in the educational and mission work of that society. He is buried beside his wife, at Bertolet's Mennonite meeting-house. Many years after his death, when the correct date of that occurrence had been forgotten, the plain dwellers of the country side, void of sentiment, yet sensible of the respect due an even, upright walk, placed a stone to mark his grave, bearing the epitaph, couched in the dialect spoken there,—

"Zum
Andenken an
WILHELM FREY
Der erste ansitzler von diesem
landgut er starb 1770 seyn
alter ist uns unbekand doch
war er hoch bejahrte."

Veronica Frey, who afterwards was the wife of Joseph Miller, sailed from New York, on the 9th of January, 1743, for England, in the ship "Jacob," which carried a Moravian company, and she afterwards, with her husband, was stationed at the Brethren's institution in Germany. Jacob, son of William Frey, was a carpenter. On December 17, 1749, Jacob Frey was one of twenty-two single brethren, who left Bethlehem for Christian's Spring, in Northampton County. He married Susanna Sophia Bertolet, daughter of Jean Bertolet, a Huguenot refugee, who came to Pennsylvania in 1726, and settled in Oley. Their children were: Esther, first wife of Samuel Bertolet; Elizabeth, married, January 26, 1790, Samuel Bertolet (his second wife); Magdalena, married, November 5, 1792, Johannes Schlichter.

Henry Antes, an influential settler, came to the township early in 1730. His career is sketched elsewhere.

Frederick Reimer came from the Palatinate. He arrived in the ship "Thistle," and signed the declaration at Philadelphia on the 29th of August, 1730. On the 22d of January, 1731, he purchased of Henry Pannacker one hundred acres, and on the 6th of August, 1736, of Joseph Groff, forty-one acres, one hundred and six and a half perches, both tracts on Society Run. On the 29th of March, 1735, he was naturalized by act of Assembly. He died early in

1758. His wife's name was Elizabeth. Their children were Elizabeth; Salome, born April 15, 1719, in the Palatinate, married John Herger, and died November 24, 1809; Susanna; Barbara; John Peter, married, November 28, 1752, Rachel Zieber; Johannes, married, January 23, 1760, Maria Catharina Kuntz; Ludwig, married, September 11, 1763, Susanna Kuntz; Anna Margaret; Catharina; Elizabeth, married Solomon Grinley.

Andrew Bayer arrived in the ship "Philadelphia Merchant," and signed the declaration September 11, 1731. He came from Grünstadt, in the Palatinate. He was naturalized on the 11th of April, 1749. He lived on the Perkiomen, near the present Ziegler-ville.

Thomas Addis, farmer, of Frederick township, died early in 1732. By his will, made January 2, 1731-32, and probated on the 14th of March of the same year, he bequeathed five pounds to "Saint James' Church, between Scheepack and Perchooman, on Manathana road side." He left a widow, Catharine, six married daughters, the eldest of whom, Catharine, was the wife of Henry Grubb, and one daughter, Elizabeth, under eighteen and unmarried.

John Miller, husbandman, on the 10th of August, 1732, bought of Humphrey Morrey and John Budd one hundred and twenty-five acres between Swamp Creek and Society Run, at the confluence of these streams. He was a practitioner of medicine. He was married, in 1732, to Elizabeth Frey, born in 1717, and a daughter of Henry and Anna Catharine Frey, maiden-name, Levering. Their children were Catharine, born November 8, 1733, married Henry Happel; Salome, born September 7, 1735, married Daniel Knauss; Elizabeth, born January 24, 1737, married Jacob Eckel; John, born February 7, 1738; Anna, born November 2, 1739, married John Marburger; Joseph, born November 2, 1740; Henry, born May 8, 1743; Anna Maria, born in November, 1744; —, died in infancy; Magdalena, born November 12, 1747; Jacob, born November 17, 1749; John Philip, born November 17, 1751; Christian. Dr. Miller died September 16, 1755; his widow died in 1758.

George Trumbauer, by virtue of a warrant dated 16th October, 1734, had surveyed to him, on the 6th of November, 1734, a tract of one hundred acres, bounded by lands of George Philip Dodderer, George Haan and Gottlieb Herger. Old Cowissioppin Creek (Old Goshenhoppen) ran through it from the northwest to the southeast.

Balthasar Heydrick came in 1734; he was one of the colony of Schwenkfelder refugees who came in the ship "St. Andrew," and arrived at Philadelphia on the 11th of September, 1734, O. S., and signed the declaration on the next day. On the 26th of June, 1735, he bought of John Jacob Fauth two tracts of land of fifty acres each, which were located between Swamp Creek and Society Run, extending from their junction along the former about one hundred and

seventy perches, and along the latter about two hundred and sixty perches. He was naturalized at the April sessions of Supreme Court, 1743. Balthasar and Rosina, his wife, had two children,—Christopher, died December 28, 1756; George, born September 22, 1737. Rosina Heydrick died October 23, 1738. Balthasar Heydrick married (second) Maria, daughter of Christopher Hoffrichter, May 15, 1741. Their children were Abraham, born November 5, 1742; Susanna, born October 5, 1745; Melchior, born October 23, 1747; Balthasar, born December 29, 1750 (was a captain in the Revolutionary war). Balthasar Heydrick died January 12, 1753.

George Heebner, also a member of the Schwenkfelder colony of 1734, settled immediately in Frederick. On January 28, 1736, jointly with Henry Antes, he purchased twenty-eight acres of land in New Hanover township, for the better accommodation of a grist-mill which had been erected upon the adjoining land, in Frederick township, of Henry Antes. November 5, 1736, he bought seventy-five and three-quarters acres in New Hanover township, on the Frederick township line. February 24, 1741, he purchased one hundred acres in Frederick township previously held by George Haan. He was naturalized May 19, 1739. January 14 and 15, 1742, a religious conference, led by Count Zinzendorf, was held at his house. He died November 3, 1773. He left a legacy of forty pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania to the son of his sister Mary, in Germany, "for a remembrance of his uncle." His sister was married to one J. Christopher Nicolai, at Görlitz, in Lusatia, gardener. One-tenth of the remainder of his estate he gave "to the school erected among the Religious Society called Schwenkfeldians, to be paid to the trustees of the school, to be applied by them to such purposes as the plan and articles of the school direct." One-tenth of his estate was also "to be paid into the alms-box of the people called Schwenkfeldians towards the relief of the poor among said people." George Heebner and Rosina Kriebel were married November 22, 1738, and had Melchior, born July 2, 1742, died December 21, 1744. Rosina Heebner died July 25, 1745. He married, May 16, 1749, Susanna Schultz, who died November 2, 1772, without issue.

John Heebner, a brother of George Heebner, also came with the Schwenkfelder colony. Before March 22, 1738, he acquired land in Frederick township, near Society Run. His wife's name was Maria. Their children were Hans, Melchior (who married February 11, 1752, and settled in Worcester township), Anna. John Heebner, while assisting his son, Melchior, in taking in the second crop of hay, fell from the wagon, and of the injuries received he died September 17, 1754.

Daniel Christman, who arrived in Pennsylvania September 5, 1730, bought of Martin Funk and Magdalena, his wife, on March 27, 1735, one hundred acres, and the following day sixty acres. These tracts were

located in Frederick township and had been purchased by Martin Funk previous to March 1, 1726; they were part of the five hundred acres bought by Michael Herger, February 7, 1717. Daniel Christman belonged to the Lutheran Church; he contributed five shillings towards paying for a bell for New Hanover Lutheran Church in 1748. His children were Anna Ella, married in December, 1749, Johannes Grob, who lived in Coventry township, Chester Co.; Felix, born in 1733, who moved to Vincent township, Chester Co.; Elizabeth, born in 1734; Jacob, born in 1737, died in Frederick township February 27, 1804; George, born 1739, a joiner, lived in Frederick township; Henry, born 1744, a saddler, lived in Vincent township.

The early settlers were mostly Germans. Their descendants and the present inhabitants retain the German language in the modified form known as the Pennsylvania-German dialect.

Statistics.—The first official list of taxables of Frederick township is furnished in the return made by the proprietaries' agent, in 1734, as follows:

Adam Barsteller, 25 acres; Michael Bastian, Ludwig Dettterer, Johannes Dilbeck, George Philip Dotterer, 150 acres; Michael Dotterer, 100 acres; Ludwig Englehart, 100 acres; Baltus Fauth, 100 acres; Jacob Fauth, 100 acres; Daniel Frantz, Wilhelm Frey, 150 acres; Jacob Fuchs, Martin Funk, 160 acres; Joh. Geo. Ganser, Christian Getzenonner, Joseph Grauf, 100 acres; Joh. Hein. Hageman, 100 acres; Michael Hondicks, Johannes Herb, Gottlieb Herger, 80 acres; Michael Herger, 200 acres; Adam Hill, Michael Hill, Paul Hoppel, Martin Husacker, Johannes Kraus, 150 acres; Joh. Georg Kraus, 22 acres; Michael Kraus, 150 acres; Jacob Mecklin, Christian Müller, Johannes Nons (Nicc), 200 acres; Abraham Pfennig, Frederick Reymner, 100 acres; Henrich Schmidt, 80 acres; Christian Schneider, Joh. Geo. Schwenhart, 100 acres; Joh. George Sproggell, 120 acres; Henrich Stettler, 140 acres; Christian Stettler, 50 acres; Henrich Stover, 100 acres; George Trumbauer.

In 1741, Frederick township had seventy-six taxables.

In 1785 the taxables were:

Francis Bard, Jacob Bernger, Samuel Bertolet, Conrad Bickhard, Anthony Bitting, George Boyer, Henry Boyer, Jacob Boyer, Leonard Boyer, Philip Boyer, William Boyer, David Broog, Philip Brown, Valentine Buff, Joseph Butterweck, Jacob Christman, John De Haven, Jacob Detweiler, Conrad Dotterer, John Dotterer, Michael Dotterer, Philip Dotterer, John Faust, Peter Faust, John Ferer, Jacob Fingambiner, Charles Fox, Peter Gaule, Mathew Geist, Godshall Godshall, Isaac Goschin, Michael Gougler, Conrad Grobb, Henry Grobb, Abraham Groff, Henry Groff, John Groff, Jacob Groner, Jacob Grubb, Conrad Haefenger, Elias Hartenstein, Henry Hartenstein, John Hartenstein, Jacob Hartman, Jacob Hauck, John Heebner, Philip Heebner, Antony Herb, John Herger, John Hiltelside, Peter Hofstat, Adam Hollenbush, Henry Hollenbush, Joseph Hollenbush, Balthasar Keiser, Michael Koons, Nicholas Koons, Christian Krause, Daniel Krause, Henry Krause, Michael Krause, Jr., Michael Krause, Sr., Adam Kugler, Jacob Kugler, Francis Leidig, Philip Leidig, John Ley, Martin Lightly, Thomas Mayberry, George Michael, Henry Miller, George Moore, George Nyce, Jr., George Nyce, Sr., Zacharias Nyce, Michael Esterlein, Jacob Pennybucker, John Reimer, Ludwig Reimer, Henry Roschon, Peter Roschon, John Rotenbacher, Henry Sassaman, George Scheffey, Michael Schillig, William Schlotterer, Ludwig Schüttler, Frederick Schwartz, Abraham Schwenck, Daniel Schwenck, George Schwenck, Henry Smith, Jacob Smith, Benjamin Snyder, Valentine Snyder, Abraham Solomon, Christian Stettler, Jacob Stettler, John Sutton, David Underkoffler, Jacob Underkoffler, Jr., Jacob Underkoffler, Sr., Adam Wartman, Gottfried Wisler, Nicholas Wolfinger, George Woodley, Daniel Yost, John Yost, Jr., John Yost, Sr., Peter Yost, John Ziebler, Martin Ziebler, Gottlieb Zink, Tobias Zink.—114.

In 1800 the population was 629, which included 1 slave; the number of taxables was 132.

In 1810 the population was 828; taxes assessed, \$450.

The taxes assessed in 1816 were \$475.29.

In 1820 the population was 927, including 17 free colored persons.

In 1830 the population was 1047.

In 1832, the township contained 215 horses, 478 cattle 10,989 acres under cultivation, valued at an average of \$20 per acre.

In 1840 the census showed a population of 1217. Of these, 229 were employed in agriculture, 8 in commerce, 106 in manufactures and trades, 3 in navigation of the ocean, 5 in the learned professions; 2 persons were blind and 4 of unsound mind.

In 1850 the census returned 1431 inhabitants, of whom 17 were free colored; number of families, 268; number of dwellings, 232; taxes assessed, \$862.54.

In 1860 the population was 1783; taxes assessed, \$915.82; farms, 220; dwellings, 220.

In 1870 the population was 1818.

In 1880 the population was returned as 1944.

The persons who were appointed to offices in Frederick township prior to the beginning of the present century are given below,—

CONSTABLES.

1754, Henry Kraus and Henry Hartweck were appointed; 1755, Henry Kraus; 1756, John Umstadt; 1757, — Schmidt; 1758, John Herger; 1759, John Hevener, Michael Renn; 1767, John Jost; 1768, George Nyce; 1769, Peter Hauck; 1770, Conrad Grubb; 1772, Anthony Houser; 1773, George Michael; 1775, John Rymer and George Wateman; 1776, Henry Stetler; 1777, Adam Hollobush, Jr.; 1780, John Heebner, Henry Hollobush; 1781, Henry Kraus, Charles Zellner; 1782, Ludwig Reimer; 1783, Henry Sassaman; 1784, John Zieber; 1785, Philip Boyer; 1786, Christian Stetler; 1787, Matthias Geist; 1788, David Underkoffler; 1789, Philip Leidig; 1790, Peter Roshon; 1791, John Gougher; 1792, John Yost; 1793, John Nyce; 1794, — Bartolet; 1796, Francis Leidig; 1798, Jacob Underkoffler; 1799, Michael Dotterer.

OVERSEERS OF HIGHWAYS.

September 1754, Andrew Boyer and Jacob Whiteman were appointed; 1755, Felix Lea, Peter Eittenman; 1757, John Jost, George Michael; 1758, George Nyce, Jacob Underkoffler; 1759, Caspar Achenbach, Peter Werner; 1760, Henry Smith, Wendel Hoch; 1767, Henry Boyer, Michael Dotterer; 1768, Barnet Tyiele, Peter Hollobush; 1769, Ludwig Schüttler, George Boyer; 1770, Philip Boyer, John Yost; 1773, Christian Stetler, George Weickert; 1775, Jacob Christman, William Boyer, Henry Boyer, George Schwenk; 1776, Michael Koons, John Heebner; 1779, Henry Sassaman, Philip Boyer; 1780, Jacob Detweiler, John Zieber; 1790, Abraham Graff, Michael Gougher.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

March, 1768, Zachariah Nyce and Jacob Underkoffler were appointed; 1769, George Deal, Christian Hollobush; 1770, Jacob Christman, Christian Stetler; 1772, Ludwig Reimer, Ludwig Schüttler; 1773, Michael Dotterer, Jacob Stetler, John Fried, Andrew Trumbauer; 1775, Adam Hollobush, William Boyer; 1776, John Hildebeidel, Henry Kraus, Jr.; 1779, Matthias Geist, George Zellner; 1780, Jacob Zieber, Jacob Underkoffler; 1795 Martin Detweiler, Henry Seipel.

The township officials at the beginning of 1885 are: Justices of the Peace, George W. Steiner, John H. Gottshalk; Constable, Ambrose S. Keeler; Supervisors of Roads, Henry Bolten, Jacob Welby; Assessor, Isaac G. Grimley; Judge of Elections, N. W. Underkoffler; Inspectors of Elections, James Bernhard, Jacob D. Daub.

In politics the views of the citizens of Frederick accord with the principles enunciated by Jefferson and Jackson, and held by the Democratic party. For many years after the establishment of our present form of government and the erection of the county the voters of a group of a townships held their elections at one polling-place. Frederick township was attached to that district which voted at Krebs' tavern, in New Hanover township. The vote for candidates for President of the United States since Frederick votes by itself, from 1832 to the present time, was,— 1832: Jackson, 113; Clay, 22. 1836: Van Buren, 109; Harrison, 34. 1840: Van Buren, 156; Harrison, 69. 1844: Polk, 207; Clay, 73. 1848: Cass, 216; Taylor, 69. 1852: Peirce, 216; Scott, 47. 1856: Buchanan, 274; Fremont and Fillmore combined, 34. 1860: Breckinridge, Douglas, and Bell, (Fusion), 258; Lincoln, 65. 1864: McClellan, 289; Lincoln, 55. 1868: Seymour, 290; Grant, 96. 1872: Greeley, 219; Grant, 95. 1876: Tilden, 310; Hayes, 118. 1880: Hancock, 321; Garfield, 151. 1884: Cleveland, 307; Blaine, 100.

Churches and Burying-Grounds.—The early settlers were, with few exceptions, Germans, who were in most cases driven hither by the scourging wars, and religious persecutions then raging in Europe. Being pious men and women, they soon formed themselves into religious societies.

John Philip Behm, a schoolmaster, as early as 1720, "maintained the ministry of the Word, to the best of his ability and to the great satisfaction of the people," among the Reformed inhabitants of Falkner Swamp. From his efforts grew the Falkner Swamp Reformed congregation, which still exists in New Hanover township. In 1729, Behm was ordained to the ministry, and he continued until 1748 to exercise spiritual care over this congregation. In 1728, George Philip Dodderer, residing in the territory afterwards erected into Frederick township, was a member of the consistory of the Falkner Swamp Church. In 1742, Frederick Reimer and John Jacob Kraus, of Frederick township, were elders. In 1747 an event important in the history of this church, occurred at the house of John Miller, who resided near the mouth of Society Run. On the 17th of March of that year Rev. Michael Schlatter, superintendent of the Reformed Churches in Pennsylvania and adjoining colonies, came, by invitation, from Philadelphia, and administered the sacrament of baptism to the wife and eight children of Dr. Miller, in the presence of several hundred persons assembled to witness the solemn service. Dr. Miller was at this time an elder in the church, and continued to hold office until his death, in 1755. In 1748, Rev. John Philip Leydich came from Europe, and began to labor here, and continued to do so until 1765. The Reformed people residing in the eastern portion of the township connected themselves with the Old Goshenhoppen congregation, in Salford township, near Perkiomen Creek, which was formed as early

as 1732. Christian Hollobush and Peter Hollobush were among the earliest who did so.

The Lutheran people of Frederick township worshipped at the New Hanover Lutheran Church, located in the heart of Falkner Swamp. This congregation was organized about the year 1720. It is stated the Rev. Justus Falkner, a Lutheran minister, preached here in 1703; but this occurred probably at Morlatton (Douglasville), where the Swedes organized a Lutheran Church in 1700, and not at New Hanover, where the earliest settlers, according to the records, arrived later. About 1734 John Casper Stever was pastor. In 1742 Rev. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg came, and he continued in charge of the congregation until 1762. Daniel Christman and Michael Herger were of the Lutheran faith.

The means of religious instruction in the primitive times, although they differed from those of the present day, were by no means wanting. In the year 1740, Whitefield, the revival preacher, came to the house of Henry Antes, in Frederick township, and preached to the people, the number assembled on this occasion being two thousand. Seward's journal describes this event as follows:

"April 24, 1740. . . . Came to Christopher Wigner's Plantation, in Skippack, where many Dutch People are settled, and where the famous Mr. Spangenberg resided lately. It was surprising to see such a Multitude of People gathered together in such a wilderness Country, Thirty Miles distant from Philadelphia. . . . Our dear friend, Peter Bohler, preached in Dutch to those who could not understand our Brother (Whitefield) in English. Came to Henry Anti's Plantation, in Frederick Township, Ten Miles farther in the Country, where was also a Multitude equally surprising with that we had in the Morning. . . . There was much melting under both Sermons. . . . At Night I was drawn to sing and pray with our Brethren in the Fields. Brother Whitefield was very weak in Body, but the Lord Jehovah was his Strength. . . . for I never heard him speak more clear and powerful. They were Germans where we dined and supp'd, and they pray'd and sang in Dutch, as we did in English, before and after Eating.

A religious movement of importance, in which a number of the inhabitants of Frederick township were interested, took rise in 1742 in Pennsylvania. Count Zinzendorf came to America in 1741 upon a religious mission. Henry Antes, of Frederick, soon made his acquaintance. They conferred with reference to uniting "such souls out of the different religious denominations who sought their salvation through Jesus Christ, through the bonds of love,"—a subject in which they both felt a deep interest. On the 15th of December, 1741, a call was issued, over the signature of Henry Antes, for a meeting of Christians at Germantown on New Year's day. Another meeting was held at the house of George Heebner, in Frederick township, on the 14th and 15th of January, at which John George Stieffel, William Frey, Andrew Frey, Henry Antes and Adam Schaus, all of Frederick township, were in attendance. On the 7th of December, 1742, Count Zinzendorf preached at Falkner Swamp (doubtless at the house of Henry Antes), from Psalms cxxx, 3: "If thou, Lord, shouldst mark iniquities, O Lord, who shall stand?" The unity movement meeting with opposition from many of the

Lutherans, Reformed, Mennonites, Dunkers and Schwenkfelders, now became a Moravian interest. The second week in March, 1745, the Moravian Synod met at the house of Henry Antes, in Frederick township. A Moravian congregation was formed in Frederick township which, in 1747, numbered twenty-three persons. Of those who were permanently settled in Frederick township, the following were connected with this Moravian congregation: William Frey and family, Andrew Frey and Henry Antes and family. Of those who were temporarily in Frederick township, coming with the several Moravian immigrant colonies who passed through here, or working for Antes for a time, or engaged at the Moravian school, were Abraham Andreas, who learned wheelwrighting with Antes; Gottlieb Demuth, who resided here in 1739; Mary Catharine Gemehle, daughter of David Gemehle; John Henry Knauss, weaver and farmer, from Görlitz; Sebastian Knauss, brother of the preceding, born in Tittelsheim, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, and learned the trade of wheelwright with Henry Antes; John H. Möller, miller at Antes' mill, and Rosina, his wife; John Michael Mücke, cooper, a native of Upper Silesia; Daniel Esterlein, born in Ulm; Christopher Paus, shoemaker, a native of Hungary; David Reichard, born in Silesia; John Adam Schneider, farmer, from Schaumburg-Lippe; Frederick Pfeiffer, born in Frederick township; Frederick Weber, weaver, born in Nassau-Siegen; Adam Kremser and Rosina, his wife; Adolph Meyer and Justina, his wife; Frederick Boeckel, farmer, born in Dürheim, Rhenish Bavaria; J. George Hautsch, Jr., from Altendorf, Saxony; John Turner and Elizabeth, his wife; Anthony, a negro, bequeathed to Bishop Spangenberg by Thomas Noble, of New York; John George Stieffel, born in Reinheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, who immigrated in 1720, and Adam Schaus. At present there is no Moravian congregation in Frederick township.

The Mennonites have a house of worship on Mine road, west of Schwenksville. The congregation was founded about the year 1815. Rev. Moses H. Gottschall has been pastor for thirty-nine years. In the adjoining place of burial are stones bearing the family names: Allebaugh, Gottschall, Grubb, Longanecker, Moyer, Pannepacker, Tyson, Upright, Urweiler, Wasser.

Keeler's church, on the Great road, near the centre of the township, was built jointly by the Lutheran and the Reformed congregations. Lewis Schittler, Jacob Hauck, George Moore and Philip Krause, representing the two congregations, under date of June 20, 1833, purchased three acres and eight perches of land from the following parties: First, of Ludwig Schittler, one acre and eight perches; second, of Joseph Keeler and Mary, his wife, one acre; third, of Jesse K. Reifsnyder, Richard K. Reifsnyder, Reinhard March and Esther, his wife, Abraham Mattis and Sarah, his wife, Lydia Reifsnyder and Mary Matilda

Reifsnnyder, heirs and devisees of Salome Koons, deceased, one acre. The consideration named in the deed is fifty cents in each case. The building, which is of brick, was erected on the spot previously occupied by a school-house. The building committee were Ludwig Schittler and Philip Krause, of the Lutheran congregation, and George Moore and Jacob Hauck, of the Reformed congregation. The cornerstone was laid on September 28, 1833, and the church was dedicated May 10 and 11, 1834. The Reformed deacons at that time were John Dreisbach, Daniel Hauck, Samuel Leidig and Jonathan Nyce. The Reformed pastors have been Rev. H. S. Bassler, 1834 to 1844; Rev. Samuel Seibert, to 1851; Rev. A. L. Dechant, to the present time. The Lutheran pastors have been Rev. Conrad Miller, 1834 to 1852; Rev. Nathan Yeager, to 1857; Rev. Henry Wendt, to 1864; Rev. Messrs. Struntz, Groh, Francis T. Hoover and Laitzle, each for a short term, from 1864 to 1869; Rev. William B. Fox, to the present time. About the year 1848 an organ was purchased. In 1855 a Sunday-school building of brick was erected on a lot on the hill on the west bank of Society Run, a short distance from the church. Within a few years the interior of the church has been altered and improved, the galleries on the three sides having been removed and the high pulpit on the southwest side taken down, a modern pulpit and chancel placed in the southeast side, and modern pews introduced; a neat steeple was at the same time placed upon the edifice. The cemetery adjoining the church is large, and has been several times enlarged. The following families have made interments here: Albright, Anderson, Apple, Bardman, Berks, Bolton, Bowman, Boyer, Christman, Daub, Dorn, Dyson, Erb, Faust, Fisher, Frankengerger, Fryer, Fullmer, Gaugler, Geyer, Godshalk, Greigg, Gresh, Grobb, Grode, Hauch, Hollowbush, Imbody, Johnson, Kulb, Keeler, Keeley, Knerr, Koons, Krause, Leidy, Maberry, Meddinger, Messinger, Miller, Mock, Moor, Moyer, Neidig, Neiffer, Nelson, Pannepacker, Rahn, Reed, Reichard, Reifsnnyder, Roeller, Royer, Samsel, Sassaman, Saylor, Schenkel, Schittler, Schmoll, Schwenk, Seasholtz, Setzler, Shaner, Smith, Steiner, Stetler, Stoneback, Styer, Sweisfort, Thompson, Tyson, Umstead, Underkoffler, Wagener, Weand, Weiant, Wick, Yost.

In 1846, the brick meeting-house known as Bertolet's was erected on a lot of ground in the western portion of the township. It was dedicated on Whitsuntide, 1847. It adjoins a private burying-ground in use since 1766. A Mennonite congregation, formed about the year 1847, worships in this building. Rev. Abraham Hunsicker, who was bishop of Skippack, preached the first year; Rev. Moses H. Gottschall followed from 1848 to 1872; Rev. N. B. Grubb, except a short interval, from 1872 to 1882; Rev. William S. Gottschall is the present pastor. In the summer of 1848 the first Sabbath-school in this section of the country was opened in this house: The ancient

graveyard adjacent to the meeting-house lot is inclosed with a substantial stone wall, and the grounds are planted with evergreens and carefully kept. Of those who sleep here, the stones give us the family names of Bertolet, Bertolette, Bliem, De Nice, Dotterer, Frey, Gottschalk, Grobb, Hummel, Hunsberger, Nyce, Shoemaker, Smoll, Weidman, Zoller. Many are buried here whose graves are not marked; among these are Esterline, Hahn, Grode and Caesar, a colored resident of former times.

The River Brethren, an offshoot from the Mennonites, have a society which meets at intervals of thirteen weeks at the house of its pastor, Rev. Henry A. Landis, on Swamp Creek, west of Zieglerville. Their name originated in this wise: They called themselves Brethren in Christ, and their membership was composed of persons residing on the banks of the Susquehanna River. In the same neighborhood, not so near the river, were the Dunkers, who also called themselves Brethren. The common people, to distinguish them from the Dunkers, called the Brethren in Christ the River Brethren.

In the early times it was customary among the leading families to bury their dead on the farm, on a spot set aside for this purpose. In the course of time the neighbors brought their dead for burial to these private grounds. A number of these family graveyards are maintained in this township, others are neglected and overgrown with brambles and bushes, and still others have relapsed into their former uses as fields for farming, and traces of them are lost.

The Leidig private burying-ground is the largest of its kind in the township. It contains one-quarter of an acre of ground, square in shape, taken from four adjoining farms; is inclosed with a stone wall. It is located in the southwestern part of the township, east of Swamp Creek. On the the 17th of January, 1764, David Shultz made a survey of the lands of Christian Stetler and a draft which shows that was the space set apart for the burial-place was taken from the farms then belonging to Christian Stetler, Rev. John Philip Leydich, Henry Smith and George Michael Kuntz. Another quarter of an acre has been given for like use by the will of the late Christian Stetler; this adjoins the original plot and is not inclosed. The wall was built in 1783, at a cost of £36 4s. 8d. It was covered with tiles until 1797, when a board covering was put on, and the tiles were sold for £2 4s. 5d. The improvements made in 1795, cost £34 15s. 6d. The same year Henry Krauss left a legacy of five pounds for the benefit of the graveyard. The contributors in 1783 were,—

	£.	s.	d.
Ludwig Engelhart	3	0	0
Philip Leydich, Sr.	3	0	0
Heinrich Schmidt	2	0	0
Casper Achenbach	1	10	0
Frederick Kuntz	1	10	0
Michael Kuntz	1	10	0
Christian Stetler	1	10	0
Jacob Stetler	1	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Johannes Stetler	10	0	
Joseph Bitting	1	2	6
Frederick Weiss	1	5	0
Heinrich Sassaman	1	3	4
Lenhart Leydich	15	0	
Johannes Herger	10	0	
Michael Krebs	10	0	
Jacob Christman	7	6	
George Michael	7	6	
Catharine Stetler	7	6	
Benjamin Schneider	7	6	
Andreas Will	7	6	
Philip Leydich	7	0	
Heinrich Grob	7	0	
Daniel Krauss	5	0	
David Bruch	4	3	
Total	£25	6	7

The family names of those buried here, including both the graves marked by stones and those without stones, are Achenbach, Acker, Bender, Bitting, Boyer, Christman, Emerich, Fuchs, Grob, Herb, Herman, Herriger, Hoffman, Koons, Krausz, Langbein, Leydich, Litecap, Mattis, May, Mebry, Moor, Neunzehnhöltzer, Pannepacker, Puhl, Reifsnnyder, Reimer, Roth, Sassaman, Scheid, Schlonecker, Schmidt, Schneider, Schwartz, Schwenk, Seylor, Stetler, Sweisfort, Weisz, Wülling, Zieber.

The Antes burial-place, in the western corner of the township is invested with historical interest, owing to the fact that Henry Antes, a man known and respected all over Pennsylvania in the colonial times, once owned this property, and is buried here. It is inclosed with a post and rail fence, and it is overgrown with young trees and wild flowers. Frederick Antes, the father of Henry Antes, was buried here in 1746, and Henry Antes himself in July, 1755. Other members of the family also rest here. The only stones remaining are those of Henry Antes and of a member of the Schoelkop family.

In the middle of a field, in an unenclosed space, a short distance north of Zieglerville, on the farm owned by Willoughby Smith, members of the Boyer family, who settled here early, are buried.

On the farm of Hon. Samuel Faust, in the meadow beside Society Run, is a private burial-place, unenclosed, in which are grave-stones bearing the names Faust, Grob, Hunsberger, Miller, Reimer, Schwenk, Smith, Walt, Yost, Zieber.

In Zieglerville, a few steps from the turnpike, is the burying-place of the Underkoffler family, who were the first settlers here. It is inclosed with a wall. The names of those resting here are Cressman, Dreisbach, Long, Scholl, Slotterer, Underkoffler.

On the farm of Charles Koch, a mile north of Zieglerville, the Bickhard, Hollobush and Millhoff families are buried.

On the farm of David Wood, west of Zieglerville, some burials are made. One is Michael Krause, born August 29, 1750, died June 9, 1807.

Tradition states that the space between Keeler's church and the school-house, through which a public road runs, was formerly occupied with graves.

Schools.—The importance of maintaining schools for the education of the young has always been kept in view in this township. The Lutheran and Reformed Church people organized schools contemporaneously with their congregations. As was the custom in Germany, schools and churches were inseparable. The schools of these two denominations were located in New Hanover township and the youth of Frederick, in the earliest times, of necessity went there to be taught.

The Moravian brethren, in 1745, established a school of some importance. At the meeting of their Synod the second week in March, at his home in Frederick township, Henry Antes offered the use of his plantation, the buildings and the mill, for use as a boarding-school for boys, and on the 3d of June the same year a school was opened with the following organization and twenty-three pupils, whose names, as recorded in the Moravian archives, are:

Superintendents.—Christopher and Christiana Francke of Bethlehem.
Tutor.—John C. Heyne.

Managers of the Farm.—Christopher and Ann M. Demuth.

Managers of the Mill.—John H. and Rosina Möller.

Pupils.—Elias Albrecht, son of Anthony and Catherine Albrecht, born in Philadelphia County; Jonathan Beck, son of H. F. and Barbara Beck, born in Georgia; Stephen Blum, Jacob Blum and Francis Blum, sons of Francis and Catharine Blum, born in Saucon, Bucks Co.; Daniel, a Mohegan, of Shecomoco; Christopher Demuth and Christian Demuth, sons of Gotthard and Regina Demuth, born in Germantown; Tobias Demuth, son of Gottlieb and Eve Demuth, born in 1741 in Saucon; Emanuel, a negro, from St. Thomas; Benjamin Garrison, born on Staten Island; Lawrence Hartmann and Thomas Hartmann, sons of Frederick and Margaret Hartmann, born in Frankford, Philadelphia Co.; Frederick Klemm, son of Frederick and Susan C. Klemm, born in Philadelphia; Andrew Klotz and John Nicholas Klotz, sons of Albrecht and Ann M. Klotz, born in Tulpehocken; Abraham Miller and Mary M. Miller, born in Milford township, Bucks Co.; Daniel Neubert, son of Daniel and Regina Neubert, born in Holstein; Conrad Schaus, son of J. Adam and Barbara Schaus, born in January, 1738, in Henry Antes' mill; Daniel Vetter, John Vetter and Peter Vetter, sons of Jacob and Magdalena Vetter, born in Oley. During the year the following also entered the school as pupils: Henry Antes and John Antes, sons of Henry and Christina Antes; Mathias Frey, son of William and Verona Frey, born in Falkner Swamp; Jesse Jones and Levi Jones, sons of John Jones, of New Providence township, Philadelphia Co.; Henry Knauss, from Macungie; Abraham Montanye, son of James and Mary Montanye, of New York; Christian Newman, son of John W. and Elizabeth Newman; Isaac Noble and Thomas Noble, sons of Thomas and Mary Noble, of New York; Peter Schuttelheim, from Philadelphia.

In 1750 this boarding-school was discontinued.

In 1754 a movement was started by wealthy and pious persons in London, having for its object the opening of schools in the more populous German communities in Pennsylvania, for the purpose of teaching the English language and spreading the Protestant religion. The congregations of Rev. Mr. Muhlenberg and Rev. Mr. Leydich favored the project. The Lutheran vestrymen and wardens at New Hanover sent a petition on the 1st of August to the Pennsylvania trustees of the London Society, and offered the use of the new-built large school-house, very conveniently situated in the middle of said township. The "ministers, elders and chief men of the German Calvinist (Reformed) congregation, and of some other Protestant denominations in the township of New

Hanover," also, on the 28th of October, 1754, sent a petition urging the opening of the school. This was signed by the following residents of Frederick township: Conrad Dodderer, John Philip Leidig, V.D.M., John Müller, and Frederick Reimer. The Lutheran, Reformed and other denominations acted in entire accord in this matter. The following persons were suggested as suitable to act as assistant or deputy trustees for the school for New Hanover and Frederick townships: Andrew Kepner, Henry Krebs, Lutheran; Henry Antes, Esq., Mr. John Reifsnyder, Calvinist; John Potts, Esq., William Mageredge, Esq., English. It is not certain that this school was actually put in operation; if so, it existed but a short time.

Parochial schools were maintained by the Lutherans and the Reformed at New Hanover continuously during the colonial times. Schools were also established in the communities irrespective of the churches. A number of the citizens of New Hanover and Frederick townships, at a public meeting held on the 28th of February, 1807, determined to build a school-house and dwelling-house for the teacher on the Great road, above the township line, in New Hanover township. Among the subscribers from Frederick township to the cost of the undertaking were George Nyce, Ludwig Schittler, Elizabeth Nyce, Peter Daub, John Reller, John Dotterer, Francis Leidig, Christian Stetler, Michael Kuntz, Elizabeth Bertolet, Jacob Grubb, Michael Albrecht, Michael Dotterer, Jacob Leidig, Henry Daub, Elizabeth Snyder, Philip Heebner, Adam Stetler, Jacob Nyce, Philip Zieber Daniel Schwenk, John Zieber and George Nyce, Jr. In this building was supported for forty years a school for the education of the youth of Frederick and New Hanover townships, under the care of a succession of excellent teachers, among whom were the late Adam Slemmer, Esq., Benjamin Schneider, John H. Steiner, Samuel Hartranft, Jeremiah Grimley and Ephraim A. Schwenk.

In 1808 a school-house was built upon the site now occupied by Keeler's church. It was named the Charitable School of Frederick township. The deed for the ground, containing forty perches, was dated December 10, 1808. Michael Kuntz and Salome, his wife, were the grantors, and Philip Kuntz, Henry Stetler, George Moore and Conrad Geyer, the grantees. The consideration money was five shillings. A log school-house was built and stood here until 1833, when it was rolled some yards to the westward to make room for the church. It has since been replaced by a brick building.

In 1840 the township had four schools and two hundred and sixty-nine pupils.

The first board of directors of public schools in Frederick township was organized on the 18th of June, 1853. Schools were kept open three months in the year; the salary of the teachers, \$18.89 per month. In 1860 there were 9 schools and 482 pupils; expendi-

tures, \$1615.39; teachers' salaries \$22. In 1870, 9 schools and 483 pupils; expenditures, \$2089; salaries, \$33. In 1880, 10 schools and 462 pupils; expenditures, \$1921.40; salaries, \$27.50.

In 1884 the number of schools had increased to eleven, that at Zieglerville being graded.

The school directors at the beginning of 1885 are Jacob G. Grimley (president), George W. Steiner (secretary), Samuel S. Smith (treasurer), H. H. Faust, George F. Moore, Henry H. Johnson.

FREDERICK INSTITUTE.—In 1855 Frederick Institute, a classical and day-school, was established by the friends of education in the community. It was opened in the fall of 1855 in the brick building on the hill west of Society Run, near Keeler's church. Cyrus F. Guldin, A.B., a graduate of Dickinson College, was the first principal. The following academic year Rev. A. S. Vaughn took charge. In 1857 it was chartered by the court of Montgomery County, and a large brick edifice, costing five thousand dollars, and adapted to the wants of a boarding-school, was erected on high ground along the Great road. The institution enjoyed prosperity for a number of years, during which many young men were prepared for college and for useful occupations. Young women were also taught. The following were the conductors from its organization to its close, in 1867: C. F. Guldin, A.M., Rev. A. S. Vaughn, Rev. Charles Radford, Rev. Professor M. A. Richards, Rev. L. C. Sheip, Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier, Professor A. P. Supplee and Rev. F. T. Hoover.

Mills and Manufacturing Industries.—The valuable water-power furnished by the two large streams—Perkiomen Creek and Swamp Creek—induced the erection of mills almost at the beginning of the arrival of settlers, and has been a stimulant to enterprise and a source of profit to mill operators ever since.

Before January 28, 1736, Henry Antes and George Heebner had erected a grist mill on Swamp Creek. The site of this mill is still traced by remnants of masonry and evidences of the excavation of the race, visible at the point where the road from Bertolet's meeting-house crosses Swamp Creek. The partnership between Antes and Heebner terminated September 14, 1747. It was a "grist mill with two pair of stones under one roof."

Previous to July 7, 1737, Joseph Groff had erected a grist-mill at the upper end of Frederick township, on Perkiomen Creek. On the 19th of July, 1753, Joseph Groff having died, the executors of his estate sold this "water grist-mill, and Messuage or Tenement and Three Pieces or Tracts of Land, lying contiguous to each other," to John Groff, miller, of Frederick township. A portion of the three tracts, which contained three hundred and twelve and one-half acres in the aggregate, was on the east side of the Perkiomen Creek; the mill was on the west bank.

Previous to 1759, George Nyce established a tannery on the Great Road, at the New Hanover and Frederick township line, which is still carried on, the

property being in the possession of John Jacobs, who is intermarried with a descendant of the original owner.

In 1785 the township had five grist-mills, four saw mills, two tanneries, and two hemp-mills.

In 1800, Andrew Schwartz built an oil-mill, which was propelled by Perkiomen Creek. He carried on the oil business many years. The mill is not now in existence.

Peter Smith owned two powder-mills, one on Perkiomen Creek, the other on Deep Creek. After carrying on the powder business many years, he turned them into oil-mills. They are now in ruins.

Jeremiah Roshong owned an oil-mill propelled by a small stream in the northern part of the township.

Jacob Schwenk had a powder-mill on Perkiomen Creek, near Frederick Station; it is torn down.

Bertolet's mill, which succeeded Henry Antes', but farther down the stream, has been in operation and widely known for at least a hundred years. It is at this time owned by Henry Grubb.

In 1832 the township contained three grist-mills, six saw-mills, six oil-mills, one clover-mill, one powder-mill, one tilt-mill, one fulling-mill and one tannery.

On the map of the township of 1849 the following are marked: On Perkiomen Creek, beginning at the upper end and coming down the stream, Schwartz's oil-mill, Snyder's grist-mill, Johnson's powder-mill, J. Schwenk's oil-mill; on Deep Creek, Smith's powder-mill; on Mine Creek, Steiner's grist-mill, Weber's grist and saw-mill; on Swamp Creek, going up the stream, Schwenk's oil-mill, Abraham Ziegler's grist, saw and oil-mill, Stoneback's mill, Conrad Keeler's auger and gimlet-factory, Saylor's grist and saw-mill, Bertolet's grist and saw-mill; Schwenk's tannery, on the pike above Schwenksville; on a branch of Swamp Creek, Moore's clover and chop-mill; Nyce's tannery, on Great road, near township line between Frederick and New Hanover; Cope's pottery, Neiffer's pottery and Bolton's pottery, all a mile west of Perkiomenville; Jacob Sassaman's tap-auger shop, two miles west of Perkiomenville; Weiland's blacksmith-shop and Shaner's blacksmith-shop, near Keeler's church.

Green Tree Creamery, located in Frederick village, was incorporated October 16, 1880, with a capital of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. The present directors are H. H. Faust (president), Dr. F. M. Knipe (treasurer), I. W. Stetler (secretary), Henry Wagener, C. W. Markley, J. A. Sweisfort, W. R. Moyer, Samuel Richards.

Copper-Mine.—The proprietary government from the first kept in view the possibility that valuable ores might be found in the new province. The Stone Hills, in Frederick, were believed for years to contain copper-ore, and the hope is cherished to this day, more or less openly, that mineral wealth may be found underlying these rocky fastnesses. The deputies of William Penn, by patent dated the 8th of

Fourth Month (June), 1703, granted to Nathaniel Puckle a tract of four hundred and fifty acres of land, fronting on the present northeast line of Limerick township a distance of one hundred and fifty-five perches and extending to the northeast four hundred and sixty seven perches, in the southwestern portion of the limits of the present township of Frederick. This land was described as rough and unimproved. Hannah Penn, widow and executrix of the late proprietary, brought suit, on the 9th of December, 1723, against the estate of Puckle, who had in the mean time died. The sheriff seized this property to satisfy her "certain debt and damages," and sold it on the 24th of February, 1724, to Andrew Hamilton, Esq., of the city of Philadelphia. It was at this time supposed to contain a valuable copper-mine, and it was intended that the tract, "with all its Mines, Minerals and Ore, should be held in sixteen parts or shares by the said Andrew Hamilton and other partners." The purchaser made deeds to Christopher Clymer, Samuel Preston, James Logan, Elizabeth Paris and perhaps others for their shares, "as tenants in common and not in joint tenancy," on condition that they should join in the expense of digging, searching for and getting of copper-ore, if any could be found upon or within the tract. Andrew Hamilton owning one or more shares, by his will, dated August 2, 1741, devised his interest to his eldest son, James Hamilton, Esq. On the 13th of March, 1770, the sheriff of the county, "to vest the legal title in the premises in the said James Hamilton, devisee," by deed poll conveyed to him the entire tract of four hundred and fifty acres. By an act of General Assembly passed the 21st of March, 1772, entitled "An Act for Vesting a Certain Tract of Four Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land situate in Frederick Township, in the County of Philadelphia, commonly called the Perkioming Copper-Mine Tract in Trustees to be sold, and for other purposes," all the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever of the said James Hamilton and other partners of and in the said Land and Mine Company was vested in John Gibson, Jacob Lewis, Jacob Shoemaker and Henry Drinker in trust to sell the premises at public auction. The trustees sold the tract in parts to several persons, subject to "a reservation of one-tenth part of all ore which shall at any time or times hereafter be dug, raised or extracted from the premises, and that clear of all expenses, to be delivered at the pit's mouth" to the owners of the shares. On the 9th of June, 1773, they conveyed one hundred and seventy-nine acres and sixty-five perches to George Wickard and George Michael; on the 18th of April, 1773, Valentine Sheely purchased one hundred and eight acres and fifteen perches, for which he obtained a deed on the 12th of November, 1773; and the same year a tract was sold to Matthias Geist. The tract of one hundred and seventy-nine acres, on the 14th of October, 1784, passed into the ownership of Abraham Schwenk. Actual efforts to find ore

evidently were made, for the mouth of the old mine is pointed out to the present day.

"The company," says an authority of more than fifty years ago, "opened a tunnel or drift from the Perkiomen Creek, extending six hundred and sixty feet to a shaft sunk eighty feet deep from the top of the hill, and it is said that they took out a large quantity of rich copper, but being unfortunate in the loss of one or two cargoes which they sent to England, they were obliged to abandon the mine after several years' hard labor and expending several thousand dollars. Previous, however, to leaving it they filled up the shaft again and shut up the mine, that the treasures of the earth might be hidden from the world."

In 1830 new attempts were made to find the veins of copper. A second excavation was discovered about ninety feet southwest of the tunnel. A silver-plated spur, which was lost in the tunnel by a gentleman from South Carolina, who was in company with the late Judge Benjamin Markley, in the mine, about the year 1800, was found by the workmen at this time.

On Scull's map of 1759 the Caledonia Copper-Mine is marked on the north side of Swamp Creek, in the vicinity of its junction with Perkiomen Creek, and the Perkiomen Mine is indicated on the south side of the Stone Hills; thus it appears that at that date two localities in the township were regarded as containing the metal.

Roads.—The first roads, from one new settlement to another, were simply paths through the forest. No notice was taken by the owner of the unenclosed land of the use made by the few neighbors of his premises as a roadway. After a time, as the number of settlers increased, it became necessary to place restrictions upon the privilege of passing and repassing over private property. Petitions were accordingly addressed to the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Philadelphia, praying that roads be laid out for public use. The petition for the principal road of the township, running from the southeast to the northwest, formerly called the Skippack road, and now known as the Great road, was as follows:

"To the Worshipful the Justices at the County Court of Quarter Sessions held at Philad^a the — day of March, 1724-5.

"The Petitions of the Westernmost Inhabitants of the s^d County.

"Humbly sheweth.

"That a road from Farmer's Mill to & thro Beber's Township having been lately laid out, Your Petitioners humbly pray that the same for the Convenience of a multitude of Inhabitants, may be Extended to the Northern End of Sprogells Tract, where George Warner's Mill stands on Swamp Creek, Issuing from Oley and falling into Parkyemeny, Which said road so to be Extended cannot (it's with Submission to be presumed) be injurious or detrimental to any, but on the Contrary Extraordinary beneficial and Commodious to all the adjacent Inhabitants. In hopes and Expectation of the obtaining of which reasonable request, your humble petitioners shall gratefully & as in duty bound, Ever pray, &c.

John Senseman.
John Kenberry.
Anton Henckel.
George Warner.
Valentine Geygor.
Michael Krebs.

William Frey.
Christian Stetler.
Hirshimus Doderer.
Michael Hörricher.
Gottlieb Hörricher.
Joseb Graff.

George filib Dolderer
Michell Doderer.
Samuel Mayer.
Heinrich Grob.
Hans Jerg Schietz.

Yerg Biderhard.
Balthas Fauth.
Johnickel Adam Engelhart.
Hans Jerg Sprugel.
Martin Funk."

A petition was made to the court held on the first Monday of September, 1763, for a road from George Weickert's tavern, in Frederick township, to John Barga's mill, "on Perkiomen Creek (late Henry Von der Shlise, his mill)," and thence to Goshenhoppen Church. The signers were:

"George Weickert.
Henrich Beyer.
Johannes Niss.
Jost Holbusch.
Wendel Horst.
Johann Peter Holbusch.
Phillip F. K. Crepeller (his mark).
Christian Hepler.
John Umstad.

Killian Gaugler.
Daniel Hister.
Valentine Nungesser.
Michael M K Kraus (his mark)
Henrich Krauss.
John Miller.
George Michel.
Michael Benn.
Georg Schwenk."

The petition was granted and a road was laid out, but not to the satisfaction of Jacob Underhoffer, who petitioned for a review and change of course of the road, on the ground that "the road as now laid out and returned to this court passes through your petrs. improved land and meadows, to his very great Injury and damage." The return of the reviewers being defective, re-reviewers were appointed, and on the 26th of May, 1764, a final return was made. The road began "at Wickart's tavern, on a Great Road, commonly called Skippack road,"—without doubt the road laid out in compliance with the petition of March, 1725.

At the term of court held September 1, 1766, was presented the return of jurors or viewers who had laid out a road from the Bucks County line to Turkey Point, in Chester County, which passed through the entire width of Frederick township from east to west, through lands of Stephen Moyer, Peter Houk, John Hevener, Henry Grubb, Conrad Grubb, Henry Statler, Jacob Statler, Christian Statler, Frederick Antes, Henry Antes, William Antes and Falkner Swamp Reformed Church lands. This is the road from Perkiomenville, via Green Tree Tavern, to Fagleysville. This highway was of great importance at that date and for a long time afterwards. Over it passed the heavy teams which carried iron from the forges on the Perkiomen to Warwick Furnace and other iron-works in the vicinity of Pottstown.

Bridges.—The Perkiomen and the streams flowing through the township are spanned by bridges at the crossings of the principal roads. At Perkiomenville a stone bridge of three arches was built across the Perkiomen in 1839, by the county, at a cost of upwards of eleven thousand dollars. An iron bridge over the same stream was built at Hendricks' Station, about the year 1874, and a stone bridge at Frederick Station about twenty-five years ago. A stone bridge over Swamp Creek, at Grobb's mill, was, in 1854, erected by the county commissioners, Michael Hartzell, Archibald Banes and John Cowden.

The handsome stone bridge over Society Run, above Zieglerville, was built by the county commissioners in 1853. A stone bridge over the same stream at the point where it is crossed by the road from Perkiomenville to Keeler's church was built about forty years ago.

Taverns.—As early as 1760, George Wickert kept a tavern in the lower part of the township. A hundred years ago a tavern was kept by a man named Hevener on the road from Perkiomenville to Keeler's church near where Old Goshenhoppen Run crosses. In 1797, Benjamin Schneider was recommended to the court for license. The Green Tree Tavern was owned by Schneider; it has been the place for holding elections from time immemorial; and has been kept by many persons, the most widely-known of whom was Joseph Keeler, who conducted it more than forty years ago. George Weidman was recommended for license in 1772, and from 1777 to 1782; Valentine Boyer, in 1779; Jacob Kugler, in 1783 and 1785.

Post-Offices.—Frederick township has within its borders six post-offices, and enjoys daily mail communication with all points.

Frederick post-office, the first, was established in 1837, with Joseph Keeler as postmaster, whose compensation for that year was \$4.61. In 1839, Jonathan Nyce became postmaster, holding the position until 1855, when Abraham Freyer succeeded him. In 1863, C. S. Stetler was appointed postmaster, and he retains the office at this date. For the year ending June 30, 1883, the compensation of the postmaster, was \$77.76.

Perkiomenville post-office was established August 25, 1854, with Isaac Rahn as postmaster. William Ziegler is the present incumbent. For 1883 the compensation was \$110.53.

Zieglerville post-office was established October 11, 1858, with Joseph Ganser as postmaster. V. G. Prizer now holds the office; compensation in 1883, \$114.88.

Klein's post-office, at Frederick Station, on the Perkiomen Railroad, is in charge of Jacob W. Klein as postmaster; compensation in 1883, \$78.74.

Obelisk post-office, on the Great road, in the central portion of the township, was established about 1881. A. Moyer is postmaster; compensation in 1883, \$23.21.

Delphi post-office, at Zieglerville Station, on the Perkiomen Railroad, was established in 1884. Its postmaster is Daniel W. Stetler.

Revolutionary War.—The record of the part taken in the Revolutionary struggle by Frederick township is imperfectly preserved. We know that after the defeat of our armies at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and during the time that Washington had his headquarters at Valley Forge, this region was largely drawn upon for needed supplies, and its people were called upon to contribute assistance and render important services. The

larger farmers, if not regularly connected with the army, were impressed, with their teams, into the service when occasion demanded, to transport ammunition, stores and wounded; of the last named, so the story goes, a Frederick farmer hauled a load all the way from the field at Brandywine to the hospital at Bethlehem. During the winter of 1777-78, Washington spent several days under the friendly roof of Colonel Frederick Antes, in Frederick township, and every morning the Father of his Country walked over to neighbor Samuel Bertolet's house to drink the water of a noted mineral spring.

The names of a portion of the persons enrolled in Captain Michael Dotterer's company,—unfortunately the list is incomplete,—attached to the Sixth Battalion of Philadelphia County militia, in 1777 and 1778, are given below, some of the members of this company performed duty entitling them to pay. Colonel William Antes, Esq., a sub-lieutenant for the county of Philadelphia, paid Captain Michael Dotterer £321 10s., amount of his pay-roll, February 28, 1778, No. 3:

Peter Acker, Francis Bart, Jacob Belts, Samuel Bertolet, Conrad Bickhart, Henry Boyer, Jacob Boyer, Philip Boyer, Valentine Boyer, William Boyer, Jacob Christman, Jacob Detweiler, Conrad Dieffenbacher, John Dotterer, John Geist, Mathias Geist, John Hiltelidel, Henry Hollobush, Jost Hollobush, Daniel Krause, Henry Krause, Michael Krause, Michael Kuntz, Francis Leidig, Leonard Leidig, John Ley, George Michael, Zacharias Nyce, John Reimer, Ludwig Reimer, Henry Sassaman, Gottfried Saylor, Peter Saylor, George Schwenk, Jacob Schwenk, George Smith, Charles Solner, Christian Stetler, Henry Stetler, Jacob Stetler, Jacob Underkoffler, Henry Werner, Jeremiah Wisser, Jacob Zieher, John Zieher.

The War of 1812.—In the month of July, 1814, Governor Snyder called out the Pennsylvania militia to oppose the advance of the British upon Philadelphia. Captain George Sensesenderfer, of the Montgomery Greens, and Captain Jacob Freyer, of the Montgomery Blues, both of Falkner Swamp, with all possible haste marched their men to Flouertown. Here they were incorporated into Colonel Humphrey's regiment of riflemen, of which Philip Boyer was major, after which they pushed on to Philadelphia, and thence to Camp Dupont, on the Delaware. On the 24th of December, 1814, they were mustered, inspected and dismissed. There was much suffering from cold experienced by the soldiers, who had left their homes in warm weather and had not been supplied with winter clothing. Among those from Frederick township were the following in Captain Freyer's company:

Jacob Bartman, Samuel Detweiler, Conrad Dotterer, John Dotterer, Samuel Esterline (bugler), John Gougler, George Hauck, Jacob Hunsberger, Lewis Jones, Leonard Schuler, Henry Yost, John Yost, Peter Yost.

War of the Rebellion.—During the late civil war, 1861-65, the following Frederick township men volunteered their services to the United States government.

Henry S. Acker, John C. Anderson, Daniel Bardman, Jacob Batzel, Abraham Bergey, John Ber y, Jones Boyer, Peter S. Boyer, Jacob W. Declant, Henry Edelman, Aaron Faust, John E. Faust, Mahlon Faust, Isaac Freese, Leopold Gastinger, Jacob S. Gross, John W. Hauck, Nathan

B. Hauck, Abraham Herman, Mahlon Herpel, Henry G. Hunter, John Huzzard, Jacob Johnson, Edward Kepp, Adam N. Keyser, Jesse N. Keyser, Milton Krause, Samuel Leidig, Albert S. Leidig, George Mack, Jacob W. Markley, George Meng, Adam Moyer, Augustus G. Neiffer, John G. Neiffer, John Neiman, Samuel E. Nyce, John Poh, Daniel Pool, John Pool, John Reiter, Dr. R. B. Rhoades (surgeon), Oliver Roshong, Henry Sussaman, Jacob Sussaman, Samuel Schlotterer, David Scholl, J. J. Scholl, Franklin Schuler, John K. Schwenk, John Sloop, Jacob Smith, William Stuckey, Henry Styer, Harrison Weand, Jacob Weiser, Adam Wensel, Leopold Wetzell, Aaron Wick, Christian Wick, Jesse Wilauer.

HENRY ANTES.—One of the pioneer settlers of Pennsylvania, who wielded an influence—and wielded it for good—in the affairs of the colony during the thirty years between 1725 and 1755, the story of whose life is little known, was Henry Antes.

He was the son of Frederick and Anna Catherine Antes, and was born in Europe in 1701. The earliest record found concerning the Anteses in this country is a deed, dated the 20th of February, 1723, for one hundred and fifty-four acres of land in Philadelphia County, purchased by Frederick Anttos, of Germantown, from Henerick Van Bebber, described as part of the "tract of twenty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-seven acres in Mahanitania," in the present township of New Hanover. Frederick Antes died in the latter part of the year 1746, leaving a wife and two children—the son, Henry, and a daughter named Ann Elizabeth, who was the wife of John Eschbach. It is believed that Henry Antes was born in Freinsheim, a town of two thousand inhabitants, in Rhenish Bavaria. On the 2d of February, 1726, after three regular notices given, Henry Antes and Christiana Elizabetha, daughter of William Dewees, were married at Whitmarsh by John Philip Boehm, pastor of the German Reformed Church in Pennsylvania. The precise date at which Antes took up his residence in Frederick is not known. On the 2d of February, 1730, he is described as a resident of Hanover township, the name at that time sometimes applied to the territory afterwards erected into Frederick, as well as to the Frankfort Land Company's tract. Previous to this he, with his father-in-law, had built a grist-mill and paper-mill at Crefeld, Germantown. In 1730 he was naturalized. On the 2d day of September, 1735, Henry Antes, of Frederick township, millwright, bought of John Hagerman, of Lancaster County, weaver, one hundred and seventy-five acres of land "near the branches of the Perkeawming," in Frederick township, paying therefor two hundred pounds, lawful money of the province; bounded by lands of William Frey and Henry Stadler, land late of Andrew Frey and vacant lands. Upon this tract Mr. Antes resided during the remainder of his life, except when temporarily called away. Upon this property, the same year, he built, in partnership with George Heebner, a grist-mill. This grist-mill, located on Swamp Creek, was the first in this neighborhood. Prior to its erection the primitive settlers were obliged to send their grain to the Wissahickon to be ground. A tradition, handed down from

one of the first settlers here, avers that it was customary to send the Indians of the locality to Wissahickon, distant twenty-five miles, to mill. They would start on the journey in the evening and return the next day, bringing the flour in exchange for the grain. For this service a small quantity of tobacco or some other slight compensation was given. By virtue of a warrant dated March 25, 1741, a tract of ninety-six and three-quarters acres of land in that portion of Limerick township, now included in New Hanover, was surveyed to Henry Antes.

These transactions show the activity of Mr. Antes during the early years of his manhood. He was a man of tall stature and strong physique. "He was remarkable," says one of his descendants, "for being in appearance and dress an enormous Dutch farmer, and in language and manners a courtier of the *ancien régime*." He was a pioneer in the true sense of the word. He explored the wilderness, and acquainted himself with the streams and the character of the country. He knew the paths and Indian trails of interior Pennsylvania. The Indians themselves were his neighbors, and he learned their habits and peculiarities. He was adept in woodcraft, understood the varieties of soil, knew the value of water-courses and how to utilize them, instructed the newcomers from Europe how to "clear" their lands, and pointed out to them the springs beside which to build their rude habitations, on a site sheltered by a knoll from the bitter blasts of winter. His services were called into requisition in the selection of lands, the negotiation of purchases, the drawing of wills and the settling of estates. His prudence and integrity in the performance of duties requiring acquaintance with legal formalities and knowledge of financial matters were recognized throughout the length and breadth of the then limited bounds of the inhabited parts of the province.

In matters of religion he displayed the same activity and earnestness that marked his business habits. He was a man of decided convictions and sincere piety, and he was an earnest supporter of the movements of his time for the advancement of the Christian religion. He had received careful training in youth in Europe. Mr. Böhm, in 1742 wrote: "Under the clear light of the Gospel was he born, holy baptism did he receive, through which he entered the covenant which He has made for the faithful; this covenant, I doubt not, was explained according to the word of God (for I knew his zealous and faithful instructor well) at his first participation in the Holy Communion." In the spring of 1736 he became acquainted with Spangenberg, founder of the Moravian Church in America, who was sojourning among the Schwenkfelders in Skippack. The friendship between him and the mild and godly Spangenberg endured to the end of their lives. Antes, John Bechtel, Adam Gruber, Stieffel and others were in the habit of going, once in four weeks, on a visit to Spangenberg,

who made his home with Christopher Wiegner, and there they "enjoyed many blessed hours together." "Although but a layman," says another writer concerning Antes, "he undertook to instruct his fellow-countrymen in the province in the way of life, calling them together in their houses for singing, for prayer, for reading the Scriptures and for exhortation. Thus we find him employed in the populous district of Oley as early as 1736." His home was made a centre for religious efforts. On the 24th of April, 1740, Whitefield preached here in England. Rev. Dr. Dubbs places Antes before us in this connection thus:

"He stood by the side of Whitefield,
And prayed in the German tongue
When the clarion voice of the preacher
O'er the hills of Frederick rung.
They knew not each other's language,
Nor did they need it then;
For the one cried, Hallelujah!
And the other said, Amen!"

On the following day, April 25th, Bohler and Seyfert, of the Moravians, with Henry Antes as guide, started from Antes' house to view a tract of five thousand acres of land in the Forks of the Delaware, which Whitefield had purchased some time before, and which the Moravians afterwards bought and settled upon. On Saturday, April 26th, the three explorers found themselves at an extensive Indian village, upon the spot where Nazareth now stands, and spent the night there in the woods. From this time forward Antes was closely identified with the Moravians in their spiritual and temporal affairs. Up to 1740 he continued a member of the Falkner Swamp Reformed Church, in the charge of Rev. Mr. Behm. At this time a difference arose between pastor and parishioner which resulted in alienation. In 1741, Antes became acquainted with Count Zinzendorf, whose labors are referred to in another portion of this article. In 1742, Antes assisted the Moravians in building the first large house, called the "Gemein-Haus," in Bethlehem. It was built of logs. "Not only," says one of the brethren, "did he aid them with his own hands upon this house, but also with money and advice." He also assisted in building the grist-mills in and about Bethlehem, the grist-mill at Friedensthal and the grist and saw-mill at Gnadenhütten. The colony of Moravian immigrants who came in the "Catherine" arrived at the house of Henry Antes, in Frederick, towards evening on the 19th of July, 1742, and lodged there that night. This company numbered fifty-six souls. In November, 1744, Henry Antes presided at a Synod of the Moravian brethren, held in what is now North Heidelberg township. On the 21st of March, 1745, he attended a large church council at Muddy Creek. The second week in March, 1745, the Moravian Synod was in session at his house in Frederick. At this meeting the arrangements were made for establishing a boarding-school for boys (described elsewhere) on the plantation of Antes. He now moved to Bethle-

hem with his family, excepting two sons, who remained at the school. December 15, 1745, he was appointed a justice of the peace for Bucks County, and under date of June 30, 1749, he was reappointed to the same office in the same county. He was sent, in 1746, as a deputy from Bethlehem, at the demand of the government, to be publicly examined in regard to an accusation made against the Brethren to the effect that they had three thousand stand of arms for the use of the Indians who should join the French in making inroads into Pennsylvania. The examination resulted in proving the entire innocence of the accused. On the 18th of February, 1748, the proprietaries granted to Henry Antes, Esq., for the use of the Brethren, license to construct a ferry, for a period of seven years, over the West Branch of the river Delaware, on the high road leading from Philadelphia to the Minisinks, and from thence to the northwest part of the province New York. On the 27th of October, 1748, he was appointed business manager of the Moravian brethren at Bethlehem, taking the legal care of the community's property and outward temporal affairs.

In April, 1750, the Moravians at Bethlehem introduced the wearing of the white surplice by the minister at the celebration of the Eucharist. Antes disapproved of this, and in consequence withdrew from their communion. "This unhappy circumstance," say Henry Harbaugh, "grieved the Brethren, because they esteemed him highly for his practical Christianity and many offices of love in their behalf. And he himself was not slow to lament the estrangement, while both parties adhered to their respective views."

Prompted by this occurrence, Mr. Antes, in 1750 upon the removal of the school from his property, returned to Frederick township. He permitted those of his children that preferred to do so to remain with the Brethren, while the others of his family returned to the Reformed Church. Whether Mr. Antes himself renewed his connection with the church of his youth is uncertain.

On the 25th of May, 1752, Henry Antes was appointed a justice of the peace in Philadelphia County, of which Frederick township was then a part.

Towards the close of the year 1752 the Moravians desired Antes to accompany Spangenberg and others to make a journey to North Carolina to select and have surveyed a large tract which they had bought for the purpose of settling a colony there. A messenger was sent to Antes to extend an invitation to him to accompany the party. This incident, as described by John Antes, shows the resolute character of his father:

"When the messenger arrived at my father's, and learned that he was sick, and that doubts were entertained of his recovery, he did not think it proper to extend this invitation to him and accordingly returned. My father, however, who had been apprised of the arrival of a stranger, inquired particularly about him, and as soon as he learned his business he dispatched my eldest brother after him with a request to come back. No sooner had he learned of the invitation than he resolved, without hesitation to comply with it, and from that moment his health im-

proved so rapidly that he was soon enabled to carry into effect his resolution."

In the wilds of North Carolina Antes suffered a great deal from a wound in the hand, which he received in cutting tent-poles. The hardships and dangers encountered by the party in the undertaking are described in the "Life of Spangenberg." In the spring of 1753 Antes was enabled to return home, but from that time he was often attacked with disease.

In 1754, when the movement by the London Society to introduce English schools among the Germans was set on foot, the philanthropic heart of Antes was at once enlisted in its favor. Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, in a letter addressed to Rev. William Smith, giving an account of the meeting held at New Hanover respecting the proposed schools, says,—

"I delivered . . . all your other papers into the hands of Henry Antes, Esq., who, being a man of great reputation and influence was attentively heard while he explained the same to the people. After conferring a little together they (the Reformed) all melted at once into tears of joy, uttered many thankful expressions, and agreed in Christian harmony in the choice of our Lutheran school-house, and offered also their own school-house, which is only about sixty poles distant."

In 1754 the German settlers of Pennsylvania were accused of disloyalty to the King of Great Britain and of sympathy with the French. On the 20th of November, 1754, the principal German Protestants of the province addressed a letter to the Hon. Robert Hunter Morris, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor, affirming their fidelity to the British sovereign. The signers from Frederick township were Henry Antes, George Hübner and Philip Leydich. Antes, who knew the Germans of Pennsylvania better than any other living man, felt keenly the injustice of the accusation and the cowardice of the attack upon the honor of this faithful people, who, by reason of their alien language and social disadvantages, were almost defenseless. To vindicate more thoroughly his countrymen, he wrote a letter to Richard Peters, secretary of the province, making suggestions, viz. :

"To Mr. Richard Peters, Secretary.

"Sir—We have considered further concerning our address to his Hon. Robert Hunter Morris. That as there is a great number of Germans all over ye province of Pensilvania, which might perhaps not have heard nor indented any thing, neither of the late accusation against the said Nation in general, and may be less of our late address to his Honor ye Governor concerning ye same, and for ye more satisfaction to them all which is ignorant in it, we thought it proper to put it in public print, both in English and Dutch; if his Honor ye Governor has not already put the copy to the presse, and therefore hope his Honor will not take it amiss: because it only to that Intent that our Protestant Country people might see all our reason and motive to our actions; Especially in ye Dutch Copy we Intent to make a short introduction to show them both our concern as also to remind them of their loyal duty to the Crown of Great Britain, as likewise his Honor's answer to ye s'd address, of which I send you by this ye Copy to correct: pray do not take it amiss as: you have been present you are most able to add where I have omitted, and after where I might not have used the very same expressions his Honor made to the said Address. I should have nothing against it if his Honor ye Governor should see his own amst as much as I could remember thereof, before it is put to print and correct himself what he pleases thereof, and so send it back to Mr. Kopy, in Philadelphia, who is desired to forward ye same to print. And with this I remain with many salutations,

"Sir, your Humble Servant, "HENRY ANTES.

"Frederick Township, December ye 21th, 1754."

We come now to the close of this great-hearted man's busy life. The hardships endured in the overland journey to North Carolina and the explorations there, as also an injury received whilst superintending the building of the mill at Friedenthal, near Nazareth, contributed to his decline. He was in an enfeebled state of health until Sunday, the 20th day of July, 1755, when death happily relieved him of his sufferings. The death of a man so generally known and so highly esteemed throughout Pennsylvania produced a deep impresson. The news of his death was conveyed the same day to Bethlehem, and after dinner Bishop Spangenberg and wife, Rev. Abraham Reinecke, Rev. John Bechtel, Rev. Matthew Schropp and eight others set out for Frederick township, with three children of the deceased, who were attending school there. On the following day, at the funeral services, Bishop Spangenberg delivered an address, Rev. Mr. Reinecke read the Moravian burial service, and ten pall-bearers from Bethlehem carried the remains of "the pious layman of Frederick township" to their resting-place in the family graveyard on the farm, close by those of his father. Over six hundred persons attended the solemn services. His grave is marked by a stone of blue marble, bearing these words:

"Hier ruhet
HEINRICH ANTES:
Ein Kleinod dieses Landes
Ein redlich kühner
Handhaber der Gerechtigkeit
und treuer Diener
Vor Welt- und Gottes Leut.
—
Entschlief
In Friedrichs-Town den 20 Julii,
1755
Seines Alters 54 Jahre.

In his will, written by his own hand on the 20th of July, 1754, precisely one year before his death, is this provision:

"I give fifty Pounds, Pennsylvania money, unto Abraham Bemper Timothy Horsefield, or their Succeeding Committees for the Furtherance of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, to y^e use of the Indian Brethren at Gnadenhütten or Elsewhere under the Care of the Unitas fratrum, now in Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania."

Spangenberg speaks of Antes as "a man well acquainted with all the circumstances of the country, being widely and favorably known, and enjoying the confidence and love of many souls." Behm, in the heat of controversy, said: "He knows full well how our hearts were formerly bound together in a cordial love for the divine truth of our Reformed teachings." John Antes, his son, after his return from Africa, wrote of his father: "He was beloved and esteemed in the whole neighborhood on account of his uprightness and impartiality, by which, both as a citizen and a justice of the peace, he was characterized." Christopher Saur, the editor of the widely-read Germantown newspaper, in the issue of the 16th of May, 1756, said of Antes: "He died in a state of impartiality (*Unpartheylichkeit*) towards all men and parties. Were such magistrates more numerous, the poor would not have

reason to complain and weep over grievous injustice, which they have to suffer because persons are favored." Rev. J. H. Dubbs, D.D., writes:

"He loved the Church of his fathers,
And over the stormy sea
He had borne as a precious treasure
Their faith to the land of the free;
But the flock was without a shepherd,
And many had gone asleep,
So he lifted his voice like a trumpet
To gather the scattered sheep."

He was a man peculiarly useful in his day and generation. He was a skillful mechanic, a capable builder and an intelligent projector of enterprises and improvements such as were adapted to the wants of the times in which he lived. The trusts confided to his care were faithfully executed. As a magistrate he commanded universal respect. He was earnest and diligent in the things that engaged his attention; unassuming, yet boldly outspoken when occasion demanded; straightforward and sincere in every act. His opponents never questioned his integrity and purity of motive. His character comes down to us without a stain. He was a just man and "walked with God" all his days.

At the time of his death Mr. Antes owned the farm and mill property of one hundred and seventy-five acres upon which he lived, a tract of about ninety-six acres of woodland in Limerick (now in New Hanover) township, a plantation of one hundred and fifty-six acres in New Hanover township inherited from his father, a tract in North Carolina and a large personal estate.

The children of Henry Antes and Christiana, his wife, were Anna Catharina, born November 20, 1726; Anna Margaretta, born October 6, 1728; Philip Frederick, born July 5, 1730; William, born November 21, 1731; Elizabeth, born February 10, 1734; John Henry, born October 5, 1736; Jacob, born September 19, 1738, and died June 6, 1739; John, born March 13, 1740; Mary Magdalene, born October 28, 1742; Joseph, born January 8, 1745, and died August 16, 1746, at Bethlehem; Benigna, born September 16, 1748, and died, in Bethlehem, December 24, 1760. His widow, Christiana Antes, in 1757, was united in marriage to Bernhard Dotterer, of New Hanover township, who died the year following. She died on the 5th of October, 1782, in Northumberland County, at the age of about eighty.

Anna Catharina Antes was married four times. Her first husband was Joh. Martin Kalberlahn, to whom she was united July 29, 1758; second, Gottlieb Reuter; third, Rev. John Caspar Heinzman; fourth, Rev. John Jacob Ernst. In 1809 she resided in Bethabara, N. C.

Anna Margaretta Antes was partly educated at Bethlehem. On January 9, 1743, she was one of the company of Moravians who sailed in the ship "Jacob" from New York for England, having been sent to complete her education at a school of the

United Brethren in London. Here she met and married, in 1766, Rev. Benjamin La Trobe. Their children were Christian Ignatius, author of a "Journal of a Visit to South Africa in 1815 and 1816," a work of four hundred pages, published in London in 1818; Benjamin Henry, who came, in 1795, to the United States, achieved a brilliant career as an architect and civil engineer, and was the father of Hon. John H. B. Latrobe and Benjamin H. B. Latrobe, eminent citizens of Baltimore; John Frederick, who took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Jena, and established himself at Dorpat, in Livonia, Russia; and a daughter who married — Foster.

William Antes married Christiana, daughter of Jacob and Barbara Markley, of Skippack and Perkiomen township. Their children were John, Christiana, married Jacob Markley and lived in Northumberland County; Elizabeth, born February 17, 1757, and married, April 4, 1775, John Shuier; Sarah, born October 12, 1762, and married Samuel Gardner; Mary, born August 17, 1768; William, born March 15, 1776, and died at Canandaigua, December 21, 1841. William Antes was a sub-lieutenant of Philadelphia County during the Revolutionary war. After the war he settled in Northumberland County, and held offices of responsibility there.

Elizabeth Antes was married (first) to George Philip Dotterer, of Frederick township. Their children were Benigna, born February 17, 1753, married John Yost; Anna, born December 21, 1756, married John Bernhardt, and died August 21, 1837; Elizabeth, born May 7, 1759, married Henry Dukehart, and died September 24, 1840, at Baltimore; Henry, born July 25, 1762, married Anna Davis, of Limerick township, and died April 28, 1836, in Camden County, N. J.; Mary, born December 24, 1764, married George Freyer, and died August 25, 1856; Frederick, born September 13, 1769, and died in Limerick township December 23, 1829. George Philip Dotterer carried on the business of inn-keeper in Limerick township. He died August 23, 1771. His widow was married, on the 23d of April, 1772, to Rev. Nicholas Pomp, a minister of the German Reformed Church. They had one child, — Thomas, born February 5, 1773, a prominent divine of the same denomination as his father. Elizabeth Pomp (maiden-name Antes) died May 20, 1812, at Easton, Pa.

John Henry Antes was married, May 11, 1756, to Anna Maria Pawling. Their children were John Henry, born April 17, 1757; Maria, born July 1758; Philip, born August 26, 1759; Elizabeth, born December 7, 1761; Frederick, born July 19, 1764; Anna Maria, wife of John Henry Antes, died in March, 1767. He married, December 8, 1767, Sophia Snyder. Their children were John, born January 7, 1769; Mary Catharine, born September 30, 1772; Anna Maria, born March 6, 1775; William, born January 18, 1777; Jacob, born December 3, 1778; a daughter born August 21, 1781; Joseph, born March 16, 1785;

Sophia, born March 20, 1790. John Henry Antes lived in Frederick until about the beginning of 1775, when he removed to Northumberland County. He was an Indian scout, captain of militia, Indian fighter, sheriff and mill-builder. He died at Antes' Fort on the 13th of July, 1820.

Maria Magdalena Antes, ninth child of Henry Antes, married — Ebbing. She died at Herrnhut, Germany, April 17, 1811.

The Antes name we find, in the successive generations, ever in the van of enterprise. They are a race of builders; mechanism is their birthright. As we look upon the long line of honorable names we find many of them to excel as engineers, architects, inventors and manufacturers; and when they turn from these pursuits to bear arms, to engage in the legal profession, or to assume the sacred office, they still hold a foremost position. When we contemplate the great number of the descendants of "the pious layman of Frederick township," scattered broadcast over the globe, the mind turns instinctively to the promise made to the patriarch of old: "I will make thee exceeding fruitful, and I will make nations of thee, and kings shall come out of thee."

ANDREW FREY in his day enacted a part in the early history of Pennsylvania which will preserve his name to the end. His conscientious nature and his devout piety—qualities which deserve and receive the esteem of all good men—were the occasion to him of great crosses and severe self-examination. With him, to do what was right was everything. His ingenuous heart could neither compromise nor temporize with wrong, if to his understanding it was wrong. And so his life, which might have been a smooth and uneventful one had he been more world-wise and less sincere, was marked by fierce controversies, long journeys and broken friendships "for conscience' sake."

Andrew Frey was originally of the Dunker faith. He was never married, and he was not related to William Frey, who owned the property adjoining his in Frederick township.

August 5, 1718, he bought from David Powell two hundred acres of land located in Frederick township. On May 1, 1728, he sold this to the following persons: Ludwig Engelhart, one hundred acres; Henry Stadler, fifty acres; George Grouse, seventy-two acres; Christopher Sheagle, twenty-eight acres.

In 1742, when the movement for church unity was inaugurated by Henry Antes, with the powerful support of Count Zinzendorf, Andrew Frey entered it with all the enthusiasm of his nature. In the second conference, held at the house of George Hübner, in Frederick township, on the 14th and 15th of January, 1742, he was a participant. He was also at the third conference, held at Oley on the 10th, 11th and 12th of February the same year, and was chosen (by lot) one of three presidents and directors of conferences. After this he was chosen, in the same way, to be elder over the unmarried brethren. This required his re-

moval to Bethlehem. He had some variance with the brethren in this position. He was next selected to go to Germany, which, being a man well advanced in years, he felt disinclined to do; but his objections were overruled, and on the 9th of January, 1743, he sailed in the ship "Jacob" from New York for England, in a company composed of Count Zinzendorf himself, a daughter of Henry Antes, a daughter of William Frey and others of the society, which had now come to be regarded as a Moravian or Herrnhuter organization. In five weeks the ship reached London, a fortnight after the party came to Amsterdam, and three weeks afterwards to Herrndeik. They next went to Marienborn, whence, after a stay of four weeks, they proceeded into Saxony to Hirschberg, where they held conferences during nine days; and then to Herrnhut. The manner of life there did not commend itself to Andrew Frey's approval. What he saw and heard seemed to him irreligious and sinful. He says: "The other brethren and sisters which were come from Pennsylvania having once a love-feast, the count (Zinzendorf) told every one of them his thoughts of them, and when he came to me he said, 'Brother Andrew has, indeed, an open countenance; but, mark me, there is something amiss in his mind which hinders him having any settled quiet.'" At the end of three years he desired to return to Pennsylvania; twelve months later he came back.

Of course he withdrew from the Moravian Society. This act caused widespread comment in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. Much warm discussion ensued between the society and Andrew Frey and their respective friends. This resulted in the publication written by him in 1748, entitled, "Andreas Freyen (Pred. in Falkners Schwamm) seine Deklaration oder Erklärung, auf welche Weise und wie er unter die sogenannte Herrenhutergemeinde gekommen ist." This was issued from the press of Christopher Sauer, of Germantown, in a volume of eighty-eight pages 12mo. This book was translated into English and issued, in 1753, at London.

As late as April 20, 1750, Andrew Frey published a lengthy communication in Sauer's Germantown paper contradicting a report, which had spread through the rural sections of Pennsylvania, that he had reunited with the Moravians and had recalled his book; and he took occasion in this article to reiterate the accusations as contained in the book. As giving us an insight into the manners of those times, the first paragraph of this communication is given herewith:

"William Frey recently had business in Great Swamp, at several houses, with trustworthy people, who asked him seriously to tell them truly whether Andrew Frey had again united with the Moravians, and whether he had recalled his little book, the Declaration; for they had, in a roundabout way, heard this to be the fact; indeed, by the Moravians themselves it had been said, Andrew Frey was their dear brother; they bore him great love. A teacher of the Mennonites told him, 'he had read my little book, and that, proved by their life and conduct, what I wrote was true; and if I recalled all this, he would regard me as a fickle, unworthy man;' thus one does not know whom one may believe."

It is not desirable that the positions taken by the opposing parties in this controversy should be repeated here. The disputants have long since gone to their reward, and the subjects at issue are forgotten.

Of the after-life of Andrew Frey nothing further is known. It is presumed that he was a preacher among the Dunkers, or German Baptists, the remainder of his days. He was far advanced in years and already weak in body when the events above narrated occurred and he probably died soon after.

REV. JOHN PHILIP LEYDICH came to America in 1748. He was accompanied by his wife, Maria Catharina (maiden-name Hammichhaus), his two children, Franz Leydich and Elizabeth Leydich, and by two sisters of his wife, one of whom afterwards married Caspar Achenbach, and the other Andreas Sassaman.

Having been settled as pastor of the Falkner Swamp and affiliated Reformed congregations, Pastor Leydich at once looked about him for a suitable property for a home. On the 16th of October, 1749, he bought of Conrad Frick, of Germantown, a tract of one hundred and five acres in Frederick township. This was the tract bought, on May 1, 1728, by Ludwig Engelhart, of Andrew Frey, and sold by him, on November 2, 1748, to Conrad Frick. It was a suitable spot for the young minister's home, in the midst of his largest congregation, upon the banks of Swamp Creek.

Mr. Leydich labored as pastor of this congregation until 1765, when he was succeeded by Rev. Nicholas Pomp; but he lived here until the close of his life. A number of his descendants are residents of the township at this time.

Rev. John Philip Leydich and Maria Catharine, his wife, had born to them the following children: Franz, born in Holland, March 26, 1745; Elizabeth, born in Holland, October 10, 1746, married Alexander Dieffenderffer; Leonhard, married Catharine Nyce, daughter of Zacharias Nyce; Philip, married Rosina Bucher, daughter of George Diedrich Bucher; Maria Magdalena, married John Nyce; Catharine, born April, 1753, married Philip Miller, died August, 1823; Sophia, married Gabriel Schuler.

Rev. Mr. Leydich and his wife are buried at Leidig's graveyard, in Frederick township. The stone erected to mark his resting-place bears these words:

"JOHANN PHILIP LEYDICH.
Reformierter Brediger
war geboren, 1715,
den 28 April,
ist gestorben 14 January,
1784,
ist alt 69 Jahr
den 2 Tim. am 2 ten Cap. vers 3.
Leide dich als ein guter
Streiter Jesu Christi."

COLONEL PHILIP FREDERICK ANTES, son of Henry and Christiana Antes, was born in Frederick township on the 5th of July, 1730. He was united in marriage, May 1, 1755, to Barbara Tyson. Their children were

Christina Elizabetha, born January 22, 1757, and died October 13, 1763; Anna Maria, born February 14, 1760, married Christopher Dering, and died November 22, 1822, in Northumberland County, Pa.; a son, born October 25, 1762; John Henry, born February 13, 1766. Barbara, wife of Frederick Antes, died February 6, 1775. He married, on the 17th of August, 1775, Catharine Schuler, and they had one child, Catharine, born July 3, 1777, who became, on July 12, 1796, the second wife of Simon Snyder, afterwards Governor of Pennsylvania.

November 19, 1764, Frederick Antes was appointed a justice of the peace for Philadelphia County, and May 23, 1770, and April 27, 1772, he was reappointed to the office.

Upon the approach of the Revolutionary struggle Frederick Antes, and his brothers William and John Henry, promptly took a firm and positive stand on the side of the colonies. Frederick Antes boldly proclaimed his devotion to the effort for the independence of his native country, and actively entered upon the performance of responsible and hazardous duties in connection with the inauguration and prosecution of the war. This required no small degree of courage and sacrifice on his behalf. He was a man of considerable property, and, moreover, he held the commission of an officer of the crown,—justice of the peace. These considerations, however, did not daunt him in his burning zeal for the cause of American liberty. The British commander, at an early stage of the war, laid a reward on his head, but though sometimes dangerously near to the emissaries of the King, Antes eluded them to the end. His conspicuous and outspoken position must have exercised a great influence upon the community in which he lived and held office, and history shows that that section of country was notably faithful to the cause of freedom during the long years of strife which ensued.

Frederick Antes brought to this task rare qualifications,—ability and intelligence; the mechanical skill inherent in all of his name; high standing in the community and inflexible strength of character; unflinching courage and enthusiastic, heroic patriotism. All these qualities at once had full play, but not alone in the limited field afforded by the neighborhood of his home. He was called into the counsels of the State and the country at large. Much that he did—and that the most daring and effective—is doubtless unrecorded and buried in oblivion. As may be surmised, many delicate and dangerous services were rendered by him that required the utmost caution, sound judgment and profound secrecy. Of these we may never know. But of those of his public acts, notice of which is scattered through the pages of the records of our commonwealth, a brief summary is presented. On the 3d of February, 1776, upon application of Mr. Antes, an order was granted to Mr. Towers to deliver to him six pounds of powder, to repay that quantity borrowed by him to prove a can-

non made by himself and Mr. Potts at the Warwick Furnace. Under date of 14th of August, 1776, there was paid Frederick Antes, Esq., twenty-five pounds for an experiment made on an eighteen-pounder cannon, by agreement of the late Committee of Safety. He was appointed a member of the provincial conference of committees of the province of Pennsylvania, held at Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, June 18-25, 1776. He attended the sessions. On Sunday, June 23, 1776, he was appointed a judge of election in Philadelphia County, to be held on Monday, July 8, 1776, to elect representatives to the convention to form a new government for the province. He was returned by the judges of election as one of the members elected to the convention of the State of Pennsylvania, on July 15, 1776, the opening day of said convention. On Monday, August 15, 1776, he was appointed by the convention one of the committee to bring in an ordinance for regulating the militia of the State, so as to render the burdens and expenses of the associators and non-associators as nearly equal as possible. On Tuesday, September 3, 1776, in the forenoon, by ordinance of the convention of the State, he was appointed a justice of the peace for the county of Philadelphia. October 28, 1776, accounts were passed for blankets, attested by Frederick Antes, lieutenant-colonel of Colonel Potts' battalion, Philadelphia County militia, to be charged to the Flying Camp, -£21 7s. 6d.

Frederick Antes was a member of the General Assembly of the commonwealth for the county of Philadelphia. This body met on Thursday, November 28, 1776. He was chairman of the committee on grievances. December 5, 1776, he was appointed chairman of a committee to bring in a draft of a militia law. On Tuesday, December 10, 1776, the House was requested to appoint a committee out of their body to join General Mifflin in a tour through the several counties in the State, in order to stir up the freemen thereof to the immediate defense of the city and country. On the next day Frederick Antes and Colonel Curry were appointed to accompany General Mifflin through the county of Philadelphia for the purpose stated. January 18, 1777, an order was made on Mr. Nesbitt to pay Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Antes, Third Battalion Philadelphia County militia, forty-three pounds ten shillings for drum-major's and life major's wages. On Monday, March 3, 1777, in General Assembly, Colonel Antes voted nay on the proposition "That the members of Assembly be exempted from military duty as militia." On Tuesday, March 4, 1777, he voted in favor of inserting the following words in the militia bill: "And no militia officer shall be required to take and subscribe an oath or affirmation at this time to qualify him to receive a commission to act in the character to which he shall be elected." On Thursday, May 29, 1777, in the afternoon, was read in the Assembly a petition from the officers and privates of Captain Reed's company of Colonel Antes' battalion of Phil-

adelphia County militia setting forth their opinions of the resolves of Congress of the 14th of April and of the 9th of May. At Philadelphia, on the 11th of September, 1777, it was ordered that Colonel Hiester, Colonel Corsey, Colonel Antes and Colonel Dewees' respective battalions rendezvous at Swedes' Ford. On January 13, 1778, Colonel Budd attended, and hinted to the Council that about five hundred arms for the service were sent to Colonel Antes; that arms generally suffer in removing for want of boxes. At Lancaster, April 1, 1778, an order was authorized in favor of Frederick Antes for fifteen hundred pounds to buy horses, at request of Congress committee.



RESIDENCE OF COLONEL FREDERICK ANTES.

(Used by Washington as Headquarters.)

A reward of two hundred pounds, set by Lord Howe, for Colonel Antes, dead or alive, induced a party of royalists to attempt his capture on one occasion, while he was visiting his home in Frederick township. It is related that he barely escaped by making good his retreat from the back-door as his pursuers entered at the front.

On the 20th of March, 1777, Frederick Antes was one of the persons designated to sign the issue of two hundred thousand pounds of paper money, dated April 10, 1777. The authority to sign the notes issued by the colonies was esteemed a high honor, and was sought by the best citizens.

One of the biographers of Colonel Antes says, "He was an iron-founder, and cast the first four-pounder pieces made on this side of the Atlantic for the Revolutionary army."

During the year 1779, Colonel Frederick Antes removed to Northumberland County. Although impoverished by the war, he took at once a leading position in civil and military life in his new home. He was justice, county commissioner, a Judge of the

Court of Common Pleas, a member of the State Assembly and county treasurer.

In 1861, while acting as commissioner in exploration of the Susquehanna, Colonel Antes took cold at Columbia. He repaired to Lancaster, where he died September 20, 1861, and was buried in the churchyard of the German Reformed congregation.

JOHN ANTES, TRAVELER, MISSIONARY AND AUTHOR.—On the 13th of March, 1740, O. S., was born to Henry and Christiana Antes, of Frederick township, a son, whom they named John. At the age of six he became a pupil at the Moravian school established on his father's plantation. At twelve he went to live with the Moravian Brethren at Bethlehem. At seventeen he became a communicant member of their society. On the 6th of May, 1764, he set out from Bethlehem for Europe, and on the 5th of July he arrived at Marienborn, where a synodical convention was then in session. He proceeded to Herrnhut, where he arrived on the 5th of September. A year later he went to Neuwed to learn the jewelry business under a celebrated master of the art, and having a great aptitude for mechanical pursuits, made satisfactory progress. On the 16th of January, 1769, he received a call to Grand Cairo, Egypt, to the Moravian mission established there. After receiving ordination as a deacon, at Marienborn, on the 23d of May, he proceeded on the journey, going first to London. He took passage here on the 3d of October, for the Isle of Cyprus, and reached Larnica on the 24th of November. On the 1st of January, 1770, he left Larnica for Limasol, sixty miles distant, making the journey on a mule, with a Greek guide, and encountered a series of misfortunes on the way. On the 8th of January he reached Alexandria. On the 10th of February he reached Boulac, the harbor of Grand Cairo, where he was received by the Moravian missionaries in the most friendly manner. His duties here were to make himself "useful to the brethren in whatever might be deemed necessary for the furtherance of their holy enterprise, and to contribute towards their support through the means of his mechanical labor." In the beginning of 1773 the disorders which prevailed in Cairo were so great that Europeans dared not venture into the streets without running risk of insult. Antes was doomed to the outrage of flagellation in the streets. On the 23d of August he visited Behneshe, where a friendship had previously been established with the Copts. Six weeks later he returned to Cairo. On the 15th of November, 1779, he fell into the hands of one of the Beys, and suffered the tortures of the bastinado. In August, 1781, he was recalled from Egypt, and on the 20th of May following he reached Herrnhut, and during the summer he attended the Synod at Berthelsdorf, in Saxony. In 1785 he received a call as warden of the congregation at Fulnee, in England. In June, 1786, he entered into holy matrimony with Susanna Crabtree. In 1801 he visited Herrnhut. A diminution of strength induced him, in 1808, to ask for a dismissal

from his post, which was granted, and he selected Bristol for his future abode. He departed this life, after a short illness, without any symptom of pain or death struggle, on the 11th of December, 1811.

In 1800, was issued at London a work by Mr. Antes entitled "Observations on the Manners and Customs of the Egyptians, the Overflowing of the Nile and its Effects; with Remarks on the Plague and other Subjects." It was a quarto, and attracted great attention at the time.

He also wrote his "Autobiography," which was first published in German by the society of which he was a member, and was afterwards translated into English.

Mr. Bruce, the celebrated traveler, in his great work, speaks of the services rendered him by Mr. Antes, at Cairo, in these words: "This very worthy and sagacious young man was often my unwearied and useful partner in many inquiries and trials as to the manner of executing some instruments, in the most compendious form, for experiments proposed to be made in my travels."

It is stated that on the appearance of Lord Valentia's "Travels" in which the veracity of Bruce was questioned, Antes wrote a vindication of the latter's character and statements.

CHAPTER LVI.

GWYNEDD TOWNSHIP.¹

GWYNEDD is one of the central townships of the county, and is bounded on the north by the borough of Lansdale, Hatfield and Montgomery, east by Horsham, south by Whitpain, southeast by Upper Dublin, west by Worcester and northeast by Towamencin. It is six and one-half miles long, three miles wide and contains an area of about twelve thousand one hundred and fifty acres, having been reduced, in 1869, ninety-two acres by the incorporation of North Wales, whose boundaries were further enlarged in October, 1884, taking in the academy, Baptist Church, shirt-factory and upwards of twenty-one houses. It was further reduced in 1872, one hundred and forty-five acres by the erection of the borough of Lansdale. The surface is rolling and the soil generally clay, with some loam. The Wissahickon Creek rises but little over a mile from the line, in Montgomery township, its general course being southerly, and it propels three grist-mills and a saw-mill within the township. The Trewern is the next considerable stream, about three miles in length, with several branches. Willow Run flows by the Spring House and empties into the Wissahickon at the Whitpain line, but neither of the aforesaid furnish water-power.

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

The Chestnut Hill and Spring House turnpike was chartered March 5, 1804, and was finished the following year. Its total length is eight miles, of which one and a half are in Gwynedd. In 1813, and the following year this turnpike was extended from the Spring House into Bucks County, and is commonly called the Bethlehem road. The Sumneytown and Spring House turnpike was incorporated March 17, 1845, and finished in 1848, and has a course through the township of nearly five and one-half miles, or about one-third its total length. The pike from Blue Bell, through Penllyn to the Spring House was constructed in 1872, and is three and one-half miles long. A turnpike was made in 1884 from the Sumneytown pike, near Kneedler Station, to the Morris road, passing through the village of West Point, a mile and a quarter in length. The stone bridge where the Sumneytown pike crosses the Wissahickon was built in 1819; where the State road crosses it in 1833, and the Plymouth road bridge in 1839. The most important improvement, and the one that has done the most for the prosperity of this section, is the North Pennsylvania Railroad, which was opened for travel to Gwynedd Station June 19, 1856. Nearly a mile above this is the Gwynedd tunnel, five hundred feet in length, and, including the cut, three thousand six hundred feet, its greatest depth being sixty feet. It was made through the hardest rock, involving considerable labor and expense, and it retarded for a while the progress of the road, which was opened through to the Lehigh River January 1, 1857. It has a course through the township of about six miles, with stations at Penllyn and Gwynedd. The Stony Creek Railroad has a course of three and one-half miles in the township, and forms a junction with the North Pennsylvania Railroad at Lansdale. This road was finished in 1874, and its stations in the township are called Acorn, Lukens or West Point, and Kneedler.

According to the census of 1800, Gwynedd contained 906 inhabitants; in 1840, 1589; and in 1880, 2041. The real estate in 1882 was valued at \$1,617,212, and including the personal property, \$1,728,547, the aggregate per taxable being \$3000, an average very nearly equal to that of Lower Merion. Three hotels and three general stores, were licensed for 1883. In May, 1876, it contained seven stores, three dealers in flour and feed, three coal-yards and one lumber-yard. The census of 1850 returned 262 dwelling-houses, 278 families and 193 farms. In 1785 it contained within its limits five taverns, three grist-mills, two saw-mills and one tannery. There are post-offices at the villages of Gwynedd, Spring House, Penllyn, West Point and Gwynedd Station. At the latter place it is called Hoyt, and not long established. The public schools in 1876 numbered five; for the school year ending June 1, 1883, six, open nine months, containing three hundred and thirty-four pupils. Gwynedd, in 1838, formed the Tenth Election District in the county, voting for many years at the village of the aforesaid

name. By order of the Court of Quarter Sessions, March 25, 1876, the township was divided into two districts, the elections for the lower district being held at the Spring House. The Friends and the Episcopalians have each a house of worship, and the Baptists and the Colored Methodists occasional services, the latter in a small building below the Spring House.

The Church of the Messiah, located at Gwynedd, was organized in 1870 as a mission under the care of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and of the diocese of Pennsylvania.

Services were first held in the school-house. Soon after the organization, the present lot was purchased of Jacob Acuff, and the corner-stone of the present church edifice was laid by Bishop William B. Stevens. A bell was placed in the chapel in 1876 by Mrs. John Gilbert, of Philadelphia. The mission was placed under the charge of the Rev. Samuel Edwards. The pulpit was later supplied for a time by students from the Theological School, in Philadelphia.

The rectors who have since served the church have been the Revs. Henry C. Pastorius, John J. Fury, Henry K. Boyer and the present rector, the Rev. R. T. B. Winskill. The church has thirty-five communicants, and a large summer attendance from visitors in the neighborhood.

West Point is now the largest village in Gwynedd; it contains a store, hotel, mill, lumber and brick-yards, several machine-shops and about thirty houses. Here are also the West Point Engine-Works and Machine-Shops, erected within the last seven years. The post-office has been only recently established. On the completion of the Stony Creek Railroad, in 1874, this place became known as Lukens Station. Its present name was given it about 1876, when it contained seven or eight houses. During the summer and fall of 1884 a turnpike was constructed through the village, connecting it with the Sumneytown road and making now a continuous pike from here to the borough of North Wales.

Gwynedd, situated at the intersection of the Sumneytown turnpike and State road, contains a store, hotel, two places of worship, school-house and about ten houses. Here the early Welsh immigrants made the first settlement in the township, known as North Wales, and is so mentioned on Lewis Evans' map of 1749. Gordon, in his "Gazetteer" of 1832, also calls it by said name, and states "where there is a Quaker Meeting-house, a tavern, three dwellings and a post-office." The latter we know was established here before 1830. The place has been long and popularly known throughout that section as "Acuff's Tavern," where the elections were held for some time previous to the division of the township, in 1876. A public-house must have been established before 1769. A store was kept here by Owen Evans before 1765. The Episcopal Church of the Messiah was built in 1872,

at present without a pastor. The venerable Friends' Meeting-house will form the subject of an article.

Penllyn is a station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, sixteen miles from the city, and is situated on the turnpike leading from the Blue Bell to the Spring House; it contains a store, fourteen dwellings and several mechanic shops. It is in the midst of an improving country. The post-office was located here in July, 1861. The name signifies in Welsh the head of a dam or the beginning of a stream of water. The first grist-mill in the township, it is supposed, was built near this by William Foulke, and was probably the same owned by Jesse Foulke in 1776. The Spring House is an old settlement, the intersection of the roads here dating back to 1735. It contains a store, hotel, several mechanic shops and about twelve houses. The post-office was established here in March, 1829, John W. Murray being appointed postmaster. Gwynedd Station contains a store, seven houses and Hoyt post-office. Kneeder is a station on the Stony Creek Railroad, with an inn and a house or two. Near this is a small Baptist Church belonging to the society in North Wales, but no stated services are held.

Gwynedd is a corruption of the Welsh word "Gwineth," signifying North Wales, and also the name of a river there. It is also called in early records here "Gwinedith." According to Holme's map of original surveys, the upper half of the township, adjoining Hatfield, Montgomery and Horsham, was purchased by John Gee & Co., and the other half by James Peters and Robert Turner, the latter being a well-known merchant in Philadelphia. Owing to the good reports received from the settlers of the Welsh tract on the west side of the Schuylkill, more and more the attention of those they had left behind was excited. The return of Hugh Roberts from Merion to his native section, in 1697, tended largely to promote further emigration. Among these may be mentioned William, John and Thomas ap Evan, who, near the close of that year, had arrived in Philadelphia with a view of taking up some large tract upon which, those who were to follow, might thus the better be enabled to dwell together. After some inquiry and a brief examination, they purchased, March 10, 1698, from Robert Turner, who had now become the sole owner, a tract containing seven thousand eight hundred and twenty acres, which was further confirmed to them by Edward Shippen, Thomas Story, Griffith Owen and James Logan, Penn's commissioners of property, March 8, 1702. The tract was stated at the latter date to be "situate in the township of Gwinned, in the county of Philadelphia." This is most probably the earliest mention yet found of the name. There is every reason to believe that at the date of this purchase not a single European had yet dwelt on the tract, the earliest settlements having not yet quite extended this far northwards from the city.

Some of the immigrants from Wales left Liverpool in the ship "Robert and Elizabeth," Ralph Williams,

master, having on board Edward Foulke and family, Hugh Roberts, Robert Owen and Cadwallader Evan, brothers of Thomas ap Evan the purchaser, Hugh Griffith, John Hugh, John Humphrey and probably Robert John. The name of Edward David has also been mentioned by some writers. They arrived in Philadelphia July 17, 1698, fifteen weeks after leaving their homes in Wales. They were kindly treated by their kindred and former acquaintances in the city and Merion, leaving their women and children among them until some accommodations would be prepared for their reception on the new purchase. Edward Foulke, in his narrative, states that it was "at the beginning of November" that he settled in his new home in the wilderness, and that "divers others of our company, who came over sea with us, settled near us at the same time." Supplies of food, it is very likely, were procured from their nearest neighbors, in Whitmarsh, whom they would have to pass in their several journeys to and from the city, where, however, many of the most necessary articles were alone procurable.

To the recently-published work of Howard M. Jenkins¹ we are indebted for an account and estimate of the number of early settlers in Gwynedd previous to the close of 1698: Edward Foulke and family, 11 persons; Thomas Evan, 10; Robert Evan, 10; Robert Evan, 9; Cadwallader Evan, 4; Owen Evan, 8; William John, 8; John Humphreys, 6; John Hughs, 5, and Hugh Griffith, 5, making a total of 66 inhabitants, the last two being partly conjectural. Respecting the families of Evan Roberts and Ellis David nothing positive is ascertained. It is most probable that there were also a few others, besides some servants, who generally, more or less, accompanied the immigrants to assist in making their first improvements. In a petition for a road from here to Philadelphia, in June, 1704, they state that they number "in said township above thirty families already settled." The taxables in 1741 had reached ninety-three, showing a considerable degree of prosperity within forty-three years of its first settlement.

Although the Gwynedd tract had been conveyed to William, John and Thomas Evan as containing 7820 acres through Thomas Fairman's measurement, made 2d of Twelfth Month, 1694, a re-survey was ordered by Penn's commissioners of property, September 29, 1701, which, on being completed, in December, 1702, was found to comprise 11,449 acres. The commissioners issued patents to the holders of the several tracts in the township based on this last survey and confirming the title acquired through Turner. Such proceedings were only too common in those days, and show a wrong somewhere. According to this, Thomas Evan received 1049 acres; William John, 2866; Evan ap Hugh, 1068; Robert John, 720;

¹ "Historical Collections relating to Gwynedd," chiefly confined to the early Welsh Friends and their descendants. We are also under obligations to the researches of Edward Mathews, of the *North Wales Record*.

Robert ap Hugh, 232; Robert Evan, 1034; Cadwallader Evan, 609; Owen Evan, 538; Edward Foulke, 712; Evan ap Hugh (lower tract), 110; John Humphrey, 574; William John (lower tract), 322; Robert Evan (lower tract), 250; Hugh and Evan Griffith, 376; Ellis David, 231; Evan Robert, 110, and John Hugh, 648.

Edward Foulke, mentioned among the early settlers, came from Coedyfoel, in Merionethshire, North Wales. He embarked at Liverpool with his wife, Eleanor, and children,—Thomas, Hugh, Cadwallader, Evan, Gwen, Grace, Jane, Catharine and Margaret,—and arrived in Philadelphia as aforesaid, where he was kindly received by his former acquaintances who had preceded him. Having purchased a tract of over seven hundred acres in Gwynedd he erected a house thereon near the present Penllyn Station, into which he removed the following autumn. In 1702 he wrote in Welsh an account and genealogy of his family, which was afterwards translated by his grandson, Samuel Foulke, of Richland, a member of the Provincial Assembly from 1761 to 1768. He also wrote an exhortation late in life addressed to his children, which was published in *The Friends' Miscellany* for 1832. He was a man of literary taste, which seems to have been transmitted to several of his descendants. He died in 1741, aged ninety years.

William John, whose surname has been since changed to Jones, and a joint purchaser with Thomas Evan of the Gwynedd tract, still retained, in 1699, two thousand eight hundred and sixty-six acres, and at his death he was much the largest landholder in the township. He had children,—Gwen, Margaret, Gainor, Catharine, Ellen and John. He settled near the present Kneedler Station, and a two-story stone house standing near by, bearing the date of 1712, is supposed to have been erected by him. He died in that year, leaving to his only son, John, who was one of the executors, fourteen hundred acres, including the plantation and dwelling.

John Humphrey's tract of five hundred and seventy-four acres lay just north of the present Spring House. At his place the early Friends occasionally held meetings for worship, of which he subsequently became an elder. A bridge is mentioned at or near his house in 1709, no doubt being one of the earliest in that section. He died the 14th of Ninth Month, 1738, aged seventy years. It appears he accumulated considerable property and was regarded as the banker of the neighborhood, his personal property amounting to above one thousand pounds, his bonds and notes being eighty-two in number. Mr. Jenkins, in his recent work, relates that "a Friend from Richland attended the Monthly Meeting at Gwynedd, and in the afternoon rode to his home, twenty miles distant, under great exercise of mind concerning John Humphrey. He passed a restless night at home and rode back to John Evans' in the morning. Arriving there, he would not eat or drink until he had delivered his

message; so, taking John Evans with him, they went to John Humphrey and told him he had better burn all his bonds and mortgages than preserve them; that it would be much better for himself and his posterity, and this was the word of the Lord to him." He had a son, who was called Humphrey Jones, after the Welsh custom, which mode, however, was not long retained in this section, much to the relief of our recent genealogists.

At the request of Thomas Penn, in 1734 a list of resident freeholders of Gwynedd was returned by the constable, being forty-eight in number, whose names were as follows: Evan Griffith, John Jones (penman) John Griffith, Robert Hugh, John Harris, Theodorus Ellis, John David, Eliza Roberts, Rees Harry, Evan Evans, Owen Evans, Thomas Evans, Jr., Thomas Wyat, Leonard Hartling, Peter Wells, John Jones (Robert's son), John Parker, Hugh Evans, Morris Roberts, William Roberts, Robert Evans, Catharine Williams, Thomas Evans, Cadwallader Evans, Robert Parry, John Jones (weaver), Cadwallader Jones, Hugh Griffith, Hugh Jones (tanner), Robert Evan, Edward Foulke, Robert Roberts, Robert Humphrey, Gainor Jones, John Humphrey, Rowland Hugh, Jenkin Morris, Evan Foulke, Edward Roberts, Rees Nanna, Evan Roberts, Thomas David, Hugh Jones, John Chilcote, John Wood, William Williams, Lewis Williams and Thomas Foulke. Mention is made in the same that "the township of Gwinedeth have hitherto refused to give the constables the account of their lands, for which reason it is not known what they hold." We do not wonder at this, evidently brought about by the resurveys, in which they had some experience, as has been stated. After a settlement now of more than a third of a century, through the aforesaid we are enabled to make an interesting estimate respecting the nationality of its several settlers. Of the forty-eight names given all at said date were Welsh, probably excepting six, Leonard Hartling being the only German.

Cadwallader Evans died 30th of Third Month, 1745, aged eighty-one years. John Evans was born in Denbighshire, Wales, in 1639; arrived in Pennsylvania with his parents, in 1698; was a minister forty-nine years; died in 1756. Evan Evans was born in Merionethshire in 1684, and in 1698 emigrated with his parents to Gwynedd. He died in 1747, having traveled extensively through the several colonies in the ministry. Robert Evans, one of the early settlers, died in 1731, aged upwards of eighty. A malignant disease prevailed throughout this section from July 1st to August 24, 1745, of which sixty-three died within the bounds of the Monthly Meeting, the majority being young persons. This was certainly a great number when we come to consider the population at that time. Robert Humphreys was collector of taxes in 1722, Cadwallader Roberts in 1723, Thomas Evans in 1742, Henry Bergy in 1776, and John Hoot in 1781; Robert Jones was commissioned a justice of the peace

in 1718; Owen Evans, of "North Wales," one of the justices of the County Courts in 1726, and Cadwalader Foulke, in 1738. Jacob Albright was constable in 1767 and Nicholas Selser in 1774; John Jenkins assessor for 1776. Among the surnames mentioned in the list of 1734 who are still land-holders in the township, may be mentioned the Foulke, Jones, Jenkins, Roberts, Evans and Davis families; the rest probably no longer exist here.

As has been mentioned, for the third of a century Gwynedd was almost exclusively settled by the Welsh, as we can infer from the list of 1734, wherein but one German name is found. Leonard Hartling or Harthein, therefore, can be regarded as the pioneer settler of the latter. This element has since become a very important one, probably now constituting three-fourths of its total population. In the assessment of 1776, out of a total of one hundred and fourteen names, the Germans numbered already fifty-five, or almost one-half, while the Welsh had barely made an increase, either in taxables or land-holders, within the preceding thirty-two years. Many of these early Germans, it appears, had removed from the upper townships, particularly Towamencin, Lower Salford and Perkiomen, and consequently located themselves at first chiefly in the upper or northwestern section of the township.

Melchior Kreible came about 1735; Christopher Neuman or Neiman purchased, in 1751, two hundred and twenty-five acres in its western corner from the executors of Edward Williams' estate. Henry Snyder was married to a daughter of Neuman, and was returned in 1776 as holding one hundred and seventy-five acres, and having ten children in his family, whose names were Rosina, George, Christopher, Henry, Christian, Abraham, Isaac, Susanna, John and Regina. George Snyder at the same date possessed a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, and was taxed for a servant. This place was situated on the Upper Dublin line, he having purchased it from Francis Peters, in 1762. He died in 1792, leaving three sons, Adam, Jacob and John.

Abraham Danehower, the ancestor of an extensive land-holding family, came from Germany before 1755, and purchased one hundred and thirty-six acres in 1762, of David and Sarah Cumming. He died in 1789, aged sixty-seven years, and his wife, Catharine, in 1798, aged seventy-four years. His children were George, Abraham, Henry, John, Catharine, Elizabeth and Sarah. George died in 1793, aged forty-five years. Abraham resided on a farm he purchased from Samuel Evans, on the west side of the Bethlehem road, above the Spring House. Catharine married Jacob Snyder; Elizabeth, Philip Hurst; and Sarah, Philip Fetterman.

Isaac Kolb (now Kulp) purchased a farm before 1769 to the east of North Wales. He was rated in 1776 as holding one hundred and forty-three acres, and his son Isaac, Jr., for the same amount. The latter was

born in 1750, married Rachel Johnson in 1778, and died in 1828. He had seven children,—Benjamin, Elizabeth, Catharine, Mary, Jacob, Sophia and John. Benjamin Kulp married Ellen, daughter of Edward and Mary Hoxworth, of Hatfield. She was a sister of General W. S. Hancock's mother. He died May 16, 1862, aged eighty-three years. He had eight children; among these were Isaac, Enos, Simon, Oliver and Ann. The latter was married to Asa Thomas. Tillman Kulp, mentioned in 1776 as a single man, was no doubt a son of Isaac, Sr.

Philip Hoot came from New Hanover in 1768 and purchased a farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres from David Neuman in the western corner of Gwynedd; in 1776 he was assessed for three hundred acres. He died in 1798, aged sixty-eight years, and left his homestead to his son Peter. The latter, in 1792, married Barbara Kriger. John Hoot, who was collector of Gwynedd in 1781, was probably his son. Philip Heist, is rated in 1776 as holder of one hundred and twenty acres of land, fifty-one acres of which were purchased in 1772 of Abraham Lukens, Sr., which was situated just below the present borough of North Wales. He died before 1780, and his executors conveyed half an acre to the trustees for the erection thereon of St. Peter's Church, now the cemetery ground.

Garret Clements, or Clemens, resided in the east corner of the township, on the Welsh road, and was rated for one hundred and thirty-six acres. He was a Mennonite, and on account of his conscientious scruples for not bearing arms was fined by the authorities several times. His wife's name was Keturah, and his daughter Mary married Charles Hubbs. His large two-story stone house is still standing close beside the road, and as it has been for some time abandoned, attracts the attention of passing travelers. John Frey, or Fry, of Towamencin, in 1735, purchased a tract of one hundred acres from Jane Jones, situated about a mile southeast of Lansdale. In 1742 he sold it to Paul Brunner, of Salford, whose widow, about 1757, married George Gossinger, a "redemptioner," who had followed the occupation of a tanner, and it thus passed into his control.

John Troxal, in 1776, was the owner of two tracts, containing one hundred and five acres, and a grist and saw-mill. This property was situated at the intersection of the Swedes' Ford road and the Wissahickon Creek, near the Whippen line. It was sold in 1777 to Samuel Wheeler, and the mill is now owned by H. Mumbower. Peter Troxal was rated at that time for one hundred and seventy acres. John Everhart, who was rated for one hundred and fifty acres, purchased in 1762 from George Klippenger and sold it to David Lukens in 1793. This property is now owned by Charles Lower, and adjoins the Upper Dublin line. Martin Baker, who was rated in 1776 for fifty-seven acres, resided near the present borough of Lansdale, the place being now owned by Charles S.

Jenkins. He was one of the first four trustees of St. Peter's Church.

Jacob Heisler's farm of one hundred and forty-seven acres was located on the Allentown road, near the present Kneedler Station. It is known that he kept a licensed inn here in 1779, if not some time earlier, and it has been continued as such unto this day. Martin Schwenk's farm of one hundred and sixty acres was located on the present Sumneytown pike, below the borough of North Wales. This was the residence of Thomas Evans, the first settler. George Heist set up a public-house on this place in 1784. Thomas Shoemaker, who was rated for one hundred and ten acres in 1776, was the son of George, and was married to Mary, daughter of Joseph Ambler. This farm lay to the northeast of North Wales, and remained many years in the family. Adam Fleck, who was rated for one hundred and forty acres, was one of the building committee, with George Gosinger and Peter Young, of Gwynedd, in the erection of St. John's Church, Whitpain, in 1773.

Nicholas Selser's farm was assessed as one hundred acres. He was constable of Gwynedd in 1774. It is probable that Henry and John, mentioned as single men, were his sons. Henry Bergy (fifty acres) was collector in 1776; Michael Hoffman, two hundred acres; John Conrad, sixty; Conrad Gerhart, one hundred; John Shelmire, fourteen; George Shelmire, ninety-six acres (the latter had a son George, who was a taxable); Matthew Lukens, one hundred and thirty acres and a saw-mill. Jacob Albright, constable in 1767, appears as a renter, taxed for two horses and two cows. Ezekiel Cleaver (one hundred and forty acres) was the son of Peter and Mary, of Upper Dublin, and a descendant of Peter Cleaver, of Germantown, who was naturalized in 1691.

The descendants of the early German settlers of Germantown and vicinity are also now quite numerous in Gwynedd, namely,—the Shoemakers, Cleavers, Lukens, Tysons, Custers, Snyders and Rittenhouses, concerning whom the want of space prevents us here from entering into details. A glance at the map of Gwynedd, as published in Scott's Atlas in 1877, will convince any one that the German element are extensive holders of real estate here at the present time.

Soon after the settlement of Gwynedd, efforts were made to have public highways laid out and opened for their general advantage and intercourse, especially to Philadelphia. In June, 1704, a petition was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions wherein it was stated that there were "in said township above thirty families already settled, and probably many more to settle in and about the same, especially to the northward thereof, and as yet there is no road laid out to accommodate your petitioners, but what Roads and Paths have formerly been marked are removed by some and stopped by others." They therefore ask an order from the court for "a Road or Cartway from Phila-

delphia, through Germantown, to the utmost portion of their above-mentioned Township of North Wales." The court appointed six persons to lay out the road, but it appears not to have been fully opened until June, 1714. This is the present road leading by way of the Spring House and Chestnut Hill to the city. At March Sessions, 1711, a petition was presented to the court stating that a road had been laid out nine years before from a bridge between the lands of John Humphreys and Edward Foulke, in Gwynedd, to the mills on Pennypack, and that it be now confirmed as a public highway. Viewers were appointed, who, on March 28, 1712, went over the ground, and their report was adopted. This is the present Welsh road, forming the line between Upper Dublin and Horsham; it terminated in Moreland, where is now Huntingdon Valley. In June, 1714, a petition was presented for a road from Richland to John Humphreys', near the present Spring House, which was confirmed in 1717. In March, 1715, a road was desired by the "inhabitants of Gwynedd, Montgomery and Skippack," leading to the mill of David Williams, at the present Spring Mill, in Whitemarsh. Portions of the distance, they stated, had been in use as roads for ten or twelve years previous. This was confirmed and soon after opened. The road from the present Spring House to Horsham Meeting-house was laid out and confirmed in 1723. The road from the present Montgomery Square to Gwynedd Meeting-house was confirmed in 1728. The Goshenhoppen or Sumneytown road was surveyed and confirmed in June, 1735, commencing at the present Spring House. This old and important highway has milestones on its course bearing the date of 1767. What is now known as the Swedes' Ford road, leading to said place from Gwynedd Meeting-house, was ordered to be opened in 1738. In a survey of 1751 the distance from the Gwynedd meeting-house to Plymouth Meeting-house is stated to be seven miles and twenty-four perches. The State road crosses the centre of the township in a southwest course; it was laid out in 1830, forty feet wide.

The people of Gwynedd were fortunate in escaping many of the disasters of the Revolution, which befel some of their not very distant neighbors. The sympathies of the Welsh element, like the German, was generally inclined to the patriotic side. This may be more particularly observed in the residents of Lower Merion, who successfully maintained their neutrality though so near the city and between the contending armies. At this period the Society of Friends, with the Mennonites, Schwenkfelders and Dunkards, who were opposed to bearing arms through conscientious scruples, constituted a decided majority of the population. To their credit, however, not one was arrested here for treason or any property confiscated. No battle took place within its limits, nor was any marauding done by the contending parties. Small divisions of the American army several



SHEEP FARM.

WILLIAM M. SINGERLY,
GWYNEDD, MONTGOMERY CO., PA.

times passed over its territory, but this was all, with the exception of the breaking up of the camp at Valley Forge, June 19 and 20, 1778, when Washington and his whole command moved over the Swedes' Ford road, by way of Doylestown, to Wells' Ferry, now New Hope, where they crossed into New Jersey in pursuit of the retreating British, whom they encountered at Monmouth on the 28th. Miss Sally Wister, of Philadelphia, who was at that time staying with her relatives near the present Penllyn, states in her journal that on this march "Washington was escorted by fifty of the life-guard with drawn swords."

All men residing in the township liable to military duty, were enrolled into two companies. Captain Christian Dull had the lower command and Captain Stephen Bloom the upper, and both were attached to the Fourth Battalion of Philadelphia County militia, of whom William Dean, of Moreland, was colonel. For refusing to attend the musters of the aforesaid companies, sixty-eight persons were fined in one year two thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight pounds Continental currency, equivalent to seven thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars of our present money. As the total number of taxables in 1776 was one hundred and fourteen, we thus perceive that those fined must have considerably exceeded half the enrolled population liable to the service. The making out and collecting of those fines, as may be well imagined, imposed an unpleasant duty on the officers, the prejudices against whom have not yet died out or been forgotten in some of the old neutral families. It is a tradition that the old Friends' Meeting-house was used as a hospital immediately after the battle of Germantown, and that several soldiers who had died there were interred in the grave-yard beside the road.

A school-house was mentioned, in a road petition for 1721, as being situated near the dwellings of Rowland Hughes, Robert Humphreys and not far from the old road to Philadelphia, which, probably, was about half-way between the present Spring House and the Upper Dublin line. Mr. Jenkins, in his "Historical Collections of Gwynedd," mentions Marmaduke Pardo, a native of Wales, a teacher here in 1729, who may have taught in the aforesaid school-house. The Friends had charge of a school at the meeting-house in 1793, which it is supposed was there for some time before. Joseph Foulke, a respected minister among Friends, who for some time kept a boarding-school for boys on his farm, on the Bethlehem road, about a mile above the Spring House, states that when he went here to school, prior to 1795, the principal books used were the Bible and Testament, Dilworth's spelling-book and arithmetic. On and after that date he went to school to Hannah Lukens and Joshua Foulke, his uncle. They taught in a log school-house about half a mile above the Spring House. They were succeeded by William Coggins, Hannah Foulke, Benjamin Albertson, Hugh Foulke, John Chamberlain,

Christian Dull, Jr., Daniel Price and Samuel Jones, all of whom taught at that place prior to 1859. Joseph Foulke died February 15, 1863, in his seventy-seventh year. Hugh Foulke, mentioned, was a brother of the latter, and at his house, in October, 1855, he exhibited to the writer the family Bible of his great-grandfather, Hugh Griffith, one of the early settlers of Gwynedd, and which he had brought over with him, in the Welsh language, printed at London in 1654. Hugh Foulke died in 1864, aged seventy-six years.

The common-school system in Pennsylvania dates its origin to an act of the Legislature passed in 1834. The six school directors of Gwynedd for that year declined its acceptance, and opposition to it was maintained until 1840, when, through the influence of State appropriations, it was carried by a vote of eighty-six to eighty. In 1844 there were four schools, taught by four male teachers, with four hundred and fifty-two enrolled pupils. The average compensation to the teachers was twenty dollars per month, nine months open in the year. Two of the school-houses were "eight-square" or octagonal, a form of building then common. In 1856 the public schools in the township numbered six, eight months open, taught by six male teachers, with four hundred and thirty pupils enrolled and an average attendance of one hundred and fifty-five. The amount of tax levied for the support of the schools was \$1444.48. With the loss of North Wales and half of Lansdale, six schools are still maintained, however, nine months open, with only three hundred and thirty-four pupils enrolled, teachers' wages now being forty dollars.

Friends' Meeting House at Gwynedd, owing to its antiquity and long-extended influence, is deemed well worthy a separate article. From its being almost in the exact centre of the township or original purchase it was the third house of worship erected in the county, being preceded a few years only by those erected in Lower Merion and Abington. Nearly two centuries have now passed away since these occurrences, producing great changes in almost everything, and from which even their ancient meetings have not been by any means exempt. Hallowed and venerable associations cluster around them, the impress of which should by no means be entirely lost on their numerous and respected descendants. Posterity owes much to the past, and as long as gratitude exists it will remain a serious question as to the best or most proper method to meet such obligations. The labors of the historian are certainly not calculated to weaken such ties, but to ennoble or exalt them.

The minute-book of Gwynedd Monthly Meeting commences in 1714, but it is stated therein that this place was settled "and called by the name of Gwynedd township in the latter end of the year 1698 and the beginning of the year 1699. The principal settlers and purchasers, among others, were William Jones, Thomas Evans, Robert Evans, Owen Evans, Cadwalla-

der Evans, Hugh Griffith, John Hugh, Edward Foulke, John Humphrey and Robert Jones. Of this number those who were Friends met together "at the houses of John Hugh and John Humphrey, until more were added to their numbers." With the exception of the latter two and most probably Hugh Griffith, the remainder were attached to the Established Church of England. An identity of interests in this new settlement was calculated to draw them closer together. It is evident that the meetings held at the aforesaid houses led to the organization of this congregation. The churchmen for a brief term did assemble for worship at the house of Robert Evans, where his brother Cadwallader supplied in part the place of a minister, by reading to them portions of the services and passages from his Welsh Bible. This may not have been maintained much beyond a year, for on building the first small log meeting-house in 1700, on the site of the present edifice, they all united, assisted by later immigrants, who, must have also increased the body of Friends. The relation is that Robert and Cadwallader Evans first sought them by attending at their place of worship, and finally through their influence the rest were brought over, on which the meeting-house was agreed upon.

It is a well-settled tradition that William Penn and his daughter Letitia and a servant came out on horseback to visit the settlement shortly after its erection and that he preached in it, staying on this occasion overnight at the house of his friend, Thomas Evans, the first settler, who resided near by. As he returned in November, 1701, to England, we may determine nearly the time that this transient visit was made.

In consequence of this change in their religious principles, it would seem that the Rev. Evan Evans, a Welsh Episcopalian minister, was sent over here, in 1700, to make efforts to reclaim them. In a letter to the bishop of London, in 1707, he mentioned this settlement as "twenty miles distant from the city, where are considerable numbers of Welsh people, formerly, in their native country, of the communion of the Church of England; but about the year 1698—two years after my arrival in that country—most of them joined with the Quakers; but by God's blessing some of them were induced to return, and I have baptized their children and preached often to them." In the "Collections of the Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania," edited by Rev. W. S. Perry and published in 1861, considerable may be seen on this subject, which appears to have attracted some attention at the time. There is a tinge of exaggeration running through Mr. Evans' correspondence, (prompted, no doubt by his zeal,) that cannot now be substantiated by records. Partly in corroboration, Mr. Millett, in his "History of St. Thomas' Church, Whitemarsh," states that the "Rev. Evan Evans, who came to this country in 1700, for many years rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, within two years after his arrival more than

five hundred followers of George Fox joined themselves to the Church of England."

The log meeting-house proving inadequate for the accommodation of the society, which was no doubt in part brought about by the influx of immigration and the continuous prosperity of the settlement, a subscription paper was drawn up in the Welsh language, in 1710-11, to which were signed sixty-six names headed by William, John and Thomas Evans. The sums ranged from one to eleven pounds each, the total reaching to about two hundred pounds. Hugh Griffith assisted in its building, and it was completed in 1712. It was considerably larger than the former, and was built of stone, with two galleries and a hip-roof. It occupied the former site, and the ground was a portion of Robert Evans' purchase, still covered with the original forest. The subscription paper mentioned is an interesting relic and has long been preserved and retained in the Foulke family.

Rowland Ellis, in behalf of Haverford, represented, on the 10th of Fourth Month, 1699, to the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, about this Welsh settlement, twenty miles distant, who had for some time held a First-day Meeting by their advice and consent, and, as they do not understand the English language, desired to be joined to Haverford Monthly Meeting, to which consent was given. At the Monthly Meeting held at Radnor Meeting-house on the 9th of Tenth Month, 1714, it was left for consideration as to what time the Monthly Meeting of Gwynedd and Plymouth be left to the appointment of this meeting by the Quarterly Meeting held in Philadelphia. The Third-day of every month was proposed and agreed upon.

Being now constituted a Monthly Meeting, they were allowed the privilege of recording all their births, marriages, deaths and removals, which had heretofore been entered in the records of Haverford. Plymouth Friends being few in numbers and the meetings being chiefly held here, it was called Gwynedd Monthly Meeting, which name has been ever since retained. John Evans was appointed the first clerk, and Edward Foulke and Robert Jones overseers. On the 26th of Second Month, 1715, Friends in Providence were allowed to hold a meeting on the first First-day of every month, and a few months thereafter liberty was given to have a burying-place. But the meeting-house again proving too small, it was decided, the 28th of Tenth Month, 1725, to have it enlarged, John Cadwallader, John Jones and John Evans being appointed a committee to have charge of the same.

The first ministers were Robert and Cadwallader Evans, of whom it is stated by Samuel Smith, in his "History of the Province of Pennsylvania," that "they could neither read nor write in any but the Welsh language." The former died in First Month, 1738, and was aged upwards of eighty years. Thomas Chalkley, in his journal, mentions being present at

his burial. Among other early ministers belonging here may be mentioned Evan Evans, Alice Griffith, Ann Roberts, John Evans, Hugh Foulke, Ellis, Hugh and Mary Evans. Evan Evans died in 1747, aged sixty-three years, and John Evans died in September 1756, having been in the ministry forty-nine years. John Fothergill, of England, visited this meeting several times in 1721, and again, on his return to America, in 1736. Alice Griffith was the wife of Hugh Griffith, and died in Second Month, 1749.

Gwynedd Monthly Meeting remained in Philadelphia Quarter until 1786, when it comprised, with Abington, Horsham, Richland and Byberry, Abington Quarter, whose meetings are now held at Abington in Second Month, Horsham in the Fifth, Gwynedd in the Eighth and Byberry in the Eleventh. The present meeting-house was built in 1823. It is a plain, substantial, two-story stone structure, forty by seventy-five feet in dimensions. When first built here, in 1700, the spot must have been very secluded. In the ample yard and burial-ground attached several original forest-trees are still preserved, one of these, a chestnut, nearly four feet in diameter. Near the southern corner of the yard is a stone bearing the name of Mary Bate, daughter of Humphrey and Ann Bate, who died in 1714.

The many associations of the past that cluster around this spot, where for three-quarters of a century was the only house of worship in the township, make it an object of much interest to the antiquary. That it is no longer flourishing is to be regretted, even by those not in membership. Respecting this subject, Mr. Jenkins, in his recent work, thus expresses himself:

"At the time of its erection the number of members and others who habitually attended warranted so large a house; but the time is long since past when its benches are filled, except upon very extraordinary occasions. For a number of years it has been the custom to open only half the house—the southern end—on First-days, and even this is more than sufficient for the congregations that usually assemble."

St. Peter's Church.—On the upper side of the Sunnycountry turnpike, and but a short distance southeast of the incorporated limits of North Wales, may be observed a cemetery, which was the site of a church wherein worship was maintained jointly by the Lutherans and German Reformed for nearly a century. Though the spot may be now only pointed out within the inclosure, yet the result has been two flourishing and distinct congregations, each possessing a lot and church situated within less than half a mile's distance. Here was erected the second house of worship in the township, out of which they respectively originated.

Before the building of this church the members of the German Reformed denomination attended at Wentz's or Boehm's, and the Lutherans at St. John's, the former being in Worcester and the latter two in Whitpain. Among the prominent members of St. John's can be mentioned Michael Haenge, George Gossinger, Adam Fleck, Peter Young and Abraham

Danehower. These all resided in Gwynedd, and, of course, from its convenience, would take an active part in the erection of a house of worship in their vicinity. Philip Heist, having purchased of Abraham Lukens, Sr., fifty-one acres in 1772, on the upper side of the Old Goshenhoppen road, immediately below the present borough of North Wales, proffered half an acre from it for the use of a church, which was very probably erected thereon before 1775. Having died, his executors made a deed to the trustees of the church dated June 10, 1780, which states that said lot of ground is hereby granted for a house of worship, erected thereon for the use of the German Lutheran and Reformed denominations.

Tradition states that this church was a small frame building, and answered the purposes of these denominations until about 1817. It becoming too small for their numbers, a committee was appointed in the fall of 1815, consisting of George Neuvel, Jacob Kneidler, Conrad Shimmel, Joseph Knipe and Philip Lewis, to procure subscriptions and make collections for the erection of a larger and more commodious stone edifice. The corner-stone was probably not laid till near the beginning of May, 1817, and the church not finished until the following fall or winter. Among the other members who did much to aid the enterprise can be mentioned Philip Hurst, John Hurst, Abraham Danehower, Jacob Schwenk, John Martin, Adam Fleck, Christian Rex, Henry Hallman, and George, Joseph, Adam, Samuel and Daniel Kneidler. In consequence of its walls having been plastered with an ochre color, it received the name of the "Yellow Church." Its ceiling was lofty and galleries were placed on three of its sides. The pulpit was elevated and set directly against the wall, after the manner of that day.

For the want of records considerable obscurity is involved in the early history of this church. It is very probable that the first Lutheran pastor was Rev. Jacob Van Buskirk, of Germantown, who had charge of the Upper Dublin or Puff's Church, not five miles distant, from 1769 to 1785, and may have thus preached here, as we know he subsequently did. The earliest officiating pastor known was Anthony Hecht, the Lutheran portion of this congregation with that at Tohickon, having applied to the Ministerium for his ordination in 1795. He had been a schoolmaster in the neighborhood, and thus became known. The request was refused for several successive years. He, however, succeeded in being ordained by an independent preacher, and through this the congregation gave him the charge about 1787 until the close of 1792. This will account for his name not appearing on the regular records. The Rev. Jacob Van Buskirk became pastor in 1793, and of St. John's, in Whitpain, till 1795. The next was the Rev. Henry A. Geissenhainer, who was licensed at the request of the Upper Dublin and North Wales congregations, and continued in the charge until 1801. He soon after removed,

and was probably succeeded by Rev. Frederick David Schaeffer, assisted by his sons, David and Solomon, from Germantown, which arrangement was maintained to about 1810 or a little later. The Rev. John K. Weiant continued in the pastorate from 1812 to 1828, and also at Whitpain. Rev. George Heilig, received the charge of the two congregations near the close of 1826 until 1843. He was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Medtart, who was unable to preach in German; thus the English language became introduced, and has since been maintained. Rev. John W. Hassler followed Mr. Medtart in 1856, and continued until 1862, when he resigned for a chaplaincy in the army. Rev. P. M. Rightmeyer officiated from 1863 to 1867. The following year Rev. Ezra L. Reed succeeded, and was the last minister here. For some of the preceding facts we are indebted to the researches of Rev. B. M. Schmucker, of Pottstown.

Concerning the German Reformed congregation who worshipped here little is known. Rev. George Wack was ordained to the ministry in October, 1801, and on the 25th of April following, received the charge of Boehm's and Wentz's Reformed Churches, and St. Peter's from 1834 to 1845. This last congregation he resumed after resigning his connection with Boehm's church. He later preached occasionally to the North Wales members. He died in Whitpain, February 17, 1856, aged eighty years, and was buried in Boehm's churchyard. The Rev. Samuel Helfenstein had charge of the Boehm and Wentz congregations in 1797. The following year he went to Philadelphia, where he officiated in the Race Street Church. In 1832 he removed near North Wales, where he continued to reside until his death, October 17, 1866, aged ninety-one years, and where he was buried. He officiated occasionally in this church, but we have not ascertained to what extent.

During Mr. Reed's incumbency the old church needed repairs, and in consequence the German Reformed congregation decided to remove and erect a house of worship for themselves in the adjacent village of North Wales. This agitated the Lutheran congregation, who finally determined on the same course. The latter, in the spring of 1867, commenced subscriptions with such success that a lot was also secured within the limits of the present borough, and the new church completed by the close of 1869. As has been stated, for many years one pastor served St. Peter's and St. John's. In 1870 this arrangement was terminated, and since then each church has maintained its own pastor. Rev. L. G. Miller received the charge in 1874, Rev. Wm. H. Meyers in 1876, Rev. Theophilus Heilig in 1878, who was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. George D. Foust, in the summer of 1880. A Sunday-school was organized about 1831, to which, a few years later, a library was added, and both have since continued to flourish. The German Reformed Church was built about the same time, and thus old St. Peter's, after a use of upwards of half a

century, became abandoned, its walls razed and the recollection thereof left to soon pass away, except what may be preserved in history.

The Spring House Tavern.—In the history of Gwynedd from its earliest period this has been a noted vicinity, around which cluster many memorable occurrences. In 1698 John Humphrey settled here, and the Friends held their first meeting, for worship. Mention is made of a road being in use from here to the Pennypack Mills in 1702. Soon after 1704 the road was extended from the city, by this place, to the North Wales Meeting-house, a mile and a half distant. A bridge near by is mentioned as having been constructed before 1711. The road leading from here to Richland was confirmed in 1717, and was the commencement of the present Bethlehem road. From this point to Horsham Meeting-house the road was confirmed in 1723, and the Goshenhoppen or Sunneytown road in 1735. We see by this date that through the construction of these several highways and the extension of settlements farther into the interior this spot was calculated before long to become, in consequence, an important traveling centre.

The town of Bethlehem, on the Lehigh River, thirty-eight miles distant, was founded in 1741, and all travel from there and the surrounding country as well as from Allentown to Philadelphia was confined to the road passing by this place. It is probable that it was not long after the latter date that the first inn was located here, but at what exact time and by whom we are unable to say. Benjamin Davis kept a public-house at this point from 1758 to 1772. In April, 1758, Daniel Kunckler, on his journey from Bethlehem to Philadelphia, with six Indians in his charge, mentions stopping here. In a table of distances on the Bethlehem road, published in 1769, "Benjamin Davis's" is mentioned as being sixteen miles from the city. The first stage line passing through the present county was started in September, 1763, from Bethlehem to Philadelphia, making one weekly trip and stopping at this inn.

The road from this place, by the present Penllyn to Boehm's church was laid out in the spring of 1769, and mention is made in the report of its "beginning near a stone spring-house in Gwynedd road." Here we can perceive what has led to the origin of the name. This fact is further confirmed in a description of the tavern in 1827, wherein mention is made of a "durable spring of water a short distance from the door, over which is a stone milk-house." General Lacey mentions the "Spring House Tavern" in his dispatches of 1777, and the name is also mentioned in a report of a raid made in this direction by the British in February, 1778. That it is a striking and peculiar name there is no question, and it must therefore have originated here from just some such local cause.

Christian Dull, or rather Doll, in the German, of whom we shall give a few additional particulars, suc-

ceeded Davis as inn-keeper. He was a native of Perkiomen, and his father, bearing the same name, is mentioned in the census of that township taken in 1756, as having seven children and renting from Solomon Dubois one thousand acres of land, whereof two hundred are cleared. John Dull, who was probably a brother, is mentioned as a taxable and residing there in 1776. It is likely that Catharine Doll was also one of those seven children. She was married, in this county, to Charles J. Krauth. Their son, Charles Porterfield Krauth, D.D., LL.D., who died in 1883, aged sixty years, was one of the most eminent divines and scholars in the Lutheran Church. Christian Dull removed to the Spring House in 1772, where he was rated in 1776 as holding a tavern, eight acres of land, a horse and cow. The Revolution breaking out, he actively espoused the cause of his country. Owing to the connivance of some well-to-do people in this vicinity concerned in furnishing supplies of provisions and information to the British in Philadelphia, General Lacey stationed a portion of his men here for a short time to make arrests and intercept and check such practices.

The American army suffering greatly, in December, 1777, for clothing at Valley Forge, he was appointed to collect such supplies in his vicinity and forward them at once for their use. For the part he had taken in the war, on the organization of the Fourth Battalion of Philadelphia County militia, commanded by Colonel William Dean, he was chosen and commissioned a captain of one of the companies to be raised in his township. By accepting these several charges he was placed in a delicate position, much more so through a considerable majority of the surrounding population being bent on remaining neutral during the contest. Among his other duties was to report the fines of delinquents for not attending the musterings. No sooner did the war close than slander was busy to ruin his character and business. In the *Philadelphia Gazette* of February 17, 1783, he was induced in consequence to have inserted an advertisement offering a reward of one hundred guineas for the author of a report that he was "privy in robbing a collector." Some of the neutrals, or, rather, disaffected, in attending the Philadelphia market, reported there that himself and wife had been guilty of murdering one or more travelers, who had stopped at his house, for their property. To this he also replied in the spring of 1789, and again offered a similar reward. He states as to the latter that he had seven children, "several of them young and helpless." That such reports were damaging to the keeper of a public-house we do not wonder, even if they have never been proven. With it all, Christian Dull outlived many of his enemies, thrived in business and attained to a good old age, closing his career as the landlord of the Spring House tavern about the beginning of 1822.

He made a will appointing John Roberts one of his executors, but Roberts died in 1823, aged seventy-three

years, and therefore did not survive long enough to assist in carrying out the trust. John Roberts had been for many years a store-keeper here, and on the most friendly terms with Mr. Dull. The property was advertised at public sale November 8, 1827. It was described as "that well-known stand, commonly called the Spring House tavern, situate at the junction of the Bethlehem pike and the Allentown road, eighteen miles from Philadelphia, containing nineteen acres of land, a commodious stone tavern and stone house, in which store has been kept for more than thirty years past and stabling for more than one hundred horses." Mention is made, besides, of two other dwellings, a blacksmith and wheelwright-shop, and an adjoining farm of one hundred and twenty-six acres, with good buildings. This all denotes that Christian Dull, in his residence here of half a century, certainly did much for the improvement of the place. The extensive stabling will show what an amount of travel and hauling must have then been exclusively confined to the highways, since so much reduced by railroads. An additional stage line was placed on the road from Bethlehem in 1797, which also stopped here. What greatly added to the business of this stand was its suitable distance from the city for all travelers or market men stopping in coming or going that way. In October, 1804, Alexander Wilson, the distinguished ornithologist, with his two companions, on their pedestrian journey from Philadelphia to the Falls of Niagara, remained overnight here, and in his poem of "The Foresters" gives the following amusing account:

"The road was good, the passing scenery gay,
Mile after mile passed unperceived away,
Till in the west the day began to close,
And Spring House tavern furnished us repose.
Here two long rows of market folks were seen,
Ranged front to front, the table placed between,
Where bags of meat, and bones, and crusts of bread,
And hunks of bacon all around were spread;
One pint of beer from lip to lip went round,
And scarce a crumb the hungry house-dog found;
Torrents of Dutch from every quarter came,
Pigs, calves and sour-cront the important theme;
While we, on future plans resolving deep,
Discharged our bill and straight retired to sleep."

From "the two long rows of market folks" described, we can judge of the extent of Christian Dull's business at that time. This description of the economical arrangement of farmers taking their provisions along in going to market is no doubt true, and was even carried still further, by their sleeping on the bar-room floors at night. Gordon, in his "Gazetteer of Pennsylvania," published in 1832, has well said that the Spring House is "a noted tavern." Four incorporated turnpikes meet here, the first constructed from Chestnut Hill in 1804, and the last to Penllyn and the Blue Bell in 1872. John W. Murray had the post-office established in 1829. The completion of the North Pennsylvania Railroad to Bethlehem, in

1857, was the first great blow to the travel on the roads, which has since more and more diminished through the construction of other railroads. The old stand here was kept by David Blyler for some time. On the opposite corner another public-house was established by Thomas Scarlett, and kept as such for many years, now occupied as a store and for the post-office. On the division of Gwynedd into two districts, in 1876, the voters of the lower section were authorized to hold their elections at the present public house on the site of the famous old hostelry, whose name it perpetuates.

ASSESSMENT OF GWYNEDD FOR 1776.

John Jenkins, assessor and Henry Bergy, collector.

Jesse Foulke, 210 acres, 6 horses, 6 cows and a grist and saw-mill: Thomas Evans, 230 a., 1 servant, 2 h., 6 c.; George Snyder, 150 a., 1 servant, 3 h., 6 c.; Michael Hawke, 150 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Jephtha Lewis, 200 a., 2 h., 6 c.; Eneas Lewis, 160 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Isaac Lewis, 2 h., 3 c.; Reese, 200 a., 2 h., 6 c.; Humphrey Jones, 180 a., 3 h., 5 c.; George Gossinger, 100 a., 2 h., 5 c.; Melchior Kresable, 119 a., 3 h., 6 c.; Philip Hood, 300 a., 4 h., 6 c.; Isaac Kolb, 143 a., 3 h., 6 c.; Isaac Kolb, Jr., 143 a., 2 h., 5 c.; Philip Heist, 120 a., 2 h., 4 c.; John Thomson, 123 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Thomas Shoemaker, 110 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Margaret Johnson, 100 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Stephen Bloom, 35 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Daniel Williams, 130 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Amos Roberts, 189 a., 3 h., 8 c., has 9 children; John Davis, 170 a., 3 h., 6 c.; Enoch Morgan, 100 a., 2 h., 5 c.; Nicholas Selser, 100 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Morris Morris, 30 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Henry Rapp, 1 h., 1 c.; George Miller; Jacob Albright, 2 h., 2 c.; Samuel Gamble, 29 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Martin Schwenk, 160 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Abraham Donenhauer, 135 a., 2 h., 6 c.; Jacob Heister, 147 a., 4 h., 4 c.; Henry Snyder, 175 a., 3 h., 6 c., has 9 children; Peter Troxal, 80 a., 2 h., 2 c., and grist and saw-mill; Thomas Evans, Jr., 140 a., 2 h., 4 c., supports his mother; Baltzer Spitznagel, 1 c.; William Williams, 120 a., 3 h., 5 c.; George Maris, 450 a., 4 h., 6 c.; Conrad Dimond, 40 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Walter Howell, 100 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Thomas Leaman, 1 c.; Michael Hoffman, 200 a., 2 c.; Jacob Sigfried, 1 h., 2 c.; Barnabas Beaver, 50 a., and grist-mill; Matthew Lukens, 130 a., 2 h., 6 c., saw mill; Martin Hoffman, 1 c.; John Jenkins, 252 a., 3 h., 5 c.; Sarah Griffith, 300 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Joseph Griffith, 100 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Benjamin Rosenberger, 50 a., 1 h., 2 c.; John Knipe, 150 a., 1 h., 3 c.; William Dixey, 10 a., 1 h., 1 c., a cripple; Garret Clemmens, 136 a., 3 h., 6 c.; John Conrad, 60 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Christian Dull, 8 a., and tavern, 1 h., 1 c.; John Shelmire, 14 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Peter Buck, 50 a., 1 h., 2 c.; George Shelmire, 96 a., 1 h., 1 c.; George Shelmire, Jr., 3 h., 2 c.; William Erwin, 100 a., 2 h., 2 c., aged; Alexander Major, 150 a., 2 h., 6 c., 8 children; Joshua Foulke, 200 a., 3 h., 6 c.; John Sparey, 100 a., 2 h., 5 c.; George Fleck, 2 h., 3 c.; Ann Week, 100 a.; George Week, 7 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Samuel Castner, 50 a., 2 h., 4 c.; John Everhart, 150 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Nicholas Rice, 50 a., 2 h., 6 c.; Adam Fleck, 140 a., 3 h., 6 c.; John Davis, Jr., 75 a., 1 h., 1 c.; David Davis, 75 a., 3 h., 3 c.; Robert Davis, 75 a.; William Roberts, 100 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Ezekiel Cleaver, 140 a., 4 h., 8 c.; John Evans, 250 a., 3 h., 8 c.; Michael Consler, 40 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Peter Young, 50 a., 1 h., 4 c.; Samuel Kastner, 80 a., 2 c.; Daniel Leblance, 75 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Jacob Smith, 100 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Jacob Smith, Jr., 1 h., 2 c.; Jacob Wiant, 130 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Peter Hoffman, 1 h., 2 c.; Levi Foulke, 100 a., 3 h., 6 c.; Martin Baker, 57 a., 2 h., 2 c.; William Johnson, 123 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Hugh Foulke, 3 h., 2 c.; Conrad Gerhart, 120 a., 2 h., 5 c.; John Sidons, 1 c.; Conrad Smith, 2 h., 2 c.; William Moore, 2 h., 2 c.; Job Lukens, 20 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Henry Bergy, 50 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Adam Smith, 1 h., 1 c.; Mathias Booz, 1 c.; Wendle Fetter, 15 a., 1 c.; William Springer, 2 h., 4 c.; John Singer, 50 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Philip Hurst, 80 a., 2 h., 5 c.; John Troxal, 25 a., 2 h., 1 c.; William Hoffman, 2 h., 4 c.; Evan Davis, 15 a., 1 c.; Christian Delacourt, Nicholas Shubert, 7 a., 1 c.; Michael Itzel, 1 a., 1 c.; Jacob Brown, 2 c.; Jacob Walton, 1 h., 1 c.; Jacob Preston, John Delacourt, 2 c.; Benjamin Williams, Philip Berkheimer. *Single-men.*—Hugh Evans, John Jenkins Jr., John Kidney, John Evans, Robert Roberts, David Harry, Jr., Rees Harry, Benjamin Harry, Joseph Lewis, John Johnson, Enoch Morgan, Joseph Long, John Williams, Evan Roberts, Eleazer Williams, Tillman Kolb, Griffith Edwards, Jacob Booz, William Smith, Rees Roberts, Robert Roberts, Henry Selser, John Selser, Christian Knipe, George Sperry, William Oman, Samuel Singer, Conrad Booz, George Ganger, Joseph Yost, Benjamin Gregory, Abraham Donenhauer.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JACOB B. RHOADS.

Jacob B. Rhoads, one of the thrifty and enterprising farmers of Gwynedd township, and one who has made agriculture a study and a success, was born on the farm he now owns, July 20, 1820. His early life was spent upon the old homestead farm, half a mile from the town of North Wales, and his educational advantages were such as the common schools of that period afforded.

He commenced business for himself in 1846, when he rented his father's farm, and attended strictly to that branch of business for several years, or until 1856, laying well the foundation for the future success that has attended his every enterprise. In the latter year he added to the duties and responsibilities of a large farmer that of butchering for the Philadelphia markets, which he has successfully carried on to the present time.

At the death of his father, in 1866, he inherited one-half of the old homestead farm, containing one hundred and forty acres, and purchased from the heirs the other half. The farm was formerly owned by Joseph Evans, and purchased by Abraham, father of Jacob B. Rhoads, in 1806. The North Pennsylvania Branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad passes through the farm of Mr. Rhoads, and the long, deep cut and tunnel south of North Wales is on or through his farm. Since Mr. Rhoads has owned the old homestead he has remodeled the dwelling and built the large and commodious barns and out-buildings, that are not only a convenience for the farm, but an ornament to that part of the township where they are located. He has also owned two other farms of one hundred acres each, which he sold to George Castner and G. B. Kittlehaus.

Mr. Rhoads has by his industry, economy and fair dealing with his fellow-men not only merited but has received their confidence and esteem in business transactions, and has been honored for six years with a seat in the board of school directors of his township.

Mr. Rhoads married, March 13, 1845, Ann Jenkins, who was born November 22, 1818. The result of this union has been as follows: Sarah Amanda, born December 10, 1846, married, October 29, 1868, to George W. Castner; Mary, born March 18, 1851, married, January 20, 1885, to Charles Jacobs; Anna, born June 24, 1857, died December 23, 1857; Abraham J., born September 7, 1859, married, October 23, 1883, to Elizabeth Hood.

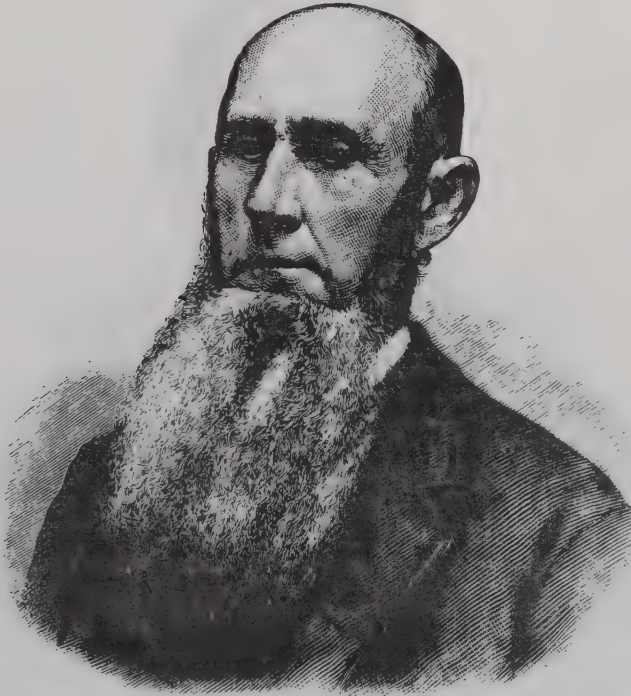
Abraham, the father of Jacob B. Rhoads, was born December 4, 1782, and died November 22, 1866. His wife, Sarah Baker Rhoads, died April 3, 1840. Their children were as follows: Charles, born February 3, 1816, died October 6, 1820; Jacob B., born July 20, 1820; Elizabeth, born November 5, 1823, married,

February 20, 1849, to Jacob Acuff; Annie, born March 7, 1827, married, May 1, 1856, to George Colyer (she died January 17, 1857); Samuel; Joseph; Morris; Issachar; Catharine; Ellen; and Ezekiel. Ann, mother of Abraham and grandmother of Jacob B. Rhoads, died March 16, 1839.

JAMES W. BISSON.

Mr. Bisson is of Huguenot ancestry, his great-grandfather, Charles, who was born in France in 1756, having come to the United States in his youth, where he followed his trade of tailor. He married Miss

children,—Evan, who served with distinction in the war of the Rebellion, and subsequently removed to Nebraska; and Phebe. By a second marriage, to Hannah Skeen, were children,—James W. and Elizabeth Virginia (Mrs. Chalkley Jarrett). The death of Mr. Bisson occurred at his house on the 5th of August, 1876. His son, James W., was born September 17, 1842, in Gwynedd township; his present residence. The schools near by afforded opportunities for a common English education, after which he devoted a season to study at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, in Philadelphia, and became thoroughly



J. B. Rhoads

Elizabeth, daughter of Evan Roberts. On his death, in 1825, his remains were interred in Bethel Church burial-ground.

His son, Evan Bisson, was born in 1779, and died in 1851. He made the township of Gwynedd his residence, and there plied industriously the trade of a stone-mason, in addition to which he cultivated a farm. He married Ann Reiff, of the same county, whose children were Charles, Samuel, John, Richard, Hilary, Elizabeth, Mary Ann and Malinda. Hilary was born in Montgomery County and acquired the trade of his father, which he conducted on an extensive scale both in his native town and in the adjacent counties. He married Rebecca Eaton, and had

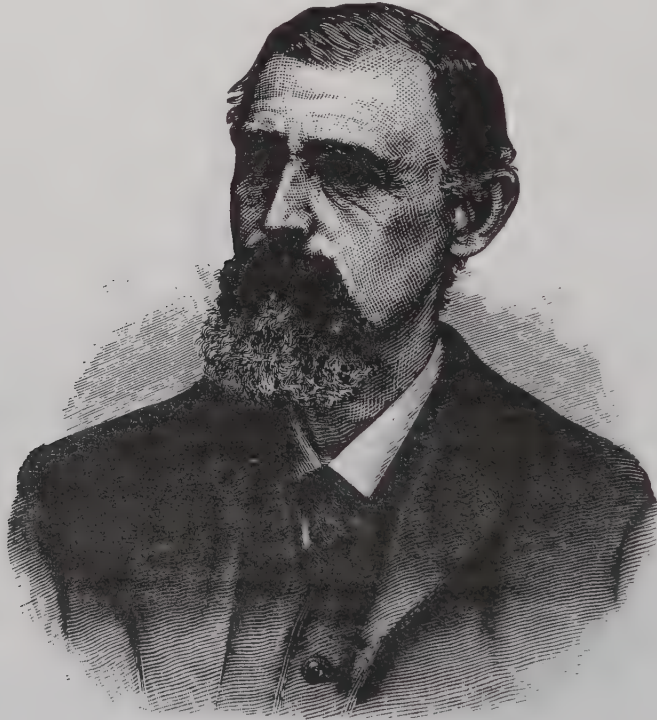
familiar with the principles of business. Returning to his father's farm, he remained a valued assistant until twenty-five years of age, and then by purchase became the owner of the homestead farm, formerly the property of his grandfather. He has since that date devoted his energies to farm employments, meanwhile gratifying his taste for horticulture by propagating rare fruit, and also engaging largely in the breeding of fine fowls, in which he has established an extended reputation and derived much profit. Mr. Bisson was married, February 20, 1868, to Miss Kate, daughter of John S. Danehower, of the same township. They have one child, a daughter, Lilly May, born on the 15th of September, 1884. Mr

Bisson is in politics a Republican, but not actively interested in public measures. He is a member of Othello Lodge, No. 50, of Knights of Pythias, and of Montgomery Council, No. 18, of the order of United American Mechanics.

—
ALLEN BERKHIMER.

Mr. Berkhimer represents one of the oldest families in Montgomery County. His grandfather, who was Jacob Berkhimer, married Maria Rubican, of Delaware County, Pa., and had children,—George, Charles,

possible in the country at that date. He became familiar with the labor of the farm, and lent a willing hand to the cultivation of his father's land until the occasion of his marriage, when, desiring to be more independent, he for two years worked it on shares, and subsequently spent a brief period at Penllyn. On his return he became the lessee of the property, and the owner on the death of his parent. He was married, on the 4th of March, 1875, to Miss Lizzie P., daughter of Samuel A. and Maria Posey Willetts, of Gwynedd township. Their children are Charles W.,



J. W. Bisson

William, Julia Ann, Susan. He purchased, in 1824, the property now occupied by his grandson, and resided upon it until his death, when it came by inheritance to Charles, his eldest son. The latter married Mary Ann, daughter of Jacob Fleck, of Gwynedd township, and had children, — Mary Ann (Mrs. David Dunnett), Allen and Anna (Mrs. Milton Ruch). Allen was born on the 6th of July, 1842, in Upper Dublin township, Montgomery Co., and at an early age removed with his parents to Gwynedd township, where his youth was devoted to acquiring a modest education under such favorable circumstances as were

born in 1867; Samuel W., born in 1877; Bessie W., in 1878; and Allen W. in 1880. Mr. Berkhimer is a Democrat in politics, but too much engaged in the absorbing duties connected with the farm to devote special attention to the political issues of the day. He was, nevertheless, the incumbent of the office of postmaster while a resident of Penllyn. He is a member of Spring House Lodge, No. 329, of Independent Order of Odd-Fellows; of Fort Washington Lodge, No. 308, of Free and Accepted Masons; of Fort Washington Chapter, No. 220; of Fort Washington Lodge, of Knights of Pythias, No. 148; of the Benevolent Society of Fort

Washington, of which he is a trustee; and of the Ambler Beneficial Society, of which he is treasurer. He is also a director of the First National Bank of Ambler, and has been for ten years a director of the Ambler Building Association. Mr. Berkheimer was educated in the faith of the German Lutheran Church, and worships at the church of that denomination in Upper Dublin, to the support of which he contributes, as to that of many other worthy causes.

ALLEN THOMAS.

William Thomas, who was the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, in

gomery County, where he acquired the trade of a blacksmith, and followed it in connection with the occupations of a farmer. He married Mary, daughter of James Craig, of New Britain, Bucks Co., Pa., and had children,—Albert, Allen, Charles B., Ashbel C., Ann E. (Mrs. John Lampen) and Abel. The death of Mr. Thomas occurred on the 2d of July, 1882. His son Allen was born January 20, 1827, in Gwynedd township. After a period of youth devoted to study he removed to Bucks County, Pa., and embarked in the lumber business, where the advantages of trade were sufficiently great to make him a resident for fifteen years. Mr. Thomas then returned to his native



Allen Berkheimer

the last century emigrated from Wales to America and settled in Hilltown, Bucks Co., Pa., where he acquired twelve hundred and fifty acres of land and filled the double rôle of a farmer and a Baptist preacher. Among his family of seven children was Thomas, born in Wales and an infant at the time of his father's emigration.

Thomas resided on the homestead in Hilltown, where his life was spent in the cultivation of its productive acres. His son Asa succeeded his father on the estate. Abel, the second son of the latter, was born in 1799, and removed when a young man to Mont-

county and engaged in the same pursuit in Frederick township. In 1879 he became again a resident of Gwynedd township, where he conducts an extensive and successful business in hardwood lumber. Mr. Thomas was, in December, 1848, married to Anna R., daughter of John Goucher, and has children,—Emma G. (Mrs. M. K. Gilbert), born in 1849; William B., in 1851; Franklin P., in 1853, deceased; Martha K., in 1854, deceased; Arthur K., in 1857; Lukens, in 1859; Mary, in 1861; Lizzie L., in 1862; Alfred, in 1865; and Edward K. in 1866. Mr. Thomas is in his political preferences a Democrat, though not ambi-

tious for the distinctions of office. He is president of the West Point Turnpike Company, and actively connected as a Mason with Shiloh Lodge, No. 558, of Lansdale, as also with Zieglerville Lodge of Knights of Pythias. Both Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are members of the North Wales Baptist Church.

the tributaries of that stream. The surface is rolling, and has an easy drainage into the creeks named; the prevailing soil is red clay, with surface loam, the productive character of which has been greatly improved by the enterprising farmers within the last quarter of a century.



CHAPTER LVII.

HATFIELD TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is located on the line of Bucks County, and adjoins Montgomery on the east, Towamencin on the southwest, Franconia on the northwest and the borough of Lansdale on the south. It is three and three-quarters miles long and three miles wide, with an area of eleven square miles, or seven thousand and forty acres. The area was reduced by the incorporation of Lansdale as a borough, in 1872, a considerable portion of the borough being taken from this township. The township is located on what is sometimes called the "divide," or highest point between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers. Streams of water rising and flowing in and through this township empty into both rivers. The head-waters of the Neshaminy rise in this township, also of the Skippack, or rather

The name of this township is thought by Wm. J. Buck to have been derived from a town and parish in Hertfordshire. He also says that a John Hatfield resided in Norriton township as early as 1734; there are circumstances that point to the possible derivation of the name from a family long known to have been residents of the county. The following places of business were among the assessed property for 1785: two grist-mills, one saw-mill, one tannery; there was one hotel licensed in the township for the same year. The population in 1800 was 520; in 1830, 835; in 1850, 1135; in 1870, 1512; in 1880, 1694.

The taxables in 1828, were 211; in 1858, 346; and in 1884, 465. We are unable to state the date when the township was decreed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County. It did not exist prior to 1741, and was known to exist at the close of the Revolution, as it appears that damages were

assessed to Jacob Reed, forty-five pounds, and Isaac Wisler, twenty-five pounds, both of Hatfield, resulting from incursions of the enemy; this country was open to the foraging-parties of Lord Howe while wintering his army in Philadelphia, in 1777-78, and the scattered farmers doubtless suffered more or less loss in consequence. John Fries, of "Fries' Rebellion" notoriety, was born in this township about 1750. Fries removed to Bucks County and entered the military service with the patriots. He resisted the "House and Window Tax Law," and subsequently, by his contempt for the authorities authorized to collect it, made himself so obnoxious that he was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung, April, 1799. The event was of great local interest at the time, and by the interposition of kind and influential friends, he was pardoned by President John Adams. Mr. Fries died about 1820.

The villages in the townships are Line Lexington, situated on the county line, and partly in Bucks County; Hatfield, Colmar, Hockertown.

The North Pennsylvania Railroad passes in an almost direct line through the centre of this township, in a northwestern direction. The Doylestown Branch of the same railroad, leaving Lansdale, passes through the northeast portion of the township, with a station at Colmar. These public improvements have been of great advantage to the inhabitants and land-owners, affording improved facilities for the transportation of farm products, and also convenient depots for the shipment of hay, feed, lime, manure, lumber and all those commodities dealt in by an enterprising agricultural community. The township is well provided with public highways intersecting every part of it, all of which are kept in good order, with substantial bridges over the streams crossing them. The main line of railroad, leaving Lansdale, passes through and near lands now or late of A. Swepenhiser, J. Reed, J. Krupp, T. House, H. Heckman, P. Boyer, J. Steiner, W. Steiner, D. Rosenberger, the Evangelical Church grounds, J. Rosenberger, reaching Lower Hatfield village, thence, a short distance, Upper Hatfield village, and beyond, through lands of J. H. Rosenberger, E. Kriebler, John Frick, A. H. Rosenberger, S. Shellenberger, C. Gehman and H. Clemmer. The Doylestown Branch passes through lands now or late of P. S. Jenkins, H. Hoppel, J. Troyard, M. Kramer, J. M. Gilmer, A. Manuel, J. Kile, P. Hondel, J. Allebach, G. Garmer, M. Bechtel, N. Harrar, J. M. Jenkins, A. H. Fretz and others, reaching Colmar, a station and railroad village. Everything here indicates a place of recent growth. The railroad at this point crosses an old turnpike road, first opened as a common or dirt road in 1735, then called the Bethlehem road. Along this highway are seen many fine old-time farm-houses, large and substantially built, and in striking contrast with the more modern and ornamental residences comprising the village of Colmar. There is a large and commo-

dious hotel, a country store, a large warehouse, under the management of I. R. Rosenberger, who deals extensively in feed, flour, hay and those commodities necessarily connected with such establishments, there being extensive railroad sidings for the shipment of coal, lime, manure, lumber, live stock, etc.

Treewigtown, or Hatfield Square, as it is called in Scott's Atlas, is situated on the old Bethlehem road, about a mile northwest of Colmar. The village is formed of residences scattered along the road, and indicates its ancient origin by the old-time Farmers' and Drovers' Hotel, a place of local importance when market men drove to and from Philadelphia with their produce, when stages ran through from Bethlehem to Philadelphia, and dairy and stock cattle were driven through the country and nightly herded at these old-time taverns, like this one, having farm-lands connected with it for pasturage. The old-time industries are here represented by blacksmiths, shoemakers, wood-workers and the toll-gatherer. A half-mile or more northwest of this village is the Line Lexington, a portion of which is situated in this township. This is an old settlement, spoken of by the historian Gordon as early as 1832, who says it contained at that time eight or ten dwellings and a post-office. The place has grown very considerably since then, having upwards of fifty residences, a hotel, two stores and the usual mechanical industries.

Villages have grown up with rapidity at Upper and Lower Hatfield Stations, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Lower Hatfield takes precedence in age. Located at the junction of the "Old Cowpath" and "Forty-Foot" roads, it was many years ago known as a village, and since the location and opening of the railroad it has become a centre of local trade and traffic for the township, finding a sharp rival in its sister village, a short distance from it. Among its places of business are found a hotel, a store for the sale of general-merchandise, two hay-presses, coal-yard, drug-store and a number of mechanical industries, all of which appear to be in a prosperous condition at the time we write.

Upper Hatfield, though of more recent origin, presents the appearance of a young and promising village. It owes its existence, in some measure, to the enterprising character of Joseph Proctor, Esq., a citizen of Hatfield township, who purchased a considerable tract of land where the town and railroad station is located, and divided it into building lots, encouraged improvements and the building of residences. There is here a convenient station for passengers and freight, a hotel, store for the sale of general merchandise, with the post-office, coal and lumber-yard, tinsmith and other industries. H. M. Ziegler is the postmaster at the place. Both Upper and Lower Hatfield villages are of local importance to the township, situated so near its centre, the former affording a convenient point of shipment for milk and general

farm produce, and for the distribution of freight and the general supplies consumed and used by an agricultural community. The following exhibit of the mercantile appraiser for the year 1884 illustrates the commercial enterprise of the people of this township: Jeremiah Alderfer, produce; George Brecht, merchandise; E. K. Blanck, drugs; William Bear, butcher; James Clark, Jr., stoves; Frank Cassel, agricultural implements; William B. Fretz, stoves, etc.; Isaac R. Hunsberger, organs; Earl Jenkins, butcher; Jacob Kindig, butcher; I. R. Kulp, hay; I. R. Kulp, coal, lumber; I. R. Kulp, flour and feed; Henry Kile, butcher; Joseph Landis, lumber; William B. Moyer, butcher; B. M. Moyer, merchandise; Joseph Proctor, live stock; I. R. Rosenberger, flour, feed; I. R. Rosenberger, hay; J. M. Romich, live stock; H. Robinson, merchandise; F. H. Souders, flour, feed; F. H. Souders, coal; F. H. Souders, lumber, hay; A. Sorver, lumber; D. Smith, sewing-machines; Philip Swartly, butcher; George Snyder, hay; George Snyder, coal; George Snyder, flour, feed; Isaac Tyson, live stock; John Treflinger, butcher; Ziegler & Meyers, merchandise; H. M. Ziegler, merchandise.

Educational.—The common-school system is said to have gone into operation about the year 1840. The leading citizens of the township have always taken a lively interest in the education of the young, but it is due to say that a conservative element has always opposed "long terms" and advanced salaries for teachers. This conservatism has recently found expression in the township in opposing the creation of an independent school district for the better accommodation of the progressive inhabitants of Upper and Lower Hatfield villages. The district has been created, and the advantages will doubtless be enjoyed by those seeking the benefit of longer terms and superior teachers, although residing beyond its limits.

At present (1884) there are six schools in the township, with three hundred and fifty-nine pupils enrolled. The length of term for the present year is seven months, and the salary paid to teachers is forty dollars per month. Male and female teachers are employed, and equal salaries are paid them. There is an independent school district at Line Lexington, the advantages of which are shared by a portion of the inhabitants of this township. The cost of maintaining it is distributed as follows among the townships out of which it was created; one-fourth from Hatfield township, one-fourth from Hilltown township, and one-half from New Britain township, the two latter townships being in Bucks County. The average attendance is fifty pupils.

Elections.—By act of the General Assembly, approved March 24, 1818, the township of Hatfield was formed into a separate election district, and the elections ordered to be held at the house of John Buchanan. By a similar act, approved April 11, 1825, the place of holding the elections was changed to the

house of Peter Conver, and again, by a similar act of April 23, 1829, the elections were ordered to be held at the house of Jacob C. Bachman. The elections are now held at the public-house of Oliver Althouse, in Lower Hatfield village.

Religious Worship.—There is a Mennonite meeting-house located on what is locally known as the "Plains," or township line road, between Hatfield and Towamencin, and in the latter township; another of the same denomination, known as the New Mennonite Church, near Hatfield village; both of these places of religious worship are plain, unpretentious structures, such as are in use by this denomination throughout this part of the country; comforts and necessary conveniences are provided for, but all ornate embellishments of exterior and interior are studiously avoided.

The Evangelical or German Baptists' Church is situated on the Cow Path road, a short distance south of Hatfield village; this is a plain but substantial structure, corresponding with the habits and tastes of the humble people who worship there.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. OLIVER G. MORRIS.

Cadwallader, the lineal ancestor of Oliver G. Morris, immigrated from Wales, located in Pennsylvania and intermarried with the Thomas family, who also came from Wales to this country in the early part of the last century.

Morris Morris, son of Cadwallader Morris, married Gwently Thomas, and had seven children,—Cadwallader (second), Abraham, William, Benjamin, Enoch, Joseph and Morris, Jr.

Morris Morris, Sr., husband of Gwently Thomas, inherited two hundred and sixty-seven acres of land lying at Hilltown, which he possessed and bequeathed to his son, Cadwallader (second), the latter paying his brothers different sums of money. A cane which belonged to Morris Morris, was, in 1885, owned by Oliver G. Morris, of Line Lexington, and has been in the family as an heir-loom over one hundred and fifty years.

Cadwallader, the eldest son of Morris and Gwently Morris, was born in 1737. He was a man of considerable education for those days. He became a school teacher and surveyor, and was widely known at that early period, and was sought after for his skill and knowledge concerning many things. He married Elizabeth Kastner, of Hilltown, and died August 23, 1812, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife survived him a few years. Their children were Alice, Abel, William, Rebecca and Hannah.

William, son of Morris and Gwently Morris, the great-grandfather of Oliver G. Morris, was born

March 5, 1739. William was married, in 1763, to Ann, daughter of Nathaniel Griffith, of Hilltown, where now (1885) stands the Leidytown Hotel, which property William Morris subsequently purchased. William and Ann both died at the house of their son Isaac, in the village of Line Lexington, the former on April 22, 1821, aged eighty-two years, and the latter on July 17, 1821, at the age of seventy-seven years. Their children were Isaac, Benjamin, Morris, Eliam, William, Jr., Griffith, Ann, Elizabeth and Huldah.

Isaac Morris, grandfather of the subject of this

6, 1806. She was a person of much intelligence and vivacity of mind, as well as business tact and ability; a good and estimable woman in all the relations of life. She died August 1, 1856, aged eighty-five years. Isaac died Sept. 13, 1843. By his first wife Isaac was the father of three children,—Mathias, Justus and William. The two latter died young.

Mathias Morris was born Sept. 12, 1787. He possessed unusual abilities, and was proficient in classical literature. He studied law with his cousin, Enoch Morris, and was admitted to the bar at Newtown in 1809, where he lived some time. He mar-



Oliver G. Morris

sketch, was born May 5, 1764, and was twice married. He purchased, in 1789, the ancestral homestead of Gwenty Morris, his grandmother, adjoining the Lower Hilltown Baptist Church, which he held till about 1805, when he removed to Line Lexington, where he was for many years justice of the peace. Isaac married, October 12, 1786, for his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Mathias. She was born Sept. 12, 1765, and died Aug. 28, 1803. The second wife of Isaac was Rachel, daughter of Benjamin Mathews, Esq. She was born Feb. 21, 1771, and married April

ried Wilhelmina, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Chapman, and sister of Hon. Henry Chapman. In 1828 he was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected for a second term, and was elected two terms to Congress, 1834 and 1836. He died Nov. 9, 1839, aged fifty-two years. His widow lives in Doylestown, with her daughter, Mary Ann, who married John C. Lyman, of Vermont. The children of Isaac Morris, by his second wife, were Oliver Goldsmith and Burgess Allison (twins), and John D. The first-named died in 1826, aged nineteen years.

John D. Morris was born April 9, 1811, became a lawyer and practiced his profession for many years in Stroudsburg. He represented Monroe County in the State Legislature in 1851 and 1852, and subsequently held responsible positions in the Philadelphia Mint and Custom House, under the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan. He was an excellent man, affable and agreeable in manner, and popular among his acquaintances. His wife was Sally, daughter of Stroud and Jeannette Hollinshead of Stroudsburg. He died in Line Lexington, at the house of his nephew, Oliver G. Morris, Jan. 5, 1868.

Burgess Allison Morris was born Dec. 23, 1806, and on Jan. 28, 1836, married Mary G., daughter of John Riale, Esq. She died June 27, 1837, leaving one son, Oliver Goldsmith Morris.

John Riale, the father of Mary G. Morris, was for many years a prominent man of New Britain, and long a justice of the peace of that township, and held in just esteem by all who knew him. He was the son of Richard Riale and grandson of John Riale, who emigrated from England about 1725. He was twice married, the second time to Elizabeth Griffith, the mother of Mary G. Morris. The second wife of Burgess A. Morris was Matilda Hoxworth.

Oliver Goldsmith Morris was born March 26, 1837, at Line Lexington, on the old homestead. His early life was spent upon the farm, until the death of his father, which occurred December 20, 1847. He was then sent to a boarding-school at New Britain, kept by Rev. John C. Hyde, for a term of three years, then to the Treemount Seminary, at Norristown, Rev. Samuel Aaron, principal, for two years; then returned to the farm, where he has since continued to reside, engaged in farming and such other occupations as are usually connected with that branch of business. He needs no laudations in this connection to prove the character of the man, nor to show the estimation in which he is held by the citizens of that part of the county in which he lives. His business connections and the suffrages of the people are the best tests of the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow-townsmen. When at the age of twenty-one years he was elected a school director, and in April, 1884, was re-elected for the ninth term, of three years each, to the same office, and has been secretary of the board and district superintendent from his first election to the present time.

He has been for several years one of the board of managers of the Spring House and Hilltown Turnpike Company, also one of the managers of the Line Lexington Fire Insurance Company. He has been one of the directors of the Stony Creek Railroad Company for fifteen years, secretary of the Self-Defense Horse Company of Line Lexington for twenty-three years, a trustee of the Hilltown Baptist Church for twenty-five years, and was a member of the State Legislature for the sessions of 1871, 1872 and 1873, and also held the office of assistant assessor of inter-

nal revenue under the administration of President Johnson. He was married, October 11, 1858, to Miss Susannah, daughter of Michael and Mary Snyder. She was born Jan. 12, 1840. They are the parents of the following children,—John D., born April 17, 1861, died June 23, 1864; Charles E., born Sept. 14, 1863; Allison M., born March 29, 1866, died July 28, 1866; W. Norman, born Sept. 28, 1867; Mary, born May 17, 1870; Arthur S., born Jan. 4, 1877.

The father of Mrs. Morris was a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Snyder, who were born in Bucks County, Pa. The mother of Mrs. Morris, Mary Snyder, was a daughter of Isaac and Susanna Rosenberger, of Hatfield township, Montgomery Co.

ISAAC R. ROSENBERGER.

Isaac, the grandfather of Isaac R., was a well-to-do and highly respected farmer, living in Montgomery County, Pa., near the village of Line Lexington, on the farm now owned by Milton Jenkins. Mr. Rosenberger was of German descent, his parents, Isaac and Christiana, emigrating to this country about the middle of the last century, and located where Isaac lived nearly or quite all his lifetime. He died leaving children as follows: Martin, now living at or near Broad Street, Bucks Co., Pa.; Isaac D., now living at North Wales, this county; Joseph, father of Isaac R., the subject of this sketch; William, who died in Philadelphia; John; Elizabeth, married, first, a Mr. Eckert, and for her second husband, she married Michael Snyder, also deceased; she is still living, and resides in Bucks County; Sarah, deceased, left her husband, Jacob Ruth; Mary, married — Snyder, and became the mother of Mrs. Oliver G. Morris.

Joseph Rosenberger, father of Isaac R. Rosenberger, was born September 15, 1811, and died March 30, 1877, at the age of sixty-five years, six months and fifteen days. He married Mary, daughter of Henry Ruth, of Bucks County. She was born February 4, 1815, and died July 1, 1881, aged sixty-six years, five months and seven days. They were the parents of children as follows: Susannah, married Reuben Alderfer, of Hilltown, Bucks Co., Pa.; Emeline, deceased, married, first, Abram Hursberger, and for her second husband, William Souder; Anna Mary, married Mahlon Myers, who resides at Perkasio, Bucks Co., Pa.; Isaac R., born July 15, 1846; Joel, married Sally, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph Moyer, deceased; Lizzie, married Edwin Jones, and now resides at Doylestown; Charles R., married Amanda Fluck, of Hilltown, Bucks Co., and is now a partner with his brother, Isaac R., in the coal, flour, feed and hay business, at Colmar and at Doylestown, Pa.

Joseph Rosenberger, the father of these children, was a farmer, merchant and lumber dealer at Mount Pleasant, Bucks Co., Pa., where he located after marriage and where he died. He was one of those well

and favorably known popular men who always looked upon the bright side of life, beloved and respected by all who knew him, and especially by the poor and needy, who well remember his acts of kindness, many of whom he had, from time to time, in his employ. He was prominently identified with township and county affairs, yet in no sense of the word a politician. He was for many years prior to his death one of the directors of the Doylestown Bank. His demise left a void in the community still unfilled.

Isaac R. Rosenberger spent his early life upon the farm of his father during the summer months, and at

business, having all the facilities of a large and commodious warehouse, with all the necessary railroad facilities. In the early part of 1885 the Rosenberger Brothers extended their business by building a large warehouse, with railroad accommodations, at Doylestown, where they are also engaged in the same kind of trade as at Colmar Station.

Isaac R. was married December 4, 1866, to Miss Harriet, daughter of William and Sarah Bruner, of Chalfont, Bucks Co. His wife was born February 16, 1848. They are the parents of children,—Mary Alice, born April 12, 1868, died September 29, 1881; Harrington,



I. R. Rosenberger

the district school in the winter season, until he was fifteen years of age. From that time until he arrived at the age of twenty-one years he performed such work as was necessary for him to do upon his father's farm, in the store and in the lumber-yard. After that he worked a farm on his own account for six years, and in 1872 he located at Colmar Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and engaged in the wholesale and retail flour, feed, coal, hay and phosphate business. Here he conducted the business alone until 1881, when he admitted his brother, Charles R., as a partner. They are doing a large and prosperous

business, having all the facilities of a large and commodious warehouse, with all the necessary railroad facilities. In the early part of 1885 the Rosenberger Brothers extended their business by building a large warehouse, with railroad accommodations, at Doylestown, where they are also engaged in the same kind of trade as at Colmar Station.

Isaac R. was married December 4, 1866, to Miss Harriet, daughter of William and Sarah Bruner, of Chalfont, Bucks Co. His wife was born February 16, 1848. They are the parents of children,—Mary Alice, born April 12, 1868, died September 29, 1881; Harrington,

born October 27, 1869; Flora Estella, born June 4, 1861, died June 20, 1876; Ella Blanche, born March 4, 1873; Charles Grant, born December 4, 1874; William, born September 20, 1878.

William Bruner, father of Mrs. Rosenberger, was a son of Henry Bruner, who for many years lived in Bucks County, near the county line, and was well and favorably known as one of the substantial, honest old farmers of Bucks County. Her maternal grandparents were of the well-known and highly respected Clymer families of Bucks and Berks Counties.

CHAPTER LVIII.

HORSHAM.

HORSHAM is one of the eastern tier of townships, and is bounded on the northeast by Bucks County, northwest by Montgomery, south by Upper Dublin, southeast by Moreland and west by Gwynedd. It is of regular form, five and a half miles in length and three in width, with an area of nine thousand nine hundred and sixty six acres. Its surface is moderately rolling, and the soil in the central and lower sections is a fertile loam, but as it approaches the Montgomery line becomes more of a red shale. It is watered by several branches of the Neshaminy, one of which propels within its limits two grist-mills and a saw-mill. The Pennypack has its source in this township, about two miles west of Horshamville, and propels a grist and saw-mill.

The chief public improvements of Horsham are the Doylestown and Willow Grove turnpike, which passes through its eastern angle nearly three miles; the Whitehall turnpike, four miles; and the Bethlehem turnpike, for a few perches across its extreme western corner. The population in 1800 was 781; in 1840, 1182; and in 1880, 1315, showing a decrease of sixty-seven inhabitants since the census of 1870. The real estate for taxable purposes in 1882 was valued at \$1,848,390, and including the personal, \$1,447,020. The number of taxables is 482, possessing an average of \$3380, and thus in point of wealth ranks the sixth in the county, being surpassed by Springfield, Abington, Cheltenham, Moreland and Whitpain. It contains three public schools, open ten months, with an average attendance of one hundred and five scholars for the school year ending June 1, 1882; in 1856 the average was one hundred and three. For 1883 we find one hotel, three general stores and two dealers in flour and feed licensed. Friends' Meeting-house is the only place of worship. There is a hall for lectures and literary purposes at Horshamville and another at Prospectville. The villages are Horshamville, Prospectville and Davis Grove, each possessing a post-office.

According to Holme's map of original surveys, the first purchasers of land in Horsham were the following, beginning at the Moreland line: Samuel Carpenter, Mary Blunston, Richard Ingels, Thomas Potter, Sarah Fuller and John Barnes. These tracts embraced half the township and extended from the Bucks County line to the Horsham road. The next, following in the same order, whose tracts extended from the southwest side of said road to the Upper Dublin and Gwynedd line, were George Palmer, Joseph Fisher and John Mason. There is no doubt that the whole of the

aforesaid tracts were located here before 1710. As respects dates the map is calculated to deceive, for though it may have been commenced near the close of 1681, yet there is positive evidence from the sale of the tracts that it was filled up even after 1730. The following are given as land-holders and taxables here in 1734: Lady Ann Keith, 800 acres; Thomas Johnson, 200; James Cuddy, 100; Richard Shoemaker, 100; Ellis Davis, 200; William Dunbar, 100; John Cadwallader, 150; John Cadwallader, Jr., 150; Richard Thomas, 100; Alexander McQueen, 150; Thomas Palmer, 300; Widow Iredell, 200; Peter Lukens, 75; Evan Lloyd, 250; John Barnes, 229; John Garret, 200; and Widow Parry.

Samuel Carpenter's purchase of five thousand and eighty-eight acres was made from Penn's commissioners of property May 26, 1706, and although a portion extended into Bucks County, yet it may have comprised over one-third of the area of the present township. It had a front on the Horsham road of four miles, or almost to Prospectville. Horshamville, Davis Grove and Græme Park are located on it. The executors of Samuel Carpenter, a distinguished merchant of Philadelphia, sold twelve hundred acres of the same, February 3, 1718, to Andrew Hamilton for five hundred pounds. The latter, March 5, 1718, conveyed the same to William Keith, Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, and this became the original Græme Park tract. George Palmer's purchase of three hundred acres, through his early death, came in possession of his son, Thomas Palmer, and lay in the corner of the township adjoining Moreland and Upper Dublin and extended up to the present Horshamville. He arrived from England in September, 1682, and, according to tradition, soon thereafter settled on his tract, and it is supposed that he was the first European who made his residence in the township. He here dug a saw-pit, and with a whip-saw cut the lumber with which to build a two-story house, which stood for nearly a century. His descendants state that on his first arrival here he caught shad and herring in the Pennypack Creek, near the present turnpike bridge. In the list of 1776 for Horsham we find the names of John Palmer, two hundred and eighty acres, and Thomas Palmer. Several descendants of the family have here been conveyancers and justices of the peace.

Thomas Iredell came from Horsham, in Sussex, and settled in the present township perhaps as early as 1709, where he purchased two hundred acres, on which he built a house about half a mile north of the meeting-house, and beside the present turnpike. According to the records of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting he was married in that city, in 1705, to Sarah Williams. In 1717 he was one of the overseers of the meeting, and in 1722 one of the jurors in laying out the Governor's road, which passed by his house. He died before 1734, when the property came in possession of his widow. There was preserved an iron

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

door-knocker, from the door of his house, that had drilled on it "T. I. 1720," probably the date of its erection. Tradition states that the township received its name through him, being applied from the place of his nativity. We find that it is both the name of a borough and parish, and where William Penn preached in 1672. The earliest mention yet found of Horsham here is in the meeting records of 30th of Fifth Month, 1717, and it is probable that about this time or a little sooner it was formed into a township, though its population must have been quite sparse, judging by the list of 1734. Robert Iredell, son of Thomas, was born here in 1720, and in the list of 1776 owned here one hundred and fifty-five acres, four horses and four cattle, and had a son, Robert. We find near this date also Charles, Thomas and Abraham Iredell, surveyor, who were probably brothers and sons of the aforesaid Robert Iredell, Sr. Robert Iredell, so long proprietor of the *Norristown Herald*, and at present postmaster there, is a descendant, born here October 15, 1809.

The Kenderdine family was also an early one in Horsham. Thomas Kenderdine came from Wales, and we know, if not a resident, owned land here before 1718. His son, Richard Kenderdine, settled in Chester in 1703, and died in Horsham in April, 1733, aged fifty years, which will account for the name not being on the list of 1734. He is stated to have been a diligent attender of the meetings here from the beginning. In the list of 1776 we find here Joseph Kenderdine, three hundred and ninety acres and a grist-mill; Thomas Kenderdine, one hundred and fifty acres; Benjamin Kenderdine, one hundred and fifty acres; and Joseph Kenderdine. John E. Kenderdine, the noted improver of the Cuttellossa Valley, Bucks Co., was born near Prospectville in 1799, and was the son of Joseph and Ann Kenderdine. After following millwrighting here for several years, he purchased the old mill property, near Lumberton, in 1833, to which he removed, and continued to reside there until his death, in January 1868. He was defeated by only two votes as a candidate for the State Senate in 1843.

The Lukens family of this township, as in Towamencin, has been a noted one. Peter, one of the sons of Jan. Luken, the German immigrant, was born at Germantown in 1696, and how soon he settled in Horsham is not exactly known, but it was before 1734, when he is mentioned as residing on a tract here of seventy-five acres. The following year the Horsham road is mentioned as having been laid out from his house up into the centre of Montgomery township. He had a son, Abraham, who is represented as "a gentleman of a philosophic turn of mind," who left here a numerous posterity. In the list of Horsham for 1776 we find rated William Lukens for 293 acres, a saw-mill, and nine children in family; Joseph Lukens, 178 acres; John Lukens, 150 acres; Abraham Lukens, 120 acres; and as single men, Jonathan,

David, Peter and Seneca Lukens. Few families have done more to encourage literature and promote a love for knowledge among the people during the colonial period of Pennsylvania. Peter and John Lukens were among the founders of the Union Library, at Hatboro', in 1755, and furnished to the same no less than eight members prior to 1776. Jonathan, Levi and Samuel L. Lukens were the active promoters and incorporators of Horsham Library in 1808. The saw-mill of William Lukens was erected in 1740, was rebuilt in 1844, and is now owned by James Iredell. John Lukens was a collector of taxes in Horsham in 1742.

John Lukens, the mathematician and philosopher, was the son of Peter, and when a young man served his time with Nicholas Scull as a chain-carrier and practical surveyor. In 1774 he sold his farm a short distance southwest of Horshamville, to William Lukens, at the gate of which, by the road-side, he planted two white-pine trees when a young man, which grew upwards of three feet in diameter and to an extraordinary height. One blew down in a storm about 1850, and the other survived thirty years later. They are yet well remembered by the writer, who could not pass that way without gazing in admiration at their tall and noble trunks, associated as they were with the memories of over a century. We learn from the records that John Lukens was one of the active founders of the Hatboro' Library, July 19, 1755, and November 6, 1756, was elected one of its directors and continued for several years; was authorized by them in 1757 to purchase books to the extent of ten pounds. He was appointed by the American Philosophical Society to assist David Rittenhouse to observe the transit of Venus, in June, 1769, and of Mercury, in November, 1776. On the death of Nicholas Scull, the surveyor-general, he was commissioned, December 8, 1761, to fill the place, and continued in the position until his death, in the fall of 1789,—the long period of almost twenty-eight years, from the colonial period to the establishment of the State government. He was appointed one of the four commissioners to run the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Virginia in 1784-85. Barton, in his "Life of Rittenhouse," calls him "the ingenious astronomical observer, Mr. Lukens." His farm is now owned by Charles Dager, Jr.

Seneca Lukens, who was the grandson of Peter, was a prominent man in the township, and an ingenious clockmaker by profession, who was taxed in 1805 for two hundred and thirty-one acres. It was at his house that the celebrated Mrs. Ferguson made her last home, from near the close of the last century until her death, in February, 1801. His farm was located about half a mile above Horshamville, on the west side of the turnpike, and is now the estate of Chalkley Kenderdine. His will is dated February 8, 1829, and he died in the following fall, appointing his wife, Sarah, and his son Joseph executors. His surviv-

ing children were Isaiah, Moses, Joseph, Rachel, Tabitha and Martha. Isaiah died in 1846, aged sixty-seven years; Moses, 1852, aged seventy-one; Joseph, 1875, aged ninety; Tabitha (widow of John Kirk), 1882, ninety-two, and Martha B. (widow of Samuel Shoemaker), the last of the family, December 2, 1883, in her ninety-second year. All except the first were well-known to the writer, and in talents decidedly above mediocrity, possessing force of character and excellent business qualifications.

Isaiah Lukens, the son of Seneca, was born August 24, 1779, in Horsham, where he received but a common English education, but by subsequent diligent study he acquired a profound knowledge of the sciences. He learned clock-making from his father, and the excellency of the workmanship of his high-standing clocks, spreading far beyond the circle of his neighborhood, formed the basis of his future reputation. He made the clock of Loller Academy, Hatboro', in 1812, and the large clock in the State-House steeple in 1839, for which he received five thousand dollars. In early youth his mechanical skill exhibited itself in constructing wind-mills for pumping water, and air-guns of improved construction, besides other ingenious appliances. While a young man he made a voyage to Europe, spending some time in England, France and Germany, in visiting the greatest objects of interest, particularly those involving a high degree of mechanical knowledge. He finally settled in Philadelphia, and became a member of its several literary and scientific institutions, and was one of the founders and a vice-president of the Franklin Institute. He died in the city November 12, 1864, in age the youngest of the family.

Alexander McQuee, on the list of 1734 for one hundred and fifty acres, we find is represented in 1776 by Seth McQuee, who had now become the owner of the tract. Richard Shoemaker, with one hundred acres in 1734, was still living in 1776, and is mentioned as "aged;" John Cadwallader, one hundred and fifty acres, and John Cadwallader, Jr., one hundred and fifty; in 1776 two of the names are again mentioned, one with one hundred and seventy-five acres and the other sixty, and Benjamin Cadwallader, fifty acres. John Barnes, two hundred and twenty-nine acres in 1734; in 1776 the name is still here, with one hundred and fifty acres, one negro, four horses and five cattle; besides, as single men, John and Earl Barnes. John Barnes was one of the jurors in laying out the Governor's road in 1722, and advertised in 1750 his farm of one hundred and forty acres, in Horsham, with buildings, sixty acres cleared and two orchards. He was probably a son or relation of John Barnes, the early settler near Abington Meeting-house, who was a man of note. Of the Jarrett family we do not remember having seen any account whatever. In the Germantown Court records mention is made in 1703 of Jacob Gerrets, which is reason for believing this family to be of German origin. John Garret is thus

called in the list of 1734 as owning two hundred acres. He was one of the founders of the Hatboro' Library in 1755 and a director from 1761 to 1764. In 1776, William Jarrett was rated in Horsham for one hundred and seventy-six acres; Jonathan Jarrett, one hundred; and William Jarrett, in 1805, two hundred and thirty-seven acres. William Penrose, of Græme Park, married Hannah, daughter of the latter, in 1810. William Dunbar is in the list of 1734 for one hundred acres, and in 1776, Andrew Dunbar ninety acres. We have thought probably that this may be the present Dunn family, who have been land-holders in the township for some time; yet this name is not so found in early records.

Evan Lloyd came from Wales and purchased, in 1719, two hundred and fifty acres half a mile north-east of the meeting-house. He was a minister among Friends, and we find that he was still living here after 1734. He had a son John, who settled on an adjoining farm, and who, in 1776, was rated for one hundred and fourteen acres, and his brother, Hugh Lloyd, sixty acres. The latter, in 1777, married Christianna, daughter of Enoch Morgan. He had three children,—David, Enoch and Miriam. Of David Lloyd, who was born in 1778, the writer prepared a biographical sketch published in the *Bucks County Intelligencer* February 3, 1862, and also in the *Norristown Register*. Like his father and grandfather, he was brought up a farmer and received in his youth but an ordinary education. Possessing a studious disposition, he became, in the course of time, a man of intellectual ability. Though brought up a Friend, he differed from some of their principles. In the late war with England he joined the rifle company of Captain McClean, and drew for his services several bounties in public lands. As respects the Sabbath, he maintained the doctrines of the Seventh-day Baptists. In whatever related to education or the dissemination of knowledge in his neighborhood he took an active part. Our earliest personal knowledge commenced in 1848, while attending the Hatboro' Lyceum, at Loller Academy, and the Horsham Debating Society. His first literary attempts were probably published in the *Norristown Register* in 1827. For the *Germantown Telegraph* he wrote a series of articles, chiefly on agriculture. These were collected in 1832 in a small volume of one hundred and twenty pages, entitled "Economy of Agriculture." In 1845 he had published "The Gentleman's Pocket-Piece: being a Repository of Choice Selections and Golden Precepts taken from the best of Authors," contained within the compass of one hundred and fifty-six pages. He still continued to contribute, during his times of leisure, to the periodical publications of the day, among which may be mentioned the *Norristown Herald and Free Press*. He collected these various effusions and had them published, in 1848, in an octavo volume of two hundred and sixteen pages, under the title of "The Modern Miscellany," which contains the

greater portion as well as the best of his writings. In his eightieth year his mind became impaired, which no doubt helped to bring on his financial embarrassments, when his personal property was sold by the sheriff in the beginning of 1860, and in the month of April his real estate. On the following 29th of July he died, aged eighty-three years, lacking one day, completely enfeebled in body and mind, the last survivor of his father's family.

Tunis Conderts arrived in October, 1683, with the German Friends who shortly afterwards founded Germantown, where he died in 1729. At his house William Penn preached before the meeting-house was built. His family consisted of his wife, Ellen, and four sons and three daughters. Three of the sons—Conrad, Mathias and John,—were born in Germany, and, with their father, were naturalized in 1709. John Conard, as it is now called, settled in Horsham, but at what time we have not ascertained. In the list of 1776 we find John Conard rated for one hundred and twenty acres; Dennis Conard, ninety acres; and Dennis Conard, Jr., a single man. The two preceding, no doubt, are the sons of John Conard, who first settled here. Descendants still exist in this section, and the family is now numerous in Montgomery County.

Archibald McClean was for sixteen years a justice of the peace in Horsham, and in 1772 was elected to the Assembly. He died December 1, 1773, in his seventy-fifth year, having resided in the same place for forty years. He was buried in the graveyard attached to Abington Presbyterian Church. On the list of 1776 we find his estate rated at 220 acres; William McClean, 220 acres; Mary McClean, 45 acres; and Robert Loller, 15 acres. The latter was his son-in-law and also a colonel in the Revolutionary army, of whom a sketch will be given in the account of Hatboro'. Dr. Archibald McClean, a distinguished physician, was a son of the aforesaid, educated at Princeton College, surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and in January, 1783, was appointed surgeon of the First Battalion of Philadelphia County militia. This year he also became a member of the Hatboro' Library. He was a noted wit, a poet and a man of extensive acquirements, and possessed a very large medical practice. It is said he was six feet six inches in height, a lover of strong drink and a free thinker. For these reasons Mrs. Ferguson wrote a poem, entitled his "Epitaph," which she sent him, signed "Anonymous," for which he retaliated, as is noticed elsewhere. In attempting to cross the Wissahickon in a high freshet at the present town of Ambler, on horseback, he was drowned, May 13, 1791, leaving a widow and four children. He resided near the centre of the township, adjoining his father's place. His writings and family record were accidentally destroyed by a fire about eighteen years ago. Descendants of the family still reside in the vicinity.

In the list of 1776 we find rated Benjamin Holt, one hundred and two acres and eight children, and

Mordecai Holt, one hundred and ten acres. The latter was collector of taxes in 1781, and became the owner of the old Iredell homestead, situated on the east side of the turnpike, above the meeting-house. He had an only child, Nathan Holt, who inherited the estate and retained it during his lifetime. He died in 1848, in his eighty-fourth year, and donated by his will nearly all his property to the Hatboro' Library Company. He was a member of that library fifty-seven years, and stated, not long before his death, that for most of his knowledge he was indebted to this institution. The amount realized was five thousand eight hundred dollars, whereof three thousand eight hundred dollars was applied to the erection of a new building, completed in 1849, and the balance invested and the income used in the purchase of books.

The earliest public highway that extended into Horsham, most probably, was the Welsh road, which was laid out in 1712 from the "Ford" over Pennypack, at the present Huntingdon Valley, along the whole southwest line of the township, and separating it from Upper Dublin and Gwynedd. In 1731 complaint was made to the court by the inhabitants of Upper Dublin that the Horsham overseers did not keep their part of said road in proper order, when a division of the same was made; and the respective townships required to attend to it in the future. The road from Græme Park by way of Horsham Meeting-house to the York road, at Willow Grove, was opened in 1722, and also the same year from the former place down the county line, to Hatboro'. As these were laid out from Governor Keith's settlement, the former was long known as the "Governor's road." The road from the present Spring House to Horsham Meeting-house was laid out and confirmed in 1723. The Horsham road extends through the centre of the township; was laid out from near the meeting-house up into Montgomery township in the spring of 1735. The Butler road, which extends in a northern direction across Horsham, must have been opened near the aforesaid date, having received this name from leading to Simon Butler's mill, on the northwest branch of the Neshaminy, in New Britain township, near the present Whitehallville. Butler was quite a prominent man; appointed justice of the peace in 1738, and continued therein for over twenty years. The County Line road, from Græme Park to the present Line Lexington, was opened in 1752. The supervisors of roads in 1767 were Daniel Jones, and Abraham Lukens; in 1773, Robert Iredell and Samuel Conan; in 1785, Abraham Lukens and William Miller; in 1810, Joseph Kenderdine and Joseph Parry. James Craven, was constable in 1774.

Horsham, or better known as Horshamville, on the Doylestown and Willow Grove turnpike, is in the midst of a fine agricultural district, contains about twenty houses, a Friends' Meeting-house, two school-houses, a store and several mechanic shops. The post-office was established here before 1816, when Charles

Palmer was postmaster. In January, 1826, Charles Jarrett was appointed, and its name changed from Horsham Meeting-house to Horsham. This is an old settlement, the meeting house having been commenced in 1722, if not earlier. The Pennypack flows near by into which empty several streams of water that have their sources near by. A hall was built in 1855 in which literary exercises and lectures are held. A library was founded here in 1799 and incorporated in 1808, having in 1853 thirty-two members. Owing to a lack of interest, in 1874 its remaining nine hundred volumes were sold, and thus became scattered in a day the accumulation of three-quarters of a century.

Prospectville, situated at the intersection of the Whitehall turnpike and Horsham road, contains eight houses, a store, hall and several mechanics. The post-office was established before 1858. Here, in 1779, Thomas Roney kept an inn, succeeded by David Caldwell in 1785. This place formerly bore the name of Cashtown. Davis Grove is within half a mile of the Bucks County line, and about that distance from Græme Park. It contains four or five houses, a store and blacksmith-shop. Mary Ball kept an inn here in 1790, sign of the "Yellow Ball," succeeded afterwards by Wm. Yerkes, about 1800, followed by Jesse Kirk before 1807, and, on the death of the latter, by his son, Jacob Kirk, who discontinued it about 1850. The elections in 1824 were required to be held at Hatboro', but several years after were removed to this place. A hamlet of four or five houses, school-house and a smith-shop, in the centre of the township, on the Horsham road, has for a long time borne the dignified name of Babylon.

The people of this agricultural township have long been noted for their intelligence and generous social qualities, and hence we do not wonder at the number of noted persons who have either been born or resided within its limits, particularly when we come to regard its small population, barely exceeding thirteen hundred. Here have been the homes of such literary or distinguished characters as Sir William Keith, Dr. Thomas Græme, Mrs. Elizabeth Ferguson, John and Anna Young, Dr. Archibald McClean, Robert Loller, David and Joseph Lloyd, Samuel and John Gummere, John, Abraham and Isaiah Lukens, Hiram McNeal and others that could be mentioned. Here, too, lived for several generations the Simpson family, a daughter of whom became the mother of General Ulysses S. Grant. Græme Park, so rich in memories of the colonial period, will form a subject of sufficient interest to be treated by itself.

The Simpson Family.—We are not at present prepared to give the earliest history of this family, but it is known from records that before the Revolution Samuel Simpson resided in Abington township, the owner of a farm of one hundred and eighty-eight acres, and a few years later there was Benjamin Simpson, who probably was his son. John Simpson, the great-grandfather of General Grant, was a collector of taxes

in Horsham in 1776, and we find him rated for this year as holding one hundred and fifty acres, four horses, four cattle and fourteen sheep, taxed £14. 14s. For several reasons we are inclined to believe that the latter was the son of Samuel Simpson, of Abington, and probably the first ancestor of the family in this country. It has been stated that this family is of Scotch-Irish origin, about which we have doubts. The name is found in Friends' records, and there was a minister of Abington Meeting in the last century of the name of James Simpson. A close examination has been made of the numerous tombstones in the graveyard of Abington Presbyterian Church, and none have been discovered there bearing the name.

The aforesaid John Simpson, as we learn, purchased his property in Horsham at sheriff's sale November 30, 1763, which really contained one hundred and sixty-four acres, situated in the extreme northern corner of the township, adjoining Montgomery and extending to the Bucks County line. It is presumed that he must have moved on it soon after the purchase. He is stated to have had at least three children,—a son John and two daughters. Respecting the latter, we possess no information. He must have been a man of some note to possess this property, and likewise of responsibility to be invested with the powers and duties of a collector of the revenue, and that, too, in the most memorable year of the Revolution. It is stated he died near the beginning of this century, when his son became the owner of the homestead, whereon he was born in 1767. He is said to have married Rebecca Wier, a daughter of a substantial farmer in Warrington, or New Britain. He was probably married in 1793, for his eldest daughter, Mary was born in 1795, and Hannah, the mother of General Grant, in November, 1797. His son Samuel was still living, at a very advanced age, in the spring of 1883, near Bantam, Ohio. John Simpson, Jr., continued to reside in Horsham until his children were grown up, when, with the idea of going westward, he sold his farm, in the fall of 1817, to John Meyers, and in the following year moved with his family on a farm he had previously purchased near Bethel, Clermont Co., Ohio. All the school education that he or his children had received was obtained near by, at the stone school-house on the county line. He died August 20, 1837, in his seventieth year. His daughter Mary had married James Griffith in 1818. Hannah was married, June 24, 1820, to Jesse Root Grant, who was a son of Noah Grant, and also a Pennsylvanian, born in Westmoreland County January 23, 1794.

To Dr. Jackson, of Pittsburgh, we are indebted for an interesting relation made to him by Jesse R. Grant, in 1867, on the subject of his marriage into the Simpson family, which refutes several errors that have been current on the subject,—

"In 1820" (he states) "I settled temporarily at a small place called Point Pleasant, situated on the Ohio river, twenty-five miles above Cincinnati, and in June, 1820, I was married to Miss Hannah Simpson, and

commenced house-keeping at that place. Mrs. Grant was an unpretending country-girl—handsome but not vain. She had previously joined the Methodist Church, and I can truthfully say that it has never had a more devoted and consistent member. Her steadiness, firmness and strength of character have been the stay of the family through life. She was always careful and most watchful over her children, but not austere, and not opposed to their free participation in innocent amusement. At Point Pleasant, on the 27th of April, 1822, our first child, Ulysses S. Grant, was born. The house in which this event occurred, is still standing. Five other children, three daughters and two sons, were subsequently added to our family. Mrs. Grant was the second daughter of Mr. John Simpson, of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. She was born and brought up in that county, about twenty miles from Philadelphia. When in her nineteenth year, she moved with her father to Clermont County, Ohio. The family were highly respectable—people of veracity and integrity, but not of any particular ambition beyond that of independent farmers. Mrs. Grant's father was worth some property, but it was all in land, and which he kept until he died. It was nearly three years after their removal to Clermont that we were married. A few of the neighbors expressed their surprise that one of Mr. Simpson's daughters should marry a young man hardly yet established in business. But this did me no harm, and as soon as it was seen how I was getting along I heard no more of it."

The children of Jesse R. Grant were Ulysses Simpson, Samuel Simpson, Orville L., Rachel, Virginia Payne and Mary Frances. The father died June 27, 1873, and Mrs. Grant at New York, May 11, 1882, aged eighty-four years and six months. Mary, the eldest sister, was still living in the spring of 1883, in her eighty-seventh year, which shows remarkable longevity in the family. It is stated that Samuel Medary, late Governor of Ohio, was brought up in the vicinity of Horsham and was a schoolmate of John Simpson's children, and an intimacy was thus early formed that had much to do with his rise to future eminence. As a young man he went West in 1825, and through their former acquaintance in Montgomery County, was induced to make his home with Mr. Simpson, who, through his influence, secured him a school in the neighborhood, where he taught all of three years, which enabled him, with economy, to start a newspaper called the *Clermont Sun*, which advanced him onwards until he was elected, in 1856, chief executive of his adopted State.

Nearly forty years ago the writer was acquainted with several Simpsons residing in Moreland township and vicinity. They bore a close resemblance to General Grant, and were of the same physical organization, and therefore, without doubt, were members of the same family. The old homestead in Horsham has long since become divided into several farms. John Duddy owns the portion on the east of the turnpike, on which the buildings stood. From what has been ascertained, John Simpson, Jr., was highly respected by his neighbors in Ohio and regarded as a man of intelligence. Here are materials in a brief family sketch that seem to border on romance.

Friends' Meeting-House in Horsham.—Respecting this early meeting we have seen no account beyond that given in the "History of Montgomery County," as published in Scott's Atlas in 1877. Having secured additional matter, it was made the subject of an article in "The Local Historian," published in the spring of 1882. With a few more facts we now en-

ter on a third concise attempt. The earliest mention whatever that we could find of Horsham is in a minute of Abington Monthly Meeting under the date of 30th of Fifth Month, 1717, which states that "It is agreed that there be two overseers chosen for Horsham Meeting, viz.: John Michener and Thomas Iredell." Samuel Smith states, in his "History of the Province," that it was established the 24th of Seventh Month, 1716, "at first only in the winter season." Respecting these overseers, the former settled in Moreland, nearly four miles distant, in the spring of 1715, and the latter about half a mile north of the meeting-house.

Hannah Carpenter, the widow of Samuel Carpenter, by a deed of trust, conveyed to John Cadwallader, Thomas Iredell, Evan Lloyd and Richard Kenderdine, the 27th of Third Month, 1719, for the use of Friends, fifty acres of land from his great tract, on which the meeting-house was built, most probably in 1721, for we know from the jurors' report on the laying out of the Governor's road along here, April 23, 1722, that it was located by the Meeting-House. John Fothergill, of England, mentions in his journal attending this meeting, 17th of Eleventh Month, 1721-22, in company with Lawrence King. We next find in the monthly records that the members had made application the 28th of Seventh Month, 1724, "for some assistance towards ye finishing of their new Meeting-House; ye meeting, having taken it into consideration, order that the four meetings shall assist those friends in Horsham." By this is meant the members composing the Monthly Meeting, comprising Abington, established 1697; Germantown, 1704; Byberry, 1715; and of Horsham. We thus perceive that as small or humble as this structure may have been, some three or four years must have elapsed before it was fully completed. We believe it was of stone and stood until 1803, when it was demolished, and the present substantial and commodious two-story structure occupies its place.

For her donation Hannah Carpenter deserves some mention. She was born in Haverford West, in South Wales, her family-name being Hardiman, and was married to Samuel Carpenter, in Philadelphia, the 12th of Tenth Month, 1684. Like her husband, she was highly esteemed for her well-directed efforts in benevolence. She died on the 24th of Fifth Month, 1728, in her eighty-third year. Samuel Carpenter, had, in 1711, executed a deed of trust for a lot of ground for a meeting-house, burying-ground and pasture to Friends in Bristol, Bucks Co., on which was erected a house for worship in 1713, only a year previous to his death. Toward the close of his life we regret to state this worthy, enterprising man experienced financial embarrassment, thus rendering the gift the more noble or self-sacrificing on the part of his widow.

Evan Lloyd was one of the first ministers of this congregation, of which also John Cadwallader was

an elder. In 1782 it had become so strong that the Quarterly Meeting formed it into a Monthly Meeting, to be called Horsham, to which Byberry was attached. How long this organization continued we are unable to say, but probably into the beginning of this century or until the formation of the latter into a Monthly Meeting, when Horsham was again attached to Abington. From an advertisement in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* in the beginning of 1753 we learn that the Friends' school-house was then built, for which, as the committee, John Lukens, surveyor, Abraham Lukens and Benjamin Cadwallader, "living near the Meeting-House in Horsham township," desired the services of a teacher,—very probably, the present stone school-house, in which Isaac Comly, of Byberry, the author and editor, also taught in 1799.

The ancient graveyard here is an object of interest, and since 1719, no doubt, fully two thousand have been interred here. To meet the increasing demand for space, it has been enlarged again and again. It now comprises several acres, and on the roadside is inclosed by a substantial stone wall, recently repaired. In examining this ground at leisure, we find here many tombstones bearing the time-honored names of Spencer, Walton, Hallowell, Palmer, Jarrett, Lukens, Longstreth, Kirk, Paul, Cadwallader, Thomas, Iredell, Comly, Lloyd, Wood, Parry, Jones, Kenderdine, Michener, Shoemaker and others. We propose to give a short list of names, copied therefrom, which may prove of interest to some of their surviving kindred or friends residing beyond the neighborhood. For brevity the months and days are omitted: William Penrose, 1863, aged 81 years; Jane S. Homer, 1864, 33; Nicholas Kohl, 1866, 76, and wife, Martha, 1873, 76; Moses Lukens, 1852, 71; Martha Paul, of Willow Grove, 1857, 90; John Walker, 1872, 81; Jesse Homer, 1850, 20; Jacob Leidy, 1850, 28; Charles Hallowell, 1858, 78; T. Elwood Comly, 1863, 38; John Iredell, 1869, 69; Jacob Walton, 1875, 76; Samuel Shoemaker, 1845, 52; Thomas Iredell, 1865, 63; Isaac Warner, 1877, 89, and his wife, Elizabeth, 1877, 94; Daniel Lloyd, 1875, 64; Daniel Longstreth, 1846, 45; Joseph S. Lukens, 1875, 90; Gove Mitchell, no date, 74; and Robert Roberts, no date, 79. With all of these we had a personal acquaintance, which alone induced us at the time to transcribe them.

One grand object here cannot fail to arrest attention,—we mean its noble sassafras-tree, that, out of curiosity, was measured in 1852, and was found to be, at sixteen inches from the surface of the ground, thirteen feet in circumference and carrying, with little diminution, the same width on the trunk for ten or twelve feet. Though thirty-two years have since elapsed, it has probably grown but little. It appears now to be on the decline. At a distance it presents the appearance of a majestic and venerable chestnut-tree. It may, perhaps, be the largest of its kind in the country.

This meeting-house, as is usual with Friends, is

surrounded by noble shade-trees, particularly button-wood and oak, some of the latter undoubtedly remnants of the ancient forest. Here, too, on nearly all sides, are extensive sheds for the protection of horses from the inclemency of the weather in all seasons. It is calculated to do one good at the close of the quiet Friends' worship, as we have more than once experienced here, to enter into a general hand-shaking, as is the custom, thus renewing friendship and reviving recollection.

HORSHAM TOWNSHIP ASSESSMENT FOR 1776.

Robert Iredell, assessor, and John Simpson, collector.

Andrew Dunbar, 90 acres, 2 horses and 4 cattle; Isaac Parry, 64 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Charles Iredell, 1 h., 1 c.; Edward Walker, 1 h., 1 c.; Benjamin Kenderdine, 150 a., 3 h., 3 c.; Jabez White, 100 a., 3 h., 4 c.; John Woolman, 50 a., 2 h., 3 c.; William Dean, 50 a., 3 h., 1 c.; Jacob Brown, 2 h., 1 c.; Thomas Roney; Jacob Needler; William Jarrett, 176 a., 1 servant, 4 h., 7 c.; Mary McClean, 45 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Hercules Roney, 5 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Samuel Murray, 100 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Hugh Lloyd, 60 a., 2 h., 3 c.; John Lloyd, 114 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Henry Stewart, 35 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Jonathan Jarrett, 100 a.; Dennis Conard, 90 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Joseph Miller, 2 h., 4 c.; Benjamin Holt, 102 a., 2 h., 2 c., 8 children; Mordecai Holt, 100 a., 3 h., 3 c.; Benjamin Cadwallader, 50 a., 2 h., 1 c.; John Cadwallader, 175 a., 2 h., 4 c.; John Cadwallader, aged, 90 a., 1 h., 1 c.; William Lukens, 293 a., 5 h., 9 c., saw-mill, 9 children; Job Lancaster, 18 a., mill, 1 c.; Thomas Barnes, 50 a., 2 h., 4 c., 5 children; John Palmer, 280 a., 3 h., 5 c.; Thomas Palmer, 1 c.; Leonard Stemple, 2 h., 2 c.; John Hallowell, 80 a., 1 h., 1 c.; John Lukens, 150 a., 3 h., 3 c.; Samuel McNair, 200 a., 4 h., 4 c.; James Craven, 100 a., 3 h., 5 c.; John Mann, 150 a., 2 h., 4 c.; John Conard, 140 a., 1 servant, 2 h., 4 c.; David Marple, 55 a., 2 h., 2 c.; John Shoub, 73 a., 2 h., 3 c.; John Marple, 45 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Thomas Hallowell, 109 a., 3 h., 3 c.; Seth Quee, 150 a., 4 h., 4 c.; John Barnes, 150 a., 1 negro, 4 h., 5 c.; Atkinson Hughs, 150 a., 3 h., 2 c.; Jacob Needler, 50 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Enoch Armitage, 30 a., 2 h., 3 c.; George Snap, 36 a., 1 h.; Edward Bright, 100 a., 3 h., 3 c.; Samuel Dehaven, 150 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Charles Revecomb, 50 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Robert Edwards, 76 a., 2 h., 3 c.; John Adams, 125 a., 3 h., 5 c.; John Kastner, 2 h., 1 c.; John Nailor, 2 h., 3 c.; Joseph Ships, 2 h., 4 c.; Charles Mullen, 100 a., 3 h., 5 c.; John Williams, 190 a., 4 h., 7 c.; Benjamin White 1 c.; John Wilson, 74 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Benjamin Sutch, 60 a.; William Davison, 50 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Samuel Conard, 150 a., 2 h., 2 c.; John Carver, 1 c.; George Sutch, 1 h., 1 c.; Thomas Davis, 140 a., 1 negro, 3 h., 8 c.; Robert Loller, 1 h., 2 c.; William McClean, 220 a., 4 h., 3 c.; Archibald McClean, 220 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Thomas Kenderdine, 150 a., 5 h., 6 c., $\frac{1}{2}$ a grist-mill; Joseph Kenderdine, 390 a., 4 h., 6 c., $\frac{1}{2}$ a grist-mill; William Mullen, 2 h., 5 c.; Cadwallader Ervin; John Nash, 100 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Paul Dowling, 200 a., 3 h., 6 c.; Jacob Wright, 160 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Joseph Slaughter, 8 children, 2 h., 2 c.; John Simpson, 150 a., 4 h., 4 c.; Philip Summers, 150 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Daniel Jones, 200 a., estate; Samuel Jones, 150 a., 3 h., 3 c.; Hugh Ferguson, 800 a., 6 h., 6 c., 1 negro; Jesse Murray, 75 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Abraham Lukens, 120 a., 3 h., 2 c.; Joseph Lukens, 178 a., 3 h., 5 c.; Joseph Gilbert; Robert Iredell, 155 a., 4 h., 4 c.; Richard Shoemaker, aged. *Single Men*.—Robert Armstrong, Lewis Woolman, Michael Denison, Peter Lukens, Dennis Conard, Jr., Jonathan Lukens, David Lukens, Thomas Barnes, William Stemple, John Stemple, Earl Barnes, John Barnes, Israel Mullen, Mathias Heise, David Davis, Joseph Kenderdine, Dominic Shallada, William Jamison, John Andrews, Samuel Collet, Malcolm Mosler, Seneca Lukens, James Stephens, Robert Iredell.

Græme Park.—Few places in Pennsylvania surpass Græme Park in interesting historical associations. The old mansion-house of Sir William Keith is still standing there, a relic of early colonial days, around which cluster the events of considerably more than a century and a half. It is situated near the Bucks County line, nearly a mile northwest of the Doylestown and Willow Grove turnpike, and nineteen miles from Philadelphia.

By a patent from Penn's commissioners of property, dated May 26, 1706, a tract of land containing five thousand and eighty-eight acres was conveyed to Samuel Carpenter, a distinguished merchant of Philadelphia, which lay chiefly in the present township of Horsham, a small portion only extending over the Bucks County line into Warrington. After Mr. Carpenter's death his executors sold from off this tract to Andrew Hamilton, February 3, 1718, twelve hundred acres. The latter sold it to William Keith, Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, the following 5th of March, for the same sum of five hundred pounds. Its bounds are thus set forth:

"Beginning at corner Black oak marked 'S. C.' in Joseph Fisher's line; from thence by the said Fisher's land southeast 408 perches to a cornerpost of Thomas Kenderdine's land; from thence extending northeast by the said Kenderdine's land and other land of Samuel Carpenter, deceased, 474 perches to another corner post standing in William Fishbourne's line; thence northwest in the line dividing the counties of Philadelphia and Bucks by the said Fishbourne's land and other land late of the said Samuel Carpenter, 408 perches to a corner White oak, marked 'S. C. ;' from thence southwest 474 perches to the place of beginning, containing 1200 acres, to the only proper use and behoof of the said William Keith, his heirs and assigns for ever under the proportionate part of the yearly Quit-Rent hereafter accruing for the hereby granted premises."

It is evident that this early purchase must have been an entire forest, without any improvements whatever, and with no public highway nearer than the old York Road, which had been laid out from Philadelphia to the river Delaware in the fall of 1711. At the latest, the Governor must have commenced his improvements here in the summer of 1721, for we know that on the following December 12th he entered into a contract with John Kirk, mason, for the mansion, which is still standing. The next we know is that the "Hon. Sir William Keith, Bart., Governor," acquainted his Council, consisting of Richard Hill, Isaac Norris, Samuel Preston, Anthony Palmer, Thomas Masters, Henry Brook, Andrew Hamilton, attorney-general, and James Logan, secretary, on March 25, 1722,

"That he has made a considerable advancement in the erecting of a building at Horsham, in the County of Philadelphia, in order to carry on the manufacture of grain, etc., and that it is necessary some convenient roads and highways through the woods, to and from the said settlement, be laid out by order of this board.

"It is therefore, at the Governor's request, ordered that Robert Fletcher, Richard Carver, Thomas Iredell, John Barnes and Ellis Davis, or any four of them, do run out and make return of a convenient public road and highway from the Governor's settlement at Horsham to the Meeting-House there, and from thence to a small Bridge, commonly called Round Meadow Run, where it meets again with the Abington or New York road. And also, that the same persons do run out and make return of a road and highway, to begin at the intersection of the said New York road at the Division Line between the counties of Philadelphia and Bucks, to be continued upon the said Line upwards as far as they shall judge convenient or necessary for accommodating that neighborhood; and it is ordered that the returns of the said Roads be made in thirty days after this date."

On April 23d following the road was laid out by the aforesaid jurors by way of the meeting-house to its termination, at the present Willow Grove. From Nicholas Scull's report, as surveyor, we learn

that from "the Governor's new Building" to the meeting-house was eight hundred and seventy-five perches, and from thence eight hundred and five perches to "Round Meadow Run,"—making the total distance five and a quarter miles. The next day the road was laid out on the county line from the York Road northwest twelve hundred and seventy-four perches, or four miles, "to a Black Oak tree standing by a path leading from Richard Sanders' Ferry, on Neshaminy Creek, to Edward Farmer's mill." From the distance, it must have passed a little beyond the Governor's place. The drawing of a direct line from the mill by this termination establishes the interesting fact that Richard Sanders' ferry on Neshaminy Creek was at the present Bridge Point, nearly six miles distant. The road from here was extended northwards April 23, 1723, to the south corner of John Dyer's land, about a mile above Doylestown, and thus from there, by the Governor's place, was now a continuous road from Philadelphia in this direction for twenty-six miles, showing that settlements were rapidly extending northwards.

A question arises as to what did the Governor mean by carrying on here "the manufacture of Grain." At first we supposed a grist-mill for making flour was meant, of which the branch of the Neshaminy flowing near by would have been large enough to furnish the power, but no evidence exists of anything of the kind being erected here for the purpose. Among the Governor's effects enumerated here in May, 1726, we find mention made of a large copper still, two smaller stills and "a large quantity of wooden vessels for distilling and brewing." It is known that he had a brew-house here, which was a common thing at this period with those whose circumstances could afford it, when but little tea or coffee was consumed. William Penn had his brew-house at Pennsbury, and James Logan at Stenton, beer as well as cider serving as a substitute for our present table drinks.

The Governor no doubt at first made this his summer residence, but when he was deprived of the office he made it his home altogether until his final departure for England. It had become apparent to the Assembly in the fall of 1725, chiefly through the investigation of James Logan, that the Governor had incurred the displeasure of the proprietary family, and was likely to be removed for passing the act emitting a paper currency. As a result, that body sent an address to the latter in England, dated December 7, 1725, vindicating the policy of his government. In June, 1726, his successor, Patrick Gordon, arrived, and on the 22d of said month entered upon the duties of the office. Thus closed his administration of the chief executive powers, after holding the office for nine years. No doubt, in anticipation of this result and the payment of his debts, he sold, in the previous spring, all his personal effects here to Dr. Thomas Græme and Thomas Sober, merchant, both

of Philadelphia, for the sum of five hundred pounds. Having become a member of the Assembly April 25, 1728, he sent in his resignation to that body, who excused his absence, "being called to Great Britain on affairs of importance."

Before Sir William's departure he left his wife, Lady Ann Keith, in possession of the Horsham estate by virtue of a power of attorney, enabling her to receive and apply all the rents and emoluments arising therefrom to her sole use and support. Finding it, however, inadequate for one of her condition, she applied to her husband to have the whole vested in her right, that she might thus sell it for the payment of her debts and the overplus to remain for her future support. In consequence he executed a deed of trust at Westminster, London, dated April 20, 1731, to his eldest son, Alexander Henry Keith, and three other gentlemen, in conjunction with his wife, in which he conferred his whole right and title to the said plantation for the sole use and benefit of the latter, her heirs and assigns forever; which was accepted before the mayor of Philadelphia, on the part of Lady Keith, July 20, 1731, and duly recorded.

After several unsuccessful efforts to sell the place, it was put up at public sale at the "Coffee-House," in Philadelphia, August 12, 1737, and purchased by Joseph Turner, a merchant there, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds, it comprising eight hundred and forty-eight acres. A draft had been previously prepared by Jacob Parsons, afterwards surveyor-general, of which a copy from the original was made in 1857. The bounds of this tract were thus set forth,—

"Beginning at a marked Black Oak on the line dividing the Counties of Philadelphia and Bucks, at a corner of John Jarrett's land; thence extending, by the same, southwest 192 perches to a stone; thence by a line of marked trees northwest 220 perches to a post, southwest 36 perches to a large White Oak, northwest 72 perches to a post, southwest 90 perches to a stone, northwest 61 perches to a post or stone; thence by land lately owned by Richard Shoemaker north 58 degrees east 55 perches to a post, northwest 129 perches to a stone and southwest 195 perches to a stone; thence along lines of marked trees northwest 60 perches to a stone and northeast 400 perches to a marked hickory in the county line aforesaid; thence along the same line southeast 528 perches to the place of beginning."

In the *American Weekly Mercury* of September 15, 1737, is found an interesting advertisement giving a very good description of the place, with the improvements thereon as made by the Governor. The amount of cleared land does not appear great when we come to consider that it had been occupied some fifteen years, but the labor necessarily involved to effect even this must have been something.

"To be let to farm in Philadelphia County, twenty miles from town, a Plantation called Horsham, consisting of 500 acres of land, 75 of which are cleared and improved ready and fit for fall grain; besides 12 acres of well-improved meadow. Together with a large stone House, three stories high, 60 feet in length, and 35 wide, each story well floored and lighted, originally designed for a Malt-House, but at present seems better calculated for a Company of Linen-Weavers, having a large stream of water passing by the end of said House, and a fine spring running by the back part thereof, whereon is a very good bleaching green, which renders the whole extremely commodious for a Linen-Factory. For further

information, inquire of the Printer hereof, or of Thomas Darroch, tenant on another part of the said Plantation."

The whole of the tract, with all its improvements, was conveyed by Mr. Turner to Dr. Thomas Græme, for the sum of seven hundred and sixty pounds, December 22, 1739. This gentleman, then a distinguished physician of Philadelphia, was a son-in-law of Lady Ann Keith, and had been appointed one of her attorneys before her husband's departure. On account of his having purchased the Governor's personal property in 1726, and to escape from the heat of the city, he was induced to spend his summers here with his family and Lady Keith. Thus his attachments became formed to the place, of which he had now become the sole owner, and which he was to retain for one-third of a century, or to the end of the life he was to close here at an advanced age. He commenced greatly improving this extensive estate, with a view of rendering it much more attractive as a place of retirement to himself and family in his summer sojournings, and to be in consequence known thenceforth as "Græme Park."

In a letter to Thomas Penn, one of the proprietaries in England, and son of William Penn, dated July 1, 1755, he thus speaks of the place,—

"You are pleased to compliment me about Horsham, which, as you observe, I have endeavored to make a fine plantation in regard to fields and meadows and enclosures, not much yet regarding the house and gardens. I have a park which encloses three hundred acres of land, which is managed in a manner quite different from any I have seen here or elsewhere. It is very good soil and one-half lies with an easy descent to the south, besides avenues and vistas through it; there is now just done about one hundred and fifty acres of it quite clear of shrubs and bushes, only the tall trees and good young sappling timber standing. This I harrow, sow it in grass seed, then brush and roll it. I expect it soon capable of maintaining a large stock of sheep and black cattle; it would be one of the finest Parks for Deer that could well be imagined. I have double-ditched and double-hedged it in, and as a piece of beauty and ornament to a dwelling, I dare venture to say that no nobleman in England but would be proud to have it on his seat. It is true it has afforded me a good deal of pleasure. The charges have been considerable and the returns but small, though I think cannot fail answering the purpose. I am greatly pleased to find my brother Peter interested with your correspondence and sends his greatest personal regard and best good wishes."

Miss Eliza Stedman, on her coming out here with the family to spend the summer, appears to have been highly delighted with this retreat, judging from the following extract of a letter to Elizabeth Græme (afterwards Mrs. Ferguson), then in England, dated

"Græme Park, May 17, 1765. My beloved friend will see by the above that I am now in a most agreeable retirement, my mind disengaged from the trifling gaieties which claim the attention in the city. Here I am surrounded with tranquility, nothing to disturb that happy composure with which the infancy of Spring is attended. All is gay and blooming, Nature seems to rejoice, each field and grove is dressed in rich attire to delight the eye. The little feathered tribes praise their Creator for returning good in harmonious anthems, the bleating flocks, emblem of innocence, wait the hand of covetous man to deprive them of their warm robes. Reading and walking, by turns, employ my time, and when in one of my solitary rambles through the Park or the little grove by the milk-house, I recollect the many charming hours we have passed together there in innocent chat, I am so lost as to still fancy you are with me, till I go to address my companion, whom I cannot find."

Dr. Græme died in the fall of 1772, having outlived nearly all his numerous descendants. By his

W Litch
Philadelphia May 18th 1720

Ann Keith 1737 W Hugh Ferguson

Keith 1737 Chas Stedman

Tho: Greeme
Phila^{de} July 6 1754

Jacob Duckie

Your affectionate Mother 1754
A Greeme

Jas Young

Eliza Greeme 1762 A. T. M Clean

Elizabeth Ferguson
Greeme Park March 16 1788 Elias Bowditch

Jno Young London 9th July 1789-

Eliza Stedman

William Smith

Math. Evans.

Geo Meade

will made June 14, 1769, he devised the whole of the Græme Park estate to his only surviving child, Elizabeth, on condition that she pay the sum of eight hundred pounds, unto John and Anna Young, and two hundred pounds, to their father, James Young, the husband of her sister, Jane, who had died in 1759. Unknown to her father, Miss Græme was married to Hugh Henry Ferguson, a Scotchman by birth, in Philadelphia, only a few months before his decease. The couple now took possession of the estate with the view of leading there a farmer's life. In the *Pennsylvania Packet* of October 27, 1773, seven hundred acres are advertised for sale in several tracts, no doubt to meet the aforesaid payments. In the same paper of May 6, 1776, we find the following advertisement giving a more complete description of the aforesaid tracts:

"*Valuable Farms to be sold.*—The greater part of that highly-improved estate commonly called Græme Park, late the property of Dr. Thomas Græme, deceased, is to be sold in farms of any quantity, from 100 to 300 acres, as may best suit the purchaser. A proportionate quantity of arable meadow and timber lands will be allotted to each farm, the Proprietor intending only to reserve the mansion, house, offices, etc., with a small portion of lands adjacent. The arable lands have been greatly improved by manurings and the best culture. The meadows produce the best kind of hay in great quantities, and they may always be kept in a flourishing state by being watered in the driest seasons. The timber lands are of the best quality. A considerable quantity of excellent orchard can be allotted to one or two of the farms. Each of these farms, from its situation and quality, is calculated both for the amusement of the man of fortune and the profit of the industrious farmer—they will be sold for a reasonable price and an indisputable title given. For terms and further information, apply Elizabeth Ferguson on the premises, Charles Stedman at Philadelphia or Richard Stockton near Princeton, New Jersey."

In September, 1775, Mr. Ferguson sailed for England, and did not return until September, 1777, about the time the British took possession of Philadelphia. They appointed him commissary of prisoners, which no doubt greatly tended to induce him to espouse their cause. Mrs. Ferguson used her utmost endeavors to have him remain at the park, but her efforts all proved unavailing, and the result was that they never subsequently lived together. She, however, continued on the place until a very short time before her death. For his joining the British he was attainted of treason against the commonwealth, and the Legislature, by an act passed April 2, 1781, vested the entire premises in Mrs. Ferguson's right. The latter sold the estate, then reduced to five hundred and fifty-five acres, April 30, 1791, to Dr. William Smith, of Philadelphia, the husband of her ward and niece, Anna Young, for £3500, equivalent to \$9333 of our present currency. The latter, with his family, was now in the practice of spending his summers here with Mrs. Ferguson, who remained at the park. During the ownership of Dr. Smith he sold off several tracts, which reduced it, by 1801, to two hundred and four acres, which, with the mansion, he disposed to Samuel Penrose, of Richland township, Bucks Co.

In a letter from Mrs. Ferguson to Samuel W. Stockton, of Trenton, N. J., dated Græme Park, March 16, 1788, she says,—

"I am desirous of selling the farm. I am conscious of moral rectitude in the whole of my transactions. I have contracted debts within these few years on a supposition of speculation. I am in debt to those who want their money. Mr. Ferguson's dislike to writing and to all accurate explanations is a peculiarity in his temper that has ruined our domestic peace and will eventually separate us."

It will be seen by the aforesaid date that Mrs. Ferguson still continued on the place, and no doubt remained there until either just before or after Dr. Smith's sale.

There is not a doubt that on the removal of Samuel Penrose here the farm had become greatly exhausted from long and continuous tillage by tenants. He, as a practical farmer, at once set to work to have the lands made more productive and the buildings and fences improved. On his death it descended to his son, William Penrose, who had married, in 1810, the daughter of William Jarrett, a wealthy neighboring farmer, and a descendant of one of the old landed families of Horsham. Mr. Penrose died on his estate in 1863, aged eighty-one years, and while in possession of the property made extensive improvements upon it. It is now owned by his son, Abel Penrose, who has taken due pains to preserve the old mansion, though unoccupied, having had a new roof and repairs made to it about five years ago, costing nearly one thousand dollars. Several efforts have been made to purchase it, but in vain. From a long acquaintance we are inclined to believe that they intend celebrating there ere long a centennial of possession, and that is a credit for any family to take pride in. The Indian chief Gachradodow, in a speech made at Lancaster, this State, in 1755, said, "What little we have received for our land goes soon away, but the land lasts forever."

We have now briefly noticed the ownership of Græme Park from its first purchase and settlement to the present time. It yet remains for us to give short biographical sketches of the principal characters connected therewith, including some of its interesting associations. As a collector on the subject for over a third of a century, with the amount of material at command, we feel it no easy task to extract therefrom a well-condensed history, limited to but a few pages. It is its literary treasures that we now more particularly regret in thus withholding from those readers who may take a delight in this general subject, for it is doubtful whether, in this respect, any other spot in the country can approach it within the last century.

SIR WILLIAM KEITH.—This gentleman was descended from the Keiths of Ludquahairn, in the north of Scotland, baroneted in 1629. He was the son of Sir William Keith, and was appointed by Queen Anne surveyor-general of the customs in America at a salary of five hundred pounds. While holding this office it is known that for a part of the time he resided in Virginia. Shortly after the accession of George I. he was displaced, and, while making a brief stay in Philadelphia, soon became intimately ac-

quainted with its most influential people, on whom he made so profound an impression from his general knowledge and condescending manners, that they exercised their influence with the proprietary family to appoint him Deputy-Governor of Pennsylvania. When their minds had been made up they learned that he had left the city for Virginia, when two members of the Council at once dispatched a letter which reached him at New Castle, inviting him to return and hear their proposals. Mr. Keith came back, and matters were satisfactorily arranged between the parties.



SIR WILLIAM KEITH.

A letter of recommendation, in consequence, was prepared the 25th of Second Month, 1716, by the Council, and addressed to Hannah Penn, from which we make a brief extract :

"It has been hinted to him that, seeing a change is necessary here, whether under you or the Crown, could he obtain this government it might in some measure countervail his disappointment. To be under an easy administration of Government in America contributes highly to the subject's happiness ; that we may be excused we hope, if, from our acquaintance with this gentleman, we should wish to be particular of that ease under him which we believe all men might promise themselves from his administration if happily entrusted with it. As we have already acquainted you with the necessity we think there is for a change, what we intend by this principally is to give you our sentiments of this gentleman. If the proposal be approved, the further prosecution of it will naturally fall under his own management, in which we cannot but wish him success, as we are the Proprietor's and thy faithful friends."

It is in the handwriting of James Logan and signed by him, Robert Assheton, William Evans, Jasper Yeates, Richard Hill, Isaac Norris, Samuel Preston and Jonathan Dickinson. William Penn gave his consent, October 25th, for his appointment, subject, of course, to the royal approbation.

In a letter dated the following 12th of Twelfth Month, Hannah Penn communicated to James Logan the result of the application, as follows :

"Overlooking all other difficulties, have at your requests, got William Keith commissioned by my husband, and approved by the Crown ; and with a general consent, he now goes deputy-governor over that province and territories. Though he was pretty much a stranger to me, yet his prudent conduct and obliging behavior, joined with your observations thereon, give me and those concerned good hopes to believe that he will prove satisfactory. He is certainly an understanding man, and seems to have himself master of the affairs of your province, even beyond what one might expect in so short a time. Colonel Keith has obtained his approbation by so general a consent that, whatever becomes of the Proprietary governments, we think he will be continued over you, if his conduct answers his character."

On his appointment Governor Keith was forty-seven years of age, and his family at this time, as far as has been ascertained, consisted of his second wife, Ann Newberry (widow of Robert Diggs), who was aged forty-two ; her only daughter, Ann Diggs, aged seventeen ; and his sons,—Alexander Henry, Robert and William Keith. They embarked with Captain Annis in the beginning of May, 1717, and arrived in Philadelphia at noon on the 31st of said month. On June 31 the Governor wrote to Henry Gouldney, wherein he stated that he had arrived "after a tolerable but fatiguing passage," and his family increased by a boy, born May 10th at sea. It is stated that the party was also accompanied by Dr. Thomas Græme, a native of Perthshire, now in his twenty-ninth year and unmarried. Colonel Keith was received at his landing by Governor Gookin and his Council, attended by the alderman and officers of the city government. Having produced his commission and approval, it was ordered that it should be forthwith proclaimed and published in due form at the court-house, the mayor and corporation and inhabitants attending. Colonel Keith proposed to the Council that, for preventing any failure in the administration of justice, a proclamation should be forthwith issued for continuing all officers of the government till such time as new commissions may be issued, and the secretary was ordered to propose the same by ten o'clock, at which time a Council would be appointed.

From the minutes of Christ Church we learn that on February 3, 1718,

"Colonel Keith has been pleased, at a considerable charge, not only to erect a spacious pew right before the altar, to be appropriated in all time to come for the convenience and use of the Governor and his family for the time being, but also to promise and voluntarily agree to pay the yearly rent of £5 per annum for the same, to the use of the church."

It is supposed that at this time the floor was of brick, for mention is made that they "were taken up to lay the foundations of the Governor's pew."

To show the indifference of the Penn family to matters of government whenever their interests were not concerned, we give here an extract of the Governor's letter, addressed to Hannah Penn, dated Philadelphia, May 1, 1718,—

"I can't but say it gives me some concern that I have never yet had the honour of a line from your family since I came hither. The Proprietor's death has been frequently surmised here of late, but I doubt not

we shall be able to baffle the doings of those who industriously set about to raise such reports."

It will be observed that on writing this he had been in the government here eleven months. William Penn died the following 30th of July, having been rendered, through paralysis, for some time previously incapable of attending to affairs of state. Hannah Penn, in a letter to Governor Keith, dated London, 8th of Eighth Month, 1720, thus expresses herself respecting his administration of affairs,—

"I am glad, however, to hear that in general thy administration of the government has been easy and satisfactory to the people, and that there is so good a harmony and unanimity among you which I desire may be kept up."

Governor Keith's transactions with the Indians during his administration are unusually interesting, and we regret that the want of space will only permit a brief mention. On the 5th of July, 1721, he proceeded to Conestoga, and on the following day held a council, in which he delivered to them a beautiful address, commending peaceable relations, as heretofore, and that they refrain from going to Virginia to hunt or in any way meddle with the Indian affairs there. This was replied to next day by Ghesaont, "in behalf of all the Five Nations," in eloquent remarks. He repeated his visit in June, 1722, and on the 15th of said month he gave them another address respecting the intrusion of the Marylanders on their lands, which he would endeavor in the future to prevent. Respecting this trip, he sent a letter to the Governor of Maryland, dated from Newberry, on the Susquehanna, June 23, 1722, in which he says,—

"My fatigue in the woods has brought a small fever upon me, which an ounce of bark has pretty much abated, so that to-morrow I shall return home by slow journeys directly to Philadelphia, where I shall rejoice to see you once more."

A petition was presented from "sundry freeholders and inhabitants of the City and County of Philadelphia," January 1, 1723, "setting forth that they are sensibly aggrieved in their estates and dealings, to the great loss and growing ruin of themselves and the evident decay of this province, for want of a medium to buy and sell with, and praying for a paper currency, was presented to the House, and read and ordered to lie on the table." This bill passed the Assembly, and was signed by the Governor, contrary to the wishes of the Penn family, which afterwards led to his being set aside by the appointment of a successor in the government. Respecting this subject, Dr. Franklin remarks,—

"I was on the side of the new emission of paper currency, convinced that the first small sum fabricated in 1723 had done much good in the province by favoring commerce, industry and population, since all the houses were now inhabited, and many others building; whereas, I remembered to have seen, when I first paraded the streets of Philadelphia eating my roll, the majority of those in Walnut street, Second street, Fourth street, as well as a great number in Chestnut and other streets, with papers on them signifying that they were to let, which made me think at the time that the inhabitants of the town were deserting it one after another."

Governor Keith, in his message to the Assembly on this occasion, thus referred to the subject,—

"When I reflect that this is the Seventh Assembly which in less than six years I have had the honour to meet as Governor of this Colony, and that no difference or uneasy disputes have yet happened in the Legislative Body, it is but natural to think that so happy an unanimity, with the blessing of God, has been chiefly owing to the commendable and hearty disposition which hitherto has prevailed in both parts of the Legislature to establish the true interest of the Government upon the happiness and prosperity of the governed. We all know it is neither the great or the rich, nor the learned, that compose the body of any people; and that civil government ought carefully to protect the poor, laborious and industrious part of mankind in the enjoyment of their just rights, and equal liberties and privileges, with the rest of their fellow-creatures."

Under date of London, May 20, 1724, Hannah Penn wrote to the Governor respecting the affairs of the province and of the late meeting he had attended at Albany with the Indians, respecting which she remarked that,—

"We hope and desire the same care of those poor people, the Indians, may still be continued; that the same measures my husband first established with them may be constantly pursued; and that on all occasions of moment, the Council, especially those members of it who are intrusted with the Affairs of Property, may be consulted; and that all Treaties with them may be managed with their concurrence and approbation. To these I shall only add, that as thou wert chosen in the time of my husband's weakness, by means of his friends only, to that important trust, it would be with some regret, should we be obliged to make a change before our final settlement with the Crown, though the means are ready at hand. We therefore earnestly desire that thy skill and abilities may be employed to render thy continuance yet grateful to us, which can be no other way effected than by a strict observation of thy former and these present instructions."

There can be no question that the latter remarks are insulting, and can reflect no credit to the one who wrote them. The emission of paper money did not concern the proprietors, yet we see here the most overbearing insolence aimed not only at the Governor, but against the chartered rights of the people.

At the celebration of the King's birthday at New Castle, May 28, 1724, the Governor was present, on which occasion they proceeded to the court-house, attended by the principal inhabitants of the place. The King's charter, establishing the city of New Castle with valuable privileges, was read, after which he made them an address, which was replied to by the mayor, recorder and aldermen. The Governor and Lady Keith were handsomely entertained at a dinner by the magistrates, when the King's health, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and all the royal family and numerous other loyal healths were drank with the discharge of cannon. The proceedings at the time were published by Samuel Keimer, of Philadelphia, and sold and distributed in New Castle by William Read, to which source we are indebted for this information.

In reply to Mrs. Penn's private instructions, September 24, 1724, the Governor further exposes the attempts to deprive him of his due authority, as follows:

"What else could have put it in Mr. Logan's head to advise you, Madam, to order the seal, which everywhere is looked upon as the ensign of government, out of my hands into his possession. That it was so before my time, or, which is the same thing, that Mr. Logan exercised an absolute and despotic authority over my predecessor, which is well known, rendered the Governor at that time despicable in the eyes of the people, is a very poor argument to support such an extravagant demand as this,

which must extinguish all authority in the person of the governor whenever it is complied with."

Respecting the compensation allowed him for his services, Governor Keith remarks,—

"You will please to consider that the revenue here is the free gift of the people's representatives to the acting Governor, which they judiciously augment, lessen or withdraw annually, according to the expense which they observe he has been at in their service, and to the ease and satisfaction they receive from the justice of his administration. Moreover, although the revenue granted in my time has been larger than formerly, yet the expense and figure which the colony has made, both at home and abroad, has been more than proportionably advanced, whereby the saving profits, which may be supposed to have been applied to my use, have not arisen to so much as even those of former Governors, and this matter of fact is so universally known among the people that it will be altogether in vain to endeavor to contradict so notorious a truth."

In the "Votes of Assembly" (vol. ii. pp. 444-447) may be seen an able vindication of the Governor and legislative power, with a remonstrance sent to Hannah Penn's private instructions, drawn up by Chief Justice David Lloyd, and ordered by the Assembly to be sent to Mrs. Penn, from which we take this extract,—

"I cannot leave this subject without observing that the first Purchasers bought their lands dear, and came under perpetual quit-rents, which far exceeded what the Proprietaries of the adjacent Provinces required of their Tenants, but when they came to be handled in Secretary Logan's office, they were told they must pay *half a crown*, or a crown, English money, for every City lot forever, which the Proprietary had freely given to his purchasers, expecting, as was thought, but twelve pence Sterling per annum for every one hundred acres of their lands; and when they came for their patents there was a reservation of three full and clear fifth parts of all royal mines, free of all deductions and reprisals for digging and refining the same, whereas the Royal Charter had reserved but one-fifth part of such mines, clear of charges. You may find by your journal divers other instances of the Secretary's abuses and ill-treatment of the people."

The Assembly, December 7th, prepared an address "To the Descendants of our late Honourable Proprietary, William Penn, Esq.," in which they nobly defend the Governor from the calumnies of a few enemies, and vindicate the beneficial results of his administration, and that they hope he may be continued in the office. In conclusion they state, —

"Much more might be said in favor of the Governor's administration which we omit, lest we should trespass too much upon your patience, hoping these short hints may be sufficient to obviate objections and remove the impression that some persons have endeavored to make on the minds of such as may be strangers to the circumstances of our affairs."

Major Patrick Gordon was commissioned Deputy-Governor of Pennsylvania by Springett Penn, with the assent of his stepmother, Hannah Penn, sanctioned by the royal approbation. He arrived in Philadelphia, June 22, 1726, and at once entered upon the duties of the office. On his retirement, Governor Keith's Council consisted of Richard Hill, Anthony Palmer, Henry Brooke, Thomas Græme, Isaac Norris, Robert Assheton, William Fishbourne and Evan Owen. He had now held the office above nine years, a much longer period than any other had previously from the beginning of the proprietary sway,—a period of forty-four years. No sooner had he been deprived of his position than he was

spoken of as a most probable candidate for the Assembly, to which he was elected the following October as one of the representatives of Philadelphia County.

As may be well supposed, the long-continued popularity of Governor Keith and his election to the Assembly gave considerable alarm to his few enemies, and their expressions on the subject are amusing and worth inserting. James Logan wrote, October 8, 1725, to John Penn that—

"For my own part I am quite tired with standing the public butt to all your enemies, and as I have been represented to those who would dissemble with you as if I had by my conduct contributed to those troubles, I take it to be of importance to you, as I find it absolutely necessary for my own ease that I should retire, for which having laid some foundation when last at Bristol. It is fit you should know in time that next fall I fully design (God willing) to take over my family to said city, and place them there, if not for life, at least till affairs take such a turn as to make it more eligible for an honest man to reside here than it can be at present, or ever will be while I am concerned in your Proprietary affairs, and your disputes among yourselves continue."

Governor Gordon wrote to the same, October 18, 1726, that his "predecessor" had been elected to the Assembly, and when this body met on the 14th—

"Sir William made his public entry into the city with about eighty horse, composed of butchers, tailors, blacksmiths, journeymen, apprentices and carters, marching two and two, Sir William being at the head of them, some ships firing their guns."

The Governor wrote again on the following 8th of May that—

"Everything that has been proposed by the moderate and well-meaning People of the House has been opposed by Sir William and his creatures, which consist of the Members of the City and County of Philadelphia. I am sorry to tell you that the influence of that Party has appeared in their late proceedings, much greater than we had been aware of, so that if there is not some course taken to make this man quiet we shall never be in peace here; doubtless you will think it advisable to bring about this good work for the ease of the country."

To a gentleman entertaining honorable motives and self-respect the position of a colonial Governor was a degrading one to hold, having no less than three masters to serve,—first, the proprietary family; with their feudal prerogatives, to whom he owed his commission and hampered him with selfish instructions; second, to the King, whose approbation he must secure, fettered by loyalty; and thirdly, the colony and Assembly, who voted him his annual salary, lessened or increased, as suited their pleasure for the services rendered. Franklin wrote as follows concerning Keith:

"Differing from the great body of the people whom he governed, in religion and manners, he acquired their esteem and confidence. If he sought popularity, he promoted the public happiness, and his courage in resisting the demands of the Proprietaries may be ascribed to a higher motive than private interest."

As stated, Governor Keith came in possession of his land at Horsham in 1718, and may not have commenced making improvements thereon earlier than in 1721; for in the spring of the following year we know he had his mansion there and other buildings pretty well under way. To his bill of sale, made May 21, 1726, to Dr. Thomas Græme and Thomas Sober for the sum of five hundred pounds sterling, was ap-

pended, "A schedule of the slaves, plate, household furniture, horses, cattle, goods, chattels upon Sir William Keith's plantation at Horsham, in the county of Philadelphia." The slaves mentioned are fourteen in number, called William, Jane, Mercury, Diana, Andrew, Caesar, Mary, Ann, Maria, Sarah, Robert, Harrington, Oronoca and William, five or six of whom are represented as children. Among the numerous items, mention is made of a silver punch-bowl, ladle and strainer, 4 salvers, 3 castors and 33 spoons, 70 large pewter plates, 14 dozen smaller plates, 6 basins, 6 brass pots with covers. Chinaware: 13 different sizes of bowls, 6 complete tea-sets, 2 dozen chocolate cups and saucers, 3 dozen small bowls and custard cups, 20 dishes of various sizes, 4 dozen plates, 6 mugs, 1 dozen fine coffee cups "and also many odd pieces of china." Of Delft stone and glassware: 18 jars, 12 venison pots, 6 white stone tea-sets, 12 mugs, 6 dozen plates and 12 fine wine decanters. Linen: 24 Holland sheets, 20 common sheets, 50 table-cloths, 12 dozen napkins, 16 bedsteads, 144 chairs of various kinds, 32 tables of various sizes, 3 clocks, 15 looking-glasses, 10 dozen knives and forks. Horses and stock: 4 coach horses, 7 saddle horses, 6 working horses, 2 mares and 1 colt, 4 oxen, 15 cows, 4 bulls, 6 calves, 31 sheep and 20 hogs; a large glass coach, 2 chaises, 2 wagons, 1 wain, 1 pair of timber wheels, 4 carts, 4 plows and 4 harrows. Much is omitted in the list of plate, tableware, parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, besides utensils of various kinds.

From what has just been given, we are enabled to judge that the Governor must have lived pretty sumptuously here, and that he entertained company, at times in considerable numbers. There is no doubt that at this date deer still abounded in the vicinity, and it is possible that he may have kept a herd on the place, as the "12 venison pots" are suggestive. What greatly surprises us is to find that after only a four or five years' possession for making improvements, he should be enabled to have his place so well stocked in horses, cattle and other animals, and which, no doubt, the place could support. The accomplishment of this, where all was so recently a wilderness, places Sir William Keith among the early improvers of the country. We here realize what James Logan mentioned concerning him in a letter to the Penn family, dated Philadelphia, October 8, 1724, in which he said that Colonel Spotswood, Governor of Virginia, had stated "That he was of an honorable family, a baronet, good-natured and obliging, and spends with a reputation to the place all he gets of the country." It has been published in a "Vindication," at London, that he had laid out six thousand pounds in lands and improvements, two thousand pounds on the Horsham estate and four thousand pounds on the erection of an iron-works in New Castle County. The former he settled on his wife, and the latter was retained for the security of his debts, having conferred, July 23, 1725, for the pur-

pose, a power of attorney on Samuel Preston, provincial treasurer of Pennsylvania, to collect all sums due him and pay the same over to his creditors,—Micajah Perry, John Gray, Edward Jeffries, Henry Gouldney and Thomas Pierce, all of London,—until they should be fully satisfied, they having furnished him with means to secure the office and outfit to Pennsylvania.

There is a tradition based on pretty good authority in the neighborhood that the baronet had a prison built on his estate for offenders. Descended as he was from an old feudal family, we have thought in consequence that he may have here held at times a manorial court for the trial of his servants and slaves, who thus had punishment meted out to them, as was then the case in England and Scotland; hence the foundation of this lingering and oft-told circumstance. In the Minutes of Council for June 3, 1721, he is for the first time styled "The Honourable Sir William Keith," which would denote that his father had died in the spring, and that the son had inherited the title. In October, 1727, he was again elected to the Assembly, and we find, in looking over their proceedings, that he was placed on some of their most important committees. In the following April he sent in his resignation to that body, stating that affairs of importance had now called him to Great Britain, for which they excused him, so that new writs be issued for electing some other person, in his place. On the question being put, the House allowed his absence. So, in the spring of 1728, he went on board Captain Colvell's ship at New Castle and sailed for Great Britain. We learn from the *Gentleman's Magazine* that in June, 1732, he was elected a member of Parliament for Aberdeen, to supply the place of Sir Archibald Grant, who had been expelled from the House of Commons.

He gave himself subsequently to authorship, and wrote a "History of Virginia, with remarks on the Trade and Commerce of that Colony: Printed at the expense of the Society for the Encouragement of Learning," at London, in 1738. It is a handsome quarto of one hundred and eighty-seven pages, elegantly printed, with two maps. This work he dedicated "To His Royal Highness, Frederick, Prince of Wales." At page three of the introduction he states his object,— "To trace out, from the first English Expedition into America, the particular History of each Colony in its natural order of Time, observing the changes which have happened to their respective Soils, Trade and Government." Respecting this work, Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," speaks very favorably. Sir William Keith died in London, November 17, 1740, aged nearly eighty years, one account says in the Old Bailey, and that his title would descend to his son Robert, then a lieutenant-colonel under Marshal Keith, in the Prussian service. In the deed of conveyance to Lady Keith of the Horsham estate, April 23, 1731, mention is made of "Alexander Henry Keith, Esquire, eldest surviving son and heir-ap-

parent of the said Sir William." The aforesaid was collector at New Castle and one of the three commissioners for holding a Court of Admiralty at Philadelphia, October 15, 1731. From the "Votes of Assembly," (vol. ii.) it is ascertained that he had also a son William, who was his private secretary while Governor. Respecting his last son we can gain no additional particulars.

Lady Ann Keith was born in 1675, near London, and on the death of her husband, Robert Diggs, subsequently married Sir William Keith. With the former she had a daughter, Ann Diggs, who became the wife of Dr. Thomas Græme. On her voyage hither with Governor Keith, in May, 1717, she had a son born at sea. In 1737 she parted with all her claims to the Horsham estate, of which her son-in-law became sole owner in 1739. About this time she made her home altogether in the city, where she died, July 31, 1740, aged sixty-five years. Her remains repose in the south side of Christ churchyard, beside the Græme family, where a large stone has been placed to her memory. She did not die in poverty, having wealthy descendants and relatives; neither did she survive her husband many years, as is stated by Watson in his "Annals," and since circulated by others.

DR. THOMAS GRÆME.—The subject of this sketch was born at the ancestral seat of Balgowan, in Perthshire, Scotland, October 20, 1688. The family being an ancient one, intermarried with the principal nobility of that country, their coat-of-arms indicating a royal descent from a daughter of Robert III. It is very probable that he graduated in medicine at the University of Leyden, for in his evidence respecting the Maryland boundary dispute in 1740 he stated that he had been there in 1712. The next we know he embarked with Governor Keith's family, in the beginning of May, 1717, for America, and arrived in Philadelphia at the close of said month. He was married in Christ Church, Nov. 12, 1719, to Ann Diggs, the Governor's step-daughter, who was then in her nineteenth year, and a native of St. Albans, England. From the family record it appears that Dr. Græme at first resided with the Governor, for mention is made that his first child, Thomas, was "born in the house of Governor Keith, in Philadelphia, September 5, 1721." In 1719 he was first appointed to the naval office, and February 24, 1726, became a member of the Council, in which he served until the close of the Governor's administration. He was appointed by Governor Gordon, April 8, 1731, one of the three justices of the Supreme Court, which position he retained until September, 1750,—nearly twenty years,—and in addition, was made, April 28, 1732, a "Justice of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery for Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester."

Dr. Græme succeeded in obtaining an extensive medical practice in the city and its neighborhood, and became acknowledged as one of its most skillful and

successful physicians. In connection with this subject he sent a letter to Thomas Penn, dated Philadelphia, November 7, 1746, wherein he says,—

"Yours of the 20th of May I received with the greatest acknowledgment of your goodness in regard to my care of Nanny Hockley, and, as it gave you satisfaction, very much added to mine. This leads me to say something in regard to myself, which is, that I can assure you I begin to feel very sensibly the impression of years upon my constitution. I have this fall been under a lingering intermittent fever, of which I am pretty well recovered; but the complaint sticks in me, and of which I never expect to be freed from, is an insupportable fatiguing cough, which I should take to be truly consumption, were it not I keep pretty free from hectic fever. Yet it is such as will oblige me to retire into the country for some time next spring for a change of air, and to live on whey and buttermilk, and whether I shall be ever able after to follow my practice I cannot say, but doubt it much. I have the satisfaction to let you know that your little negro family got well from the small-pox this summer. Early in the spring I had much to do to keep your maid, Hagar, from a consumption. Your Dutchman, Jacob, has been very ill, but is now recovered."

These persons were employed on Thomas Penn's estate at Springettsbury, Mrs. Hockley being stewardess, the negroes slaves, and the doctor attending physician.

In 1739 Dr. Græme was appointed physician of the port, and in 1751 physician and surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The latter position he resigned in 1753. With his brother, Patrick Græme, a merchant of Philadelphia, he purchased, in the present Northampton County, in 1739, three thousand acres of land. In December, 1749, the St. Andrew's Society was founded, with a view of rendering aid to unfortunate Scotchmen, of which he was elected president, and continued therein until his death. Thomas Penn, in a letter to Governor Hamilton, of September 8, 1751, stated that "some time since I wrote to Dr. Græme and Mr. Peters to lay out some ground in the forks of Delaware for a town, which I suppose they have done. I desire that it be called Easton, and when there is a new county that it shall be called Northampton." In the doctor's correspondence to his daughter, at Græme Park, July 6, 1754, he spoke of his coach, and in another letter, of his wagon proceeding there from the city. James Young, his future son-in-law, in a letter of May 13, 1755, to the family at the park, announce a visit there from Mr. Roberdeau. He also spoke of the splendid tulips then out in bloom in the doctor's garden in the city. In a letter of the following 18th of September mention was made of Mrs. Græme's being ill and suffering from chills and fever at her Horsham home.

Mrs. Græme wrote, May 1, 1753, to her daughter in Burlington, that "we will be in a delightful place, for your papa has taken Mr. Shippen's house, which we will go into on June 1st, and Messrs. Franklin and Galloway have taken ours." Respecting this change, John Penn wrote from the city, the following November 7th, to his uncle, Thomas Penn, that "Dr. Græme lives in Mr. Shippen's house, and has taken it for five years; there are, I believe, four rooms on a floor. I believe the front is forty-five feet and about the same in depth. The inside is not quite finished. They

have made the kitchen under the house, which is disagreeable in warm weather."

From a letter written by Dr. Græme, June 6, 1760, to Thomas Penn, we derive some additional information respecting the family. He wrote:

"I now come to return you my most humble thanks for your condolence on the loss of my brother, whom you know I most affectionately regarded, as also for what befel Captain Græme. These distresses happening at the same time I lost my daughter (Jane, wife of James Young) made it a scene of affliction in my family, such as I never felt before. As to my nephew, his disorder was a melancholy, yet, in most respects, seemed to retain his understanding. In respect to the tar-water, I labor under a cough, and it has done me great service. I am now going in my seventy-first year, at which time of life it cannot be expected but what I shall feel my growing infirmities, so I have reason to be thankful that it is not worse with me."

His nephew, Charles Græme, here alluded to, was a captain in the British army, who had been in the siege of Louisburg, and but recently deceased.

Mrs. Græme wrote from Græme Park, August 20, 1762, to her daughter Elizabeth, in the city, to "tell Barbara I can't think of her coming here now, because your sister is so crowded with people that any addition would be quite an intrusion, as there are masons and carpenters at work in her kitchen." The sister here meant was Ann, wife of Charles Stedman, merchant of the city, who were then in the practice of spending their summers here. It is evident that they had at that time numerous visitors and that repairs were then being made on the place. During the summer of 1763, through the hands of his neighbor, John Jarrett, of Horsham, Dr. Græme made a donation of books to the Hatboro' Library, which were valued by the directors at fifteen pounds. At the annual meeting, the following November 5th, he received a letter of thanks for so kind a gift.

Dr. Græme wrote from the city, September 10, 1763, to his daughter Elizabeth, at the park,—

"I am glad your Mama stayed till Monday, by which she should have a proof of her distemper abating, and the fine weather since, with so much change of pure air, will no doubt contribute to her recovery. It gives me likewise pleasure to hear that your own health seems so thoroughly established, yet I desire you not to trust to the change of weather, but when damp comes to take a glass twice a day of the bark and bitter, I sent for your use. I hear your cider-mill is brought into good order, notwithstanding which it will be time enough to begin cider-making the week after next. We have next our second crop of hay to get made. I have pressed Henry White to see that Roberts gets the shed ready to put the apples in, which will be a great convenience in carrying on your manufacture. It is still uncertain whether I shall come the latter end of next week or not; it would suit me better one week longer. Pay my compliments to your bashful companion, which is all I choose to offer."

In June, 1764, Elizabeth Græme, in company with the Rev. Richard Peters, of Philadelphia, sailed for Europe, the former with a view of receiving some medical treatment and of visiting her relatives in Scotland. Her mother, who was now in declining health, sent her a letter, dated the 17th of the following month, in which she said,—

"This day, and just at this time, it is a month since you left these

Capes; many tell me you are now on shore, but I think it is too soon to indulge in this pleasing hope. A tedious time it will be till I can hear from you, but I will hope the account will be good when it comes. When you receive this, think you see me in the dining-room writing; Anna sitting by me at her work, desiring me to give her duty; John driving a little cart through the entry, enjoying himself with high glee, and no anxiety for the future; your Papa reading the newspaper in the office."

James Young wrote to Miss Græme from Philadelphia, April 3, 1765, in reference to her parents,—

"I should think it the duty of my friendship to you to let you know, without hesitation, as you are as good a judge of their time of life as I can be: Your Papa continues as hearty as usual; your Mama's delicate and tender constitution often makes me uneasy, neither do I to be expected that at her time of life she can be free from all the disorders that afflict the human form. These are the reasons, my dear Betsy, I earnestly wish to see you home in the fall of the year, and I hope you will bring good health with you."

Mrs. Græme died in the city May 29, 1765, aged nearly sixty-five years. In the last letter to her daughter, written fourteen days before her death, she said,—

"These considerations have made me quite resigned as to seeing you, and indeed, my dear, as you went out of the Courtyard into the chaise, something whispered to me, 'you have taken your last look of her.' Two similar treasuries I had in my life before, both of which proved true."

The following letter (copied from the original) to the absent daughter is so admirable in its style that we give it entire:

"PHILADELPHIA, May 30th, 1765.

"My much-loved Friend I hope will arm herself with resolution and fortitude on this trying occasion, and call to her aid resignation. My heart is too full to say much, but you have much consolation in the certainty of your dear Mama being happy. I sat with her from six last evening till four in the morning, close to her head and observed each movement. Oh, my dear Betsy, you were never one moment out of my thoughts. To tell what I felt would but affect you too much, when the last breath was gone and that dear body cold and insensible. I closed her eyes, for my friend I know would be pleased that strangers might not perform this last sad office.

"This is Wednesday, and on Sunday I saw she was going very fast and I kissed her, as I thought, for the last time. She begged a blessing for me. I cannot dwell longer on this subject, but be assured I am your truly afflicted Friend,

"ELIZA STEDMAN."

From a letter sent by Mrs. Ann Stedman to her sister, Miss Græme, dated June 4th, we receive additional information,—

"I must now inform you that she has not been quite well since you left. She was quite sensible till about two hours before she died, and spoke to comfort me and left her blessing with me for you. By the last letters she wrote you she was so weak that she could not write above four lines at a time; yet she wrote as cheerful as though nothing had been the matter. You was one of the last persons that she thought of in this life. Be assured that I shall use every method in my power to make our dear remaining parent easy till your return, which you may imagine we all are very anxious for; but your dear father intends writing himself, so I shall say nothing for him only that he is very much to be pitied at his time of life to meet with such a loss, though he bears it with great composure. He says everything shall be done that our dear mother directed. She made known all her bequests in a letter that she wrote our dear father, and she has also left a letter for every one of her family, to be opened a month after her decease. I am preparing to go to Græme Park, where our father has promised to stay the best part of the summer, and when I am there I will write more fully."

Francis Hopkinson, while on a visit to Græme Park in July, 1765, composed "An Elegy sacred to the Memory of Mrs. Ann Græme," which may be seen in the third volume of his published works, comprising four pages. The following are the concluding lines:

"Oh! may I strive her footsteps to pursue,
And keep the Christian's glorious prize in view:
Like her defy the stormy waves of life,
And with heroic zeal maintain the strife:
Like her find comfort in the arms of death,
And in a peaceful calm resign my breath."

Mrs. Græme was an excellent and remarkable woman, who took great pains in the rearing and proper training of her children, taking their instruction under her immediate charge. She had herself received a good education, was fond of books and delighted in literary society. Her "Farewell Advice" to her daughter Elizabeth, in England, is a fine composition, about four or five ordinary foolscap pages in length. Dr. Rush speaks of Mrs. Græme as possessing "a masculine mind, with all the female charms and accomplishments which render a woman agreeable to both sexes."

After the death of his wife, at the earnest solicitation of his family, Dr. Græme retired to his country home to spend there the remainder of his long life. Here in a walk he suddenly dropped down dead on Friday, September 4, 1772, lacking only forty-six days of being aged eighty-four years. His funeral was held on Sunday afternoon following, on which occasion the Rev. William Smith, D.D., provost of the college, preached the sermon, his interment taking place in Christ Churchyard, beside his wife and family, who had preceded him. On his tomb are the following lines, no doubt the composition of his daughter, Mrs. Ferguson:

"The soul that lived within the crumbling dust
In every act was eminently just;
Peaceful through life, as peaceful, too, in death,
Without one pang he rendered back his breath."

Dr. Græme appears to have been unusually respected, and in all our researches we have not been able to find any reflections whatever against his character. He was a prudent and successful business man, avoiding debt and a stranger to pecuniary embarrassments. Dr. Rush states that, "For nearly half a century he maintained the first rank in his profession in the city of Philadelphia." Thatcher, in his "Medical Biography," published in 1828, mentions him as possessing "an excellent education and agreeable manners, and was, therefore, much employed as a practitioner, and greatly confided in by his fellow-citizens." In his long possession of Græme Park estate he did much to improve it, and its area of near one thousand acres was not diminished in his lifetime.

MRS. ELIZABETH FERGUSON.—This lady was the youngest child of Dr. Thomas Græme, and born at

the family residence, in Second Street, Philadelphia, February 3, 1739.

Dr. Rush in his account in the *Portfolio* of 1809 (vol. i. p. 520) said,—

"She discovered in early life signs of uncommon talents and virtues, both of which were cultivated with great care, and chiefly by her mother. Her person was slender and her health delicate. The latter was partly the effect of native weakness, being a seven-months child, and partly acquired by too great an application to books. She passed her youth in the lap of parental affection. A pleasant and highly-improved retreat known by the name of Græme Park, where her parents spent their summers, afforded her the most delightful opportunities for study, meditation, rural walks and pleasures, and, above all, for cultivating a talent for poetry. This retreat was, moreover, consecrated to society and friendship. A plentiful table was spread daily for visitors, and two or three ladies from Philadelphia generally partook with Miss Græme of the enjoyments which her situation in the country afforded."

In a letter to Miss Græme at Burlington, dated Philadelphia, September 24, 1755, in which her mother said,—

"I steal time to write, notwithstanding my hurry, which you may believe is not a little, as Sir John goes to-day at twelve, and we must have dinner ready before that, besides other company dines here. We shall now return to our usual quiet. Your room is ready for you, and I hope by the very first opportunity you will let me know when I shall send for you, for I shall have no peace till you come home. I am so afraid of your being sick, which you cannot escape there at this season. This comes by a servant of Sir John's; he probably will make you a call, if he goes to Bristol, for he inquired twice if he should let me see you at home before he went, and when we told him you was at Burlington, he said that he would have an opportunity of seeing you there. He is an extremely calm, polite, reasonable gentleman, the very reverse of what we were told. I send you the ticket to the Ball; it was a sumptuous one. The supper dressed by the General's French cook, and his plate set out on the sideboard, besides a great deal of plate borrowed from the Governor, Mr. Allen and others. Notwithstanding all these preparations I understand the officers did not gain much favor from the ladies. There was a great number not at the Ball, including our family. I hope you will have an opportunity of seeing the army march through Bristol; they go from here on Monday."

We infer the gentleman meant in this communication was Sir John St. Clair.

In August, 1762, a small party was made up, consisting of Alexander Stedman and wife, Charles Stedman and wife, Mr. Bremer, Francis Hopkinson, Miss Shoman and Miss Græme, for a traveling jaunt into the country. From Græme Park they proceeded to Bethlehem, Reading, Lancaster, Duncannon and the Elizabeth Furnace, at Manheim. At the latter place the Messrs. Stedman had purchased, in the previous February, of Isaac Norris, nine hundred acres, on which said town had been laid out, now containing some seventy or eighty dwellings. Charles Stedman was married to Ann, Dr. Græme's eldest daughter, who was born in 1726. Respecting this excursion, Miss Græme subsequently wrote, "It seems a fairy dream, like some of Susquehanna's islands, when the magic wand of memory wakes up those days. We tasted the feast of reason and the flow of soul."

Said Dr. Rush,—

"About her seventeenth year Miss Græme was addressed by a citizen of Philadelphia, of respectable connections and character. She gave him her heart, with the promise of her hand upon his return from London, whither he went to complete his education in the law. From



MRS. ELIZABETH FERGUSSON.

causes which it is not necessary to detail the contract of marriage, at a future day, was broken, but not without much suffering on the part of Miss Græme. To relieve and divert her mind from the effects of this event she translated the whole of *Telemachus* into English verse; but this, instead of saving, perhaps aided the distress of her disappointment in impairing her health, and that to such a degree as to induce her father, in conjunction with two other physicians, to advise a voyage to England for its recovery, her mother concurring in this opinion."

Respecting this "affair of the heart," several allusions are found at this time in her correspondence. Margaret Abercombie, in a letter dated May 11, 1763, thus referred to the matter,—

"It would have afforded me no small degree of satisfaction to have had the pleasure of seeing you before I left the city. I understood you are now at Græme Park, and I think that charming retreat cannot fail of affording you some pleasure and amusement, and I hope will contribute to your health."

The same wrote again on the 20th of said month, saying,—

"In regard to my friend, as you are pleased to style him, I have little to offer either in vindication of his actions or his arguments, and wish, if it was possible, you could erase from your mind a person who has been the cause of giving you and the rest of your worthy family so much uneasiness, for I have no doubt but the overruling hand of Providence has ordered this as well as every other event for some wise end and design, which at present our narrow minds cannot comprehend or see into."

From a letter by her father, dated Philadelphia, the following 15th of June, we ascertain that Miss Græme was still at the park, dangerously ill, and suffering much from excessive pains in her head.

At the time that Miss Græme made her translation of Bishop Fenelon's celebrated work of *Telemachus* she must have been aged about twenty-one or twenty-two years. The original manuscript, comprised in two manuscript volumes, was presented by the late Samuel F. Smith, a great-grandson of Dr. Græme, to the Philadelphia Library, in whose possession it remains. There is no question but she was a fine French scholar, which this production sufficiently attests, and it is now remarkable for being one of the few translations from a foreign modern language in America during the colonial period. In scanning over its numerous pages, we cannot help but be impressed at the industry of this remarkable lady, who, it is said, accomplished most of her labors at night.

On the 17th of June, 1764, in company with the Rev. Richard Peters, rector of Christ and St. Peter's Churches, embarked at Philadelphia for Europe. Respecting this, Governor John Penn wrote, on the 19th, to his uncle, Thomas Penn, that "Mr. Peters is in a bad state of health, and I believe could not have got through here this summer. Miss Græme has gone with him for the recovery of her health and to see her relations in Scotland." From her correspondence we learn that they visited Liverpool, York, Scarborough, Bath, Bristol and London. "As to shells," she wrote, "I thought I saw more beautiful ones in Dr. Fothergill's cabinet than in the British Museum." Mrs. Græme wrote, April 11, 1765, to her daughter,—

"Your journal gave great delight to all, but exquisite pleasure to me, for I think, when I read it, I see you telling me what you have seen and

know; I am delighted with your having seen so many things and places. I suppose you will close the second part upon going to Scotland, and send it as soon as you can, for we all long to see it. These, my dear, will be an entertainment for you and for your friends through life."

She visited Thomas Penn and his lady, Juliana, at their country residence and also in London. In the following September she went to Scotland, to the family seat of Balgowan, then in possession of Thomas Græme, her father's nephew, and consequently her first cousin, who received her very kindly, and on her departure presented her with several works from his library, containing his book-plate and the Græme coat-of-arms. His son afterwards became Lord Lyn-



ELIZABETH GRÆME'S BOOK-PLATE, 1766.

dock. It appears that the design was that Miss Græme should also visit the Continent, more particularly a brother of Charles and Alexander Stedman, in Holstein, Denmark, but owing to the death of her mother she was induced to return home, taking passage with Mr. Peters and the Rev. Nathaniel Evans, on board of Captain Spark's ship, at London, and arrived in Philadelphia December 26, 1765. In reference to Miss Græme's trip, Dr. Rush states,—

"She was accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Richard Peters, of Philadelphia, a gentleman of highly-polished manners, and whose rank enabled him to introduce her to the most respectable circles of company. She sought and was sought for by the most celebrated literary gentlemen who flourished in England at the time of the accession of George the Third to the throne. She was introduced to this monarch, and particularly noticed by him. The celebrated Dr. Fothergill, whom she consulted as a physician, became her friend, and corresponded as long as she lived. Upon her return to Philadelphia she was visited, by a numerous circle of friends, as well to condole with her upon the death of her mother, as to welcome her arrival to her native shores. They soon discovered, by the stream of information she poured upon her friends, that she had been 'all eye, all ear, and all grasp,' during her visit to Great Britain. The journal she kept of her travels was a feast to all who read it. Manners and characters in an old and highly civilized country, contrasted with those to which she had been accustomed in our own, accompanied with many curious facts and anecdotes, were the component parts of this interesting manuscript. Her modesty alone prevented its being made public, and thereby affording a specimen to the world, and to posterity, of her happy talents for observation, reflection and composition.

"In her father's family she now occupied the place of her mother. She kept his house and presided at his table and fireside in entertaining all his company. Such was the character of Dr. Græme's family for hospitality and refinement of manners that all the strangers of note who visited Philadelphia were introduced to it. Saturday evenings were ap-

propriated, for many years during Miss Græme's winter residence in the city, for the entertainment, not only of strangers, but of such of her friends of both sexes as were considered the most suitable company for them. These evenings were, properly speaking, of the attic kind. The genius of Miss Græme evolved the heat and light that animated them. It was at one of these evening parties she first saw Mr. Henry Hugh Ferguson, a handsome and accomplished young gentleman, who had lately arrived in this country from Scotland. They were suddenly pleased with each other. Private interviews soon took place between them, and in the course of a few months they were married. The inequality of their ages (for he was ten years younger) was opposed, in a calculation of their conjugal happiness, by the sameness of their attachment to books, retirement and literary society."

Mrs. Ferguson stated in her manuscripts that she first saw Henry Hugh Ferguson, at her father's house in the city, December 7, 1771, and was married to him at Swede's Church, April 21, 1772, at eight o'clock in the evening, nearly four and a half months previous to her father's death, who was then at Græme Park, and upwards of eighty-three years of age. On this occasion, as they were about returning, a family tradition states, she stumbled in the churchyard and fell on a grave, when some one present remarked that this accident betokened to her an ill omen for the future. As Mrs. Ferguson was now aged thirty-three years, if Dr. Rush is correct, her husband was only



COAT OF ARMS, GRAEME, OF BALGOWAN.

twenty-three,—certainly a great and odd inequality, Dr. Græme was strongly opposed to the match, and died ignorant of the marriage. Tradition states that Mr. Ferguson urged her to inform him, but she deferred, when he stated that if she delayed much longer he would go up to Græme Park and disclose the matter to him. One morning, as the doctor went out to take his usual walk before breakfast, Mrs. Ferguson had decided to tell her father. "I sat," she states, "on the bench at the window, and watched him coming up the avenue. It was a terrible task to perform. I was in agony; at every step he was approaching nearer. As he reached the tenant-house, near the gate, he fell and died. Had I told him the day before, as I thought of doing, I should have reproached myself for his death and gone crazy." The remarkable circumstances attending this marriage have been

rendered in exquisite lines by Dr. John Watson, a native and resident of Buckingham, Bucks Co., grandfather of Judge Richard Watson, of Doylestown. Laura was Mrs. Ferguson's *nom de plume* to her various poetical contributions,—

LINES ON MRS. FERGUSON'S MARRIAGE.

BY JOHN WATSON.

"Can the muse that laments the misfortunes of love
Draw a shade o'er the sorrowful tale,
That Laura was cheated and fully could prove
That Scotchmen have honor that sometimes may fail?

"She says that the lady took not the advice
Of a tender, kind parent in what she should do;
To omit his good will in a matter so nice,
And the visions of fancy would not bear her through;

"For pastoral changed to the tragedy style,
And taught a hard lesson too late;
Though the rashness of youth in its folly may smile,
Yet in tears must submit to its fate.

"Young Ferguson ran from whence he had came,
And a slice of her fortune he pillaged away;
Then Love, the sly rogue, must bear all the blame,
And in his defence had nothing to say;

"But laughed at the mischief, and to a romance
Reduced the whole life of a lady so gay;
Fine fancy refined still led up the dance,
Politeness and learning the music did play.

"But religion has hopes for the heart that's sincere,
And feels for the sorrows of human distress,
That tenderly wipes away poverty's tear
In a way that may make its impression the less.

"Kind charity pleads in her advocate's cause
That the frailties of nature may all be forgiven,
That kindness of heart should meet with applause,
And virtue on earth a reward in heaven."

Immediately on the death of her father, Mrs. Ferguson and her husband removed on the Græme Park estate, which had already been bequeathed to her. Their object now was to settle down here and lead a farmer's happy and independent life. We find Henry Hugh Ferguson at a quarterly meeting of the Haboro' Library Company, held February 6, 1773, admitted a member in the place of John Hart, whose share he had purchased. At the annual meeting of November 5, 1774, he was elected one of its three directors, and again the following year, which is the last mention of his name in their minutes. He was commissioned a justice of the peace for Philadelphia County February 13, 1775, his being the last appointment to this office under the colonial government. He must have have already expressed himself quite openly on the approaching troubles of the Revolution, for Anna Young, in a letter to her aunt, from Philadelphia, June 14th, thus expressed herself,—

"Please remember me to Mr. Ferguson. I cannot help regretting that a gentleman so formed by nature and education to take a part in the present contest with honor to himself and advantage to the community, should unfortunately possess sentiments which must in my humble opinion condemn his talents to rest in obscurity."

In September following, in company with Samuel W. Stockton, of New Jersey, he sailed for England,

for the purpose, it is said, of settling up some family affairs in Scotland. He remained abroad until March, 1777, when he took passage to Jamaica, and from thence to New York. From the latter place he went with the army to Philadelphia with a view to return to Græme Park, when a pass was refused him, and having learned that such an attempt must be attended with a great deal of hazard, he remained and they appointed him a commissary of prisoners while they held the city. Mr. Ferguson was assessed in Horsham, in 1776, as holding eight hundred acres of land, one negro, six horses, six cattle and eight sheep, £58 8s.

Just before his departure for Europe, Margaret Stedman wrote to Mrs. Ferguson from the city, September 2, 1775,—

"I am really sorry I am necessitated to tell you all my endeavors to accommodate you with a girl and household-servant have as yet proved ineffectual. If I did not know from frequent experience that you set no bounds or limitations to your kindness in regard to your friends, I should be led to congratulate you on a little cessation from company now, as of late I cannot help thinking you have indeed had a repetition of visitors. Mr. Ferguson and your polite easy manner, joined to the pleasing reception you never fail of giving your friends, deprives them, I believe, of the power of readily quitting your hospitable mansion. As for Mr. Ferguson, the natural sweetness of his temper renders him so very engaging that it is impossible not to be pleased where he is. In short, you are both so calculated to give pleasure, as well as improvement, that I look on your distance of situation as a general loss of society."

The position of Mrs. Ferguson through the Revolutionary period was a pitiable one. That her young husband was indifferent to her and desired to make use of her property for his selfish interests there is not a doubt; to this we will hereafter refer. She was then, indeed, a lonely woman, nearly forty years of age, and no near relation or friend to render either advice or protection in so trying a time. It would have been much better for her had she given up all ideas as to the return of her husband, and been contented to remain on her estate, and attend only to its interests. But her fondness for society and desire to be conspicuous, though it gave her notoriety, only so much the more increased her troubles. Naturally kind-hearted and benevolent, through the selfish purposes of those she thought her friends, she was only too often made use of as an instrument to carry out their designs, in which she could possibly receive neither interest or benefit. This will become the more apparent as we progress in this brief biography.

The Rev. Jacob Duché, an eloquent Episcopal clergyman of the city, who had been a favorite of Mrs. Græme from his boyhood, and the first chaplain to Congress, on hearing of the American defeat at Germantown, set himself to work in the city to prepare a letter to Washington, to induce him to save the further effusion of blood in so hopeless a cause, and, if necessary, at the head of his army, to compel Congress to sue for peace and thus serve his country and the cause of humanity to the utmost. This communication was dated October 8, 1777, and

its author prevailed on Mrs. Ferguson to carry it to the American camp. She accordingly delivered it to Washington on the 15th of the month, at his headquarters in Towamencin. In respect to this matter, the general thus wrote to the Congress:

"I, yesterday, through the hands of Mrs. Ferguson, of Graham Park, received a letter of a very curious and extraordinary nature from Mr. Duché, which I have thought proper to transmit to Congress. To this ridiculous, illiberal performance, I made a short reply, by desiring the bearer of it, if she would hereafter by any accident meet with Mr. Duché, to tell him I should have returned it unopened if I had had any idea of the contents; observing at the same time, that I highly disapproved the intercourse she seemed to have been carrying on, and expected it would be discontinued. Notwithstanding the author's assertion, I cannot but suspect that the measure did not originate with him, and that he was induced to it by the hope of establishing his interest and peace more effectually with the enemy."

That he should have selected a woman to deliver it personally, a task which no man would have knowingly assumed, was certainly ingenious. The bearer might have been ignorant of its contents. The writer regrets that the information that passed on this occasion between Mrs. Ferguson and Washington, cannot be given here.

Mrs. Ferguson having secured a pass from Washington with a view of seeing her husband in the city, relative to his being charged with treason, made her stay at the house of her brother-in-law, Charles Stedman, in June, 1778. Governor George Johnstone, one of the three British commissioners sent to arrange proposals of peace with the colonies, on learning of Mrs. Ferguson being there, sought her out, that she might be made the instrument for further negotiations with those in power on the American side. He at once expressed himself fully on the subject to the lady, to her great surprise and astonishment, and at the same time holding out a bribe to General Reed for his influence, stating that he had actually sent a letter to him on this matter April 11th previous. On next seeing General Reed, June 21st, he related the circumstances to him, and he, it appears, at once and justly took alarm that such information should now get out and place him in a very equivocal situation. The result was that in self-defense he laid the letter before Congress, which body, August 11th following, passed a resolution that all such offers as were made therein would be looked upon as corruption and bribery, and that no further correspondence or intercourse can be held with the said George Johnstone, Esq., "especially to negotiate with him upon affairs in which the cause of liberty is interested." There is no doubt that in this transaction, to guard himself from any suspicion, General Reed tried to implicate Mrs. Ferguson as much as possible, as the correspondence of her friends at that time disclosed.

We now come to treat in these troublous times of her title to the estate that had been bequeathed to her by her father. Her husband, H. Hugh Ferguson, was charged with treason to the commonwealth by going over to the British and aiding their cause.

Mr. Ferguson had no title whatever to said estate, except what right he may have acquired by marriage, and further, as a foreigner, but a few years here, how could he be charged as a loyalist with treason to this government, unless he owed it allegiance? To have made this good would have been an utter impossibility. A portion of Mrs. Ferguson's personal property had been sold on these grounds, and it was now meant to sell the estate on her husband's account in 1779. To counteract the influence of General Reed, her friends began to set themselves actively to work in her behalf; among these were George Meade, Elias Boudinot, Rev. Nathaniel Irvine, Rev. James Abercrombie, Rev. William White, Rev. William Smith, Daniel Roberdeau, Thomas Franklin, General Mifflin, Benjamin Rush and others. A petition was drawn up by Andrew Robeson, and numerously signed and sent to the Assembly, March 1, 1781, who passed an act, April 2d, vesting the right of said estate altogether in Mrs. Ferguson. The House had, May 26, 1780, recommended the Supreme Executive Council to defer the sale of Græme Park, and that she be permitted to live rent-free thereon under the indulgence of the commonwealth by paying the taxes.

There is no question that the patriotism of Mrs. Ferguson, through her peculiar situation, was severely tried. Her relations were divided on the subject. The Stedmans and her nephew, John Young, were loyalists, while her brother-in-law, James Young, and his daughter, Anna, and her husband, Dr. William Smith, were strongly on the side of America. Then again, a large majority of her nearest and dearest friends were also on the same side (as may be observed by the names on her petition to the Assembly), and they never doubted her sincerity to the cause. It is said that while the army lay encamped at Whitemarsh, and badly off for clothing from the increasing cold weather, she conveyed to them at several times linen and other materials of her own raising and manufacture to be distributed among the most needy, and that Washington, in consequence, had sent her letters of thanks which her friends stated that they had seen. It is a current tradition that at that time the commander-in-chief came to the Park and remained there overnight, the camp being about six miles distant, where the army lay from October 21st to December 11, 1777, a period of about seven weeks.

On the evacuation of Philadelphia, her husband, H. Hugh Ferguson, followed the retreating army to New York, and while there Mrs. Ferguson made a pathetic application to the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, November 28, 1778, for permission to go there, take leave of him and return, which that body refused to grant. On this subject, her niece, Anna Young Smith, wrote to her from Allentown, while the British had possession of Philadelphia,—

"I heard of the pathetic letter you wrote him in order to draw him off from British connections. I can truly say my heart bleeds for you

to have Mr. Ferguson, after an absence of two years, not able to get to his own house, and both of you, I would suppose, conscientiously attached to opposite sides. Oh, my dear Aunt, I see you are completely wretched, who had but a few months ago an independent fortune, and blest with superior talents and uncommon virtues."

In the summer of 1784 she received a letter from Mr. Ferguson, in London, imploring a remittance to relieve his distressed condition, to which it appears she responded. Her nephew, John Young, wrote to her from London, July 9, 1789, that "it would afford me a signal gratification to know that you were either unconditionally reconciled to your husband, or that you had reconciled your mind to the loss of him, for I much fear that it must at last be reduced to this dilemma." It is supposed the last information received concerning him was in October, 1793, when she learned that he had entered the army and gone to Flanders. The subject of his absence, it appears, preyed greatly on her mind. Even in her writings a memorandum is found, dated February 26, 1800, only a year before her death, in which she states that "every event of my marriage and all that relates to my husband is as recent in my memory as though it had occurred but yesterday. Though strange, out of twenty-eight years I lived but two and a half with him, and the period of separation exceeds that of the celebrated Ulysses and Penelope. I know not now whether he is among the dead or the living." The celebrated philosopher, Adam Ferguson, who was a native of Perthshire, and secretary to the British Commission spoken of, it is stated was a relative. Dr. Rush is in error in regard to his name; it is signed "H. Hugh Fergusson" in the records of the Hatboro' Library and also in the Bradford Papers of the Historical Society, where several communications may be seen written and signed by him as commissary of prisoners. Mrs. Ferguson also invariably used two s's in her name, but it has become now so established that we have concluded to follow the custom.

Says Dr. Rush,—

"Mrs. Ferguson passed the interval between the year 1775 and the time of her death chiefly in the country, upon her farm, in reading and in the different branches of domestic industry. A female friend who had been the companion of her youth, and whose mind was congenial to her own, united her destiny with hers, and soothed her various distresses by all the kind and affectionate offices which friendship and sympathy could dictate. In her retirement she was eminently useful. The doors of the cottages that were in her neighborhood bore the marks of her footsteps, which were always accompanied or followed with clothing, provisions and medicines to relieve the nakedness, hunger or sickness of their inhabitants. During the time General Howe had possession of Philadelphia she sent a quantity of linen into the city, spun with her own hands, and directed it to be made into shirts for the benefit of the American prisoners that were taken at the battle of Germantown. Upon hearing, in one of her visits to Philadelphia, that a merchant once affluent in his circumstances was suddenly thrown into jail by his creditors, and was suffering from the want of many of the usual comforts of his life, she sent him a bed, and afterwards procured admission into his apartment, and put twenty dollars into his hands. He asked for the name of his benefactress. She refused to make herself known to him, and suddenly left him. This humane and charitable act would not have been made known had not the gentleman's description of her person and dress discovered it. Many such secret acts of charity, exercised at the expense of her personal and habitual comforts, might be mentioned."

The Hon. Elias Boudinot, president of Congress,

on signing the preliminary treaty of peace with Great Britain, forwarded a letter on the subject of Mrs. Ferguson, in which he mentioned that General Washington was highly pleased on the result. A reply was returned from Græme Park, April 17, 1783, in which she said,—

"Is it not hard, my dear friend, that with a heart formed for urbanity and convivial cheerfulness, on this occasion particularly, I should from all extraordinary combinations of perplexed circumstances remain in total obscurity, but I am a poor, selfish creature, and if I adhere to the truth, must declare that amidst all these important events my own prospects and situation haunt my view, and at present nothing can draw me from this retreat, for my peace is so wounded, for I feel as though I could never come out of the shade. Dear Betsy Stedman joins in warm felicitations on this great event."

Margaret Stedman wrote to Mrs. Ferguson from Philadelphia, September 9, 1785, in which she desired her to "accept a heart replete with gratitude for the invitation contained in your last favor, and doubt not my sincerity when I assure you I ever esteemed and honored your society as one of the most pleasurable circumstances of my life, and much am I indebted to the balmy air of Græme Park, never being blessed with a greater sense of health than during my three years' residence there."

The Union Library of Hatboro' was founded in 1755, to which Dr. Græme, as has been stated, presented an early donation of books. To this institution we find from its minutes that his daughter, Mrs. Ferguson, was also a liberal contributor. In May, 1763, she presented her first gift of books, for which she received the thanks of the directors, followed by further gifts in 1773, 1783, 1794 and 1798, making in all at least seventy-three volumes, some of which were quartos. It is also known that she presented, at various times, works to the Montgomery Library, in Gwynedd, and to the one in Philadelphia.

Respecting Mrs. Ferguson's literary pursuits, her nephew, John Young, wrote from the city, March 22, 1775,—

"You have all the advantages that any poet can wish; for the season of Poetry is fast approaching, and everything about you contributes to inspire it, so that you have nothing to do but to invoke the Muses and begin to sing. As for the scene, I am sure Græme Park may vie with Arcadia; for poetry may easily convert Nesbamy into Helicon, the meadows into Tempe, and the new park into Parnassus, so that I shall certainly expect to see something of the Pastoral kind in the next magazine."

Little did the youthful and sanguine writer then imagine what was so very near at hand, the dawn of a revolution to dispel this glorious illusion, and send him and Mr. Ferguson soon and forever in exile, and that on the ruins of the colonial system of government should be founded here a great and independent republic.

As to her literary qualifications, Dr. Rush thus expressed himself,—

"I have said that Mrs. Ferguson possessed a talent for poetry. Some of those verses have been published, and many of them are in the hands of her friends. They discover a vigorous poetical imagination. Her prose writings indicate strong marks of genius, taste and knowledge. Nothing that came from her pen was common. Even her hasty notes

to her friends placed the most trivial subjects in such a new and agreeable light as not only secured them from destruction, but gave them a durable place among the most precious fragments of fancy and sentiment."

The Rev. Nathaniel Evans, who returned from England with Mrs. Ferguson, was a native of Philadelphia and a poet of some merit. In the spring of 1766 he spent several weeks at Græme Park, with the view of benefiting his declining health, on which occasion he produced a beautiful "Ode" relative to the place, which is given elsewhere in this work. He was admitted into orders by Dr. Terrick, bishop of London, who expressed great satisfaction on his examination. He received the charge of the churches at Gloucester and Colestown, N. J., where he died October 29, 1767, in the twenty-sixth year of his age, and at his particular request was interred at Christ Church. Rev. Dr. Smith collected his poetical effusions and had them published in Philadelphia in 1772, in an octavo volume of one hundred and sixty pages, entitled "Poems on Several Occasions, with some other Compositions." In this collection are included several parodies and witty poems by Miss Græme, under the *nom de plume* of Laura. It also contains, by the same, a poem of forty-six lines on his death, in which she calls him "a dutiful and only son of aged and affectionate parents."

In his contribution on the "Early Poets and Poetry of Pennsylvania," by Joshua Francis Fisher ("Memoirs of Historical Society," vol. ii., 1827), he pays a compliment to the poems of Mr. Evans, and introduces a notice of Mrs. Ferguson, from which we take this extract,—

"At her father's house she was surrounded by the most refined and literary society in America, and both here and in England she enjoyed the intimacy and gained the admiration of some of the most accomplished scholars and wits of the age. Her journal of travels, her letters and many other of her prose compositions were admired for their vivacity and elegance; and her poems, among which is to be found a translation of Telemachus into English verse. Never did a poet possess a readier pen than Mrs. Ferguson. She wrote on every occasion, and on almost every subject, and if the publication of her manuscripts were called for, I have no doubt that a volume might be easily collected. Mrs. Ferguson is said to have been a lady of fine talents, of refined delicacy, exquisite sensibility and romantic generosity; several of her friends are still living who remember with delight her noble disposition, her agreeable conversation and her amusing eccentricities."

Dr. Rush is in error in regard to Mrs. Ferguson's annual income, which he states to have been one hundred and sixty dollars. In an examination of her personal papers we find that, after the sale of her estate to Dr. Smith, she made arrangements with John Nicholson, who, in July, 1793, agreed to pay her annually on her investments, which, at her request, was transferred to George Meade, who obligated himself during her lifetime to pay unto her the annual sum of two hundred dollars. It appears, also, that she drew some income from Elias Boudinot, but whether from another amount or from a transfer we are unable to state. However, we wonder with others how she could have been enabled to spend as much in charity, which Dr. Rush suggests was "exercised at the ex-

pense of her personal and habitual comforts." But she possessed the prudence to limit her expenses according to her resources.

At what exact time Mrs. Ferguson left the park we have not been enabled to learn, but it was probably about 1797, when, with her companion, Miss Stedman, she removed to the comfortable home of Seneca Lukens, a well-to-do farmer, who resided about two miles distant on the main road leading to Philadelphia. From her correspondence we infer that she suffered from an internal ailment for many years, which, towards the last, was accompanied with great and protracted pain. She died February 23, 1801, aged sixty years and twenty days. Agreeably to her request, she was interred by the side of her parents in the inclosure of Christ Church, Philadelphia. The epitaph on her reads:

"Elizabeth Ferguson, the true sympathizer with the afflicted; daughter of Thomas and Ann Græme, wife of Hugh Henry Ferguson.—1801. Eliza caused this stone to be laid, waits with resignation and humble hope for reunion with her friend in a more perfect state of existence."

We observe here that Mr. Ferguson's given name has been reversed; in all his autographs it is invariably written as has been stated.

Joseph Lukens, son of Seneca, informed us, in 1855, that he very well remembered Mrs. Ferguson; that she was a woman of extraordinary conversational powers and a great pedestrian, even down nearly to the close of her life, frequently walking on foot to Philadelphia, a distance of eighteen miles; that she was unusually kind-hearted and charitable. Mrs. Martha Paul stated, in 1850, that she had frequently seen Mrs. Ferguson going through the Willow Grove on foot to Philadelphia, and also thus returning to her Horsham home; that in the latter part of her life she was much given to attending funerals throughout her neighborhood. David Lloyd, the author, mentions having several times seen Mrs. Ferguson, while at Seneca Lukens', sitting beneath the trees reading a book; that she was of medium size, but slender and delicate in form; thinks she possessed the most intelligent and expressive eyes he ever beheld in a female; that she was generally known throughout that section as "Lady Ferguson." On asking him the reason for being so called he said it was owing to her having been called so by George III., and also as the granddaughter of Lady Keith.

Eliza Stedman, so long the devoted friend and companion of Mrs. Ferguson, was a niece of Charles Stedman, who had married Ann, daughter of Dr. Græme, in 1749. She was a native of Holstein, Denmark, and her uncle, Stedman, who was a captain of a vessel sailing to Philadelphia, on his settling there after his marriage, came thus to bring thither the young lady, who was an orphan. Her letters denote that she had received an excellent education, and the penmanship was such as few can surpass it at this day. She was probably about ten years younger than Mrs. Ferguson, and much more robust. From her corre-

spondence we learn that she was an occasional visitor at Græme Park in 1764, if not some time earlier. Her uncle, Charles Stedman, died in Philadelphia September 28, 1874, aged seventy-one years. On the death of Mrs. Ferguson, near Græme Park, in 1801, she removed to Philadelphia, and died at the house of Samuel F. Smith, about the year 1825, at an advanced age. Mrs. Ferguson, in one of her poems written in 1789, thus refers to her companion,—

"One female friend alone was left,—
Then dare sad Laura still repine
If one bright jewel still is mine;
My Stella, partner of my hours
Whom no misanthropy devours."

MRS. ANNA YOUNG SMITH.—James Young, the father of Anna, we have presumed, was a native of Scotland, but he must have arrived here early in life. He was a merchant of Philadelphia, and was married, about 1754 or the following year, to Jane, the eldest daughter of Dr. Græme, born April 27, 1727. The correspondence of this gentleman denotes that he must have received an excellent education. During the French and Indian war he held several positions under the colonial government; among these was captain, commissary of musters and paymaster; for the faithful performance of these duties he received the thanks of the proprietary, Thomas Penn, in 1758. On the breaking out of the Revolution he became an early and ardent patriot. Near the close of 1776 he was appointed one of the justices of the peace for the city, and the following June 11th one of the judges of the court.

With Colonel John Bayard, he was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council, November 28, 1777, to visit the Pennsylvania troops encamped at Valley Forge, and report on the condition of their clothing. This interesting document may be seen in the Pennsylvania Archives (vol. vi. p. 74), wherein they state that they had conferred with General Washington on the subject, and that General Wayne had the soldiers paraded for their inspection, "but could not discover that they were in a worse condition than the army in general." There is no doubt that Mr. Young would have risen to a conspicuous position in these trying times if it would not have been for his declining health, which became so impaired that he died January 28, 1779, at the age of fifty years. His remains were interred in Christ Churchyard beside those of his wife, who had preceded him in 1759, at the early age of thirty years. Owing to his regard for his motherless children, Mr. Young was in the practice for many years of spending a portion of his time at Græme Parke, and was thus induced to become a member of the Hatboro' Library, November 1, 1760, which he retained for the benefit of himself and children for thirteen years.

Mr. Young had four children, of whom two died in infancy. Of these, Anna, the subject of this notice, was the oldest, and was born in Dr. Græme's house, in

Fourth Street, Philadelphia, November 5, 1756, and in less than two years and three months thereafter lost her mother. It was owing to this circumstance that her early training was chiefly confided to her aunt, and thus she became a long and intimate resident of Græme Park. On this matter Dr. Rush stated that Mrs. Ferguson "had no children, but she now faithfully performed all the duties of that relation to the son and daughter of one of her sisters, who committed them to her care on her death-bed. The mind of her niece was an elegant impression of her own." Mr. Young wrote in 1765 that "Anna," then aged eight and a half years, "grows more and more like her dear mamma in every respect, and that is saying as much as I could wish."

A few months after the death of her grandfather Miss Young, then in her sixteenth year, left Græme Park to reside with her father in the city, on which occasion, under date of November 24, 1772, she sent an affecting letter to her aunt, from which we take an extract,—

"I would wish to tell you the grateful sense I have received of your kindness to me; when I look back on the last six years of my life, I feel oppressed with your goodness to me. You took me at an age totally incapable of giving you pleasure, too old to divert you with innocent amusement in the prattling way, and too young to be company to you. Over my growing reason you watched with patient care, and instructed me both by your precepts and example in the practice of every virtue and now that I am of an age to know and return your tenderness I must leave you without any other recompense for your goodness but the testimony of your own heart; however, it shall be my study in my future conduct in life to show that your goodness has not been thrown away upon me. I feel the deepest regret at leaving a place where I have spent the most careless, and I fear, the most happy part of my life. I was always fond of the country, but to Græme Park I was more particularly attached, and I must now take my leave of it, and though I may sometimes visit it, it will never again be my delightful home. May you, my dear aunt, possess health and every blessing in this world, and may Mr. Ferguson, when he crosses the Atlantic, more than return all the love you have for him; may he unite in one all the endearing characters of father, husband and friend. May this be your portion here and eternal happiness hereafter is the sincere wish of your grateful and affectionate niece."

Before the early age of fourteen Miss Young had written an "Ode to Gratitude," wherein she exhibits her regards to her aunt for her long devoted tenderness and care.

A strong attachment having been formed between Miss Young and Dr. William Smith, a native of the city, the parties were married at Græme Park November 30, 1775, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Richard Peters, rector of Christ Church. Mr. Smith had graduated in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1771, and subsequently became an extensive druggist under the firm of Lehman & Smith. Being an ardent patriot, just before the entry of the British army into Philadelphia he conveyed, for their greater security, his wife and children to Bethlehem, where they remained until their departure. On his return he found considerable damage had been done to his property, particularly to his furniture and medicines, which they had either used or wantonly destroyed.

On the birth of her first child Mrs. Smith wrote from the city in September, 1776,—

"Now I have got my dear little girl, I want her to pay her respects to her grand aunt, but I do not hope for that pleasure till the 30th of November, the anniversary of my marriage, when I hope to be at the spot that made me happy, to claim my flitch of bacon, unless I should have the happiness of seeing you in town before."

In regard to the flitch of bacon, reference is here meant to an old custom respecting happy marriages, described in Nos. 607 and 608 of Addison's *Spectator*.

Anna Young Smith, who was of a naturally delicate constitution, died March 22, 1780, at the early age of twenty-three years and nearly five months, which was a sad bereavement to her affectionate husband. Dr. Smith, on the following 23d of June, thus wrote to Mrs. Ferguson,—

"I am at present engaged in collecting the few little performances in the poetical way my dear Anna has left behind her, and many a stray sigh does it cost me. I think I see and hear in every line that heavenly look and voice that so lately charmed me. Alas! Madam, when I reflect on the extraordinary worth of that most amiable of women, and that she once constituted my soul's happiness, my heart dies within me at the thought of having lost her, and I am often amazed how I can possibly sustain the dreadful shock; but we know not what we can bear till we are put to the test. But why do I dwell on this mournful theme? Your own good heart, which can so keenly feel another's woe, will, I know, excuse me. I must at last bring myself to submit in humble silence to the severe blow, and heaven alone can witness my feelings and mournful recollections."

For her only daughter, then aged about three and a half years, Mrs. Ferguson, in June, 1789, prepared an interesting selection of her poems in a manuscript volume of four hundred and seventy-six pages, in the preface of which she says,—

"My dear Anna Smith, as this will fall into your hands when, perhaps, I shall be in my silent grave, do not think that I transcribe this from mere vanity. No, it is by no means an essential part of a female character to write verses; though I do not think it, on the other, that it is to be ridiculed. Writing and love of books, I can speak from experience, is a happy resource for the evening of life, when the more active scenes either slide from us or we from them. Virtuous sentiments, however brought into action, whether we fill a wide or narrow circle, is worth them all. I write in solitude and with my spectacles on."

As has been mentioned, Dr. Smith, in the spring of 1791, purchased of Mrs. Ferguson the Græme Park estate, which he retained until the year 1801. The loss of his wife and family alone induced him to part with it, to the great reluctance, no doubt, of both himself and Mrs. Ferguson, with whom a warm friendship had so long existed. He was a highly-respected and successful business man, and survived until May 20, 1822, aged seventy-six years. He had three children,—Ann, Thomas Græme and Samuel F. Smith. The latter was born March 16, 1780, only six days before the death of his mother. He also became a successful merchant of Philadelphia, and married Ellen, daughter of John Mark, of Fredericksburg, Va., October 27, 1806. He was long a director of the Philadelphia Bank, and for some time its president, retiring from it in 1852. Mr. Smith resided at No. 1411 Walnut Street, and the writer, in 1856, was kindly permitted access to the many family papers in his possession, from which copious extracts were made.

As will be observed, he was a great-grandson of Dr. Græme, of whom there are now (1884) numerous descendants in the country. The daughter, Anna Smith, according to Dr. Rush, died in 1808, aged thirty-two years, of whom he mentions "exhibiting to a numerous and affectionate circle of acquaintances, a rare instance of splendid talents and virtues, descending unimpaired through four successive generations."

Respecting the poetical performances of Mrs. Anna Young Smith, we must say that they will compare favorably with any other writer of that period. A portion was published, after her death, in the *Columbian Magazine*. Several of the pieces were reprinted and became deservedly popular, as the "Ode to Liberty," "Elegy to the Volunteers who fell at Lexington," "Lines to the Memory of Warren," "Walk in the Churchyard at Wicaco" and "Lines in Praise of Wedlock." Besides the aforesaid, she left other pieces in manuscript, among which we would name "Ode to Gratitude," "True Wit," "Lines on Dr. Swift," "Epistle to Damon," "Sylvia's Song to Damon," and "Lines on the Death of Dr. Græme." In the article on "Early Poetry," in this work, we have given several of her contributions.

JOHN YOUNG, the son of James and Jane Young and grandson of Dr. Græme, was born in Philadelphia November 6, 1757. His mother having died when he was but little over two years old, he was, not long afterwards, consigned, with his sister, to the care of his aunt at Græme Park, where he received most of his education. Dr. Rush thus speaks of Mrs. Ferguson and his early training: "Her nephew, John Young, became, under her direction, an accomplished scholar and gentleman." When Mrs. Ferguson was in England his father wrote from the city, April 3, 1765: "John is really a good and fine boy,—learns fast and loves the Academy." He was at that time only about seven and a half years old, but this would indicate that he had already made some progress in his studies.

From a letter he wrote to his aunt near the beginning of 1774, he states that the reason he did not come to see her when last in the city was because she

"lodged at Mr. Stedman's, a house my father has laid his commands on me never to enter; his reason I know not. I received the presents from you through the hands of my sister with pleasure and gratitude, particularly the pocket-book as a memento of my good grandfather, and shall rank them among the innumerable obligations I have received from your hands. My situation is very different to what it was with you; I am apprentice to Mr. Carmack, who treats me very kindly, but has very little business. Nevertheless I am seldom idle, but divert my leisure hours with books. Since I have been with him I have read the histories of England, Charles the Fifth and Buchanan and Robertson's Scotland."

On July 15th he wrote,—

You were right, for I was affected at the death of Mr. Carmack, who was seized about six in the morning with an apoplectic fit and expired at eleven in the night."

It appears he was engaged with him to learn the dry-goods business.

He wrote to his aunt, August 10th,—

"I think myself very lucky in getting a place. I am with Messrs. John

and Peter Chevalier, who are in the shipping business and shall here get an insight into both branches of business. I like it much better than the other; there is much more variety and exercise."

On December 1st,—

"I sincerely thank you for your good advice and your groundless fears for my falling into vice. I call them groundless, because you must certainly know that I have it not in my power to enjoy the pleasures of this world, be my inclinations ever so great, for I have not the Philosopher's stone to procure them, and as for company, I keep very little, till I can afford to maintain the appearance of a gentleman."

Washington had been appointed, in Philadelphia, by Congress, June 14, 1775, commander-in-chief of the American army, respecting whom Mr. Young made an interesting and complimentary allusion, dated the following July 1st,—

"I beg you will return my compliments to Mr. Ferguson, and tell him I am extremely obliged to him for his present of the book, which I accept with pleasure. I sincerely wish the autumn was arrived, that we may gather in the fruits of our glorious toils: but as the laurel is an evergreen we may obtain it at all seasons. I dare engage our noble General will soon nod under a whole grove of it. I think it is happy for America that the person promoted to that high dignity has always borne the character of a man of honor, and is remarkable for his honesty and integrity; for he certainly has it as much in his power to raise himself on the ruins of his country as old Oliver."

Little did this young man fancy the troubles that were now so rapidly approaching, and of whose dire effects he should also receive his share. We have mentioned how his father, James Young, from the very beginning of the contest, had ardently espoused the patriot cause; but not so his son, then aged but little over eighteen. It appears that on the 24th of January, 1776, he fled from his home in the city, with a Mr. Baynton, to New York, where Governor Tryon recommended him to Sir William Howe for a commission in the army. The result was that he was placed on board the "Phoenix" ship-of-war and shortly after taken a prisoner by the Americans. His father, on learning this, petitioned to Congress, March 23d, that he be permitted, on his parole, to reside on the estate of his late grandfather, at Græme Park, on condition that he remain there and confine himself within a distance of six miles of the same, which was granted him. We know that he was still there in the following September, but it is probable that he fled a second time to the British while they held the city or shortly afterwards, for he was charged, with a number of others, with high treason April 10, 1779.

What services Mr. Young engaged in to aid the British cause we are unable to state, but he was reported as having purchased a lieutenancy, in 1780, in the Forty-second Foot, and that he was in the Sixtieth in 1787. It would appear from the information derived from him in the fall of 1785, he had made application as a loyalist to the government for losses incurred in the American war, but without success. From a letter he sent to his aunt, dated London, October 4, 1787, it appears that he had suffered from remorse. He stated therein,—

"I went to bed with these meditations, and in the midnight hour the spectre of Poverty drew my curtains, and stared at me with such an aspect as frightened away my philosophy. In this temper I arose in the morning and carried in my name to the War-Office as one who was

desirous of serving again, and was yesterday informed that I was appointed to my old regiment in one of the additional companies to be raised. As soon, then, as war is determined on I shall be sent to the most remote and dreary corner on the Island, in the most dreary season of the year, among people with whom I had been long enough associated to dislike to commence again an employment which I had practiced long enough to be sated with, by raising men in the service of a country for which I have no particular affection. I have been the instrument of injustice without compunction, but now I have not even a prejudice to keep me in favor with myself. With such sentiments, to become a journeyman, with penurious wages, in the trade of blood, is to become a character that a galley slave would not contemplate with envy, for I have his reluctance without having his consolation."

In July, 1789, Lieutenant Young again wrote to Mrs. Ferguson, mentioning that he had only recently recovered from a paralytic stroke; that his physician had advised him to seek a warmer climate, and he was therefore going to Provence or Languedoc. As the revolution in France was then showing symptoms of approaching troubles, he says, in relation to his journey, that he meant to return in a ship in the spring from Marseilles, unless "I should be detained by the commotions of the country. If there should be a civil war, I shall join the people, that I may atone in some measure for the offences against the rights of mankind in my former conduct." He mentioned having written an article on "Aristotle's Poetics" in the late *European Magazine*, and meant on his return to apply himself to translation as the most profitable department in letters.

At what exact time Lieutenant Young returned to London we are unable to state, but he forwarded an interesting letter from thence to his aunt, July 7, 1790, wherein he remarked,—

"During my residence in France, I had an opportunity of witnessing the regeneration of a great empire. An awful and edifying spectacle, indeed! and in the history of mankind unexampled in the nature and efficacy of its means. Twenty-four millions rising with one accord, to tramp on regal, aristocratic and ecclesiastical tyranny, under which they had been crushed for fifteen ages! However, I hope the people of France will follow the example of the Americans yet further, and reform the constitution made on the spur of the occasion. Paris and London strike me as being no less dissimilar in their external appearance than in the deportment of their respective inhabitants. Paris abounds in more noble edifices; many in such a chaste correct taste as would have done honor to the city of Minerva in the purest ages of the arts. Its public libraries and cabinets are splendid beyond comparison. Its charitable institutions are upon a grand scale, but appear to me to have a tendency to increase the evils they were intended to alleviate. Its quays have an aspect noble and pleasing, without being polluted with a cask or a bale, while its streets are narrow and ill-paved and no foot-walk for foot-passengers, as in London. Add to this an accumulation of filth, removed only once a week.

"The furniture of their houses is correspondent in a like degree of contradiction. Damask curtains and chairs, in most splendid apartments, without a carpet or table of better materials than oak or deal. In all manufactures which have usefulness for their object, their specimens put beside English work appear like rude essays of barbarians. They excel us, however, in some of the mechanic arts, and these have a tendency to mark the different geniuses of the two nations. The manufactures in which they have no competitors are paper-hangings, tapestry, plate-glass, embroidery and the richest silks; nor does it require sagacity to discover an analogy between the arts and genius, habits and manners of thinking, of the people. Now that the aristocracy is abolished, and the exertion of every individual may be directed to the public good, we shall see whether or not they be capable of that degree of industry or application which have produced such wonderful effects among their neighbors. I had almost forgot to tell you that when I was at Versailles I saw the queen and royal family. The queen was a fine woman,

but with a countenance so clouded with disappointed pride and humbled ambition that I thought Milton himself must have had some such idea for the prototype of Satan, before he had lost all his original brightness. I was much gratified by having an opportunity of inspecting the remains of Roman greatness, which still exist in Tours, Vienna, Orange, Carpentras, Nîmes, etc., some of which are built without cement, and are as perfect at this day as when first erected."

These extracts are calculated to impress one with the literary abilities of the author.

As mentioned, Lieutenant Young did enter into the work of translation, which was the "Compendium of Ancient Geography by Monsieur D'Anville," from the French, which was published in London in 1792, in two octavo volumes, together containing eight hundred and forty-eight pages. The translator's preface contains fourteen pages, and is an able and profound production. It contains several finely-executed maps. This translation at that time, by a young American, was certainly no ordinary undertaking, and appears to have been satisfactorily accomplished. Mrs. Ferguson presented a copy, March 22, 1798, to the Hatboro' Library, "as a mark of her regard to that institution," and also one to the Philadelphia Library.

John Young died in London, April 25, 1794, aged but little over thirty-six years and six months, and was interred at "St. Martin's-in-the-Fields," where Mrs. Ferguson had a tombstone erected with the following lines:

"Far distant from the soil where thy last breath
Seal'd the sad measure of their various woes,
One female friend laments thy mournful death,
Yet why lament what only gave repose?"

In the *Philadelphia Daily Advertiser* of July 29, 1794, appeared the following from the friendly pen of Dr. Rush:

"By letters from London we learn that John Young, Esq., died in that city on the 25th of April last. Philadelphia gave birth to that extraordinary young man. He was grandson to the late worthy Dr. Thomas Græme and educated under his immediate direction. In literary attainments he had few equals; his translation of 'Ancient Geography,' published originally in French, will long continue a monument of his singular taste and classical erudition."

ADDITIONAL RESPECTING GRÆME PARK.—Before we leave this interesting subject a few more facts may be given. Having ascertained from our neighbor, Joseph Lukens, the son of Seneca, where Mrs. Ferguson died, that the old vane that Sir William Keith had placed on one of his buildings was still in existence, we sought it up and made a drawing thereof in October, 1855. It was then in possession of Hugh Foulke, of Gwynedd, who informed us that he had purchased it, with a lot of old iron, at the sale of Seneca Lukens, deceased, in 1829. It was made of wrought-iron, thirty-eight inches in length. The part bearing "W. K., 1722," which was seventeen inches in length, was cut out in it after the manner of a stencil. At the lower part was a screw, with which it might be secured to its place. Governor Keith's coat-of-arms was found on several documents, to which his seal was affixed, one of which was relative

to the contract with John Kirk for building his mansion-house at the park, dated December 12, 1721, the original having been presented to us, in 1860, by an antiquarian friend a short time before his decease.



ANCIENT VANE OF GRÆME PARK.

At Samuel F. Smith's, the grand-nephew of Mrs. Ferguson, was shown the Græme coat-of-arms worked in various-colored silk about two feet square, which the latter had made shortly after her return from Great Britain, designed from a family book-plate in the presentation volumes given by her cousin, Thomas Græme, Esq., of Balgowan. Mrs. Ferguson's family



SIR WILLIAM KEITH'S SEAL AND COAT OF ARMS, 1721.

Bible came in possession of Mrs. H. C. Turnbull, near Baltimore, daughter of Samuel F. Smith, which was shown at her house in 1856. It is a quarto, elegantly bound in red morocco, gilt edges, printed at Oxford in 1733. From it was obtained the Græme family record of births, marriages and deaths, and also copies of the original portraits in oil, life-size, that had once been at Græme Park. Mrs. S. F. Smith showed divers articles of interest that had been in the possession of the Græme family and Mrs. Ferguson, as miniatures, lockets, hair-work, bracelets, fans, silverware and silk dresses. The latter were very fine, the material having been brought by Captain Stedman from China before 1760. An interesting object was a family tree composed of hair within a glass, surrounded with rubies, all set in a case of gold, which was worn by Mrs. Ferguson as a breastpin. Its form was oval, one by one and a half inches in size. On its back was engraved: "The hair of Lady Ann

Keith, Ann Græme, Ann Stedman and Jane Young. For E. Græme, 1766."

After Dr. Græme became the sole owner of the estate, in 1739, he formed here a gallery of paintings after the manner of the nobility in Europe. Among these were life-size portraits of Dr. Græme, Mrs. Græme, Jane Young, Ann Stedman, two of Mrs. Ferguson in early life and four of Græme Park and its surroundings, representing the four seasons; the names of the others we have been unable to ascertain. Mr. H. C. Turnbull's mansion was destroyed by fire in 1847, but fortunately nearly all the aforesaid portraits were saved. A copy of the summer view of Græme Park has been secured, which now possesses considerable interest. From Mrs. Ferguson's portraits we are enabled to judge about the time when these paintings were made, as in the latest one she is not quite full-grown, and it was therefore probably done before 1754. Professor Samuel Jackson and Mrs. Susan Eckhart, of Philadelphia, informed us in 1853 that in early life they remembered seeing those paintings in the main hall at Græme Park, which was about 1782, during the ownership and residence there of Mrs. Ferguson.

To the great credit of the Fenrose family, they have taken good care of the venerable mansion, now one of the very few baronial halls existing in this country. It is a substantial stone building, in good preservation, and not occupied, with walls two feet thick and in dimensions sixty by twenty-five feet. The main or drawing-room, at the north end, is twenty-one feet square, and its walls are handsomely wainscotted and paneled from the floor to the ceiling, a height of fourteen feet. The fire-place is adorned with marble brought from England, and those of the other rooms with Dutch tile-plates, after the fashion of that day. Above the mantel of the drawing-room is said to have been a panel bearing the Keith coat-of-arms, which, of course, has been long removed for a plainer substitute. In the fire-place of one of the second-story rooms is a cast-iron plate bearing the date of 1728. The stairs and balusters are extremely substantial and built of solid white-oak, as are also the joists, rafters and window-frames. Each of its three stories are respectively divided into three rooms, finished with mouldings on the ceilings. In front of the house, on the wall, near the roof, forty years ago could be seen the remains of ivy that had evidently been dead for many years. On the wall of the south end is a vigorously-growing trumpet-flower, which is said to be the shoot of the original that grew there in Mrs. Ferguson's infancy. As we gazed on it, we thought of that beautiful couplet in her "Spinning Song,"—

"When storms rage the forest, and mighty trees fall,
The low shrub is shelter'd that clings to the wall."

In the rear of the house is a fish-pond fed from a fine spring of water; just beyond it still stands a "little grove by the milk-house," as mentioned by

Miss Stedman in May, 1765. From the existing view of Græme Park before 1755 and the draft of the estate made for Lady Keith by William Parsons about 1736, the tenant-houses and stabling are denoted standing west of the mansion, pretty well towards the branch of the Neshaminy, which flows here in a northerly course. Two vigorous sycamore trees stand directly in front of the house at the distance of about forty yards, which, at two feet from the ground, now measure respectively eleven and twelve feet in circumference, and denote the principal place of approach to

"A WOMAN'S MEDITATIONS ON HER OLD FAMILY CLOCK."

"BY MRS. ELIZABETH FERGUSON."

"It is midnight! the inhabitants where I now reside are all locked in sleep, I am all alone with pen, ink and paper before me, and all things around conspire to aid my musing melancholy. The clock in the parlor where I am has just struck twelve. That identical clock has been in the family of my parents and myself above seventy years, and has been a true announcer of fleeting time. I am myself this present year (1797) on the verge of sixty. What various sensations have the sounds of that clock's stroke raised in the bosoms of my parents, brothers, sisters and my own in a course of years! Three-fourths of a century since it first moved in our house!

"Let me in this silent pause try to retrace some of the effects the sound of this clock has produced on my spirits almost commensurate with



Copied from the original in 1854, by Wm. J. Buck.

GRÆME PARK.

From an old painting, supposed date about 1755.

the court-yard, where no doubt was once a gateway. While so long in the possession of the Keith and Græme family, especially during the colonial period, many distinguished visitors were entertained here, among whom can be mentioned Andrew Hamilton, Thomas and John Penn, Jeremiah Langhorne, Francis Hopkinson, Richard Stockton, Rev. Nathaniel Evans, Rev. William Smith, Benjamin Rush, Rev. Richard Peters, George Meade, Elias Boudinot and Bishop White. There is no doubt that many a gay party set out from those venerable walls in the days of the baronet in pursuit of deer, bear and turkeys that roamed yet wild in the forests, for the "twelve venison pots" mentioned here in 1726 are suggestive of such incidents.

any clear recollections of the past. How has my little heart beat when it announced eight, the hour destined to go to bed! How oft with my childish playmates, when keen for the protracting romp, has the dreaded knell stopped us short in full career, or, if permitted by an act of grace to encroach on a quarter of an hour beyond the limits, no entreaties could prevail to obtain a respite to hear the interdicted stroke of nine! When a year or two had advanced me in the juvenile stage, still eight was the well-known hour.

"I see in idea this moment the little round walnut table placed close by a clean hearth and clear hickory fire, my mother and sisters in rotation reading some moral story or dramatic piece, while my good father sat on the other side with his own small mahogany stand reading the paper of the day or some treatise on his own profession. Ah! how I

¹ This piece was copied from Mrs. Ferguson's manuscript over twenty-five years ago, and it is believed, has never been heretofore published. It is an interesting scrap of family history, nearly all confined to the colonial period. It bears the date of April 21, 1797, only four years previous to her death, and while she resided at the house of Seneca Lukens.

feared the stroke of eight lest it might break the thread of the unfinished journal of the artless Pamela. Perhaps the clock struck in the middle of that excellent comedy, the 'Journey of London,' where humor and sentiment are so happily blended. 'Oh, mamma, do let me stay and hear whether Lady Townly repents and makes a good wife.' 'No, my child, you shall hear to-morrow; mamma says Betsy must go to bed.' Shut was the book and shut was the scene unless carried over in youthful dreams. Oh, if any cold-hearted critic should glance over this page and sneer at these digressions, let them hear and know that these are the recollections that make me for a moment forget my age till I reflect *I am left alone* to make these observations.

"Alas! at those sounds my sensations of pain or pleasure did not terminate with childhood. No, very far from it. How often have I longed to hear announced the hour for the family party, after my sisters had left my father's home for houses of their own! Nor was my heart bound up alone to connections; nearly equal was the pleasure when expecting to meet some kind, social friend, thy hand pointed when she must be near. How frequently has thy stroke summoned me to preside at the female station, the tea-table, where the conversation has changed in rotation, 'from grave to gay from gay to grave severe!' Ah! full well I remember when four strokes preluded the India regale; then we young people, becoming a little tonish, pleaded for the patrician hour of five; we were indulged, but five soon became a plebeian hour. Then my clock and its mistress changed our city for a rural abode, where seven and eight took the lead, until six remains to direct the coffee at the worthy gentlewoman's where I now live.

"Ah! since my clock and I have passed our days in retirement, how frequently, on the evening of a market-day, when expecting a letter from the metropolis filled with wit, sentiment or affection, or all united in one, have I with impatience numbered your strokes, or still more ardently longed for the epistle that had crossed the Atlantic, whose value was appreciated as danger and distance had endeared it to the longing receiver! The evening walk was directed by thee, the wholesome breakfast also, and, to be more serious, how frequently have you warned me to repair to the temple of divine worship! And, now retracing the various effects thy sounds have produced in my too susceptible heart through a long life, would it not be a species of prudery to omit declaring what I well recollect that thy sounds to my ears acquired the softest tones when announcing the hours I was to meet my dear Henry before I met him at the altar, which in this day twenty-five years,—the fourth part of a century, a large portion of human existence. Yes, thy sounds seemed to change to pen- sive ones when they preluded to Britain his departure.

"Ah! when I reflect that I am the sole surviving child of ten brothers and sisters, how does the idea fill my mind! to think what a series of tedious, weary nights must these parents and children have waked and watched through the long gallery of pain to death! Hoping and waiting with exhausted spirits these strokes that announced the pleasing harbinger of day. How many times the dear departed, venerable authors of my being have heard that clock which now strikes two give the sound that was to be no more repeated, while breath drew trembling in bodies dearer to you than your own; your children a part of yourselves! Since first your motion began, what volcanoes have flamed, what battles fought, what famines, pestilences and revolutions gone forth! You move, though your maker is no more; then be it known, he lived in London, in 1722, and named W. Tomlinson."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES S. RORER.

Charles S. Rorer is a son of the late Joseph Rorer, who was born in Philadelphia County, Pa., November 14, 1758, and died in the same county December 15, 1854. He was the son of a farmer, and was himself a farmer all his adult life. Having been born some eighteen years previous to the date of the declaration of Independence, he naturally felt quite an interest in the celebration of the formal declaration of such an undertaking as that then seemed to be, and took

an active part in the celebrating of that instrument on the 4th of July, 1776. Later, he was an eye-witness of the battle of Germantown, on the old York road, at a place known as Branchtown, and after the battle, assisted in the interment of several of the militia of the Maryland Line that had been killed in the battle, and previous to the close of that eventful struggle he was enrolled as a soldier in Washington's army, but it being so near the close of the struggle, was not permitted to aid in gaining the freedom of the young and struggling colonies.

In after-years, when the colonies had become States, and compacted into one strong bond of Union, never to be severed, it seemed to be a pleasure to him to relate to his listening auditors the many incidents and hairbreadth adventures that had come to his notice during those eventful years. He died at the ripe old age of ninety-six, honored and respected by all who knew him.

His son, Charles S. Rorer, who takes his middle name from his mother's maiden name, Smith, was born in Philadelphia County, Pa., April 14, 1811, and made that his home until 1851, when he removed to Horscham, Montgomery Co., Pa., where he now resides. He was also born prior to the occurrence of several important events that transpired in the early part of the present century, in some of which he was an active participant. The first was upon the occasion of the visit of the Marquis De Lafayette to the city of Philadelphia, in 1824, when that hero was honored with a public reception. He also took part in the funeral ceremonies held in Germantown, in 1826, in commemoration of the death of two of our late Presidents, Thomas Jefferson and John Quincy Adams. He was also honored with a commission in the infantry in the parade that took place in Philadelphia in honor of George Washington's one hundredth birthday; also on the occasion of President Andrew Jackson's visit to Philadelphia, he participated in the parade as one of the escort and in the evening, at the reception given at the residence of General Robert Patterson, was an invited guest, and was personally introduced to the "Hero of New Orleans."

He witnessed the breaking of ground, not far from what is known as Turner's Lane, for the building of the Germantown and Norristown Railroad, which was built in 1832-33.

In 1837 he assisted in planting an elm-tree to commemorate the memory of the old treaty tree, at the Commissioners' Hall, Kensington.

In 1840 he led the forlorn hope of the Whig party as candidate for the State Legislature against a Democratic majority of three thousand in his district, and, as a result not unexpected, was defeated.

In 1849 he was elected one of the directors of the old Germantown Bank, and served as such until his removal to Montgomery County.

In 1864 he was the standard-bearer of the Republican party in his legislative district against the

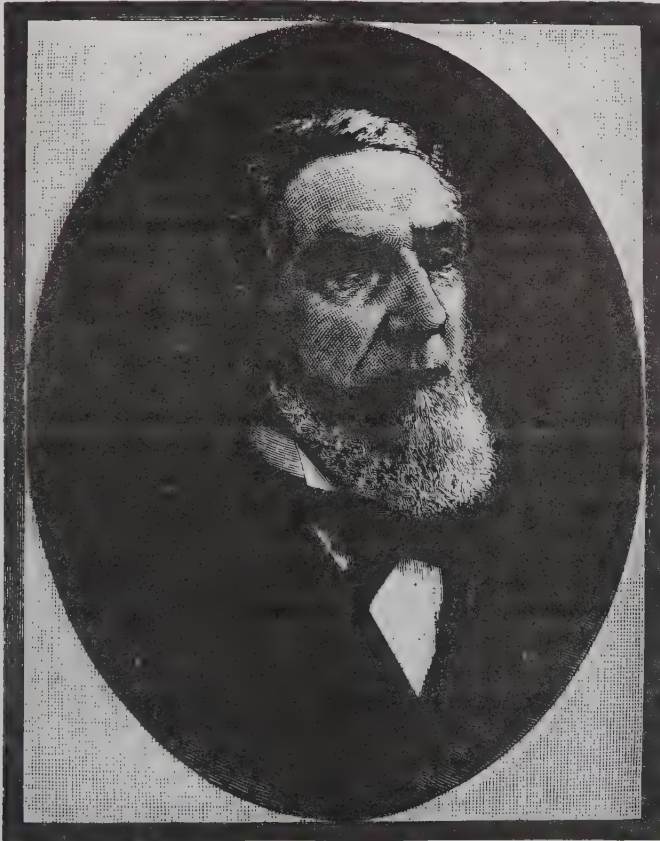
usual fifteen hundreded Democratic majority, and again suffered defeat.

In 1874 he was elected one of the directors of the Hatboro' National Bank, which position he still holds.

He has for the last twenty-five years been honored by his townsmen with a seat in the public school board, over which he presided more than fifteen years, and to his energy and perseverance in behalf of the educational interest of Horsham township is due probably more than to any other, the efficiency and

being represented in their Grand Lodges of the State by Mr. Rorer.

During the four eventful years of the slave-holders rebellion Mr. Rorer was engaged in aiding the government in the suppression of the natural results of such a strife, and was active in forming a Union League for the township of Horsham, the object of which was to assist in filling the quotas as called for, and to encourage enlistments for the same, and in appointing and sustaining public meetings which had that object fully in view.



Charles L. Rorer

high character of the schools with which he has to do.

In 1875 he was elected a justice of the peace for Horsham township, a position he still holds.

Since he was twenty years of age he has been an active and energetic worker in the cause of temperance. Drinking liquor at that early period being the rule, it required organized effort to break up the habit. Societies and organizations multiplied under various names, first openly by lectures and the old Washingtonian Society, followed by the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars, the two latter organizations

He has, by much labor, brought his farm under a high state of cultivation, and made his home pleasant and attractive, and has thus far been unselfish in all the relations of his life where he could be useful to his fellow-creatures.

For the past forty-eight years he has been an active member of the Baptist Church, and since 1851 a member of the Hatboro' Baptist Church.

Mr. Rorer was married, in 1835, to Miss Caroline, daughter of the late Hugh Roberts, of Philadelphia. Their children are Clementine, married Albert

French; Bartlett T., married Emeline Williams; and Adelaide, married William Hill. Mrs. Rorer, mother of these children, died February 24, 1872.

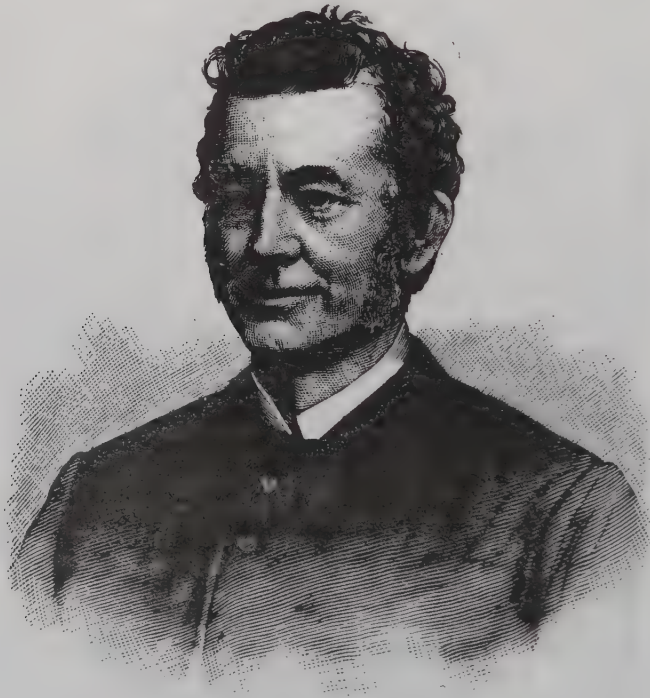
Mr. Rorer's second wife was Miss Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Jerusha Taylor, of Philadelphia, whom he married June 17, 1875.

JOSHUA PAUL LUKENS.

The Lukens family in Horsham, Montgomery Co., descended from Jan (or John) Lucken, who came from Holland in the latter part of 1688. In 1709, January 10th, John Lucken purchased from Samuel

for many years resided at what is now known as Davis Grove, Montgomery Co., formerly known as the old "Kirk Tavern," on the old Philadelphia and Easton road.

At that place Seneca Lukens reared a family of children, one of whom was Joseph S. Lukens, born First Month 21, 1786, father of Joshua P. Lukens. This Joseph S. Lukens married Susan, daughter of Joshua Paul, of Bucks County, Pa., and had children as follows: Isaiah, born in 1816; Hannah, born Third Month 14, 1819 (now the wife of Lukens Paul); Joshua P., born May 30, 1822; Sidnea Ann, born in 1825; Jervis



J P Lukens

Carpenter five hundred and five acres of land, a part of which is now owned by William J. Hallowell, near Davis Grove, Montgomery Co., and in 1720, John and wife, Mary Lucken, sold to Peter Lucken one hundred and fifty acres of said five hundred and five acres.

Whether this Peter Lukens is a son of John or not is unknown. However, Peter and his wife, Gainor, deeded to John Lucken, Jr., a parcel of land out of the one hundred and fifty acres. The John Lucken first named (anglicised into Lukens) was, in all probability, the great-great-grandfather of Joshua P. Lukens, who is a grandson of Seneca Lukens, who

S., born in 1828, died First Month 21, 1861; Sarah, born in 1833, died Eighth Month 7, 1872.

(Of these children, Joshua P. remained on the old homestead at Davis Grove until twenty-four years of age, performing such work as is usual for young men upon their father's farm. His educational advantages were such as were afforded in the old pay-schools of half a century ago, though, with his inclination to study, he obtained a good common-school education.

He has always been one of those quiet, unobtrusive, honest, industrious men, seeking not the honors of this world, but seeking, rather, the comforts of

home and the pleasant associations of his family. The many and devious ways of the politician he never sought, and has never held a political office. The beautiful farm upon which he resides came to him by inheritance through or from his father-in-law, Mr. Root. The large, comfortable and convenient buildings have been erected and the beautiful grounds laid out and shrubbery planted since he came in possession of the property, in November, 1851, making it one of the very desirable farm properties in Horsham township. The farm, containing eighty-five acres, is under a high state of cultivation, and is one of the most productive in the township.

record of the date of his birth or death). He married Sarah, daughter of Abel Roberts, of the same place. They had ten children, as follows: Abel, born in 1778; Gainor, 1780; William, 1782; Everard, 1784; Mary, 1787; Benjamin, 1791; Susanna, 1793; Samuel, 1796; Margaret, 1798; Morris, 1801. He purchased Græme Park property, and removed thereto in the year 1801. Sometime afterwards he purchased a farm in Warminster, Bucks Co. (which is now owned by Joshua Bennett), to which his son Benjamin moved. On the marriage of his son William (father of Jarrett) he sold him the Græme Park property and moved to the Warminster farm.



JARRETT PENROSE.

Mr. Lukens married, March 25, 1847, Elizabeth, daughter of Conard and Sarah Root, of Philadelphia, Pa.; she was born December 16, 1823. The result of this union has been three children, as follows: First, Joseph C. Lukens, born December 5, 1847, married, November 2, 1881, Miss Louisa Stanhope, of Philadelphia; second, Emma N., born February 4, 1851, married, March 23, 1882, to Edwin Moore, of Upper Merion township, Montgomery Co., Pa.; third, Missouri Florence, born March 12, 1855, died September 6, 1883.

JARRETT PENROSE.

Samuel Penrose, grandfather of Jarrett Penrose, was born at Quakertown, Bucks Co., Pa., (we have no

William Penrose, son of Samuel and Sarah, was born at Quakertown, Pa., March 14, 1782, and came to Horsham with his father in 1801. He married Hannah, daughter of William and Ann Jarrett, of Horsham, and having bought of his father the Græme Park property, he resided thereon until a few years before his death, when he purchased an adjoining property, and resided there until his death, which occurred on the 20th day of November, 1863, in his eighty-second year, his wife, Hannah, having died in 1850. They had seven children, four boys and three girls, as follows: Ann J., born September 25, 1811; Samuel, April 18, 1813; Jarrett, April 1, 1815; Abel, May 3, 1817; Hannah February 28, 1820; William, March 26, 1822; Tacy S., October 14, 1823. Ann J.

married Abraham Iredell, of Horsham. Samuel died unmarried, aged thirty-five years. Jarrett married Tacy A. Kirk, of Abington. Abel married Sarah Beissel, of Allentown, Pa. Hannah married Isaac W. Hicks, of Newtown, Pa. William died in infancy. Tacy S. married Morris Davis, of Warminster, Pa.

Jarrett Penrose, the subject of the present sketch, was born at Graeme Park April 1, 1815, and resided thereat until his marriage with Tacy S. Kirk, daughter of John and Tabitha Kirk, of Abington, Montgomery Co., Pa., January 20, 1842. He then bought of Abraham Iredell's estate the farm in Horsham on which he now resides. His children are five in number, four

Howard, Morris P., William, Jr., and Lydia. Samuel married Mary C. Farren, of Doylestown, Pa., and resides there. They have one child, Cyril Farren.

ABEL PENROSE.

Abel Penrose, owner of Graeme Park farm, is the grandson of Samuel Penrose, who came from Richland township, Bucks Co., Pa., in 1801, and settled on the farm now owned by Abel Penrose. The Penrose family was probably among the early settlers of that part of Bucks County from which Samuel emigrated. Samuel married Sarah Roberts, and, had children, as follows: William, married Hannah



Abel Penrose

now living, as follows: Ellen S., born January 14, 1843; Elizabeth H., January 4, 1845; William, July 31, 1847; Alfred, May 14, 1849 (who died in infancy); Samuel, May 5, 1852. They married as follows: Ellen S. married Edward T. Betts, of Warminster, Pa., now residing at Buffalo, N. Y. Their children are C. Walter, William P., Edward T., Jr., and Lizzie P. C. Walter married Lidie P. Haslam, of Philadelphia, Pa., and now residing in Buffalo. Elizabeth H. married Alfred Moore, of Horsham, Pa., and resides on the homestead farm. Their children are Ellie B. and Bertha A. William married Hannah Paul, of War-
rington, Pa., and resides there. Their children are J.

daughter of William and Ann Jarrett (she was born Tenth Month, 1783; died in 1850); Abel (died Twelfth Month 7, 1824, aged forty-six years and four months); Benjamin, married Rachael Fratt; Morris, married Rebecca, daughter of Dr. Mitchell Everard (died Eighth Month 30, 1823, aged thirty-eight years, ten months and twenty-three days); Margaret; Gaius; Mary (died Ninth Month 19, 1795, aged eight years, four months and eight days); Susanna (died Eighth Month 8, 1799, aged six years and thirteen days); Samuel (died Sixth Month, 1797, aged nine months and twenty-six days).

Of these children, William, the eldest, was born

Third Month 14, 1782, married as above stated, and died in 1863, aged eighty-one years, eight months and six days. William and Hannah Jarrett Penrose were the parents of children, as follows: Ann Jarrett (born Ninth Month 25, 1811), married Abraham Iredell; Samuel (born Fourth Month 18, 1813, died Second Month 24, 1848, aged thirty-four years, ten months and six days); Jarrett (born Fourth Month 1, 1815), married Tacy Ann Kirk, and is one of the substantial farmers of Horsham township; Abel (born Fifth Month 3, 1817); Hannah L. (born Second Month 20, 1820), married Isaac W. Hicks; William (born Third Month 26, 1822, died Seventh Month 12, 1822); Tacy S. (born Tenth Month 14, 1823), married Morris Davis.

About the time William Penrose, the father of these children, was married he purchased from his father (Samuel) the old homestead, where he was born, lived and died. He was one of the sturdy yeomanry of Horsham, and a man of solid worth, steady habits, honored and respected by all who knew him.

Abel Penrose, the fourth child of William, was married, December 25, 1856, to Sarah C., daughter of Daniel and Mary M. Beisel, of Allentown, Lehigh Co., Pa. She was born April 3, 1836. The children of Abel and Sarah C. Penrose have been as follows: Hannah J. (born 1858), married, November 16, 1882, A. D. Markley, M.D., of Hatboro', Pa., she is the mother of two children,—Penrose and Anna Markley; Morris B., 1860, unmarried; William, 1870; Mary M., 1877.

The parents of Mrs. Penrose were natives of Cata-sauqua, Northumberland Co., Pa.

Abel Penrose has thus far through life borne well his part in the business affairs of a farmer's life, to which all his energies have been devoted. His every act in his long and busy career has been devoid of offense to any one with whom he had occasion to transact the ordinary business affairs of life, and he is honored and respected by all who know him. He has been one of the progressive farmers of the period, attending strictly to his own business, leaving the political affairs of the township to be looked after by those who have a taste in that direction, being content himself with the right of suffrage.

Mr. Penrose, unlike many farmers in our country, attended not only to the routine duties of the farm, but has found time to devote to seeking a knowledge of public men of all nations, and a personal inspection of not only his own country, but portions of Europe as well. He has visited Europe twice, and in 1844 he spent eight months in England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and is familiar with the everyday affairs of his own country to a degree beyond that of most men.

With the large and beautiful farm he owns is connected a bit of history worth noting in connection with this sketch. For this historical sketch of the farm we are indebted to Mrs. Penrose, whose diligent researches brought the matter to light:

"Keith House, in Horsham, was commenced in 1721; the coat-of-arms of the family, with the exception of the motto, 'Remember thy End,' was placed on the contract by Sir William, which proves the exact date of the house (1722).

"The plate in the chimney was placed there by Dr. Græme in 1728. Sir William Keith received the appointment through William Penn, and was, through his elegant manner of living, unpopular with the Quakers. He returned in 1728 and published in England an account of the colonies, and urged their taxation for the defense against the French and Indians. This is supposed to be the first suggestion of taxation which brought on the war of the Revolution.

"Keith never returned to Pennsylvania, and died in the Old Bailey Prison, London, November 18, 1749. When Governor Keith came to Pennsylvania he brought with him his wife, who had been the widow of Robert Jiggs, of England, and his step-daughter, Ann Jiggs, and also Dr. Thomas Græme, who lived in the city, north side of Chestnut Street, above Sixth. Dr. Thomas Græme married Ann, step-daughter of Sir William Keith, November 12, 1719. After Sir William left for England, Dr. Græme moved to what is now Horsham, and then named the place Græme Park, which comprised a tract from Keith of twelve hundred acres. Keith had it as a hunting park, and grand *festes* of hunting-parties of lords and gentlemen assembled at the house, and from there started out for deer, pheasants and other game.

"As in the old country, Lady Keith lived in seclusion at Horsham and in Philadelphia, and died July 31, 1740, aged sixty-five years.

"Dr. Græme was in the course of his life a member of the Council, port physician and many years collector of the port of Philadelphia. Dr. and Ann Græme, his wife, had a daughter who married a Ferguson.

"Mrs. Elizabeth Ferguson lived at Græme Park, and became noted through her alleged complicity in attempting to bribe Joseph Reed during the Revolutionary war.

"Jane Græme, sister of Dr. Græme, lived also at the park, and married James Young and had three children; one of them married William Smith, M.D., a graduate of Pennsylvania University, in 1771, and father of Samuel F. Smith, for many years president of the Philadelphia Bank.

"During the Revolution Græme Park was the headquarters of General Lacey, commanding the Pennsylvania militia, in operations against the British. The drawing-room of the mansion was occupied as the guard-room and the lawn occupied by the headquarters camp. Græme Park remained in the family of Dr. Græme for a short time after the Revolutionary war, when it passed into other hands, and in 1801 came into possession of the Penrose family, where it still remains."

The old stone mansion built by Keith is still standing, and in as good a state of preservation as when

first built. It stands but a few rods from the residence of Mr. Penrose, and occupied by some of his tenants.

Mrs. Penrose has in her possession an oil painting of Mrs. Ferguson, painted when she was a little girl of probably three or four summers. The work was evidently done by one of the old masters of the art, and is still perfect in every detail, and, to one of artistic taste is a painting of rare excellence, and is highly prized by its owner.

WILLIAM LUKENS JARRETT.

William Lukens Jarrett is a lineal descendant of the pioneer family of that name who located in what

of Horsham township; John was a farmer, and owned a farm near Babylon,—the farm now owned by Charles M. Jarrett. John Jarrett became the father of the following children: Jonathan, born in 1805, married Agnes Roberts, of Horsham township, and died in 1884. Agnes is also deceased. Ann, born in 1807, married Chalkley Kenderdine, and died in 1871; he died Second Month 23, 1885. James died in infancy. Mary, born in 1811, married Charles L. Dager, and now lives in Gwynedd township; Hannah, born in 1814, died in 1860; Tacy, born in 1816, married Richard S. Moore, of Horsham township.

William L., the subject of this notice, was born Sixth



Wm. L. Jarrett

is now Montgomery County, then Bristol township, Philadelphia Co. William J. Buck, in his "History of Montgomery County" speaks of Thomas and Levi Jarrett as living in what is now Upper Dublin township. John Jarrett, the great-grandfather of William L., was born in 1702, and Mr. Buck speaks of him as one of the first or original officers of the Hatboro' Library Company, in 1775.

This John was married and had a son, Jonathan, who became the father of children, as follows: John, born in 1779; Richard; Isaac and Jonathan. John, who was born in 1779, was married, Fifth Month 29, 1803, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Lukens,

Month 28, 1819. He remained at home assisting in the duties and labors pertaining to farm-life, and at the death of his father, in 1849, purchased the old homestead, and continued the occupation of a farmer, adding to his landed estate as it seemed to him desirable, and in 1870 sold the old homestead to Charles M. Jarrett, retaining for himself the farm occupied by Charles Dager and the store property at Davis Grove, where he resides with his nephew, John H. Jarrett.

Mr. Jarrett has thus far passed through life in single blessedness, and without the annoyances in many instances pertaining to the marriage relation. His journey

thus far has been one of honest industry and uprightness of character, and he is highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens as one of the progressive men of the age, who could be trusted in whatever capacity he was placed. He has honored the position of school director of Horsham for six years, and the office of town auditor, for several terms. Mr. Jarrett adheres strictly to the religion of his ancestors, and is a member of Horsham Monthly Meeting.

WILLIAM J. HALLOWELL AND THE "JARRETT
HOMESTEAD FARM."

William J. Hallowell was the son of John R. and Ann J. Hallowell, and was born October 12, 1813.

so numerous and widely scattered, and of which the following history and genealogical sketch has been gathered. Samuel Carpenter, in 1702, obtained from William Penn five thousand and eight acres of land, for one English silver shilling for every one hundred acres, which he disposed of to different parties of the early settlers, and in 1709 that now known as the "Jarrett homestead farm," with a part of the land owned by George W. Jarrett, was conveyed to John Lukens, supposed to be the father of Mary Lukens, who married John Jarrett, into whose possession the farm came in 1726, who was the first of the Jarrett family to settle in the then new county.

From an old English Bible in possession of the



Wm J Hallowell

He assumed farming as an occupation on the completion of his education, which was in his twenty-first year, and in 1844 removed to the farm belonging to his mother, situated in Horsham township, known as the "Jarrett homestead farm," which is one of the tracts of land of Montgomery County that has remained in the same family since its settlement by William Penn, particularly interesting as being the homestead of the Jarrett family, which has become

family, printed in 1715, which John Jarrett, in 1751, presented to his son John "and the heirs of his body forever and ever," it is learned that the name was in those days spelled Jerrett, and that he and his wife, Mary, emigrated from Scotland and were members of the Society of Friends.

No account is given of their having but one child, known as John Jarrett, Jr., born 3d, Third Month, 1719, to whom all their land was deeded in 1741.

John Jarrett, Jr., married Alice Conard, and from their twelve children are descended numerous Jarretts, scattered in various parts of the country.

These twelve, with their births and deaths, are as follows: John Jarrett, born Eighth Month 12, 1741, died Seventh Month 19, 1819; Mary (unmarried), born Seventh Month 25, 1742; Elizabeth, born Fifth Month 19, 1744 (married Mordecai Thomas), died, aged ninety years; Hannah, born Eighth Month 2, 1745 (married John Heston); Rachel, born First Month 14, 1747 (married Anthony Williams), died First Month 12, 1818; William, born Ninth Month 23, 1748, died Ninth Month 13, 1827; Alice, born Eleventh Month 13, 1750 (married Jonathan Thomas), died Ninth Month 8, 1824; Jonathan, born First Month 31, 1753 (married Hannah Mather), died Third Month 8, 1835; David, born First Month 15, 1755 (married Rebecca Cadwallader), died Fifth Month 16, 1815; Jesse, born Third Month 26, 1757 (married Eliz. Palmer); Tacy (died young), born Seventh Month 24, 1758; Joseph, born Ninth Month 7, 1761 (married Rachel Edge), died Eleventh Month 24, 1861.

William Jarrett, the sixth child of John and Alice Jarrett, married Ann, daughter of John Lukens, of Philadelphia, and came into the possession of the "homestead farm" in 1774.

The children of William and Ann Jarrett were as follows: Jane Jarrett, born Twelfth Month 18, 1775 (married Thomas Thompson); Mary, born Second Month 2, 1777; William, born Fourth Month 19, 1779 (unmarried), died Eighth Month 10, 1860; Mary, born Sixth Month 15, 1781 (married Israel Hallowell, of Abington township), and died Sixth Month 26, 1867; Hannah Jarrett, born Tenth Month 1, 1783 (married William Penrose); Tacy, born Ninth Month 16, 1785 (married Charles Stokes, of Burlington County, N. J.), died Ninth Month 15, 1877; Ann, born Eleventh Month 26, 1787 (married John R. Hallowell, of Abington township), died Seventh Month 26, 1867; Alice, born Seventh Month 15, 1791 (married Caleb Lippincott, of Burlington County, N. J.), and died Ninth Month 15, 1831.

On the death of William Jarrett, in 1827, one hundred and forty-six acres were deeded to his daughter Ann, married to John R. Hallowell, and the remaining seventy-eight acres were bought by her husband from the heirs for seventy dollars per acre, so that they became possessors of all the original tract.

For a period of fifteen years the same tract was rented to John Scott for the sum of three hundred dollars a year, which was finally increased to six hundred dollars. In 1844, Ann Jarrett Hallowell's son, William J. Hallowell (the present owner), took possession, and in 1863, for the average sum of one hundred and five dollars per acre, a deed for the same was transferred to him.

On the 28th of Third Month, 1845, he was married

to Tacy Ann Paul, daughter of Joshua Paul, of Bucks County, who was the possessor of a large tract of land joining the Jarrett homestead farm, a portion of the same five thousand and eight acres which Samuel Carpenter obtained of William Penn, transferred in 1727 to James Paul, a son of Joseph Paul, of Oxford township, who is supposed to have emigrated from Wales about 1700.

This farm has also ever since remained in the same family, at present in that of the fifth generation.

Of the five children of William J. and Tacy Ann Hallowell, the third, William J. Hallowell, Jr., is the only son. He married Anna E. Thomas, daughter of the late Abner and Sarah Ann Thomas, of Montgomery County, and in 1873 took possession of the "Jarrett homestead farm," which he still occupies.

The Doylestown and Willow Grove turnpike, made in 1839, cut the farm, which was square in shape, diagonally in two, and supplanted the old Easton road, which was the route by which all the merchandise was conveyed from Philadelphia to Easton, that now passing by Davis Grove, then known as Jarrett's Corner, and forming the western boundary line of the farm, being a part of the same.

On the western side of the same pike, buildings were erected in 1872, which have ever since been occupied by the present owner; thus the original tract, comprising two hundred and twenty acres, is divided into two farms of about one hundred and ten acres each, although as yet they are virtually one and the same, in that they continue, as heretofore, to be managed and cultivated.

The "Jarrett homestead farm," one of the most productive and valuable in the county, is possessed of considerable historic interest, in that there are centered the numerous traditions connected with the large family of Jarretts.

At present there reside on it three generations, and the ninth to-day is as loyal to the religious Society of Friends as were its ancestors of over a century and a half ago. The homestead farm well attests to the energy and capacity of its present owner and the ability which characterizes him in all undertakings of a public nature.

A man of education and culture, and so eminently successful as a farmer, he is prominent in Montgomery County as one who has done much in a practical way to lift hand-work from the contempt into which it has fallen, and to prove the entire compatibility of manual labor and mental culture.

The following are the children of William J. and Tacy Ann Paul Hallowell: Annie J., born Eighth Month 10, 1846, married Elwood Lukens, and died Tenth Month 27, 1873 (they were the parents of one child,—Annie H., born Ninth Month 21, 1873, died Eleventh Month 29, 1873); Hannah P., born Eleventh Month 29, 1848; William J., Jr., born Tenth Month 9, 1851; Lizzie W., born Fifth Month 10, 1854; Mary P., born Fifth Month 17, 1858.

The following record is taken from same source as above.

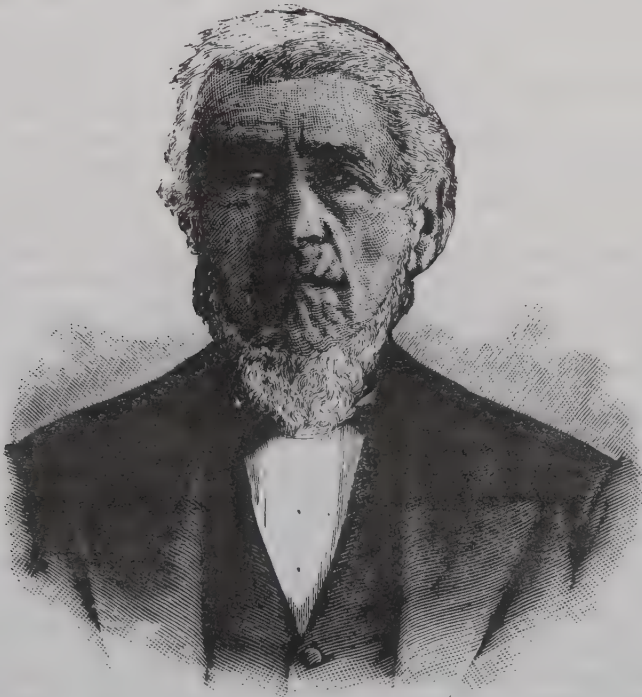
Children of Joseph Paul, son of James Paul and Mary, his wife, and Hannah Paul, daughter of James Paul and Sarah, his wife,—Sarah Paul, born Fifth Month 7, 1771; Sidney Paul, born Second Month 4, 1773; John Paul, born Sixth Month 23, 1774; Howard Paul, born Sixth Month 25, 1781; Yeamans Paul, born Twelfth Month 21, 1783.

Children of Joshua Paul, son of Joseph Paul and Hannah, his wife, and Hannah Stokes, daughter of John and Susanna Stokes,—Susanna Paul, born Ninth Month 13, 1797; Joseph Paul, born Eleventh Month

native of Ireland, both emigrating to this country during the latter part of the last century, and locating in Bucks County, Pa., where they became the parents of a family, one of whom was William.

Gilbert W. Ely, son of William and Rebecca Ely, was born Eleventh Month 17, 1804, in Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa., where he lived until 1828, when he married and moved to Montgomery County, Pa., where he, in 1854, purchased a farm, upon which he resided till 1877, when he purchased the property he now occupies in Horsham township and retired from the active duties of a farmer.

Mr. Ely has lived upon a farm all his life, or until



Gilbert W. Ely

11, 1799; Sidnea Paul, born Third Month 7, 1802; John Paul, born Seventh Month 29, 1804; Morris Paul, born Eleventh Month 30, 1807; Hannah and Commings Paul (twins), born Fifth Month 3, 1809; Rachel S. Paul, born Third Month 14, 1812; Yeamans Paul, born Ninth Month 5, 1814; Tacy Ann Paul, born Third Month 28, 1817.

GILBERT W. ELY.

Gilbert W. Ely is of English-Irish descent, as his grandfather, George Ely, was a native of England, and his grandmother, Sarah (McGill) Ely, was a

1877, always attending strictly to the duties pertaining to that branch of business, honored and respected by his fellow-townsmen and acquaintances, seeking neither honor nor profit from any but the hard-earned source of an honest farmer's life. He has diligently shunned the path leading to political honors, never having occupied but two official positions,—a school director and a township collector, each for a term of three years. He was born and reared in the Society of Friends, and is a member of Horsham Monthly Meeting.

He was married, Tenth Month 4, 1828, to Sarah D.,

daughter of Joshua and Hannah Corson, who was born Eighth Month 26, 1808, in Upper Makefield, Bucks Co., Pa. Her father and mother were both natives of Bucks County, where her father was born in 1780 and died in 1870, and where also his wife died in July, 1855, aged seventy-five years.

Benjamin Corson, grandfather of Mrs. Ely, was born in Bucks County, where he died at the age of sixty-six years. Sarah Dungan, wife of Benjamin Corson, was also a native of Bucks County, where she also died at the age of sixty-six years.

The following are the names of the children and grandchildren of George W. and Sarah D. Ely.

I. Hannah C., born Second Month 1, 1830, married George, son of Naylor Webster, of Horsham township. Their children are Joshua C., born First Month 20, 1856; and Ella, born Eighth Month 27, 1857.

II. Joshua C., born Ninth Month 28, 1833, died Sixth Month 1, 1853.

III. Rebecca Smith, born First Month 29, 1837, married George S., son of Charles Teas, of Horsham township. They have one child, Ellen, born Tenth Month 15, 1857.

IV. William Elwood, born Ninth Month 13, 1842, married Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Cunard, of Fitzwater township, Bucks Co., Pa. They have children,—Francis Edward C., born Third Month 26, 1867; Bertha Estelle, born Eighth Month 22, 1868.

In 1862, William Elwood Ely commenced the study of medicine, and graduated in 1864 from the University of Pennsylvania, and during that year was commissioned as surgeon in the United States army and assigned to duty at Fraley Hospital, Washington, D. C., and subsequently placed in charge of the Sixth Veteran Reserves, at Sherburn Barracks. He was subsequently transferred to Philadelphia, Pa., and assigned to duty in McClellan United States Army General Hospital, and subsequently appointed examining surgeon for General Hancock's corps, Army of the Potomac. At the close of the war he returned to Fox Chase, where he commenced the practice of medicine, practicing in that place and Frankford until 1877, when he relinquished the practice of medicine and engaged in the real estate business at North Wales, Montgomery Co., Pa., where he now resides.

V. Anna Louisa, born Third Month 31, 1847, married Israel, son of Robert and Mary Mullins, of Horsham township. Anna Louisa died Third Month 16, 1883, leaving three sons,—Howard E., born Tenth Month 6, 1874; Clarence, born Eighth Month 3, 1877; Wesley, born Seventh Month 8, 1882.

VI. Adele C., born Second Month 25, 1853, married Samuel C., son of Amos and Ascenath Lukens, of Philadelphia. They have children,—Elsie, born Second Month 24, 1876, died Seventh Month 16, 1876; Gilbert E., born Eleventh Month 17, 1877, died Sixth Month 1, 1880; Jessie May, born Fifth Month 2,

1880; Marion, born Twelfth Month 27, 1882; Edward S., born Twelfth Month 27, 1883.

JACOB KIRK.

I. John Kirk, progenitor of this branch of the family of that name in Montgomery County, emigrated from Freedtown, Derbyshire, England, in 1687, and located in Darby (now Upper Darby), in Delaware County, Pa., where he purchased five hundred acres of land. He was a member of the Friends' Society, and was married in the Darby Meeting, the same year he located, to Joan, daughter of Peter Elliott, and died in 1705. John and Joan Kirk were the parents of ten children.

II. John, the second son of John and Joan Kirk, was born the 29th of First Month, 1692. In 1712, this John, Jr., purchased from John and Sarah Ironmonger two hundred acres of land in Abington township, adjoining Upper Dublin township, on which he lived the remainder of his life. The price paid for this two hundred acre tract was two hundred and sixty pounds. He subsequently made another purchase of five hundred acres of land in Upper Dublin township. It appears that he was a stone-mason by occupation, and in 1722 built the stone mansion for Sir William Keith on the farm now owned by Abel Penrose, in Horsham township, and known as Grame Park Mansion. In that year he married, in Abington Meeting, Sarah, daughter of Rynear Tyson, the emigrant. John and Sarah Kirk were the parents of eight children.

III. Jacob, the fourth son of John and Sarah Kirk, was born 20th of Seventh Month, 1735. He married, in Abington Meeting, in 1760, Elizabeth, daughter of John Cleaver, of Bristol township, Philadelphia Co., Pa. He inherited the homestead, lived to be ninety-three years of age, and died in the same house where he was born. They were the parents of eight children.

IV. Jacob, the third son of Jacob and Elizabeth Kirk, was born the 23d of Ninth Month, 1769, and in 1792 he married, in Horsham Meeting, Rebecca, daughter of Charles and Phebe Iredell, and they became the parents of eleven children. His father, Jacob Kirk, Sr., divided his farm of two hundred acres, and erected new buildings on that part adjoining the Welsh road, where the father, mother and three of their children ended their days.

V. Aaron, second son of Jacob and Rebecca Kirk, was born in Abington township, Montgomery Co., Second Month 2, 1802, and lived on his father's farm until he was between fifteen and sixteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to Stevenson Croesdale, of Mechanicsville, then in Byberry township, now in the Twenty-third Ward of Philadelphia, to learn the trade of a wheelwright. After serving his time he worked as a journeyman wheelwright for about two years, when by an accident he lost a portion of his right arm. He was then engaged for a few years

in the manufacture of lime at Sandy Run, Pa., and in 1836 he purchased the farm now occupied by his son Jacob, where he lived until the date of his death, which occurred March 29, 1877. He married, in Byberry Monthly Meeting, Third Month 14, 1833, Ann, daughter of Samuel and Rachel Paul, of Byberry township, now Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia; she was born Fifth Month 10, 1807, and died Fourth Month 9, 1881.

Their children were as follows: Rachel, born Eleventh Month 2, 1835, died Third Month 2, 1837;

Amanda, daughter of Martin and Mary K. Bowen, of Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill Co., Pa. The result of this union has been,—

Ida Genevieve, born First Month, 31, 1866, married Oliver Hazard S. Mourer, of Watsontown, Northumberland Co., Pa. They have one child, Cleveland Kirk, born July 13, 1884.

Mary Ann, born August 6, 1867.

Aaron, born November 6, 1869.

Carrie Burnham and Emma Elizabeth (twins), born First Month 24, 1875. The first-named died Third



Jacob Kirk

Jacob, born Fourth Month 1, 1838; Edwin, born September, 1840; Stephen Treadwell, born in February, 1842, died Twelfth Month 16, 1877, aged thirty-five years.

Of the Paul family, Samuel died Fourth Month 8, 1845, aged seventy-five years; Phebe K. Stackhouse died Fifth Month 6, 1845, aged forty-five years and three months; Rachel Paul died Eleventh Month 27, 1859, aged eighty-four years and four months; Hannah A. Martindale died Fourth Month 18, 1874, aged forty years.

VI. Jacob Kirk, eldest son of Aaron and Rachel, was married, Eleventh Month 26, 1864, to Mary Ann

Month 12, 1876, and the last-named died Fifth Month 10, 1883.

Mr. Kirk inherited the homestead, containing eighty-four acres of land, where he still conducts the affairs of the farm with that skill and shrewdness that places him in the front rank of the progressive farmers of Horsham township, if not in the county.

Unlike many others similarly situated, he yields not to the tempting bait of political honors, and refuses to place himself in a position where his honor might be called in question. Religiously he is by birthright a Friend, and adheres strictly to the religious doctrines expounded by George Fox.

THOMAS B. GEATRELL.

The parents of Mr. Geatrell, George and Ann Geatrell, were both born on the Isle of Wight, England, and came to America in July, 1821, in the employ of a farmer named Hearn, who then owned the farm now owned by the Clayton estate, on the Welsh road, Gwynedd township, and about two years after their arrival in this country were married, and soon commenced farming on their own account in Gwynedd township, where Thomas B. Geatrell, the subject of this sketch, was born March 19, 1824. His early life was spent upon the farm with his parents, and at the common or "paid schools" of that period. His father,

satisfaction of a well-earned reputation for honesty, sobriety and fair dealing with his fellow-men.

Mr. Geatrell has never sought political preferment, and is free from the suspicions usually attaching to those whose lives are guided by such influences. He is a member of the Boehm Reformed Church, at Blue Bell, Whitpain township, and for many years one of its trustees, and since 1878 one of its elders. He was one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank of Ambler, and has been one of its directors from its organization to the present time.

Mr. Geatrell was married, December 25, 1848, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Ann Jackson Ash-



Thomas B. Geatrell

in the mean time, had purchased a small farm near what is known as the "Broad Axe," in Whitpain township, and now owned by the estate of Clement Comly. In 1850, Thomas commenced business for himself on his father's farm, where he remained but one year, when he purchased and moved on to the old and well known Iredell farm, in Horsham township, where he remained at farming, butchering and marketing for the Philadelphia markets until 1870, when he retired from the active duties of a large farmer and moved to the small place where he now lives, in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labors, and the

ton. Mrs. Geatrell was born May 17, 1828, and was the youngest of four children. Her mother died in 1842, and her father in 1849. The children of Thomas B. and Elizabeth Geatrell are George, born December 8, 1849. He married Carrie Kulp, and now resides at Penllyn, Gwynedd township.

Mary, born September 3, 1852, and died when nineteen years of age. She was the wife of R. Comly Wilson, who now lives near Newtown, Pa.

Horace A., born August 23, 1860, married Mary Smith, and now lives on the old homestead.

Anna B., born December 13, 1867, married February

26, 1885, to Robert Comly, of Horsham township. George Geatrell, the father of Thomas B., died in 1878. His mother, Ann Geatrell, is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-four years, and to a remarkable degree retains all her faculties. They were the parents of three children,—Thomas B., Elizabeth and Mary. Elizabeth is the mother of George Hoover, a prominent lawyer of Norristown, Montgomery Co., Pa.

LUKENS PAUL.

Lukens Paul is a grandson of Joseph Paul, who was born Seventh Month 27, 1739, and died Third Month 13, 1799. His wife, Hannah Paul, was born Eighth Month 3, 1744, and died Twelfth Month 14, 1802. They lived for many years on the farm now owned by Joseph Paul, in Bucks County, about half a mile from what is now known as Davis Grove Post-Office, in Horsham township, Montgomery Co. Of their early life, or the influence they exerted in moulding and fashioning the course pursued by the generations that have followed them, we can only judge by the fruit grown from the original stock, which is honest, industrious and law-abiding in every sense of the word.

The children of Joseph and Hannah Paul were Sarah, born Fifth Month 7, 1771, and died Eighth Month 4, 1812; Sidnea, born Second Month 4, 1773; Joshua, born Sixth Month 3, 1774; Hannah, born Sixth Month 21, 1781; and Yeamans Paul, born Fourth Month 5, 1783, and died Ninth Month 10, 1837.

Yeamans Paul, the youngest child of Joseph and Hannah, was born on the farm adjoining the one above alluded to, now owned by Joseph Paul, where he spent his days, and where his children were born. His wife was Susan Lukens, who was born Seventh Month 18, 1791, and died Fourth Month 27, 1869. Their children were Lukens Paul, the subject of this sketch, who was born Third Month 27, 1813, and Joseph Paul, born Second Month 1, 1817, and died when in his thirty-fourth year.

The farm on which Lukens Paul was born, adjoining Joseph Paul's, is a part of an original tract which contained four hundred and fifty or five hundred acres; the farm, however, is now held by Elizabeth Ivins.

It was on that farm that Mr. Lukens Paul spent his early life, or until he was twenty-six years of age, when he married Hannah S., daughter of Joseph S. and Susanna P. Lukens, First Month 31, 1839. He then purchased the farm of one hundred and three acres formerly owned by his maternal grandfather, Azor Lukens, and at once settled down to the business of a farmer, and thus continued for a period of twenty-eight years to be a faithful, honest, industrious tiller of the soil, which yielded abundantly under his skillful management, and in due time brought him a sufficiency of this world's goods that enabled him, in

1867, to retire from the active duties of an agriculturist, and now resides upon his fifteen-acre lot, where, with his wife, he enjoys the comforts and blessings with which they are surrounded and encouraged in their journey to the golden gates of the great future. Mr. Paul has never held or sought any office of a political character, yet is honored with a seat in the board of directors of Farmers' Hay-Market Association, Seventh and Oxford Streets, Philadelphia.

The children of Lukens and Hannah S. Paul are Elwood Paul, born Seventh Month 30, 1840, married Tenth Month 24, 1867, Martha Ellen Shoemaker. The result of this union has been two children, Harry Elwood and Bertha H.

Isabella Paul, born Tenth Month 14, 1845, married, Fourth Month 8, 1869, to Oliver P. Knight. Their children are L. Paul Knight, born Seventh Month 16, 1870; Joseph Elwood Knight, born Ninth Month 18, 1876.

Joseph S. Lukens, father of Mr. Lukens Paul, was born First Month 21, 1786, and died Fifth Month 25, 1875. His wife, Susanna P. Lukens, died Tenth Month 4, 1872, aged seventy-five years and twenty-one days.

Their children are Isaiah; Hannah S., wife of Lukens Paul, born Third Month 14, 1819; Joshua P.; Sidnea A.; Jervis S., died First Month 21, 1861, aged thirty-two years, three months, eight days. His wife, Ann P. Lukens, died Second Month 18, 1858, aged thirty-four years. Sarah Lukens died Eighth Month 7, 1872, aged thirty-nine years, ten months and ten days, unmarried.

CHAPTER LIX.

LIMERICK TOWNSHIP.¹

THIS township is bounded on the northeast by Frederick, southeast by Perkiomen and Upper Providence, south by the borough of Royer's Ford, southwest by the river Schuylkill, west by Pottsgrove and northwest by New Hanover. It is of regular form, its greatest length being nearly five miles and its breadth four and a half, with an area of about fourteen thousand acres, and, excepting New Hanover and Lower Merion, it is the largest township in the county. The borough of Royer's Ford, incorporated June 14, 1879, was wholly taken from this township, and has in consequence reduced its territory and population. The surface is rolling and in its northern part hilly, where the highest elevation is called Stone Hill. For about the distance of a mile and a half along the Schuylkill, between Royer's Ford and Limerick Station, there are quite steep hills rising immediately from

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

the water's edge to a height of from sixty to one hundred feet, which are covered principally with small pines and bushes. Within this distance are extensive quarries of hard red sandstone, the stratification of which will admit of being taken out in huge square blocks. From Limerick Station up the river for more than a mile the land recedes quite gradually. The soil along the Schuylkill is fertile and productive, but the remainder is a stiff clay. Although among the largest townships in extent, its streams are so weak that they only furnish power to propel a saw-mill. Mingo Creek has its rise near Limerick Square, and after a course of four miles turns into Upper Providence. Lodle and Mine Creeks have also their sources in this township. Swamp Creek passes for nearly a mile through the north corner. There are several smaller streams, which, in consequence of being easily affected by drought, are of little account.

Limerick in 1741 contained 58 taxables; in 1828, 315; and in 1882, 646. According to the census of 1800, it contained 999 inhabitants; in 1840, 1786; and in 1880, 2365. In 1882 the real estate and personal property was rated at \$1,461,545, making the average per taxable \$2262. The Reading Railroad traverses the township its entire breadth on the Schuylkill, a distance of about five miles, on which is Royer's Ford and Limerick Station. The Reading turnpike crosses for five miles through its centre, and the Limerick and Colebrookdale pike about three miles. The former improvement was completed in 1815 and the latter in 1855. The villages are Limerick Station, Limerick Square, Fruitville and Stone Hill, the first two possessing post-offices. The census of 1850 returned 373 houses, 403 families and 248 farms. No mention whatever is made in the assessments of 1776 and 1785 of grist or saw-mills, but two tanneries at the last-named date. The township elections have been held continuously, at least since 1838, at Limerick Square. The public schools are twelve, open six months, and five hundred and fifty-one scholars enrolled.

Limerick Station, the largest village, is situated on the Schuylkill, thirty-four miles from Philadelphia. It contains about fifty houses, a post-office, several stores, a hotel, steam flour-mill, stove and hollow-ware works, lumber and coal-yards, steam planing-mill, sash and door-factory, besides other manufacturing establishments and mechanic shops. The post-office was located here before 1851 as Limerick Bridge; changed in 1866 to its present name. This place in 1858 contained twelve houses. A short distance above the village is what is generally called Lawrenceville bridge, built in 1849, the name being applied from a place of this name on the opposite side of the river, in Chester County. In this vicinity are several fine, productive farms. While it possesses the advantages of the railroad, the canal passes by on the opposite side of the Schuylkill. Application was made by several of its residents at June Sessions, 1884, to have the village incorporated into a borough, to be called "Linfield."

Limerick Square is situated nearly in the centre of the township, at the junction of the Reading and Colebrookdale turnpikes, twenty-eight miles from Philadelphia. It contains a post-office, hotel, several stores, manufacturing establishments and machine-shops, and about twenty-eight houses. The post-office is called Limerick, and was located here before 1830, Dieter Bucher being at that time postmaster. The road through here was laid out quite early, showing that it was an old settlement. Widow Lloyd kept an inn here at the forks of the road at least as early as 1758 and down to 1769. This stand was kept by John Stetler in 1776, who was then rated for one hundred acres and keeping a servant. It remained still in the name as late as 1792, and according to Reading Howell's map, the place in consequence was known as "Stetler's." The elections have been held here continuously for about half a century. In 1858 the village contained a store, brick-yard, two smith-shops, large steam grist and saw-mill and sixteen houses, several being commodious three-story brick dwellings. At the lower end of the place the Evangelical denomination have a one-story brick church, built in 1851. The Colebrookdale turnpike was laid on the bed of the Swamp road, opened some time before 1758.

Fruitville is located on the Colebrookdale pike, one and a half miles north of Limerick Square, and containing above fifteen houses, hotel, store, school-house and several mechanic shops. Stone Hill is in the northern part of the township, near the line of Frederick, and contains a store, pottery, school-house and more than a dozen houses.

Limerick—so called after a city and county in Ireland—was formed into a township at least as early as 1722. Matthew Brooke, who evidently then resided here, was appointed by the county commissioners, in February, 1718, collector of taxes for "Manatawny," then embracing a considerable extent of thinly-settled territory, thus clearly showing that this township could not have been then formed or known by its present name. Application was made at June Sessions of court, 1726, to have the same recorded on account of its having been duly formed several years before as "the township of Limerick." At March Sessions, 1709, a petition was sent from John Henry Sprogell, who then resided below the present Pottstown, and also signed by Mounce Jones and others, for the laying out of a road from Edward Lane's to Manatawny. The court accordingly ordered it to be speedily opened, and it is the same now known as the Reading road, commencing at the Perkiomen Creek. About this time the first settlements were commenced, which by 1734 had increased to twenty-one residents and landholders, whose names were as follows: Edward Nichols, 600 acres; John Davy, 300; Enoch Davis, 300; John Kendall, 300; Owen Evans, 400; William Evans, 300; Joseph Barlow, 400; Peter Umstead, 250; Oliff (or Adolph) Pennypacker, 250; Henry Reyner, 100; William Woodyly, 150; Jonathan Woodyly, 300; Wil-

liam Malsby, 200; Henry Peterson, 200; Peter Peterson, 100; Nicholas Custer, 7; Hironemus Haas, 250; Lawrence Rinker, 50; Stephen Miller, 170; Barnaby Coulson, 50; Martin Kolb, 150.

Among the present land-holders in the township are still found some of the descendants of the aforesaid, bearing the names of Evans, Pennypacker, Barlow, Umstead and Custer. In the assessment of 1776, Henry Yost and John Davis are mentioned as weavers; Peter Gerhart and John Sheef, blacksmiths; James Evans, joiner; Henry Ford, Conrad Eckleman and Michael Deemer, tailors; Yost Filman, cordwainer; and John Stetler and Peter Aichner, inn-keepers.

Oliff (or Adolph) Pennypacker was the son of Henry, the ancestor of the family, whose wife was Eve, a daughter of Peter Umstead. The former was born about 1708 and died in May, 1789. As Henry Pennypacker resided in this township for some time, it is very probable, according to the Penn Papers, that he made his purchase here the 3d of First Month, 1719, for five hundred acres of land. In the assessment of 1776 are found the names of Adolph and John Pennypacker.

John Brooke, with Frances, his wife, and two sons (James and Matthew), arrived from Yorkshire, England, in 1699. He had purchased seven hundred and fifty acres of William Penn, and on his death his sons took up the aforesaid tract in Limerick, on which they settled. It occupied the central part of the township, to the northwest of Limerick Square, and included the lot and burial-ground on which the old church is located, near which the brothers erected their buildings. A portion of the stone house built by James Brooke in 1714 has been incorporated into the modern dwelling-house now owned by Henry W. Johnson. Matthew Brooke lived on the place now owned by Henry H. Borneman, whose widow built a stone house in 1721, which stood till 1835, when it was taken down by the father of the present proprietor. In 1776, Matthew Brooke was rated for 350 acres, 3 negroes, 4 horses and 8 cattle; James Brooke, 160 acres, 1 negro, 2 horses, 3 cattle, and had sustained a loss by fire; Rachel Brooke, 190 acres, 1 horse and 2 cattle. George Brooke was mentioned as a tenant and Benjamin and Thomas Brooke as single men.

Owen Evans was an early settler, and took up here four hundred acres of land. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1732, and continued to hold the office until his death. He appears to have been a prominent man, and died in 1754, aged fifty-five years. In 1776, David Evans was rated as holding 450 acres and 1 negro; George Evans, 200 acres; George Evans, Jr., 230 acres, 1 negro, and "maintains his mother"; Mordecai Evans, 100 acres; and Samuel Evans, a single man. The Evans family has long been an influential one in Limerick. Gunner Rambo, who was rated for 170 acres no doubt moved up here from near Swedes' Ford. Moses Rambo, mentioned as a single man, was probably his son.

Francis Hobson removed in 1743 from New Garden township, Chester Co., into Limerick, on a purchase of two hundred and sixty-eight acres of land. This tract, in 1748, descended to his son Francis, in whose name it is rated, in 1776, as containing two hundred and fifty acres. Moses Hobson, his son, inherited the place in 1791; thence descended to his son Francis in 1831. Frank M. Hobson, of Collegeville, is a son of the latter.

Among the early township officers here we find Matthew Brooke a collector in 1718, and Barnabas Coulson in 1742; Jacob Nenteenheltzer, constable in 1767; George Evans, assessor in 1776; Peter Eichner, collector; and Jacob Krous, the same position in 1781.

Parker's Ford is about a mile above the present village of Limerick Station and five miles below the borough of Pottstown. The road from here to the Trappe is five miles and a half in distance, and was laid out at an early period. The land rises gradually from the river, but on the Chester County side is more elevated. It was at this place, on the 19th of September, 1777, where the following incident occurred, as mentioned in the journal of the Rev. Henry M. Muhlenberg, residing at the Trappe:

"In the afternoon we had news that the British troops on the other side of the Schuylkill had marched down towards Providence, and with a telescope we could see their camp. In consequence of this the American Army, four miles from us, forded the Schuylkill breast-high, and came upon the Philadelphia road at Augustus Church. His excellency, General Washington, was with the troops in person, who marched past here to the Perkiomen. The procession lasted the whole night, and we had numerous visits from officers, wet breast-high, who had to march in this condition during the whole night, cold and damp as it was, and to bear hunger and thirst at the same time."

The writer visited this place August 19, 1858, on purpose to behold the scene of this occurrence. What a subject, we thought, for a painting,—the crossing of the American army here breast-deep across the Schuylkill!

Limerick Union Church.—John Brooke obtained from William Penn, in 1699, a grant of seven hundred acres, which was to be located in one tract beyond the Perkiomen Creek. In that year he came to America with his sons, James and Mathew, leaving one son, Jonathan, in England. He was detained in quarantine at Gloucester, below Philadelphia, and there died. His will bears the date of 25th of Eighth Month, 1699, directing that his property should be divided between his three sons. James and Mathew Brooke settled upon the tract when located, and were among the very earliest settlers beyond the Perkiomen. About this time the Swedes had made a settlement at Douglasville and several Germans in New Hanover. A road was laid out through the wilts from Germantown to the Swedish settlement, and at an early date another called Lewis' road, from where the church now stands to the Schuylkill at Royer's Ford.

The settlers soon felt the need of a burial-place, and James and Mathew Brooke set apart a piece of ground for that purpose at the northwest corner of the junction of the two roads. It was measured

eighteen rods square, containing two acres and four perches of land. The use of this burial-ground was allowed to all who would unite in bearing the costs of maintaining its proper inclosure. No deed was given at first, but after the death of the grantors, their sons, William and George Brooke, made a title in trust to the following persons, who were entitled to the right of burial there. It is dated July 12, 1738, and is to Jonathan Woodley, John Kendall, Robert May, William Evans, John David, Peter Peters, Jerome Hause, William Maulsby, John Jordon, Henry Coulston, John Umstadt, Barnabas Coulston, Henry Hoven, Nicholas Custer, Peter Umstadt, Claus Brown, David Jones, Owen Evans, George Evans, David Evans, Henry Coulston, Enoch Davis and Michael Hitter, for the consideration of five shillings, to them and their heirs forever, subject to a yearly rent of one peppercorn, if demanded.

No house of worship was at that time erected, but at an early day a log school-house was built on the premises, which was also used for funeral services. In 1793, Christian Borneman purchased of Mathew Brooke the farm from which the burial-place had been taken. The contributors selected one of their number to have charge of the location and making graves. Jonathan Brooke had this position for several years, or until his death, at Philadelphia, of yellow fever, in 1798, after which it was devolved on Henry Borneman. At what precise date the ground was originally set apart for this purpose, is not now readily ascertained, but it was near the beginning of the last century; the earliest date on the grave-stones is 1732.

Religious services were occasionally held in the school-house by the neighboring pastors, the residents of the neighborhood of German descent belonging either to the congregations at the Trappe, Pottstown or New Hanover. About the year 1807 steps were taken to secure the erection of a church. A petition was presented to the Legislature for a lottery to raise the sum of two thousand dollars for the purpose of building a Union Church for the use of the Lutherans, German Reformed and the Episcopalians. A charter for the lottery was granted February 16, 1808, and eight commissioners appointed, but as the enrollment tax was not paid, it remained unauthorized. It was not until the winter of 1812-13 that active measures were taken to carry out the movement. The commissioners were Owen Evans, Mathew Brooke, James B. Harris, James Evans and John Barlow. Agents were appointed and tickets offered, but after a year's exertions not more than one-fourth were disposed of. The highest prize was five hundred dollars. But the impatience of the holders of tickets led to a partial drawing. This was renewed from time to time, until at last the lottery was completed, but the repeated drawings and delays so increased expenses that only about fifteen hundred dollars was realized for the church.

The corner-stone was laid April 17, 1817. The ceremony was conducted and the sermon preached by Rev. Jacob Miller, of the New Hanover Church, and Rev. Levi Bull also took part in the services. John Dewalt was master-mason and Frederick Setzler carpenter. The walls were erected and roofed in 1817, completed during the winter and dedicated on Whitsunday, 1818. At the same time the graveyard was enlarged, and on the day of dedication Peter Schaffer, Sr., was buried in the addition. The cost of the church was about two thousand dollars, and there was a debt of five hundred dollars. Two congregations were organized, the Lutheran and Reformed; no Episcopal, nor was any other use made of their right than perhaps to hold an occasional service.

Of the German Lutheran congregation the first pastor was Rev. Henry A. Geissenhainer, from 1818 to 1821; his successors were Rev. Dr. F. W. Geissenhainer, Sr., 1821-23; Dr. Jacob Miller, 1823-29; Conrad Miller, 1829-37; Henry S. Miller, 1837-52; George F. Miller, 1852-69, except from March, 1861, to the following April 6th; John Kohler, 1869-74; and Rev. Oliver P. Smith, from 1874 to the present time. How soon English services were begun by the Lutherans is not easy to decide; it is very probable that Rev. Dr. Geissenhainer and his son both preached in English, at least occasionally, as they were capable of so doing. Dr. Jacob Miller and his brother Conrad did not preach in English. In 1827, Rev. Jacob Wampole became regular pastor of the English portion of the congregation, which then, or soon afterward, was separately organized. The pastors of the English Lutheran congregation were Revs. Jacob Wampole, 1827-34; J. W. Richards, 1834-36; Jacob Wampole, again in 1836-38; Henry S. Miller, 1838 to May 20, 1852; George F. Miller, 1852 to March 31, 1861; George Sill, 1862-64; John Kohler, 1864-74; succeeded by Oliver P. Smith. At first the Lutherans occupied the church one Sunday in four, and after the formation of the English organization two Sundays in four, usually in the afternoon. The pastors of the German Reformed congregation were Revs. Jacob William Dechant, 1818-33; H. S. Bassler, 1833-44; Samuel Seibert, 1844-52; N. S. Strassburger, 1853-62; Joseph H. Dubs, 1862-69; L. D. Leberman, 1869-81; and C. H. Herbst, from 1882 to the present time.

A Union Sunday-school was organized in 1840, and soon numbered one hundred and twenty-five scholars. No stoves were used in the church for several years, and the first was presented by Reuben Trexler, of Long Swamp. In the time of the prevalence of bilious fevers along the Schuylkill, in 1821-24, a hundred burials took place. In 1831 the old log school-house was torn down and a new one erected on a strip of land four by eighteen rods, which was conveyed at that time to trustees by Mathew Brooke for school purposes for twenty dollars, situated between the burial-ground and the Lewis road. In 1834 the debt

on the church was paid off, and the following year it was repaired and painted and the yard inclosed. The burial-ground was enlarged in 1818, again in 1824, and in 1854 a piece ninety-five feet in width and twenty-two perches long was added and divided into lots, which were all sold, when another lot was included, which now constitutes the present cemetery-grounds. An organ was built in 1860, for the congregation, by Samuel Bohler, of Reading, and dedicated December 1st. The church erected in 1817 was taken down, and a new church, also of stone and rough-cast, was erected in 1875, the congregations for the time holding services in the school-house. It was completed and dedicated the following year.

The church is situated about half a mile above Limerick Square, on the west side of the Reading turnpike, and from its elevated position affords from the churchyard a fine view of the surrounding country. The oldest stone observed in the graveyard bears the date of 1732, one of 1754 and several of 1787. A great many have been buried here, particularly of the name of Evans. The most common names noticed on the tombstones are those of Evans, Shaner, Kraus, Smith, Snell, Missimer, Nettle, Kohl, Groff, Klein, Miller, Wagner, Christman, Schaffer, Barlow, Hallman, Beyer, Boyer, Fox, Geiger, Royer, Walt, Mench, Brant, Hunsberger, Grubb, Linderman, Johnson, Schwenck, Kendall, Worley and Stetler.

ASSESSMENT OF LIMERICK TOWNSHIP FOR 1776.

George Evans, assessor, and Peter Eichner, collector.

John Kraus, 330 acres, 2 horses and 3 cows; John Cuningh, 1 c.; Daniel March, 3 h., 5 c.; Edward Nichols' estate, 300 a.; Conrad Yost's estate; Henry Yost, weaver, 1 h., 1 c.; John Davis, weaver, 105 a., 3 h., 4 c.; George Evans, 200 a., 4 h., 4 c.; Mordecai Evans, 100 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Constantine O. Neal; William Davis, 190 a., 3 h., 6 c.; Elijah Davis' estate, 100 a.; David Evans, 450 a., 1 negro, 4 h., 7 c.; Edward Miller, 1 h., 1 c.; Henry Rorem, 1 c.; David Davis, 100 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Jacob Filman, 1 c.; William Stall, 90 a., 2 h., 2 c.; James Stall, 120 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Jacob Lever, 100 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Gunner Rambo, 170 a., 2 h., 5 c.; Edward Bolton, 200 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Henry Ford, Taylor, 70 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Michael Hinderliter, 190 a., 2 h., 1 c.; Michael Deener, tailor, 1 h., 2 c.; Jacob Longaker's estate; Catherine Hoover, 40 a., 1 c.; Conrad Baker; Jacob Kraus, 150 a., 1 h., 1 c.; John Henry, 100 a., 2 h., 2 c.; George Brant, 90 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Jost Felman, cordwainer, 1 c.; Michael Ickes, 150 a., 1 h., 3 c.; Nicholas Koonz, 150 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Abraham Kern, Michael Cogbler, 1 c.; Jacob Miller; Harman Neiman, 170 a., 2 h., 4 c., 9 children; Conrad Eckleman, tailor, 1 c.; Jacob Brandt, 75 a., 1 h., 3 c.; Rachel Brooke, 190 a., 1 h., 2 c.; George Brooke, 1 h., 1 c.; Jacob Layman; James Brooke, 160 a., 1 negro, 2 h., 3 c., loss by fire; Abraham Updegrave, 1 h., 3 c.; George Reigner, 200 a., 2 h., 5 c., a cripple; Margaret Reiner, 114 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Benjamin Casselberry, 1 c.; George Moyer, 170 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Henry Kough; Philip Federolf, 127 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Mathias Cogbler, 1 c.; Adolph Pennebacker, 250 a., 2 c.; Nicholas Snider, 200 a., 2 h., 3 c.; John Pennebacker, 3 h., 3 c.; Harman Umstat, 200 a., 2 h., 4 c.; John Schrack, 100 a., 2 h., 2 c.; John Stetler, inn-keeper, 100 a., 1 servant, 1 h., 3 c.; Jonathan Bolton, weaver, 57 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Henry Saler; Michael Kaiser, 90 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Francis Hooven, 100 a., 1 h., 5 c.; Daniel Baker, 50 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Christian Shunk, 60 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Erasmus Lever, 125 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Frederick Sower, 118 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Thomas Wilburham, cordwainer; Francis Hobson, 250 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Nicholas Creman, 200 a., 2 h., 4 c.; George Gute, 100 a., 1 h., 2 c.; John Pinchbeck, 170 a., 1 servant, 2 h., 3 c.; Adam Pretzman, 300 a., 4 h., 5 c.; Conrad Boyer, 200 a., 2 h., 4 c.; John Umstead's estate; John Fry, 178 a., 2 h., 3 c.; John Miller, tailor, 1 c.; Jonathan Koster, 100 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Henry Kendal; Anthony Harp, 3 h., 2 c.; Michael Bastian's estate, 150 a.; John Nagel, 150 a., 1 h., 4 c.; Charles Holf, 25 a., 1 c.; Peter Gerhart, smith, 50 a., 1 h., 2 c.; John Keeler, 100 a., 1 h.,

3 c.; Martin Keeler, 200 a., 1 h., 3 c.; Frederick Bingham, 1 c.; Peter Acker, 200 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Jacob Winay, 40 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Samuel Stetler, 66 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Mathew Brooke, 350 a., 3 negroes, 4 h., 8 c., an idiot son; Peter Aichner, inn-keeper, 150 a., 2 h., 2 c.; John Sheef, smith; Valentine Kuntz, 100 a., 2 h., 3 c.; John Keeley, 1 h., 1 c.; Sebastian Keeley's estate, 100 a.; Anthony Bitting, 60 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Jacob Bernhart, 100 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Baltzer Maurer, 1 c.; Michael Nenteeneltzer, 78 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Peter Saler, 50 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Godfrey Longhane, 100 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Ann Mary Miller, 100 a.; John Kulb, 1 c.; Godfrey Saler, 1 c.; John Yawn, 100 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Conrad Teesenbacher, 100 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Jacob Peltz, 118 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Daniel Kraus; Conrad Acker, 1 c.; Adam Kulb, 150 a., 1 h., 1 c.; James Evans, joiner, 170 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Matthias Koplin, 1 c.; George Evans, Jr., 230 a., 1 negro, 2 h., 5 c., maintains his mother; Hartman Haas, 100 a., 2 h., 3 c., 9 children; David Paul, 100 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Abraham Paul, 80 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Michael Moyer, 100 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Jeremiah Weiser, 100 a., 1 h., 1 c.; John Heffelfinger, 117 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Frederick Koons, 100 a., 1 h., 2 c.; John Diteer; John Cole, 20 a., 1 c. *Single Men*.—Barnabas Hedinger, Christopher Rimby, Moses Rambo, William Conlston, John Conlston, Abraham Foley, Henry Hooven, Benjamin Brooke, Moses Hobson, Adam Henry, Thomas Brooke, Henry Longhane, Peter Smith, Samuel Evans, Garret Ringaman, Henry Neiman, Adam Harris, Conrad Sheetz, William Jones.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS B. EVANS.

The Evans family settled in Limerick township about the year 1716. William Evans, who emigrated from Wales in 1698 and located in Gwynedd township, according to family tradition, removed to Limerick about 1715, though the deed for the lands of his family was made to his widow, Ann Evans, (or Evan), is dated January 16, 1716, and was executed by Tobias Collett, Daniel Quare and Henry Gouldney, of London, conveying four hundred acres of land in Limerick township. A large part of this land has been continuously in the possession of the Evans family since that date.

William Evans had three sons,—Owen, George and William. Owen Evans, of this number, had three sons,—David, Thomas and Benjamin, of whom David Evans had one son, Owen, and daughters,—Sarah, wife of James Garrett, of Robison township, Berks Co., and Mary, wife of Amos Evans, of Limerick. By his will, probated in 1800, he devised the above tract of land to his son Owen, who married Rachel, daughter of John Brooke, and had five sons,—John, David, Matthew, Robert and Thomas. He divided his farm into four parts, and gave one part each to David, Matthew and Thomas, and the children of Robert, then deceased.

Thomas Brooke Evans was born on the old Evans homestead, in Limerick township, in the house now owned by Charles W. Reid, April 21, 1809. He received ordinary advantages of education, and afterwards taught school for a brief period. He then learned the trade of a tanner, with William Snyder, at Falconer's Swamp, and soon after concluding his apprenticeship, engaged in the tanning business on his own account in Limerick township, removing to Knauertown, Chester Co., April 1, 1834, where he

embarked in the same business. He married Mary Ann, daughter of Daniel and Mary (*née* Kendall) Schwenk, on the 9th of November, 1834, and April 1, 1838, returned to Limerick township, and the next year erected the farm buildings on land allotted to him by his father, and now owned by R. Brooke Evans. In the fall of that year he removed to the farm, remaining until March 28, 1856, when he removed to a house built by him near Davis's school-house, and there remained until his death, December 13, 1863, after an illness of more than two years. Mr. Evans was a public-spirited citizen. He held the office of school director for many years, was justice of the

justice of the peace, living on the farm in Limerick; Mary Elizabeth, who married Frank Saylor, and resides in St. Louis, Mo.; Charlotte Evans, who lives with her mother in Limerick; Emma, who married Garret E. Brownback, and resides near Limerick Station; Montgomery Evans, lawyer at Norristown; and Zella, whose death occurred a few weeks after her father's. Two other children, Frank and Montgomery, died in youth.

DAVID EVANS.

The grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch was David Evans, his parents being Owen and



Thos. B. Evans

peace from 1841 to 1861, clerk for the county commissioners for twenty years, and for the directors of the poor for about the same period. He was a skillful accountant, a careful business man, and held many positions of pecuniary trust.

He was a man of excellent judgment, very firm in his conclusions and accurate and concise in speech. Influential in his neighborhood, his opinions were regarded with deference both in business and politics.

The surviving members of Mr. Evans' family are his widow, and children,—R. Brooke Evans, a farmer and

Rachel Evans, all of whom were born and spent their lives in Limerick township on the farm part of which is occupied by John Evans. David Evans was born in 1802 in Limerick township, where, with the exception of a brief period, his whole life was spent. He received in youth such advantages of education as the primitive schools of the day afforded, after which his services were required upon the farm, where he became proficient in all departments of labor. His father having become the owner of a tract of productive land in Limerick township embracing four hun-

dred acres, divided it equally among his sons. David received his portion and at once began a successful career as a farmer. He added to the dimensions of this property by purchase, and continued during his lifetime to reside upon it. He was married to Phebe, daughter of Abner Barlow, of Limerick township, and their children were Amos (who died in youth) and Rebecca (who married Samuel Kulp and is still living in Iowa). He married, a second time, Mrs. Susanna Barlow, daughter of John Hollowbush, of Limerick township, whose children are Owen, John, Emily (deceased) and Anne (who married John Frey

HENRY S. WALT.

Mr. Walt is of German descent, his grandfather, Henry Walt, having emigrated with his wife, Catharine, from the Fatherland. Among their children was Andrew, who resided in Upper Salford township, Montgomery Co., where the major portion of his life was spent as a farmer. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Abram Schwenk, whose children were Catharine (Mrs. Jacob Smith), Elizabeth (Mrs. D. Reifsnyder), Abram, Mary (Mrs. George Brandt), Henry S., Samuel, Fanny (Mrs. Abram Anderson) and Jacob. Henry S. Walt was born on the 6th of December, 1806, in



David Evans

and is now deceased). Mr. Evans, while assiduous in his attention to private interests, found time to devote to affairs involving the public good. He was, as a Democrat, chosen to represent his constituents in the State Legislature, serving during the sessions of 1848, 1849 and 1850, and being appointed on various important committees. He was also a member of the board of directors of the Reading Turnpike Company. Mr. Evans, during his active life, bore a reputation for honor and purity of character, which inspired confidence and caused him frequently to be appointed to positions of trust, which were filled not less with fidelity than with signal ability.

His death, which occurred in December, 1872, was sincerely deplored.

Upper Salford township, where he remained until his removal to Limerick, at the age of fourteen years. His father's death when the lad was a school-boy rendered his educational opportunities very limited, and made his presence upon the farm invaluable, as the chief dependence of his widowed mother. After renting the homestead farm for two years he removed to another belonging to his grandfather Schwenk in Skippack, Montgomery Co., the land of which he cultivated for ten years. In 1842, desiring to be more independent than was possible as a renter, he purchased his present home in Limerick township. This he cultivated and improved, devoting a period of thirty years to the employments of a farmer.

In the year 1872, having retired from the labor

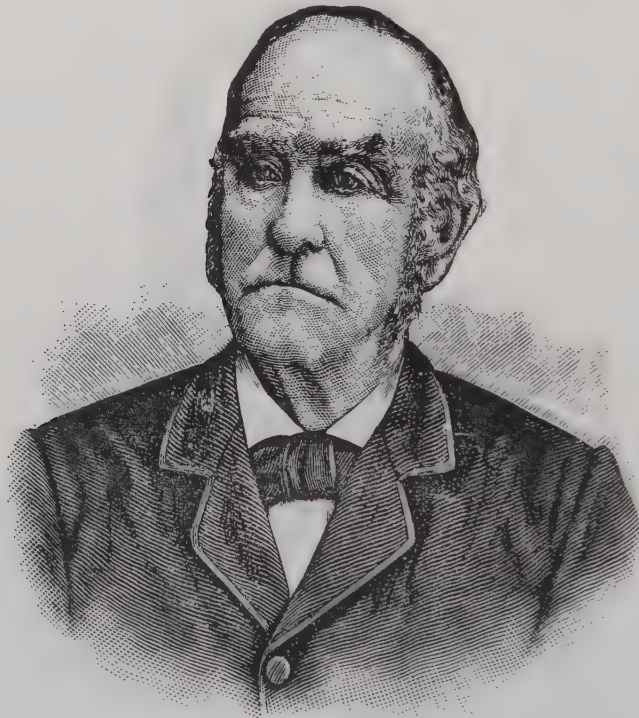
and responsibility it involved, his son became the owner, by purchase, of the property.

Mr. Walt was, on the 26th of March, 1829, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Abram Stauffer, of Limerick township, and has children,—Esther Ann (Mrs. Josiah Evans), Elizabeth (Mrs. Augustus Kehl) Matthew, Ann Jemima (Mrs. Jeremiah Krause), Henry, Andrew, Sarah Ann, Abram, Mary M. (Mrs. B. F. Dismant) and J. Warren. Mr. Walt is a Republican in politics, and has served as school director of his township. He has for half a century,

he purchased the farm still held by his family. In 1834-35 he built the mansion to which, for a number of years, his family came out in the summer season, and now occupied by his grandson, T. Richard Hood the only living descendant of his name. He called this place "Bessie Bell," the name of a small eminence near his native home.

He was married, in 1805, to Eliza Forebaugh, who was of German descent; they had twelve children.

Mr. Hood's health was broken, in 1840, by the death of his son, Washington Hood, captain of topo-



Henry S. Walt

been identified with St. James' Lutheran Church of Limerick, as elder, deacon and treasurer.

JOHN M'CLELLAN HOOD.

John McClellan Hood was born at Newton Stewart, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1778.

He came to this country in 1799, settled in Philadelphia and was engaged in the wholesale grocery business,—the firm of Hood & Hamilton, and afterwards Hood & Wilson.

Leaving the city when the yellow fever prevailed, he was so pleased with the beauties of Limerick that

graphical engineers, who, in the prime of life, contracted his last illness in the service of the government while laying out the boundaries of the far Western States.

Mr. Hood died in 1848, an ardent Presbyterian in his religious belief. He was always strongly attached to and proud of his native land.

DANIEL KENDALL.

Joseph Kendall, the great-grandfather of Daniel Kendall, resided in Philadelphia County. His children were six in number,—John, Joseph, William,



JOHN M'CLELLAN HOOD.

Henry, Mrs. Bingaman and Mrs. Koons, of whom Joseph and Henry settled in Limerick township. Henry, who was born in 1751, followed the occupations of a farmer in the latter township, and was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary Lane Stahl, to whom was born one son, Joseph, on the 24th of April, 1789, at the homestead in Limerick township. The latter remained a resident of this township, where he engaged in farming pursuits during his active life. He married, in 1808, Miss Anna March, of the same

healthful pursuits of a farmer until 1873, when, after a short interval, he made Norristown his residence. Mr. Kendall was married, on the 10th of April, 1834, to Priscilla J. Heustis, a lady of English parentage. In politics Mr. Kendall was formerly a Republican, but has recently supported the Prohibition party. He has never been an active worker in the political field, though frequently a delegate to county conventions. Mr. Kendall's sympathies are with the Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Kendall is a member.



Daniel Kendall

township, whose children are Mary, deceased, Catharine (Mrs. A. Hunsberger), Elizabeth (Mrs. David Miller), Henry, Joseph, Daniel and Anna. The married life of Joseph Kendall and his wife extended over a period of nearly sixty years, and all their children, with the exception of the eldest, still survive. Daniel was born in Limerick on the 3d of January, 1820, and during his boyhood became a pupil of the neighboring school, after which he engaged with his father in the labor of the farm, remaining thus occupied until the death of the latter, in February, 1868. Having for some years worked the estate on shares, he ultimately became the owner of the homestead by inheritance, and continued to follow the

CHAPTER LX.

LOWER MERION.¹

THIS township is bounded on the north and east by the Schuylkill, on the northwest by Upper Merion and the borough of West Conshohocken, southeast by Philadelphia, and south and southwest by Delaware County. Its greatest length is six and a half miles, with a width of four miles, embracing an area of fourteen thousand five hundred acres. In its situation it is the most southerly in the county, and the greatest in ex-

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

tent and population. By the erection of West Conshohocken into a borough, in 1874, its territory was reduced about two hundred and fifty acres. The surface is generally rolling, the highest elevation being near West Conshohocken, rising probably three hundred and fifty feet above the Schuylkill, and at the cemetery to the rear of Pencoyd two hundred and twenty-five feet, the most level portion being in the vicinity of Ardmore. The soil is generally a productive loam, approaching a stiff clay only in the vicinity of Bryn Mawr. Extending through its breadth is a belt of serpentine, accompanied by steatite or soapstone, which is quarried on the Schuylkill, a mile above Mill Creek. In connection with the aforesaid formation, talc, dolomite and some other kinds of stone abound.

The surface of this township is agreeably diversified by a number of beautiful streams, thirteen of which empty, within its borders, into the Schuylkill. Though none are large, yet several furnish valuable water-power. So well is Lower Merion watered that scarcely a large farm can be found which does not contain one or more excellent springs of living water. Mill Creek is the largest stream, and lies wholly within the limits of the township. It has its source near the Green Tree Tavern, on the Gulf road, and is a winding, rapid stream, about six miles in length. In this distance it receives fourteen small streams, and a line of steep hills marks most of its course, but none are over one hundred feet above its surface. It was noted for its paper-mills before the Revolution. Nicholas Scull mentions on it, in 1758, "Roberts' grist and paper-mills." In 1858 it propelled the machinery of one plaster, two grist and two saw-mills, besides eleven manufactories. The Merion Cotton-Mill, with nine hundred and forty spindles, was propelled by it before 1822. Trout Run, a branch of Mill Creek, has a course of about two miles, and has received this name from the fish found in it from an early period. In the south part of the township the east and west branches of Indian Creek have their origin; also a branch of Cobb's Creek. Rock Hill Creek and Frog Hollow Run are rapid streams, from one to two miles long, that empty into the Schuylkill opposite Manayunk.

As may be well supposed, from its extent and location near a great city, it must possess a considerable population and valuable improvements. The census of 1800 mentions 1422 inhabitants; in 1840, 2827; in 1860, 4423; and in 1880, 6287, denoting a rapid increase. As the township contains about 23 square miles, its present population is 270 to the square mile. In the assessment of 1882, 1508 taxables were returned, and 863 horses and 1536 cattle. The real estate is valued at \$4,566,499, and including the personal \$4,848,969, being equivalent to \$3212 per taxable, being in point of average wealth the ninth in the county. In 1883 nine hotels, two restaurants, two confectionery, two dry-goods, three drug, one stove, one grocery, one provision, three flour and feed, and fourteen

general stores were licensed, besides two lumber and two coal-yards. The villages are Ardmore, Bryn Mawr, Pencoyd, Wynnewood, Academy, Merion, Rose Glen, Libertyville and West Manayunk, the first seven containing post-offices. Previous to 1830 there was not a post-office in the township. In 1851 the number was only two,—General Wayne and Lower Merion. The public schools are fourteen in number, open ten months, and for the school year ending June 1, 1882, had an average daily attendance of 538 pupils. The churches are ten, belonging to seven religious denominations, of which the Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Methodist Episcopal have each two. The census of 1850 returned 613 families, residing in 588 dwelling-houses, and 195 farms. According to the census of 1870, this was the only township in Pennsylvania where the farm value rated above four million dollars.

The turnpike road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaster passes through Lower Merion a distance of four and a half miles. It is said to have been the first road of the kind constructed in America, and was commenced in 1792 and completed within two years after that date. It is kept in admirable repair, and passes through Ardmore and Bryn Mawr. The Pennsylvania Railroad has a course of six miles and four tracks, with stations at Overbrook, on the city line, Merion, Elm, Wynnewood, Ardmore, Haverford College and Bryn Mawr. This road was opened for travel to Columbia in March, 1834, and to Pittsburgh in 1854, a distance then of three hundred and ninety-three miles. The Reading Railroad follows the Schuylkill the entire length of the township, a distance of seven and a half miles. It was incorporated in 1833, placed under contract the following year and finished in 1839. Nearly a mile above West Manayunk is Flat Rock tunnel, nine hundred and sixty feet in length, made through solid rock, at a depth of ninety-five feet below the surface. The stations of this road are Pencoyd, West Manayunk, Mill Creek (lately changed to Rose Glen) and Spring Mill Heights. The Schuylkill Valley Railroad was opened for travel from the city to Manayunk May 12, 1884, a distance of eight miles from Broad Street Station. The stations are Bala, on the city line, and West Laurel Hill. It crosses the river below West Manayunk on a bridge about one-third of a mile long and ninety feet above the water. The view afforded to passengers in looking up or down the valley is grand. The first telegraph line between Philadelphia and Lancaster was established through this township in 1850.

Bryn Mawr is regarded as the most populous place in Lower Merion, and is supposed to contain about three hundred houses within a radius of a mile of its station. Except the older portion on the Lancaster pike, it presents to the stranger the appearance of a scattered collection of country-seats. That it has considerably increased in population may be judged from its containing in 1858 only twenty-one houses,

and being then known as Humphreysville. It has an elevated situation, is nine miles from Philadelphia, and adjoins Delaware County. Lancaster and Montgomery Avenues and the Pennsylvania Railroad pass parallel to each other through its whole length, the former containing the larger proportion of its buildings. There are, besides, several other streets crossing in various directions. For years this vicinity has been a noted resort during the summer months for boarders from the city, at times estimated as high as two thousand. The hotel here is a spacious three-story stone building, belonging to a company, standing within handsome, inclosed grounds, and stated to possess accommodations for five hundred guests. Between the hours of six A.M. and midnight twenty-seven passenger trains stop daily at the station going east and twenty-three west. The mail arrives daily three times from the east and departs for the city four times.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of St. Luke is a fine one-story Gothic building, with a steeple and stained-glass windows, situated at the corner of Montgomery Avenue and Penn Street, of which the Rev. J. D. Martin is pastor. The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1873, and a chapel erected of green-stone on Montgomery Avenue was dedicated April 16, 1874. A parsonage, built of brick, was erected on the church lot, and on the 18th of December, 1884, the cornerstone of a church edifice was laid. The building is to be of stone, sixty-five by sixty-five feet. The Rev. William H. Miller was chosen pastor in 1874, and is still in charge. The church has a membership of about one hundred. Both churches have worship twice every Sunday and Sabbath-schools that meet at three o'clock P.M.

Temperance Hall is a two-story stone building, the upper portion of which is used for society purposes. Here meet the American Star Council, No. 53, of O. U. A. M., Bryn Mawr Division, No. 10, of S. of T., Bryn Mawr Loan and Building Association, and Bryn Mawr Cornet Band. Two weekly newspapers are issued here,—*The News*, by Frank A. Hower, established July 1, 1881, and the *Home News* by L. A. Black, originally founded by G. Frank Young, June 6, 1876. Bryn Mawr in the Welsh signifies the great hill, and was the home of Rowland Ellis, a noted scholar and minister among Friends, as well as of several other early settlers, situated near Dolgelly, the chief town of Merioneth.

Ardmore is on the Lancaster turnpike and Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia, surrounded by a level country. It contains nearly one hundred houses, two hotels, one grocery, two drug and three general stores, a Lutheran church, a steam planing-mill and shutter and door manufactory, carried on by Goodman & Brother, and one lumber and coal-yard. In Masonic Hall, Cassia Lodge, No. 273, F. and A. M., meets; also Montgomery Chapter, No. 262, R. A. M. At Odd-Fellows' Hall, Banyan Tree

Lodge, No. 378, of I. O. O. F. The Lower Merion Building and Loan Association meets alternately here and at Merion Square. Haverford College, belonging to the Orthodox Friends, is only half a mile distant, in Delaware County. This village in 1858 contained only twenty-eight houses; the census of 1880 gives it five hundred and nineteen inhabitants. The "Red Lion" tavern was established here before the Revolution, and was kept by John Taylor over a quarter of a century, who disposed of it before 1840. Before the completion of the railroad it was a noted stopping-place for the large teams to the West, as many as fifty of them staying at one time overnight. This stand is still conducted as a public-house. This village was formerly called Athensville, and Cabinet post-office was established about 1852, but since changed to Ardmore. The Athens Institute and Library Association was incorporated here in 1855, but have lately sold their building and dissolved.

Pencoyd is situated a short distance above the city line, on the Reading Railroad and Schuylkill River. The village comprises about seventy houses and contains a post-office, two stores and a hotel. Adjoining, to the rear, is West Laurel Hill Cemetery, comprising one hundred and ten acres, tastefully laid out into winding walks and planted with shrubbery. The railroad has a station here, and steamboats from Fairmount ascend this far up the Schuylkill. The name was applied from the extensive rolling-mills here, belonging to A. & P. Roberts & Co., established in 1852, and contains fifteen double puddling furnaces, eleven heating furnaces, three forge-hammers, one rotary squeezer and four trains of rolls of from twelve to twenty-three inches in diameter. The products are channel-bars, beams, ties, angle-iron, hammered and rolled axles, bar and bridge-iron. The annual capacity is twenty thousand net tons, and gives employment to upwards of five hundred hands. The tract of land on which these works are situated is denoted on Hill's "Map of the Environs of Philadelphia," published in 1809, as belonging to "A. Roberts, Pencoyd, 298 acres, settled 1684." A member of the firm stated to the writer, in September, 1883, that a portion of this land has never been out of the family since first taken up and settled upon by John Roberts, their ancestor, who arrived from Wales two centuries ago. The original place of settlement was near by, and a part of the tract extended over the line into Philadelphia. Application was made in 1706 for a road from Merion Meeting-house to the present village, a distance of two and a half miles, "where a ferry was to be established." This, subsequently, was called Righter's ferry, authorized in 1741.

West Manayunk is at the mouth of Rock Hill or Gully Creek, opposite Manayunk, with which it is connected by a bridge over the Schuylkill, built in 1833. There are here about twenty houses, several manufacturing establishments, a railroad-station and two stores. The Ashland Paper-Mills, S. A. Rudolph

& Son, proprietors, employ about ninety hands in the manufacture of printing-paper from rags, wood and straw. These works were founded in 1864, and have produced as high as three million pounds of paper per annum. It is driven by three steam-engines, whose aggregate is two hundred and fifty horse-power, propelling Dixon's patent straw and wood digester, two pulp-dressers and seven paper-machines. Near by, up the creek, are the woolen-mills of Mason Schofield and of John & James Dobson. The latter were not in operation in the fall of 1883. Here, in 1858, Samuel Grant, Jr., & Co., carried on the Ashland Dye-Mills, and not far off, at that date, were Isaac Wetherill's cotton-factory and Grimrod's grist-mill. A "Directory of 1850" mentions in the township at that time S. Croft's brass-rolling mill, W. Chadwick's, S. L. Robeson's, J. Shaw's and J. Elliott's cotton manufactories, W. H. Todd's woolen-mill and A. S. Nippes' rifle manufactory.

Merion Square is located nearly in the centre of the township, at the intersection of several roads, and contains about thirty-five houses, two stores, two churches, school-house, several mechanic shops, and according to the census of 1880, two hundred and seven inhabitants. The post-office is called Lower Merion. The Methodist Episcopal Church was built before 1858, of which the Rev. A. W. Prettyman is the present pastor. The Presbyterian Church was built in 1877; is in charge of Rev. A. W. Long. Both have services twice every Sabbath and Sunday-schools attached. The Odd-Fellows' Hall is occupied by Merion Lodge, No. 210, of I. O. O. F., and Montgomery Encampment, No. 115. Merion Square Division, No. 128, S. of T., also meet in the latter building. This village in 1858 contained twenty-six dwellings.

Libertyville is a mile northeast of Ardmore on the old Lancaster road; contains nine houses, two stores and a wheelright and blacksmith-shop.

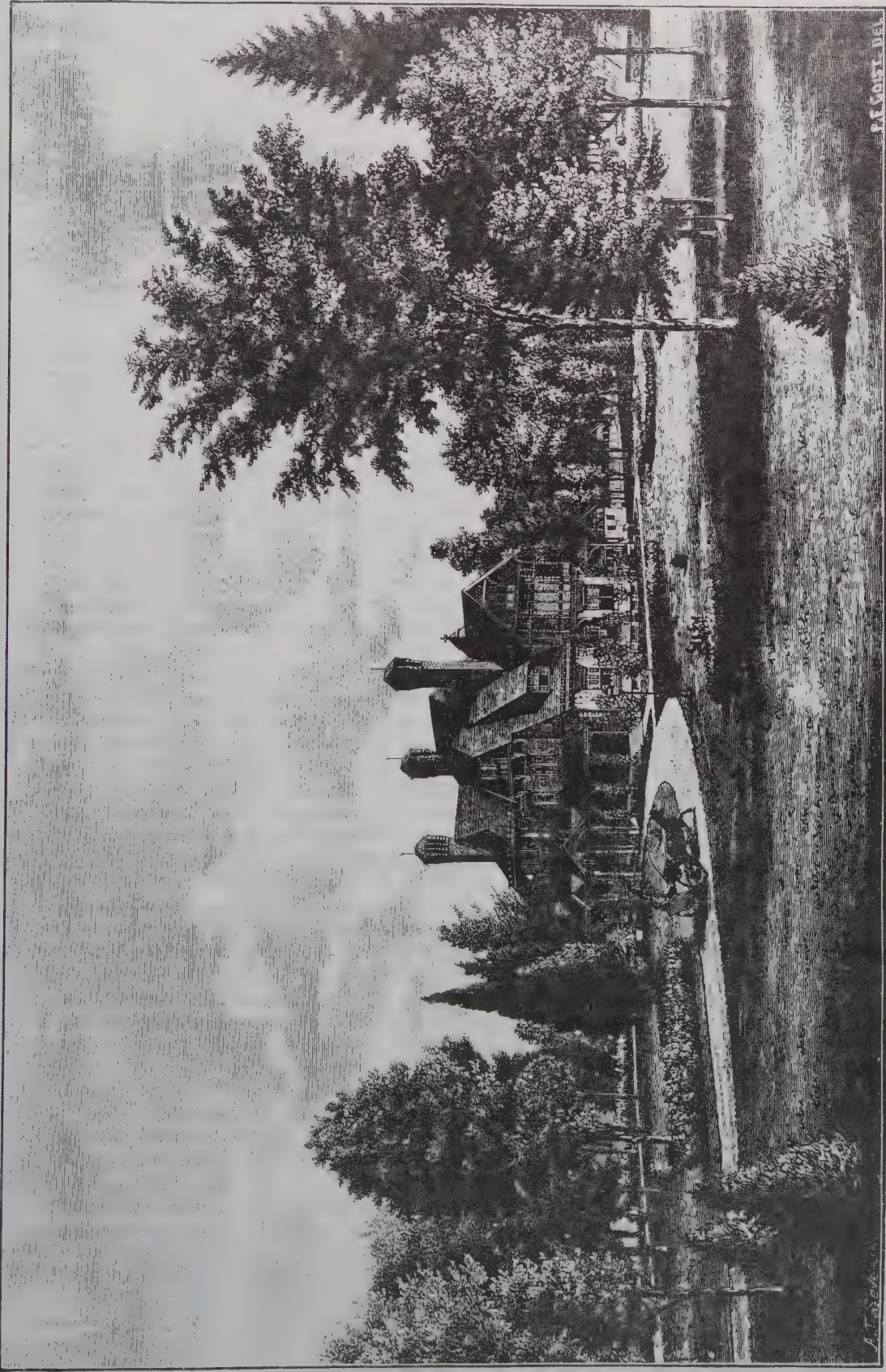
Wynnewood, where a post-office has been established, is about three-fourths of a mile below Ardmore. The station and grounds are neatly kept. Fine country-seats abound in this vicinity. The name has been applied from the residence of the late Hon. Owen Jones, which is so denoted on Hill's map of 1809, as handed down from the first settlement.

Academyville is a mile southwest of West Manayunk; contains about ten houses. Lower Merion Academy, which had its origin in motives of benevolence, is located here. In 1810, Jacob Jones devised a tract of land in charge of trustees, with a sum of money, to which was added other bequests "to be applied to the hiring or employing a tutor or tutors for as many poor and orphan children of both sexes living in the township as the issue and profits of said sum would allow." The trustees, therefore, erected a large building in 1812, which was opened as a boarding and day-school the following year. Keeping boarders was soon abandoned and the day-school

alone continued, which was then styled the Lower Merion Benevolent Institution. In 1836 the school was merged into and called a free school, and as such has ever since been continued. It is still controlled by trustees, in accordance with the requirements of the bequest, and has thus received its present name.

The General Wayne is the name of an inn on the old Lancaster road, said to have been so called in consequence of that officer having encamped here with his command, probably in 1792, on his western expedition against the Indians. This inn was kept in 1806 by Titus Yerkes, and is noted on Hill's map of 1809. It was kept by Major William Matheys in 1824, and by David Young in 1838, in whose family it has remained until the fall of 1883. The elections of the whole township were continuously held here from 1806 until 1867,—a period of sixty-one years. The elections of the Lower District are still retained here. Before 1851 a post-office was established with this name, perhaps the first in Lower Merion, but it has recently been removed and its name changed to Academy. A plank-road for two tracks was made from here to West Philadelphia in 1855, but has been for some time worn out. The old Friends' Meeting-house here denotes a very old settlement, probably the village of Merioneth, mentioned by Gabriel Thomas, in his "Account of Pennsylvania," published in 1696. Most probably from its being on the old Lancaster road, the same is called Merion by Lewis Evans on his map of 1749. It contains, besides the hotel and meeting-house, some five or six houses and a smith-shop. Near this is Belmont Driving and Race-Course, containing a one-mile track, eighty feet wide between the railing, begun in 1876.

Flat Rock is about a mile above West Manayunk, and is a place abounding in interesting scenery and historical associations. Owing to the contracted and rocky channel of the river for half a mile, it is wonderful that persons in canoes and boats could venture to pass in safety, as we know they did before the construction of the canal, in 1818. The name is derived from a bed of huge rocks extending across the river. At this spot a bridge was built in 1810, which was the first that spanned the Schuylkill within the limits of Montgomery County. In 1824, while several teams were crossing, loaded with marble, it gave way. On being repaired by the contractor, Lewis Wernwag, and requiring but two days for its completion, the river, rose thirteen feet during July 29th of that year, bringing down a great quantity of logs, trees, boats and drift-wood, which swept nearly the whole of the structure away, occasioning a serious and heavy loss to the builder. However, by September 10th he finished it to the satisfaction of the managers. In consequence of a great freshet, September 2, 1850, the Conshohocken bridge, four miles above, was swept away, and came down with such force as to take this bridge entirely away, and it has not since been rebuilt. What helped to



REDLEAF.
RESIDENCE OF WM. P. HENSZLEY,
WYNNWOOD PA.

heighten the catastrophe was the holding of the Conshohocken bridge firmly together by the railroad track that had been laid across it. From the western abutment of the bridge, which still remains by the road-side, a splendid view is obtained in a north-westerly direction of the falls of Flat Rock dam and of the Schuylkill for the distance of three miles. Near by is Duck Island, covered with numerous willows, and it is a favorite resort of wild fowl. This is supposed to be the "Beaver Island," mentioned in the Upland court records of 1677 as being in the Schuylkill; if so, it must have been formerly the abode of this animal. Flat Rock dam was constructed about half a mile above the site of the bridge by the Navigation Company, and was the means of furnishing much valuable water-power to the manufactories in Manayunk. By its raising the water above and thus by reducing his water-power from sixteen feet to about twenty inches, a heavy loss was caused to John Shoburn, who was unable, in consequence, to continue the running of his cotton-mill, near the mouth of Mill Creek. A copper-plate engraving of this dam and adjacent scenery was published in Philadelphia in 1828, showing its attractive features, a reduced copy of which may be seen in the chapter on the Schuylkill. A writer of the time in speaking of Flat Rock, refers to it as "a spot, a few years ago, where the rambler was invited only by its singularly wild and romantic beauties." James Mease in his "Picture of Philadelphia," published in 1811, recommends it as well worth a visit. Just half-way between the site of the old bridge and the dam is the Flat Rock tunnel of the Reading Railroad, nearly one hundred feet below the surface of the hill.

The mouth of Mill Creek is also an interesting place for visitors, being only half a mile above the falls of Flat Rock dam. The highway and the railroad pass over the stream by two bridges nearly adjoining, and twenty feet above the water. Near by is a beautiful small island in the Schuylkill, which is quite a feature in the scenery, containing about half an acre, covered with buttonwood and willow-trees. From here up and by the side of the creek for a quarter of a mile to the paper mill is a good, level road, beautifully shaded, which with the surrounding scenery, makes a very attractive walk. The station here, so long called Mill Creek, has recently been changed to Rose Glen, and a post-office established in July, 1884, with Robert Chadwick, postmaster. A boat-ferry for the conveyance of passengers to Shawmont, on the opposite side of the river, has existed above twenty-five years.

West Laurel Hill Cemetery is situated half a mile northwest of the city line, and immediately to the rear of Pencoyd, which is opposite Manayunk. The company was incorporated in 1869, when for the purpose two adjoining estates and part of another were secured, containing in all one hundred and ten acres. The choice is stated to have been the result of a careful examination of the entire vicinity of Philadelphia.

Its surface is rolling and variegated, the highest point being two hundred and twenty-five feet above the waters of the Schuylkill. From it a fine view is afforded, particularly in a north and west direction. Since in their possession extensive improvements have been made to adapt it to the purposes for which it is intended. Numerous winding walks have been tastefully laid out and planted with shrubbery, neat buildings erected, as dwellings, lodge, receiving vault, stabling and sheds. Numerous monuments have been reared to the memory of the dead, the interments having reached in September, 1883, nineteen hundred. Two stations adjoin the grounds, one at Pencoyd belonging to the Reading Railroad, the other on the Schuylkill Valley road. The latter road has been in operation since May, 1884, and the station is called West Laurel Hill. The cemetery is only four miles distant from Market Street bridge, and Belmont Avenue leads directly to the place. The office of the company is at No. 115 South Fifth Street.

In the northern part of Bryn Mawr, beside the New Gulf road, buildings have been erected for a female college, to be in charge of the Orthodox Friends. For this purpose Dr. Joseph W. Taylor, of Burlington, N. J., who died January 18, 1880, aged seventy years, left a handsome bequest. He had purchased here thirty-seven acres and had commenced the improvements a short time before his death, under the superintendence of George W. Ott, who is still retained in charge. In June, 1884, Taylor Hall was nearly completed, it being built of granite from Port Deposit, Md. It is one hundred and thirty feet long and about sixty feet in average width, with a square tower one hundred and thirty feet in height. The other will be called Merion Hall, and is one hundred and seventy-five feet long by forty-six in width. Taylor Hall is designed for instruction while Merion Hall will be used for dormitories and household purposes. Both are substantially built of dressed stone and threestories high, after designs by Addison Hutton, the architect. It is intended to have the buildings finished by March 1, 1885, and that the institution shall be ready for students in the following September. The amount left by Dr. Taylor was about eight hundred thousand dollars, of which a considerable portion is invested and the income only applied to its use. Dr. James E. Rhodes, of Philadelphia, who was named in the will as one of the trustees, was elected president of the board in March, 1884. He has been a physician in Germantown for some time, and is now a minister among Friends and senior editor of the *Friends' Review*. Mathew Carey Thomas, of Baltimore, has been selected dean of the faculty and professor of English. It is intended to adopt and maintain a standard of admission and instruction equal to the best male colleges in the country. Dr. Taylor had been connected with the Haverford College, for boys, which is only a mile distant, and thus, no doubt, was induced to erect here also a somewhat similar institution for girls.

Among the ancient houses of worship still standing in Pennsylvania, the Friends' Meeting-house in Lower Merion is one of the oldest. It is situated on the old Lancaster road, at what has been for some time called General Wayne, but little over a mile from the city line. The early Welsh, it appears, who settled throughout this section were nearly all Friends, and are known to have held worship in this vicinity, at the house of Hugh Roberts, as early at least as the Fourth Month, 1684. According to the researches of the late Dr. George Smith, they built at first a temporary structure of wood in 1695, which stood until 1713, when its place was supplied by the present substantial stone edifice, which was completed in the fall of that year. Its ground-plan is in the form of a gothic T, with a length of thirty-six feet and the end facing southwest, is twenty by twenty-four feet. It is one story, or about fourteen feet to the roof, with walls over two feet in thickness, and, viewed from the inside, remarkable for



FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE, LOWER MERION.

the height of its windows above the floor. A stone up in the gable, fronting the road, has cut on it "Built 1695, repaired 1822." This has been the means of leading many astray, they supposing that the present edifice had been erected at that date, whereas it was the date of the erection of the original building, whose place it supplied eighteen years later. This has now been so long and widely published that the impression will not be so readily removed. It was of stone, pointed, but in repairing it, probably in 1822 or not much later, it was plastered in imitation of large dressed stone, which has marred its venerable appearance. The graveyard adjoining contains only a few recent tombstones that bear inscriptions. There is a tradition extant that when the Welsh Friends of this vicinity went to Haverford Meeting, on the occasion of William Penn preaching there in 1701, many could not understand him because he spoke in English. The congregation has become small; the writer attended worship here on a beautiful Sabbath-day in 1871, with but seventeen persons present. For the long period of eighty-six years from the early settlement here, it was the only house of worship in the township.

The Baptist Church is located at the intersection of the Gulf and Roberts roads, and about a half a mile to the north of Bryn Mawr. It is a two-story stone building, erected in 1809, to which a small addition has been made since 1858. It is in a retired situation, surrounded by aged chestnuts and oaks, trees of the original forest. The graveyard comprises nearly two acres of ground and is neatly kept. There are numerous handsome white marble tombstones here, on which we find the surnames of Clare, Preston, Restine, Hagy, Hibbard, Foreman, Levering, Righter, Blankley, Williamson, Jones, Young, Llewellyn, Smith, Morris, Shubert, McClenachan, Taylor, Bailey, Shoester, Curwin, Ewing, Elmer, Davis, Johnston, Barrett, Stewart, Sheaff, Sturges, Baldwin, Humphreys, Evans, Lee, Suplee, Butler, Stanley, Marshall, Yocum, Bauman, Gore, Migs, Edwards, Casidy, Scott, Latch, Roberts, Thomas, Shaw, Horn, Bevan, Owens, Wilson, McBride, Praul, Burns, Hoyle, Williamson, Zell, Haley, Gaskill, Litzenberg, Rogers, Wrigley, Moore, Nagle, Crawford, Kenzie, Fretz, Coulter, Miller, Pyatt, Matheys, Pechan, Stedman, Armstrong, Castner, Pawling, Dick and Ripley. Several members of the Gaskill family are buried here, being the descendants of Peter Gaskill, who married Christiana Gulielma, the daughter of William Penn, Jr., son of the founder of Pennsylvania by his first wife. The congregation was organized and the church founded chiefly through the exertions of its first pastor, Rev. Horatio Gates Jones, D.D., who entered in charge for the long period of forty-four years, or until his death, which took place at his residence in Roxborough, December 12, 1853, aged seventy-seven years. In 1858 the Rev. Mr. Anderson had charge. The

present pastor is Rev. William Wiley, who has also services in a chapel on Lancaster Avenue. Before the erection of the church the congregation worshipped in a small building near by, which had originally been a school-house, but some time since demolished.

About three-quarters of a mile east of Bryn Mawr stands the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, which ranks among the finest church edifices in the county. It is built of dressed stone, fifty by one hundred feet in dimensions, with an elegant tower. The grounds comprise about five acres, laid out with walks, and within which is a grove of forest-trees. A neat two-story parsonage is attached. The present rector is the Rev. Edward J. Watson, D.D. Services are held here twice every Sabbath, the Sunday-school at 9.15 A.M. On the tombs here are found the names of Morris, Yarnall, Farnum, Wheeler, Struthers, Miles, Wildgoss, Lycett, Roundlet, Haydon, Kelly, Williams, Peace, Maxwell, Crumley, Evans, Waln, Lyons, Watts and Harkins. This congregation was represented in the Episcopal Convention of 1883, by N. Parker Shortridge, Rowland Evans and Archibald B. Montgomery as lay delegates. A

church was originally built by the congregation on the north side of the Lancaster pike, half a mile distant, about the year 1848, and stood until 1879, when the present commodious edifice was erected in its place, on what had been previously known as the parsonage ground. Near Merionville is the Episcopal Church of St. John, built about ten years ago. The present rector is Rev. C. C. Parker, whose address is Academy. It will thus be seen that of the eleven Episcopal Churches now in the county, two are in Lower Merion.

The name of this township is derived from Merioneth, in North Wales, probably one of the most mountainous counties, some of the peaks rising to three thousand feet, with generally a poor soil and not half its territory under cultivation. The early settlers here were nearly all Welsh, and among them it is known that Edward Jones, John Thomas, Robert Owen, Thomas Owen, Hugh Roberts and Rowland Ellis came from Merioneth, which will account for the name of the township. What are now Upper and Lower Merion townships, Gabriel Thomas, in his "Account of Pennsylvania," in 1696, calls Merioneth, this, however, we know was divided and known by their present names before 1714. In 1685 the boundary between Merion and Chester County was ordered to be determined.

But a short time before the arrival of Penn, a number of Welsh who proposed settling in Pennsylvania, purchased a tract of forty thousand acres of land, which subsequently was located in Merion, Haverford, Goshen and several of the adjoining townships. How much of this tract lay in this township is not known to us, but no doubt it covered more than half its present area. Thomas Holme, the surveyor-general, in his map of original surveys commenced in 1682, gives us the following names as purchasers: John Holland, Christopher Pennock, William Wood, William Sharlow, Daniel Meredith, John Roberts, John Humphreys, Thomas Ellis, Edward Jones and a number of others whose names are not mentioned. About 1683 and the following year several had already settled on their purchases, and the number was yearly augmenting.

According to the researches of Dr. James J. Levick, of Philadelphia, probably the earliest settler in Lower Merion was Edward Jones, "chirurgion," who set sail in the ship "Lyon," John Compton, master, and arrived with forty passengers in the Schuylkill River, August 13, 1682, almost two months before William Penn. In a letter written by him, dated the 26th of that month, he states,—

"The Indians brought venison to our door for 6 pence ye quarter. There are stones to be had enough at the falls of Skool Kill, that is where we are to settle, and water-power enough for mills, but thou must bring Mill-stones and ye irons that belong to it, for smiths are dear. They use both hookes and sickles to reap with."

His wife was Mary, the daughter of Dr. Thomas Wynne, and he brought with him his children, Martha and Jonathan. On John Hill's "Map of the Environs

of Philadelphia," published 1809, he is thus alluded to: "Jones,—The first British settlement, 18th of Sixth Month, 1682." The place designated is now the estate of his descendant, the late Hon. Owen Jones, near Libertyville. That date, as may be observed, is only five days after his arrival, and it is certainly an early claim. He died 26th of Twelfth Month, 1737, aged ninety-two years; consequently on his arrival he was thirty-seven years old. Thomas Chalkley, in his journal, states that he was buried at Merion, and that his funeral was attended by many hundreds. Samuel Smith, in his "History of the Province," mentions him as "given to hospitality, and generally beloved by his acquaintances." His son Jonathan, who at the time of his arrival here was three years old married Gainor, the daughter of Robert Owen. He died June 30, 1770, aged nearly ninety-one years. Martha married John Cadwallader, at Merion Meeting-house, 26th of Tenth Month, 1699. Robert Jones purchased of William Penn, in England, in 1682, five hundred acres of land, which were afterwards located in this township. He was also an early settler, popular among his neighbors, and in June, 1715, appointed one of the justices of the County Courts, which office he held for several years. In consequence of French and Indian alarms, a company of Associators was formed here for the defense of the province in February, 1747, of which Edward Jones was chosen captain and Griffith Griffiths first lieutenant. John Jones, an extensive farmer and one of the associate judges of the county, died December 26, 1824, in his eightieth year. Robert Jones was a supervisor of highways in 1767, John Jones in 1785, and Israel Jones assessor in 1780. The late Owen Jones, of Wynnewood, was the son of Jonathan Jones and Mary, daughter of William Thomas. He was elected to Congress in 1856, and served as a colonel of cavalry in the Rebellion. He died December 25, 1878, aged fifty-nine years. The late Dr. George Smith, the historian of Delaware County, was also a descendant of Thomas Wynne and of Edward Jones.

Thomas Wynne, a native of Coerwys, Flintshire, North Wales, arrived in November, 1682, in the ship "Welcome" with William Penn, accompanied by his wife, Elizabeth, and her daughters, Jane and Margery. As his son-in-law, Edward Jones, had preceded him, nearly two months, and had settled in the present township, he was induced to follow and settle beside him. He was a physician and also a minister among Friends. He represented Philadelphia County in the first Assembly, held at Chester, December 4, 1682, of which body he was elected Speaker the following session, and subsequently became one of the judges of the court. He wrote several tracts of a controversial character in defense of the doctrines of the Society of Friends. In connection with John ap John, he is mentioned as having purchased five thousand acres of land sometime before 1701. His will bears date of 15th of First Month, 1691, wherein he calls

himself a "practitioner of physick," and appoints Thomas Lloyd and Griffith Owen his executors. He died 16th of First Month, 1692, and was interred in Friends' burying-ground, in Philadelphia. His residence was on the site now occupied by the mansion of the late Colonel Owen Jones, which has thus led to the origin and perpetuation of the name of Wynnewood.

The Roberts family is also an early one, and has done much to advance the prosperity of the township, and probably has not been surpassed in energy by any other of Welsh origin in the county. John Roberts came from Pennychlawd, Denbighshire, North Wales, and settled on a tract of two hundred and fifty acres, in 1683, that he had purchased from John ap John and Thomas Wynne. He was married to Gainor, the daughter of Robert Pugh, of Merionethshire, by occupation a mill-wright, and is supposed to have erected the third mill in the province. This was near the present village of Pencoyd, which has received its name from the place of his nativity. A portion of this tract has never been out of the family. John Roberts, who carried on a grist-mill and two paper-mills on Mill Creek, before 1758, was his descendant; also the late Jonathan Roberts, of Upper Merion, United States Senator, Algernon S. and Percival Roberts, the founders and proprietors of the extensive Pencoyd Iron-Works, and George B. Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who resides on his ancestral acres in this township. On the list of 1734 six of the name are mentioned as residing in Lower Merion. Hugh Roberts came from Llanvrawr, in Merionethshire, where he had suffered much for his religious principles previous to his removal to Pennsylvania. He was a minister among Friends, and visited their meetings in Maryland and New England, and made two journeys on this account to Great Britain. On his return from the latter country in July, 1698, he was accompanied by a number of immigrants from North Wales, whom he had encouraged to come. Before the building of Merion Meeting-house meetings were frequently held at his house, as shown by the records of Radnor Monthly Meeting as early, at least, as in Fourth Month, 1684. He died 18th of Sixth Month, 1702, and was interred in Merion burying-ground. On the assessor's list for 1780 we find the names of Algernon Roberts, rated for 224 acres; Joseph Roberts, 150; Hugh Roberts, 130; and John Roberts, 50 acres.

Rowland Ellis was a native of Bryn Mawr, near Dolgelly, Merionethshire. He arrived in 1686, bringing with him his eldest son, Rowland, then a boy. The ship brought besides about one hundred passengers from North Wales. After remaining here about nine months he returned, leaving his son with his uncle, John Humphrey. In 1697 he came back, bringing his family, besides a considerable number of his countrymen. He was a distinguished scholar, and for the Welsh he performed the important duties of a

translator and interpreter. He was commissioned a justice of the peace for Merion in 1707, continued one for many years, and also holding the office of county commissioner. He was the original settler on Charles Thomson's property, now belonging to Naomi Morris. In 1720 he removed to Plymouth township, where he soon after translated from the Welsh Ellis Pugh's "Salutation to the Britains," which was printed by S. Keimer, of Philadelphia, in 1727, in a duodecimo of two hundred and twenty-two pages. While on a visit to his son-in-law, John Evans, in Gwynedd, in 1729, he was taken suddenly ill, and thus happened to die there in his eightieth year. A memorial concerning him was published by the Friends in 1787.

Benjamin Humphrey came over in 1683, was a useful man in the settlement, and was widely known for his hospitality, particularly to the newly-arrived immigrants. He died November 4, 1737, aged seventy-six years. David Humphrey was commissioned one of the judges of the County Courts November 22, 1738. In the list of 1734 are found the names of Benjamin and John Humphrey, and of 1780, Thomas Humphrey. It was from members of this family that Humphreysville received its name. Edward Edwards purchased of William Penn, in England, two hundred and fifty acres, which he located here and settled upon, and he was still living in 1734. Robert Owen came from Wales in 1690. He was a minister, and traveled much on this account, both in his native country and in America. He died in July, 1697, and was interred at Merion Meeting-house. Benjamin Eastburn, who is mentioned in the list of 1734 as a resident here, in 1722 married Ann Thomas, of Abington. He was appointed to succeed Jacob Taylor as surveyor-general October 29, 1733, and continued in that office till or near his death, his successor being William Parsons, who was commissioned August 22, 1741. The part that he performed in the "Indian Walk" was not creditable. In his map thereof he has done his utmost to conceal and cover the transaction. With all his subserviency to the interests of Thomas Penn, the latter reflects severely on his character as may be seen in the Penn manuscripts. Griffith Llewellyn was commissioned a justice of the County Courts in April, 1744, and continued in the office for a number of years.

We herewith present a list of the land-holders and tenants residing in Lower Merion in 1734, copied from the original manuscript prepared by the constable for Thomas Penn. It contains fifty-two names, and to their descendants cannot fail to prove interesting. Excepting about four or five names, the balance are probably all Welsh, which will show how extensively they were the original settlers here: John (son of Mathias) Roberts, Hugh Evans, Robert Jones, Robert Roberts, Robert Evan, Rees Price, Edward Jones, Abel Thomas, Benjamin Eastburn, Jonathan Jones, William Haward, Richard Hughs, Morris



"WYNNEWOOD"

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE COL. OWEN JONES.

WYNNEWOOD MONTGOMERY CO. PA.

Lewellen, Benjamin Humphrey, John Humphrey, Joseph Williams, Rees Thomas, William Thomas, Peter Jones, Humphrey Jones, John Griffith, Catharine Pugh, Rees Phillip, Joseph Tucker, James John, Thomas John, John Lloyd, Griffith Lewellen, Robert Roberts, David Jones, William Walton, David Davis, Joseph Roberts, John Roberts, David Price, Issachar Price, David Price, Jr., Lewis Lloyd, John David, Robert (son of Peter) Jones, Thomas David, John Evans, Eleanor Bevan, Owen Jones' plantation, Evan Harry, Nicholas Rappy, John Roberts (carpenter), Evan Rees, Samuel Jordan, James Dodmead, Edward Edwards and Garret Jones. The list of 1780 shows a reduction to about thirty-five Welsh surnames out of a total of one hundred and eighty-five, at that date but little surpassing the German element. A study of Hopkins' farm map of the township, published in 1877, shows a great falling off here of the nationality that for the first half-century of settlement were so largely dominant. John Oldmixon, in a visit here in 1708, mentions the Welsh and their tract as "very populous, and the people are very industrious; by which means it is better cleared than any other part of the county. The inhabitants have many fine plantations of corn and breed abundance of cattle, insomuch that they are looked upon to be as thriving and wealthy as any in the province."

During the Revolution, particularly while the British held possession of Philadelphia, from September, 1777, to June, 1778, the inhabitants of Lower Merion, in consequence of their nearness, suffered severely from the raids of the enemy. Though no striking events of interest occurred here during the exciting struggle, yet it was compelled to bear some of the trials. Shortly after their departure an assessor was appointed to value the damages, which amounted to £3212, or \$8565 of our present currency. Michael Smith was the heaviest loser, to the extent of £451. During this period twenty-nine persons stood attainted with treason within the present limits of the county, yet only one of the number was a resident of Lower Merion, thus showing that the mass of the people here must have been generally disposed to independence.

From the township assessment of 1780, as returned by Israel Jones, the assessor, we derive some interesting information. John Righter is mentioned as holding a grist-mill and one hundred acres; Catharine Zolly, grist-mill and fifty-two acres; Anthony Levering, grist and saw-mill and one hundred and fourteen acres; John Jones, saw-mill; Catharine Scheetz, two paper-mills and one hundred acres; Frederick Bicking, paper-mill and two hundred acres; Jacob Newhouse, paper-mill and fifty-two acres; Benjamin Scheetz; Daniel Claus, Simon Claus, George Handbolt and Jacob Nagle, paper-makers; Daniel Burrell, oil-mill; William Stadleman, Abraham Streepier and David Briggs, inn-keepers; Samuel Horten, Jonathan Robeson, Thomas Humphrey and Jesse Thomas,

smiths; Lewis Thomas and John Whiteman, wheelwrights; John White, millwright; Robert Elliott, John Young, Thomas Robeson, Michael Kline and Henry Shulster, weavers; Robert Holland, tanner; John Robeson, clergyman; John Evans and Isaac Lewis, tailors; John Smith, mason; Joseph Smith, Jacob Coleman, Rudolph Latch, James Nussel, shoemakers; Daniel Briggs, Philip Pritner, Robert Elliott, Hugh Jones, Isaac Taylor, Frederick Bicking, Benjamin Scheetz, John Price, holding negroes, the first two having two each. The assessment of 1785 mentions 5 grist-mills, 4 saw-mills, 5 paper-mills, 2 tan-yards, 4 taverns, 245 horses, 298 cattle and 7 negroes, the latter number showing a decrease of three slaves in five years.

Charles Thomson, secretary of Congress, was long a resident of Lower Merion, where he died August 16, 1824, at the advanced age of ninety-four. He was a native of Ireland, and came to America in 1741, in company with his three elder brothers. He first taught school and early formed the acquaintance of Dr. Franklin. At the first meeting of Congress, in 1774, he was called to keep the minutes of their proceedings, and was continued secretary till 1789, when he resigned. He married Hannah, the only child of Richard Harrison, who had died in 1747. Her mother was the daughter of Isaac Norris and a granddaughter of Governor Thomas Lloyd. Mrs. Thomson was an heiress, by whom he acquired a considerable estate, taxed in 1780 for seven hundred and fifty acres, and extending southward nearly to the present Bryn Mawr. His wife having died September 6, 1806, in his will, made a short time before his death, he bequeathed the whole estate to his nephew and executor, John Thomson, of New Castle, subject to the maintenance of his aged sister, Mary Thomson, "during the term of her natural life." The greater part of the estate in 1858 was owned by Levi Morris, who was then rated for five hundred and ninety-six acres. The estate is now held by Mrs. Naomi Morris, and is decidedly the most extensive tract owned by any one person in the township. The mansion occupied by Charles Thomson has been carefully preserved, being a substantial, plain, two-story stone house in the prevailing style of the period in which it was erected.

On the Harrison estate, and about half a mile north of Bryn Mawr, is the cemetery of the Harrison family. It is in a secluded situation, being surrounded by woods, and not readily found by a stranger. It is inclosed by a substantial wall, whose dimensions are about ninety by forty-five feet. A stone in the inclosure states that "it is opposite the division between two rows of family graves, wherein are interred Richard Harrison, died March 2, 1747, and a number of his descendants; also Charles Thomson, Secretary of Continental Congress," and Hannah, his wife. "Wherein are interred" the remains of Charles Thomson, looks very much like an intentional mistake. He is buried at Laurel Hill Cemetery, his

remains having been removed from here several years after his death, contrary to the expressed injunction of his will, dated January 29, 1822, on file at Norristown, which states, near its beginning, "and first I desire to be buried in the old Burying-ground at Harington," meaning, it is natural to suppose, where his wife had been buried more than fifteen years previously. Hence we do not wonder that it made some excitement, and was the occasion of several pamphlets. Henry Woodman,¹ of Buckingham, a respected minister of Friends, visited this cemetery in 1858 and wrote an account thereof, published at the time, wherein he states that there was a stone here at that date, in the wall, with this inscription,—

"In memory of Richard Harrison, the founder of this cemetery, who departed this life the second day of the First month, 1747, in the 78th year of his age. He, with his wife and children, are buried here, some of whom had died previously, and some subsequently to his death. Being members of the Society of Friends, no monuments were placed to mark their final resting-place. This stone is erected near the centre of them, to perpetuate their memory, in 1844."

It is apparent that the latter stone must have been since removed and the former one inserted. In the enlarged part are more recent stones, with inscriptions denoting the surnames of some six or seven families.

Few townships in the county possess better roads than Lower Merion. Of late years great quantities of cinder have been hauled and placed on them from the West Conshohocken furnaces, which, when worn down, make excellent and smooth roads, as may be witnessed on the Township Line road, extending southwestward from the latter place to Merion Square. Pains have also been taken to have them well graded and of good width, which tends greatly to improve the appearance of the country through which they pass. The Haverford road is probably the oldest in the township, having been laid out in 1703 as a public highway from near Haverford Meeting-house to Philadelphia. It enters Lower Merion a trifle over half a mile south of Ardmore, and proceeds directly on about a mile and a half across the southern corner of the township. The road from the meeting-house to Powell's ferry was confirmed in June, 1704. Report of a survey for a road from Merion to Radnor was confirmed in March, 1713. The road from Lancaster to the Schuylkill, at High Street ferry, was laid out November 23, 1741, and is now known as the old Lancaster road, passing through the township a distance of about six miles, and the villages of Merionville, General Wayne, Libertyville, Ardmore and Bryn Mawr. This road is noted on Scull & Heap's map of 1750. Below the meeting-house is mentioned "Griffith's" and "Tunis," on opposite sides, and "Evans'" about a mile in an easterly direction. On the making of the turnpike, in 1792, this road was considerably straightened, and in consequence but a very small portion of the original

road through this township was used for the purpose. The Gulf road was another early and important highway, noted on Lewis Evans' map of 1749 as extending from Valley Forge to the Lancaster road, a short distance above Ardmore. This road is noted for having on the east side of its course the "Penn mile-stones," called so from having on the rear side the three balls or platters of the Penn coat-of-arms. They appear to be soapstone, and are generally above the ground about three and a half feet, bearing on the front merely the figures denoting the distance in miles from Philadelphia,—as, for instance, between Bryn Mawr and the Upper Merion line are two, bearing respectively "12" and "13." It is remarkable that these should have been only placed along this road. When and by whom placed and who bore the expense are matters for conjecture. In 1766 a petition was sent to the Court of Quarter Sessions praying for a road from John Roberts' mill "to Rees Ap Edward's Ford, on the river Schuylkill, for the transportation of lime and other necessities across said ford, for the convenience of the public." This probably is the present Mill Creek road, and consequently this ford must have been in the vicinity of the mouth of the stream, thus indicating the necessity of bringing lime from Whitemarsh and Plymouth. At March Sessions, 1785, Anthony Levering made application for a road from Levering's Ford, on the Schuylkill, by his mill, to the Lancaster road, on the north side of Merion Meeting-house. The court appointed commissioners to lay out the road, which was ordered to be opened. This is evidently the highway commencing at the mouth of the stream at the lower part of West Manayunk, and thence proceeding through Academyville, by Belmont Race-Course to the meeting-house. It was one of the first applications granted for a new road after the organization of the present county. The overseers of the highways in 1767 were Robert Jones and Stephen Goodman; in 1785, William Stadleman and John Jones; and in 1810, Louis Knox and Peter Pechan.

Prior to the Revolution those persons in the township that were entitled to vote were obliged to go to the State-House, in Philadelphia. In 1778 the elections for this district were ordered to be held in Germantown, and from thence, in 1785, removed to the court-house in Norristown. By an act of Assembly passed on March 31, 1806, Lower Merion became the Ninth District in the county, and elections were required to be held at the General Wayne, and remained there until 1867, when a division was made into the Upper and Lower Districts. Through the increase of population, the court confirmed, June 3, 1878, the division of the Lower District into East Lower and Lower Districts, the elections for the former to be held at West Manayunk, and for the latter to continue at the General Wayne. The division of the Upper District was confirmed by the court June 10, 1880, to be called West and Upper Districts, the elections for the former to be held

¹ Author of a "History of Valley Forge" and other papers of local interest; died in December, 24, 1879, aged eighty-four years. Personally well known to the writer.

at Bryn Mawr Station, and for the latter to continue at Merion Square. We thus perceive that in a large and populous township like this, with its two centuries of history, even the subject of its elections, if inquired into and the materials brought together, could, through the changes connected therewith, be made the matter of an interesting sketch since the days of slavery, servitude and property qualifications.

In connection with this subject, and deserving mention, a map of Lower Merion was published in 1858 by John Levering, from surveys made by himself, showing all its buildings and various improvements, names of property-holders and the boundaries of lots and farms. This, we believe, was the first effort of the kind for the whole township; a part of the lower portion had been thus given in Hill's map of 1809.

ASSESSMENT OF LOWER MERION FOR 1789.

Peter Evans, 280 acres, 1 horse and 3 cattle; Philip Pritner, gent., 100 a., 1 h., 2 c.; 2 slaves; Alexander Oliver, 4 h., 9 c.; Leonard Nidley, 2 h., 3 c.; David Thomas, 2 h., 2 c.; Lawrence Trexler, 2 h., 3 c.; Jonathan Brooks, 100 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Charles Massey, 2 h., 3 c., 1 chair; Jesse Jones, 100 a., 2 h.; Francis Jones, 50 a., 3 h., 2 c.; Catharine Zolley, 52 a., grist-mill, 1 h., 2 c.; David Briggs, inn-keeper, 42 a., 2 slaves, 2 h., 3 c.; John Jones, 50 a., saw-mill, 2 h., 5 c.; Samuel Horton, smith, 1 c.; Abraham Nanna, 120 a., 2 h., 2 c.; John Tate, 2 h., 2 c.; Abraham Tuley, 2 h., 3 c.; Jonathan Sturges, 200 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Joseph Smith, cordwainer, 1 c.; John Davis, mason, 1 c., 2 c.; Elizabeth Crickbaum, 100 a., 3 h., 2 c.; Robert Lisle, laborer; Robert Elliott, weaver, 100 a., 3 h., 4 c., 1 slave; Israel Jones, 2 h., 3 c.; Llewellyn Young, 2 h., 5 c.; John Smith, mason, 2 h., 2 c.; Peter Trexler, rents of Charles Thomson, 750 a., 6 h., 10 c.; Henry Pugh, 50 a., 1 c.; Thomas Cochran, 150 a., 2 h., 4 c.; George Horn, 77 a., 2 h.; Andrew Horn, 77 a., 2 h., 2 c.; William Broades, 25 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Hugh Jones, 334 a., 4 h., 12 c., 1 slave; John Grover, 3 h., 4 c.; Wendel Kingfield, 2 h., 2 c.; Hannah Bridson, widow, 93 a., 2 h., 3 c.; William Tolbert, 93 a., 4 h., 2 c.; Joseph Taylor, 1 c.; Isaac Taylor, aged, 130 a., 3 h., 2 c., 1 slave; John Young, weaver, 1 h., 1 c.; John Llewellyn, 350 a., 2 h., 5 c.; Mathias Foltz, 50 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Mathias Foltz, 50 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Abraham Walter, single, 89 a.; Joseph Roberts, 150 a., 1 h., 3 c.; John Rowland, laborer, 1 h., 1 c.; Eleanor Lloyd, 50 a.; Isaac Conly, 2 h., 4 c.; Meranah Alloway, 2 h., 3 c.; Enoch Davis, 40 a., 1 c.; Christ Honiller, 3 c.; John Fimple, 1 h., 2 c.; John White, millwright; William Ward, 2 h., 2 c.; Daniel Burrell, oil-maker, oil-mill, 3 h., 3 c., 1 chair; Hugh Roberts, single, 130 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Jacob Amos, 1 c., 2 h.; Isaac Warner, 2 h., 2 c.; Anthony Righter, laborer, 1 c.; John Righter, miller, 100 a., grist-mill, 4 h., 4 c.; Jacob Hansbury, laborer, 1 c.; Joseph Sill, 2 h., 2 c.; Frederick Bicking, 200 a., paper-mill, 1 slave, 2 h., 5 c.; Jacob Newhouse, 52 a., paper-mill, 2 h., 2 c.; Thomas Wilday, 51 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Thomas Robeson, weaver, 1 c.; John Robeson, clergyman, 1 h., 2 c.; John Robeson, laborer, 1 c.; James Winter, 30 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Jonathan Robeson, smith, 151 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Daniel Claus, paper-maker; Benjamin Scheetz, paper-maker, 1 c., 1 slave; Catherine Scheetz, 100 a., 2 paper-mills, 1 h., 3 c.; George Handbolt, paper-maker, 1 c.; James Underwood, 2 h., 5 c.; Ambrose Emery, 2 h., 4 c.; Samuel Pawling, laborer, 1 c.; John Grover, 70 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Thomas Morgan, 100 a., 3 h., 3 c.; Michael Cline, 30 a., 1 h., 1 c., weaver; Thomas Waters, 2 h., 2 c.; Rudolph Exbright, 2 h., 2 c.; Henry Miller, 50 a.; Thomas Humphreys, smith, 30 a., 1 h., 1 c.; George Fimple, 2 h., 3 c.; Philip Sing, 45 a., 2 h., 2 c., 1 chair; Algernon Roberts, 224 a., 5 h., 7 c.; John Evans, tailor; Jacob Coleman, cordwainer, 40 a.; Mathias Creamer, 2 h., 1 c.; Jacob Everman, laborer, 30 a., 2 c.; Jacob Keighler, 3 h., 3 c.; Casper Space, 1 h., 2 c.; Rudolph Latch, cordwainer, 75 a., 2 h., 2 c.; James Calahan, laborer, 1 h., 1 c.; Wm. Stadleman, inn-keeper, 80 a., 4 h., 2 c.; Jesse Thomas, smith, 40 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Abel Thomas, 40 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Lewis Thomas, wheelwright, 1 h., 1 c.; John Zell, 160 a., 4 h., 2 c.; Nehemiah Evans, 50 a., 2 h., 2 c.; John Durnal, 5 h., 5 c.; Isaac Hughes, 70 a., 3 h.; David Shannon, 100 a., 3 h., 5 c.; Henry Bare, 4 h., 5 c.; James Nussel, cordwainer, 2 a.; John Roberts, 50 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Jacob Lobb, 4 h., 3 c.; John Price, 194 a., 1 slave, 5 h., 8 c.; Walter Walter, 80 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Daniel Lobb, 1 c.; Hugh Knox, 120 a., 3 h., 2 c.; John Cook, 2 h., 1 c.; Margaret Goodman, 168

a., 2 h., 3 c.; Michael Bower, 100 a., 2 h., 5 c.; Martin Miller, 35 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Jacob Matson, 1 h., 3 c.; Peter May, 150 a., 3 h., 2 c.; Henry Shoolster, weaver, 2 h., 2 c.; Abraham Streeper, inn-keeper, 16 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Robert Holland, tanner, 40 a., tan-yard, 1 h., 2 c.; Michael Smith, 2 h., 2 c.; William Smith, 2 h., 1 c.; Michael Smith, 2 h., 1 c.; Simon Claus, paper-maker, 2 c.; Anthony Tunis, 100 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Jeremiah Trexler, 2 h., 2 c.; David Zell, 100 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Jacob Conrad, 4 h., 2 c.; Isaac Lewis, tailor, 2 h., 2 c.; Jacob Jones, 230 a., 2 h., 2 c.; John Amos, cordwainer, 1 c.; John Whiteman, wheelwright, 1 c.; Jacob Sloan, 100 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Anthony Levering, 114 a., grist and saw-mill, 3 h., 2 c.; Paul Jones, 130 a., 3 h., 2 c.; Silas Jones, 140 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Margaret Heller, 180 a., 1 h., 3 c.; Frederick Crow, 100 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Israel Davis, cordwainer, 2 h., 4 c.; Bartle Righter, 40 a., 1 h., 3 c.; Jacob Neagle, paper-maker, 1 c.; Michael McMullen, 190 a., 3 h., 4 c.; William Roberts, 1 c.; Rudolf Sibley, 180 a., 3 h., 5 c.; Michael Hersh, 1 h., 1 c.; Edward Price, infirm, 200 a.; Rees Price, 15 a., 2 h., 8 c.; Thomas David's estate, 280 a.; John Vanderin, 13 a.; Peter Righter, 5 a.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church.—The list of 1734 contains the names of fifty-two residents of Lower Merion, and among them there is not recognizable a single German name, yet they had sufficiently increased by 1765 to have ministers occasionally preach to them in their language and baptize their children. In 1767 the first communion service was held, in which forty-three persons participated. Through the exertions of William Stadleman, Frederick Grow, Stephen Goodman, Christopher Getzman, George Bassler and Simon Litzenberg an organization was effected and a lot of ground purchased, with a view to erect thereon an Evangelical Lutheran Church, with a cemetery attached. A small log house for worship was built thereon in 1769, but no communion service held until May 1, 1774. The Revolution now approaching, the excitement connected therewith impaired the congregation to such an extent that it had but little more than a lingering existence throughout the whole of this period, and even its pulpit was occasionally supplied by ministers of other denominations.

Near the close of the century matters began to wear a brighter aspect, and it was determined, as the building was getting dilapidated, to erect a new one of stone in its place. This was accordingly accomplished in 1800, but without securing stated religious services or a regular pastor. Through the efforts of several of its most efficient members, the Rev. B. Keller, of the Germantown congregation, was induced, in 1828, to divide his ministrations with this church. The attendance began now to increase, and through renewed efforts on the part of the pastor and the chief members prosperity became more manifest. A substantial wall was erected along the roadside on the southern part of the lot, and a Sunday-school started under flourishing auspices. The Rev. Jeremiah Harpel succeeded in the charge in 1831, and at the first communion he held eleven persons participated. His energetic labors materially added to the membership. In 1833 the building was enlarged, and in November of that year dedicated to St. Paul.

Mr. Harpel having resigned in 1834, the Rev. Charles Barnitz assumed the charge in the following year, making his residence in the neighborhood, and

remained its pastor until 1839, during which period he added to its membership fifty persons. His successor was Rev. Edward Town, who retained the pastorate about two and a half years, or until 1842. A vacancy now occurred, which was filled by Rev. Nathan Cornell in the autumn of 1844, who, within three years, added some twenty-four members. The Rev. William D. Roedel having settled here, the congregation built for his accommodation a parsonage in 1851, on the upper or western end of the church ground. He remained in charge until 1855, during which time he received seventeen into membership. Rev. Timothy Tilghman Titus succeeded, and remained pastor for several years. Henry Woodman, in a visit to this section in the latter part of 1858, thus speaks of this congregation and its previous church building,—

"I was informed by some persons residing near the place, that it has at this time the largest congregation of any other place of worship in the township. Thirty years ago, there was only a small house upon the premises used in the double capacity of a meeting and school-house, and the congregation had become very small. All restraints against service being performed in the English language being removed, they have now become a large and highly respectable congregation. The officiating clergyman informed me that if service was now performed in the German language, they would have to get another congregation to understand it."

As these Germans were surrounded by the descendants of the early Welsh settlers and an English-speaking population, chiefly belonging to the Society of Friends, in consequence it was long known through this section as "the Dutch Church." It stood at the intersection of cross-roads, about a quarter of a mile southeast of Ardmore, and was a one-story stone building, surrounded by the graveyard with shade-trees. In 1873 it was torn down, and the new church erected on a one-acre lot donated by Mr. Kugler, in the lower part of the village, fronting on Lancaster Avenue. It is a handsome edifice, built of dressed stone, two stories high, fifty-two by seventy feet in dimension, surmounted with a steeple and was dedicated in December, 1875. The present pastor is Rev. W. H. Steck. Services are held twice every Sabbath, the Sunday-school being in the afternoon.

The graveyard, which has now been in use nearly one hundred and twenty years, in 1858 comprised about one and a half acres, and has since been enlarged to twice that size. It is neatly kept, and is now partly inclosed by iron railing. As may be expected, a considerable number are buried here. From the numerous tombstones we have transcribed the following surnames, of which fully three-fourths denote a German origin: Stull, Keoch, Cassidy, Hoegne, Dolby, Brooks, Bailey, Kenzie, Knox, Martin, Thomas, Weest, McMinn, Smith, Lainhoff, Kugler, Miller, Sheaff, Goodman, Grover, Coldflesh, Sibley, Kensel, Ott, Uries, Freas, Zell, Stelwagon, Trexler, Horn, Jones, Hagy, Raser, Schrieble, Krickbaum, Knoll, Walkin, Prentz, McElroy, Her-e. Snyder, Righter, Wagner, Litzenberg, Hill, Wilfong, Wright, Helmbold, Black, Stadleman,

Leedom, Fullerton, Griffith, Heater, Fimpie, McClellan, Amos, Latch, Wallower, Fiss, Richter, Hoffman, Hayworth, Barr, Tibben, Grow, Wood, Mowrer, Rhodes, Schofield, Garrett, Wise, Williams, Super, Warner, Hansell, Bettie, Knoll, Gravel, Bloom, Epwright, Peuge, Lentz, Schafer, Fryer, Vaughan, Bowden, Hoffman, Burns, Abraham, Seabold, Bevan, Rodenboh, Nagle, Pope, Pitman, Lowbey, Hilt, Whiteman, Grave, White, Noblet, Yetter, Clevenger, Magee, Holland, Miles, Wilcox, Fry, Lyons and Young. A neat stone has been erected here to the memory of the late Charles Kugler, which informs us that he was born February 5, 1805, and died October 28, 1879. He was long identified with this church, above fifty years superintendent of the Sabbath-school, a school director of the township thirty-six years, and sixteen years president of the Lutheran Publication Society, besides holding other positions.

Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo.

—This institution of the Catholic diocese is situated in the southeastern portion of Lower Merion, and within half a mile of Overbrook Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The dome, surmounted with an elevated gilt cross, forms an object that can be seen for miles around the country, and its extensive grounds and magnificent buildings attract attention and are a subject for comment among visitors on business or pleasure who have occasion to pass through this section. Its origin dates back to 1832, when a house was used for this purpose near St. Mary's Church, on South Fourth Street, Philadelphia. In the year 1838 it was incorporated by an act of Assembly as the "Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo." The incorporators were John Keating, John Diamond, Joseph Dugan, Michael McGrath and Marc Antoine Frenaye. These gentlemen constituted the first lay trustees and formed five of the nine required by law. The other four consisted of Bishop Francis P. Kendrick, the president of the seminary, the professor of theology and the professor of Sacred Scriptures.

In January, 1839, the building at Eighteenth and Race Streets was completed, when Rev. M. O'Connor, D.D., opened the seminary with eighteen students. The object intended was that those thus educated should serve the missions within the diocese of Philadelphia alone. At this date this diocese included the whole of Pennsylvania and Delaware, with the western part of New Jersey; but such has been the increase of churches that since 1869 its territory has been reduced to the city of Philadelphia and nine counties, namely,—Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Delaware, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton and Schuylkill. In 1848, Rev. Thaddeus Amat became president, with twenty-five students, and \$4043.26 raised by subscription for their support. The seminary having been enlarged, the number of students in 1851 had now reached to forty-one. Owing to a further increase and the want of sufficient accommodations, Bishop Neuman, in 1859, opened a preparatory seminary at Glen Riddle, Dela-

ware Co., under the direction of Rev. James F. Shanahan, now bishop of Harrisburg.

Seeing a necessity for further accommodations, Bishop Wood, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, in 1866, secured the site known as the Remington Farm, near Overbrook, about four and a half miles from Philadelphia, containing one hundred and twenty-seven acres, and now bounded by City, Lancaster and Wynnewood Avenues and the Hunter estate, the land being diversified, a branch of Indian Creek passing through it and possessing fine meadows, shady woods and stone adapted for building purposes. The corner-stone of the new building for the seminary was laid April 4th, 1866, on which occasion the president, Rev. Michael O'Connor, preached the sermon, when he reviewed its early history and struggles to arrive at what they were now prepared to accomplish. Owing to the extent of the improvements to be made, the seminary building was not ready for use until January, 1871. In 1872, Rev. James A. Corcoran, D.D., assumed the rectorship of the seminary, succeeded in the following year by Rev. Charles O'Connor, D.D. The Rev. William Kieran, D.D., who was appointed in 1879, is its present rector. The seminary contains on an average one hundred students, and since its first foundation has supplied the diocese with upwards of three hundred and fifty priests. There are eight professorships, besides several assistant professors. The languages taught are English, German, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and Syriac. The French and Italian languages are cultivated in private by a number of students. Rev. James A. Corcoran, D.D., is the professor of Hebrew, Syriac and homiletics. Every branch of sacred and profane science receives its due attention in the ten years' course required here in preparing the students for their future labors.

As this seminary-building ranks among the finest in the country, a brief description will be given. Its architecture is of the Italian style and the general ground-plan somewhat in the form of the letter E. The east, or main front, is three hundred and eighty-four feet in length, three stories high and the central portion surmounted by a dome, the summit of which is one hundred and eighty feet above the ground. In the rear of the central building is the chapel, forty-five and a half by one hundred and three feet in dimensions and admirably fitted up, the decorations and paintings therein being excellent. Besides the main altar, four side altars are built in alcoves, sixteen feet wide and twenty-four feet high. The organ and choir-loft are situated at the east end of the chapel, and the students, when in choir, sit in stalls facing one another, according to the mode adopted in Rome. The central building is devoted to the library, choir-halls, sacristies, reception-room, and parlors. The pavilions contain study and recreation halls. The northwest pavilion and a building adjoining it are the quarters of the matron and her *attachés*, the kitchen, laundry, engine-room, store-rooms, etc. The southwest pavilion

is occupied as students' rooms and a laboratory. The house is built of gray stone, heated by steam, and everything used in its construction is of the most substantial and durable character. The architects were Samuel F. Sloan and Addison Hutton. There are, besides, located on the grounds gas and water-works, two private dwellings for employés, carpenter-shop, barns and large and commodious stables.

The library contains nearly eighteen thousand volumes, many of which are valuable and some rare. Among these we shall give space to mention the following works, all folios excepting two: The Bollandist "Lives of the Saints," commenced in 1643 at Antwerp, and still being published, 67 vols.; De Lyra's Bible, printed at Rome 1472, the capitals painted by hand; a German Bible, printed in 1534, translated by D. Johan Dieten; a Bible in 10 vols., printed in 1645 at Paris, in Syriac, Samaritan, Chaldee, Arabic, Latin, Greek and Hebrew; "Councils of the Church," 11 vols.; "Cornelius a Lapide," 10 vols., Antwerp, 1645; Martin's "Corruptions of the Scriptures," 1582; "Bulla Roma Pontificum," 29 vols.; "St. Augustine," 14 vols.; "Venerable Bede," 5 vols., 1563; "Bellarmine," 11 vols., quarto; "St. Thomas Aquinas," 26 vols.; Montfaucon's "Antiquities," 10 vols.; Kingsborough's "Mexican Antiquities," 9 vols.; "Scriptorum Græcorum Bibliotheca," 70 vols.; Lemaire's "Bibliotheca Classica," 150 vols., quarto. Such a library is calculated to impress one with the antiquity and extent of the church. Many of the volumes have been donated by distinguished persons residing in Europe and in this country. It contains also a fine collection of medals struck by the various popes, commencing in 1417 and down to the present time. The walls of the seminary are also adorned with numerous valuable engravings and paintings. To bring this seminary to its present condition has cost not less than one million of dollars, and requires for its continuation an annual outlay of nearly forty thousand. The result, however, has been that some of the most gifted minds in the church are happy to call it their *Alma Mater*, and its welfare concerns many thousands of Catholics residing within the diocese.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES WHEELER.

Charles Wheeler, who, during the later years of his life, was the owner of the beautiful country-seat and suburban property known as the Wheeler Estate, in Lower Merion township, near Bryn Mawr, was born August 22, 1827, in the city of Philadelphia, which was his place of residence through all the years of his life.

In 1847, Mr. Wheeler entered the employment of Morris, Tasker & Co. as a clerk, and continued in that position six years. At the end of that time Wistar

Morris, senior partner and founder of the house, retired from the business, and, much to the surprise of every one, sold out his interest to Mr. Wheeler, who was then less than twenty years of age and without capital. The preference was the more remarkable as there were clerks in the office senior to Mr. Wheeler and of family relationship to his benefactor. The confidence, however, was not misplaced. He paid for Mr. Morris' interest the sum of five hundred thousand dollars out of his share of the profits of the concern within two years after he entered it. In 1864, Mr. Wheeler sold out his quickly-acquired share in the business for eight hundred thousand dollars, and turned his attention to the Fairmount Iron-Works, of which he was the owner, and to the establishment of the Central National Bank, of which, at its organization, in 1865, he was the largest share-holder. He was one of its original directors, and, in 1873, was elected its vice-president. He continued in the direction of the Fairmount Iron-Works until the land on which they stood was taken by the city for park purposes.

In 1876, Mr. Wheeler re-entered and held a controlling interest in the firm from which he had retired twelve years previously,—that of Morris, Tasker & Co. Not content, as yet, with the vast business cares which he had taken upon himself, Mr. Wheeler, in 1878, entered, as senior partner, the firm of John Farnum & Co., of 233 Chestnut Street, one of the heaviest dry-goods firms in the city. This step was taken in order to carry out the wishes of Mr. Farnum (then deceased), whose daughter, Susan, Mr. Wheeler had married in 1866.

Mr. Wheeler was a man of strictest integrity and of thorough business education and character, possessing, in a remarkable degree, the faculties of quick perception, keen discrimination and ready judgment. He was a kindly, genial man, of a warm and generous nature. In person, he was tall and erect, of commanding presence and distinguished appearance. His health was excellent, and continued apparently unimpaired until his death, which occurred, suddenly, in New York, on the 16th of August, 1883.

At the time of his death Mr. Wheeler was the directing head of two of the largest business-houses of Philadelphia, and of one of its leading financial institutions. Besides these, he held positions in the boards of direction of the North America and Girard Insurance Companies, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, the Cambria Iron Company, the Pottstown Iron Company, the Seaboard Bank of New York, and the First National Bank of Bradford, Pa. The remarkable executive ability of Mr. Wheeler was attested by the impetus which his labors gave to the several mercantile, manufacturing and financial concerns with which he was associated, and especially by the success which followed his efforts, to create, incorporate and establish the Central National Bank.

In his politics Mr. Wheeler belonged to the party

of good government.—a conviction he evinced by his activity and prominence in the Committee of One Hundred from the time of its organization. He took an active interest in city charities, being connected with the Charity Organization Society, the Bedford Mission and the Soup Society. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal denomination, and was for many years connected with St. Luke's Church at Thirteenth and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia. Especially was his care and liberality extended to the Church of the Redeemer, at Bryn Mawr, near his country-seat. His city home was at 1217 Walnut Street.

JOHN YOCUM CRAWFORD.

John Yocum Crawford, one of the most prominent and influential among the leading men of Lower Merion township in his time, was descended from a Scotch family of that name, who came to America before the war of the Revolution and settled on lands purchased from the Swedes, at Swedes' Ford. A short distance below that place, on the west side of the Schuylkill, was the homestead farm of Andrew Crawford, a son or grandson of this first Crawford family, who was living there prior to the beginning of the present century. He had one daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Hugh Long, and four sons,—Samuel, Andrew, William and Joseph, who was the father of him to whom this biographical sketch has especial reference. The wife of Joseph and mother of John Y. Crawford was Hannah Yocum (originally Jocum), a descendant of a Swedish family of that name, who came to Pennsylvania before the time of William Penn, and were among those of their countrymen who formed the settlement at Wicaco. Afterwards the Yocums were settled at Swedes' Ford, and thence the different branches of the family became spread out and extended through various localities in the country between the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers.

John Y. Crawford, one of the family of six children of Joseph and Hannah Crawford, was born at his parents' home, Prospect Hill, in the northwest part of Lower Merion township, May 14, 1822. His education, commenced in the common schools of the township, was continued at the somewhat celebrated school of Joshua Hoops, at West Chester, and finished by a full course of study at the Treemount Seminary, Norristown, under the Rev. Samuel Aaron. On leaving school he decided to engage in the business in which he had been reared, and which best suited his tastes and inclinations, that of farming. He entered upon it with energy, and at the death of his father purchased from the estate the homestead farm, where he continued to live until his death. In his chosen vocation he was progressive, conducting his business in accordance with intelligent and advanced ideas, and ever ready to adopt well-tested improvements in methods of agriculture. With these characteristics,



Chas Wheeler

it was almost a matter of course that his extensive farming should result, as it did, in success.

Besides his agricultural operations, he was also engaged in other business enterprises, which proved profitable. During the prosperous times which preceded the financial panic of 1873 he made quite heavy investments in various company stocks, which afterwards appreciated in value to an extent that added largely to his wealth. He was one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank of Conshohocken, and a member of its board of directors from its organization until his death. With reference to his promptness and executive ability in matters of

Orphans' Court. To settle so large an estate in so short a time, dividing it amicably among so many heirs, was justly regarded as a remarkable business achievement.

In matters relating to public improvements and the welfare of the community in which he lived, Mr. Crawford was as progressive in his ideas, and as energetic in action, as he was in the prosecution of his private business. Perhaps the most forcible illustration of this was presented in the attitude which he assumed with regard to the improvement of the highways in his part of the township. When he became proprietor of the property which had been his father's,



John G. Crawford

business, the following facts are related: His bachelor uncle, Andrew Crawford, in his old age, wishing to be relieved of the care of his large property, placed it in the hands of his nephew, John Y. Crawford, constituting him his attorney in fact for its management, and afterwards making a will and appointing him executor. In 1870 the uncle died at his nephew's house, at the age of ninety-four years, and within three months from the day of his death the executor, Mr. Crawford, had settled the estate (amounting to about two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars), dividing it among the nine heirs to the entire satisfaction of all, and had filed his final account in the

on Prospect highlands, scarcely a mile from the Schuylkill, there was no way by which the river could be reached with a wheeled vehicle of any kind without great difficulty. The road (if road it could be called) leading to West Conshohocken was little more than a rude cart-path, passing, for a great part of its length, through a rugged ravine, along the course of a small, rapid stream and over rocks and other obstructions, which made it almost impassable at all times and it became entirely so when the stream was swollen by freshets. Under these circumstances Mr. Crawford determined to procure the construction of a new and serviceable road to the river; but he soon

found that in this he was to meet a general and stubborn opposition, even from those who would be greatly benefited by the improvement. He caused the matter to be brought before a jury, where he himself made a strong and convincing argument against able counsel who had been employed by the opposition. The jury reported favorably, but the opposition continued, and it was not until after nine successive juries had made favorable reports that the road was finally laid out and built. Very few, if any, who are acquainted with the history of that broad, smooth and solid highway will now deny that for its construction, and for the advantages which have resulted from it, the public are chiefly indebted to the good judgment, energy and perseverance of John Y. Crawford.

Mr. Crawford was married, September 19, 1867, to V. Virginia Wright, daughter of Archibald and Jane Wright, of Philadelphia. Their children are Mary Virginia, Annie Elizabeth, John Yocum and Andrew Wright Crawford. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford were promoters and liberal patrons of the Mount Pleasant Sunday-school whose meeting-place was in the commodious stone school-house, standing within a few rods of their dwelling, and which was built chiefly by his generous donations. Annually, for several years, the teachers and pupils of the Sunday-school (as also many who were not members of it) were invited to Mr. Crawford's house and grounds for the enjoyment of the "strawberry festival," at which they were always profusely entertained at his expense. At one of these festivals at Mr. Crawford's grounds (in June, 1873) fully three hundred persons were in attendance. In a report of it, furnished for publication by one who was present, the writer said: "Here we found a happy group, the scholars and friends of the Mount Pleasant Sunday-school, with a host of other friends. Here was music and flags, singing by the school and strains of music by the Independent Band, of Manayunk. . . . As we wandered around among the large assemblage we could scarcely decide who were the happier, the friends invited by the generous giver of the festival, the children laughing and romping in the very exuberance of joy or Mr. Crawford, the author of the occasion. Here was a literal fulfillment of the text 'It is more blessed to give than to receive;' for if the guests enjoyed the occasion, he who planned and executed this most successful festival had a double joy. . . . It was a gala-day long to be remembered by all present."

In 1874, Mr. Crawford's health became impaired so seriously as to induce him to journey South for its recovery. He visited the White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, where he remained some time with apparently good results, but some time after his return it was found that the improvement had been but temporary; his malady came back upon him, and he died at his home on the 15th of April, 1875, in the fifty-third year of his age. His remains were interred in the Montgomery Cemetery, at Norristown. He left no will, and

the estate was administered on by his widow, Mrs. V. V. Crawford, who is now residing in the family mansion. The landed estate of Mr. Crawford consisted of the homestead farm property, and two other farms in Lower Merion township (aggregating four hundred and nineteen acres), and a farm of one hundred acres in Chester County. Included in the Lower Merion lands was the Brookfield property of two hundred and thirty-seven acres, which has since been sold to the Hon. Wayne McVeagh.

DAVID MORGAN.

The father of David Morgan, of Lower Merion township, was William H. Morgan, who was a son of Welsh parents, born in London, England, on the 27th of February, 1780. At about the age of fifteen years (his mother being then dead) he came to America with his father, who made his home in Philadelphia, and died there a few years after his arrival. The son, William H., learned the trade of gold-beater, and after a time commenced business for himself as a manufacturer of gold-leaf and of gilt frames for pictures and looking-glasses. To this business he also added that of publisher of children's books, printed illustrations of patriotic subjects, land and naval battles of the Revolution and war of 1812, and portraits of Presidents, generals and other distinguished men of the United States. His location was on the south side of Chestnut Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,—the same site now occupied by the building of the Guarantee Trust and Deposit Company. It was then numbered 114 Chestnut street, and was the first business stand opened on that street between Third and Fourth, the square having previously been entirely taken up by dwelling-houses. The building was Mr. Morgan's residence as well as his place of business, and the property remained in his possession until his death.

About 1827, Mr. Morgan removed from Chestnut Street to the north side of Market Street, just above Seventh, the number being then 709, which he also purchased and continued to own until his death. At that place he lived and carried on his business for about fourteen years. His wife was Sarah Colflesh, daughter of Henry Colflesh, one of the oldest residents of Montgomery County, whose residence was at Flat Rock Heights, in Lower Merion township. About 1838, Mr. Morgan closed his business and removed from Philadelphia to the farm which had been occupied by his father-in-law, at Flat Rock Heights. That farm continued in the ownership of Mr. Morgan until a few years before his death, when he sold it to William W. Hubbell. Within the past two years it has been purchased by Percival Roberts, Esq.

Mr. Morgan continued to live at the Lower Merion farm until about 1848, when he returned to the city and recommenced business on a property which he had purchased on Arch Street, above Fifth. There

he resided, and continued the business until his death, which occurred on the 25th of January, 1863, in his eighty-fourth year. His wife had died more than six years before him, November 10, 1856. Both were buried in the family vault, near the Fifth and Arch Streets corner of the ground of Christ Church, of which both had been members, Mr. Morgan having joined its membership soon after his arrival in Philadelphia.

David Morgan, son of William H. and Sarah (Colfesh) Morgan, was born May 1, 1817, in Philadelphia, at his father's house, located (as before mentioned) on Chestnut Street, where now stands the building of the Guarantee Trust and Deposit Company. Until about the age of eighteen years he attended the schools of the city and learned his father's trade of gold-leaf manufacturer. At about the age mentioned he removed to Lower Merion township and commenced the gold-leaf business on his father's farm at Flat Rock Heights. He remained there until the latter part of 1844, when he purchased about eight acres of land adjoining the property on which he lives, on the Blockley and Merion turnpike, about half a mile from Merion Station and the same distance from Elm Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Morgan was married, May 31, 1846, by the Rev. H. G. Jones, of the Lower Merion Baptist Church, to Catharine H., daughter of Abraham Levering, of Lower Merion township. They have had three children,—Emma C., married, December 31, 1868, to William Simpson, Jr., of Philadelphia; Fannie, died May 30, 1875; and David, who died in infancy. For about four years after his marriage Mr. Morgan lived on the small property which he purchased as mentioned. He then purchased and removed to the homestead farm, which he has occupied from that time to the present, though doing business in Philadelphia. He was one of the incorporators of the Blockley and Merion Turnpike Company, one of its original and principal stockholders, was secretary and treasurer of the company for about twelve years, and has been one of its board of directors from the time of its first organization.

He was one of the original members of the Church of the Redeemer, at Bryn Mawr; was present at the first meeting held for the purpose of organization in Temperance Hall (on which occasion Bishop Potter preached the first sermon to the congregation); was a member of the building committee having charge of the erection of the church edifice, and a liberal contributor to the building fund, and he held the office of rector's warden in that church. Mr. Morgan was also largely instrumental in the organization of St. John's Church, in Lower Merion. He has been a vestryman and warden in that church from its formation, and was (with Isaac Hazlehurst and others) a principal contributor towards the erection of the church building in 1862. Since that time it has been enlarged, more ground has been purchased, and a Sunday-school building and a parsonage built, bringing the value of

the church property up to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars.

HAMILTON EGBERT.

Hamilton Egbert, a well-known citizen of Lower Merion township, in which, as a school-boy, merchant, farmer and conveyancer, he has lived for more than sixty years, is a descendant of the first Egbert who came to America in 1664 with the expedition under command of Admiral Carre and Governor Richard Nicolls to expel the Dutch from New Netherlands and establish the authority of the Duke of York. That ancestor made a settlement on Staten Island, where the family remained and increased during several generations, and where many of the name are still living.

Lawrence Egbert, grandfather of the subject of this memoir, moved to Montgomery County, Pa., before the Revolution and settled in Plymouth township, where his son, David N. Egbert, was born in 1788, and where Hamilton Egbert, son of David N. and Maria Egbert, was born September 18, 1821, he being the fourth in a family of twelve children, of whom only three are now living, namely,—Hamilton, Norman and Emily, wife of William Davis, of Conshohocken.

The mother of the family was Maria Yocum, who was married to David N. Egbert in 1815. She died in August, 1834. She was a daughter of John Yocum, of Lower Merion, and a granddaughter of John Yocum, Sr., who was a descendant of a Swedish family of that name, who came to America about 1655, and were among those who formed the settlement at Wicaco. Some of them were soon afterwards living at Swedes' Ford. More than a century later, in the time of the Revolution, the Yocums were numbered among the most prominent and patriotic families in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

In April, 1823, David N. Egbert removed from Plymouth to Merion Square, where for some years he held the office of justice of the peace, and where he continued the business of merchant and lumber-dealer until the year 1846. His son, Hamilton, worked in the store in the summer season, attending the common schools in winter, and for a term of about six months was under the tuition of Joshua Hoops, at his school in West Chester, where he gained an excellent knowledge of mathematics. In his nineteenth year he became a partner with his father, and in 1846, at the age of twenty-five, he, with his brother Norman, succeeded to the entire business, his father then retiring from it. Their business was that of a general store, and they made it a point to be always able to furnish any article whatever that might be called for.

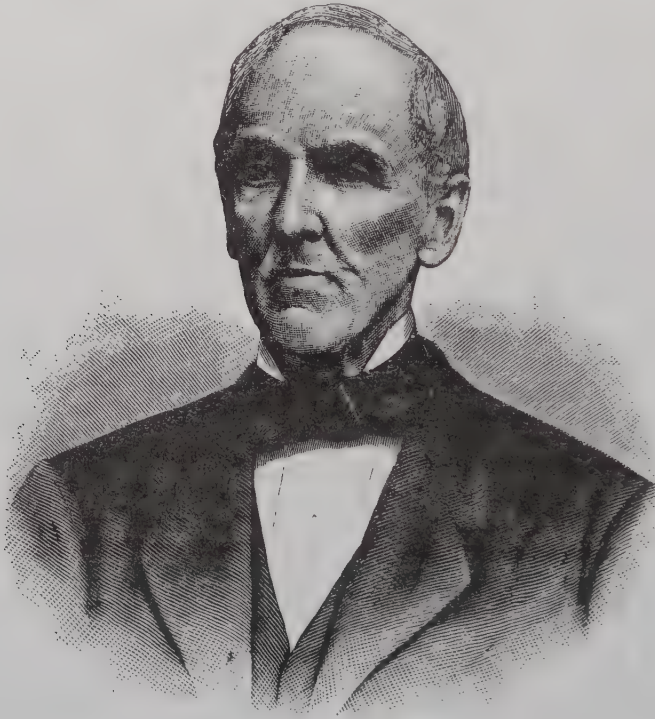
The labor of such a business (to which was added that of the postmastership of the place for a term of twenty years) was so severe and incessant that at the end of nineteen years from the time when he first became a partner with his father in the store Hamilton

Egbert found his health so completely prostrated as to compel him to relinquish the business. He did so in 1859, and removed to a tract of seventeen acres of land which he then purchased, and which is the same that he now occupies as his homestead. There he began a new mode of life as a farmer and conveyancer. The change entirely restored his health, and he has continued in those vocations to the present time. He has always declined to accept any public office, but he holds the position of president of the Bryn Mawr Loan and Building Association, and is also a director in the First National Bank of Conshohocken.

listown, at which he continued until 1841, when he went to Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., and engaged in the coal business, and in 1843 came to Lower Merion, Montgomery Co., where he commenced farming and continued in that business until 1859, when he retired to private life.

In 1848 he married Rebecca E. Pechin, daughter of Peter Pechin, of Radnor township, Delaware Co. They had four children—one son, who died when quite young, and three daughters, who are still living.

Joshua Ashbridge has always been a staunch Re-



Joshua Ashbridge

JOSHUA ASHBRIDGE.

Joshua Ashbridge, son of Thomas and Phœbe Garrett Ashbridge, was born in Willistown township, Chester Co., Pa., Seventh Month, 10th, 1806.

Joshua Ashbridge was the fourth in descent from George Ashbridge, who belonged to the Society of Friends, and arrived in Philadelphia Fifth Month, 5th, 1698, from England, and settled at Edgemont. He married, Eighth Month, 23d, 1701, at Providence Meeting, Mary Malin, of Upper Providence. He died in 1748. Joshua Ashbridge received a common-school education, then went into the wool manufacturing business with his father, Thomas Ashbridge, in Wil-

listown, adhering firmly to his party, and for thirteen years represented his district as committeeman.

THOMAS G. LODGE.

Thomas G. Lodge is a substantial land-owner, and now one of the oldest citizens of Lower Merion township, where he has lived for more than fifty years on the homestead farm, which he owns and occupies. His father was John Lodge, a farmer of Kingessing township, Philadelphia Co., and his grandfather on the parental side was Abel Lodge, a descendant from ancestors of the same family name, who came

from England to Pennsylvania with the earliest settlers about the year 1682.

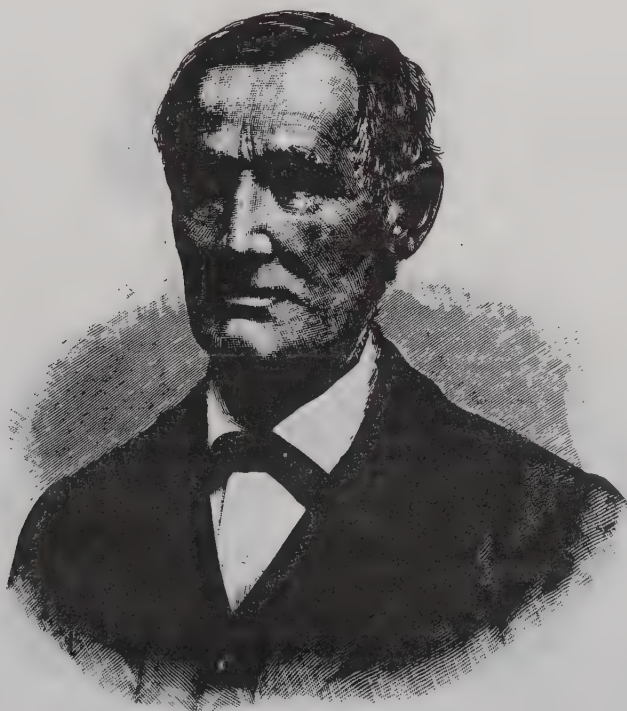
Thomas G. Lodge, son of John and Elizabeth (Reid) Lodge, was born at Kingsessing, March 23, 1811, he being the youngest, and now the only survivor of a large family of children, of whom only two besides himself lived to maturity, viz.: Abel, the eldest, born in 1794 and died in 1869, and Mary, who was born in 1796, married John S. Davidson, of New Jersey, and died in 1882.

In his youth, like most other farmers' sons of his time, Mr. Lodge enjoyed only such means of educa-

ing-place and his home. Mr. Lodge still owns the Kingsessing homestead.

WILLIAM MILES.

William Miles, of Ardmore, Lower Merion township, is a descendant of a Welsh ancestor of the same family name, who came with the earliest emigrants from Wales to America, and settled in Chester County, Pa., and from whom sprang the many Miles families who are now scattered through all the eastern part of the State, and less numerously through the states of the South and West. Among the descendants of this



Thos. G. Lodge

tion as were afforded by the common schools of his vicinity. Soon after reaching his majority he commenced the business which he had determined upon and which he has followed through all the succeeding years of his life,—the pursuit of agriculture. On the 20th of December, 1832, he was married to Susan Evans, daughter of Joseph and Mary Evans, of Lower Merion township, Montgomery Co., and a little more than a year later, in the spring of 1834, he removed from Kingsessing to the farm of his wife's parents (occupying a part of their house), which, having since been enlarged and improved by him, is now, as it has been for more than half a century, his dwell-

Welsh emigrant were three or four Miles brothers, who, eighty years ago, were living on farms in the vicinity of Radnor Church, in Delaware County, and one of whom was the father of the elder William Miles, to whose son William this biographical notice has especial reference. On the maternal side, the grandfather of the present William Miles was Christopher Taumiller (subsequently changed to Miller), who, with his brother Tobias, came from Germany to Pennsylvania more than one hundred years ago, and settled in what is now Lower Merion township, where they became well known as substantial farmers and good citizens. Both were original members in the organiza-

tion of the Lutheran Church, now of Ardmore, and were among the most liberal of its early supporters. Christopher Taumiller's place of settlement was on lands now of the estate of Charles Wheeler, deceased, north of Bryn Mawr. About 1810 his daughter Mary was married to William Miles the elder, and they became the parents of a large family of children, of whom only four lived to mature age,—John, who died in the summer of 1884; William, now living at Ardmore; Charles, who resides at Manchester, N. J.; and Catharine, wife of John Austin, of Norwood, Delaware Co., Pa.

for about seventeen years. In 1861 he gave up the work of his trade, and commenced at White Hall as a dealer in coal, lumber, lime and such other commodities as are usually kept in a business of that kind. He remained at White Hall until the Pennsylvania Railroad Company began building their straightened line by way of Bryn Mawr and Rosemont. Having purchased land at the latter place, he donated a part of it to the company, thus securing the location of the Rosemont Station, to which he then removed his coal and lumber business, and there continued to prosecute it steadily and profitably until the spring of 1884,



Wm Miles

William, son of William and Mary Miles, was born October 15, 1818, in Lower Merion township, on the farm a part of which his mother inherited from her father, Christopher Miller. He received only a common-school education, and at the proper age was apprenticed to learn the trade of carpenter. His apprenticeship was finished about six months before he became of age, and from that time till he was about twenty-six years old he worked as a journeyman at Manayunk, at Roxborough and in Lower Merion township. He then commenced business for himself at Athensville (now Ardmore), in which he continued

when he retired permanently from active business to live in ease and independence on his property at Ardmore, which he purchased for a homestead many years ago, and which was the first real estate he ever owned.

Mr. Miles was in his youth, for a number of years, a teacher of vocal music in the counties of Montgomery and Delaware, and in that vocation he realized profits amounting to a very considerable sum, which aided him materially in his later business. Energy, industry and perseverance have always been among his leading traits, and by the exercise of them,

together with his excellent judgment, he has amassed an estate more than ample for all his needs and requirements. From the time of reaching his majority he was a member of the old Whig party until it ceased to exist, and from that time to the present he has been a no less steadfast supporter of its Republican successor on all national questions and measures. He is, however, no partisan politician, and has never held or sought office. He is an attendant of the services of the Lower Merion Baptist Church, at Bryn Mawr, and is one of its trustees, though not a member of the

township, at the place now known as Ardmore, where he has lived from his birth until the present time. He was the eldest of a family of seven children,—four sons and three daughters. All the latter are still living, and two of the sons survive,—viz., William and his brother Charles, who resides in the State of Kentucky.

Like other boys of his age and time, William Sibley attended the common schools of the neighborhood, which furnished all his means of education, except such as he found in a three years' course of



Wm Sibley

religious organization. He has been also one of the vestrymen of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, at Bryn Mawr.

In November, 1851, Mr. Miles was married to Anna Broades, daughter of Richard and Mary Broades, of Lower Merion township. They have had two children,—Mary, who died September 12, 1879, at the age of twenty-six years, and Meta, who died of diphtheria in childhood.

WILLIAM SIBLEY.

William Sibley, son of Jacob and Catharine (Goodman) Sibley, was born July 16, 1810, in Lower Merion

study under the Hon. Joseph Fornance, afterwards a noted lawyer of Norristown, in which he acquired a thorough knowledge of mathematics, land-surveying and such matters of law as are necessary to the successful prosecution of the business of a conveyancer. After the close of this study under Mr. Fornance he commenced the business of teaching, and continued in that calling about six years, his school being taught during the last half of that period in a stone house which he built for the purpose in 1833. At the close of his school-teaching this house was changed into a dwelling, and has been occupied by him as his residence for nearly fifty years.

About 1836, Mr. Sibley commenced business as a land-surveyor and conveyancer, in which he has continued from that time to the present,—a period of nearly half a century,—during which he has surveyed the greater part of the lands in Lower Merion, as also a large proportion of those in the other lower townships of Montgomery and Chester Counties and many in the city of Philadelphia, and has drawn more than three thousand conveyances, giving general satisfaction and gaining the entire confidence of the community by constant adherence to the principle which he determined on in his youth,—to do exact justice to every one according to the best of his ability, without fear or favor.

ley, born August 18, 1847, and Anna Catharine Sibley, born May 25, 1849, and now the wife of James B. Law, who served as a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly for the term succeeding his election to that office in 1876.

SAMUEL LEVIS ROBESON.

Samuel Levis Robeson, the youngest of the five children of Samuel Levis Robeson, Sr., and his wife, Margaret Wunder, was born June 28, 1829, in Lower Merion township, on his father's farm, which, a half century earlier, had been the property of his great-grandfather, John Robeson, who, on the 1st of December, 1863, purchased the tract (one hundred and fifty-two acres) of



Samuel S. Robeson

Mr. Sibley held the office of justice of the peace for five years (1855–60) and served as school director twenty-six years, being treasurer of the board during the last sixteen years,—viz., from 1853 to 1869. At the end of that long term of service he declined to hold the position longer, though solicited to do so. For several years he was one of the trustees of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, and also secretary of the board; and he has been a supporter of the church, though not a member of the religious organization.

William Sibley was married, in 1839, to Catharine, daughter of Baltus Whiteman, of Athensville (now Ardmore). Their children are Thomas Jefferson Sib-

Edward and John Roberts, executors of the estate of Robert Roberts. John Robeson conveyed it by deed, dated October 1, 1791, to his son, Jonathan Robeson, by whom it was occupied during all his lifetime. At his death the property passed by inheritance to his son, Samuel L. Robeson, Sr., who owned it nearly half a century, and on the 14th of June, 1872, sold it to James Sawyer, of Vineland, N. J., who, in turn, sold to James and Joseph Butler, the first-named of whom is its present occupant and owner.

Of John Robeson, the ancestor, no record has been found. Jonathan, son of John and Ann Robeson, "was born 4th day of Ninth Month, 1745, O. S.," and died February 22, 1825, in the eightieth year of his

age. Samuel L. Robeson, the elder son of Jonathan and Hannah Robeson, was born on the 18th day of the Seventh Month, A.D. 1789, and died April 16, 1875. His wife, Margaret Wunder, was born October 24, 1796, and died February 16, 1881, in the eighty-sixth year of her age. The five children of these parents were: First, Jonathan Robeson, born February 3, 1817; studied medicine and surgery in Philadelphia, under Dr. McClellan, father of Major-General George B. McClellan; was graduated at Jefferson Medical College, March 8, 1838; died in his twenty-fifth year, in Hyde County, N. C., October 20, 1841. Second, Mary W. Robeson, born June 3, 1819, died, unmarried, October 2, 1882. Third, Amanda Robeson, born December 25, 1821. Fourth, George Riter Robeson, born November 8, 1824. Fifth, Samuel Levis Robeson, born in 1829, as before stated, and now (as for many years past) living on a property of twenty-six acres of land, located near the centre of Lower Merion township, on Mill Creek, and adjoining the farm of his brother, George R. Robeson, the two tracts having been originally embraced in one of about fifty-five acres, which was purchased by their father from Mary McClenachan, in April, 1844, it being part of a tract belonging to the estate of John Roberts, which was forfeited under the confiscation act of March 6, 1778.

Samuel L. Robeson is not a member of any church or meeting, but his affiliations are with the Society of Friends. He has never been a politician, and instead of seeking, he has avoided the holding of public office. He has always been engaged more or less extensively in the business of farming, to which, for nearly thirty years (1853-1882), he added that of dealer in lumber, being the owner of a good saw-mill on Mill Creek, near his residence. On the 24th of June, 1858, he married Louisa E., daughter of Jesse and Esther Thomas, of Lower Merion. Her father, Jesse Thomas, died March 21, 1882; his wife, Esther, died fourteen years earlier, February 14, 1868.

CHAPTER LXI.

LOWER SALFORD.¹

THIS may be regarded as one of the central townships of the county, and is bounded on the north and northwest by Franconia; south, by Perkiomen; northwest, by Upper Salford; and southeast, by Towamencin. In form it is nearly square, the greatest length and width being about four and a half miles, with an area of eight thousand nine hundred and thirty-six acres. The surface is rolling and the soil red shale and loam. It is a fertile and productive township, under good cultivation and abounds in excellent farm buildings. The

Northeast Branch flows near its western boundary nearly four miles, receiving Indian Creek as a tributary. The Skippack has a course of two miles across its eastern corner. Into that stream Little Branch empties just outside the township, but near its southern boundary. These streams all furnish mill-power, which, in seasons of drought, through the want of unfailing springs, become seriously impaired. It is no unusual circumstance for the Skippack, although it has its origin in Bucks County, over five miles distant, to become entirely dried up a short distance above Mainland.

The principal public improvement in Lower Salford is the Sumneytown and Spring House turnpike, finished in 1848, which passes across the entire breadth of the township for a distance of nearly five miles. The turnpike from Lederachsville to Harleysville, one and a half miles in length, was completed in 1868, and from the latter place to Souderton, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, in 1865. The villages are Harleysville, Lederachsville and Mainland, each possessing a post-office. The population of Lower Salford, in 1800, was 524; in 1840, 1141; and in 1880, 1828. The real estate for taxable purposes, in 1882, was valued at \$1,059,225, and including the personal property, \$1,220,218, the aggregate per taxable being \$2711. In 1883 three hotels, four general stores, three jewelers, one boot and shoe, one hardware and one stove-store, one confectioner, one dealer in sewing-machines and three in flour and feed, were licensed. In 1858 the township contained only three stores. The public schools are ten in number, five months open, with an average attendance of three hundred and sixty pupils for the school year ending June 1, 1882. The census of 1850 returned 234 families, 234 houses and 136 farms. There are three houses of worship, belonging, respectively, to the Mennonites, Dunkards and Schwenkfelders. Three creameries have been recently established,—at Harleysville, Skippack Creek and Willow Dale.

Salford was formed into a township in 1727, if not earlier, and then comprised thirty thousand acres of land. The name was given to it from a town and several parishes of this name in England. By order of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in March, 1741, its territory was divided into the townships of Lower Salford, Upper Salford and Marlborough. The bounds of the former are thus described,—

"Beginning at a post in a line of Perkiomen and Skippack townships; thence by the same N. W. 635 perches to a Black Oak; thence by the same S. W. 86 perches to a Thorn Tree; thence by the same N. W. 204 perches to a post at a corner of Upper Salford township; thence by the same N. E. 126 perches to a post; thence by the same S. E. 2 perches to a post; thence by the same N. E. 78 perches to a stone; thence by the same N. W. 18 perches to a post; thence by the same N. E. 772 perches to a post; thence by the same N. W. 89 perches to a White Oak; thence by the same North East 135 perches to a post in a line of Franconia township; thence by the same S. E. 886 perches to a post; thence by the same N. E. 145 perches to a White Oak; thence by the same S. E. 384 perches to a post at a corner of Towamencin township; thence by the same S. W. 1233 perches to the place of beginning, containing 8165 acres."

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

These boundaries do not quite agree with the present representations of the township on maps. The angle given about a mile north of Harleysville, on the Franconia line, in the aforesaid bounds has no existence, and then again we find several on the Perkio-men and Upper Salford line that have not been noticed. The fact becomes more and more apparent that there should be resurveys made of the townships and draughts thereof recorded, as well as monuments, planted at all boundary angles to save future disputes, particularly in the duties of township officials.

There is no doubt that some settlement was made in the township prior to any actual surveys or purchase. The earliest known was a warrant granted September 10, 1717, to David Powel, of Philadelphia, for three thousand acres of land, to be located between the "Skepeck" and a branch of the "Parkyooman." This whole tract was very irregular in shape, and from it six hundred and ninety acres, located on the Northeast Branch, were sold to Garret Clemens, February 14, 1717-18. It has been supposed that Gabriel Shuler was one of the earliest settlers; his purchase from the Powel tract was five hundred acres, which has now become divided into no less than eleven portions. Henry Ruth came from New Britain, Bucks Co., and purchased, August 15, 1719, two hundred acres, and John Isaac Klein's purchase comprised two hundred and fifty acres. Claus Johnson, of Bebbler's township, obtained two hundred and seven acres, and Conrad Custer about the same number; Hans Reiff, two hundred and forty-three acres; Andrew Lederach, about one hundred and twenty; John Lederach, one hundred and fifty; and Dillman Kulp about three hundred acres, which may have comprised the whole of Mr. Powel's original purchase. Claus Johnson and his wife, Catharine, "for the good will they bore to their son," John Johnson, granted unto him their aforesaid purchase.

On the 5th of Third Month, 1719, a warrant was granted to Humphrey Morrow and John Budd directing Jacob Taylor, surveyor-general, to survey for them nineteen hundred and twenty acres, as a part of a five thousand acre purchase. They conveyed, April 4 and 5, 1720, to Derrick Johnson or Janson, five hundred acres of the tract, and the latter sold to Dillman Kulp, of Salford, January 4, 1721, two hundred and twenty-five acres. Nicholas Scull conveyed to Andrew Lederach, April 2, 1728, one hundred and seven acres, adjoining his other land, and extending up to the northwest side of the present Lederachville. Derrick Johnson's tract was located at or near Indian Creek, and at a subsequent date five hundred and fifty acres more were granted him, being in all ten hundred and fifty acres. The southern corner of this tract was very near the Salford Mennonite Meeting-house, extending up along both sides of that stream to the Franconia line. Of this tract three hundred acres were still in his possession

at his death, about 1755. These lands he bequeathed to his son, Richard Johnson, and the latter devised them to his sister, Catharine Wister, probably Caspar Wister's wife, whose name was Catharine. The latter afterwards bequeathed it to her two daughters, Catharine Greenleaf and Rebecca, wife of Samuel Morris, who sold off portions of it as late as 1790.

In 1730, Caspar Wister and John Johnson purchased a tract of one thousand acres of Charles Reid, sheriff of Philadelphia, which was situated in the east corner of the township, extending from the Towamencin line towards Franconia, but on the north side of the present pike, it being watered by the Skippack Creek. One of the purchasers from the aforesaid was Hans George Delp, whose tract has also since become pretty well divided into smaller portions. Samuel Powel secured a grant, in 1721, in the south corner of the township. From him Jacob Reiff purchased five hundred and forty-six acres, and his brother, George Reiff, one hundred and sixty acres from the latter, on which they respectively settled and made the first improvements. Hans or John Reiff made his purchase from David Powel in 1718, and it is supposed that they, Gabriel Schuler and Henry Ruth, were among the earliest settlers in this section. Jacob Price or Preus was a purchaser, in 1720, of two hundred acres from Derrick Johnson, on Indian Creek, where he settled in 1721. The aforesaid list, though it may not be quite complete, will comprise the earliest purchases and settlers in the township.

To the diligent investigations of James Y. Heckler, near Harleysville, the writer is under great obligations for matters connected with this township's history, especially for locating the purchases and residences of its early settlers. Thus, from the list of 1734, the following have been assigned to Lower Salford, though the township was not divided until seven years later, the whole containing sixty-three names: Garret Clemmens, 150 acres; Jacob Clemmens, 100; John Clemmens, 50; Christian Allebach, 150; Henry Ruth, 100; Gabriel Schuler, 150; Hans Reiff, 100; Jacob Reiff, 150; George Reiff, 100; Andrew Lederach, 150; John Lederach, 150; Jacob Hoffman, 100; Nicholas Haldeman, 100; Christian Croll, 50; Christian Moyer, Jacob Price, 150; John Henry Snyder, 100; John Johnson, 150; Dillman Kulp, 150; John Isaac Klein, 130; Henry Slingluff, 50; Hans George Boochard, 100; Andrew Swartz, 150; Christian Stauffer, 120; Jacob Landis, 150; Galy Heflyfinger, 150; Hans Clemmer, 100; John Vincent Meyer, 100; Hans Meyer, 150; John Scholl, 100 acres. The descendants of the Price, Clemmens, Johnson, Clemmer, Lederach, Kulp, Reiff, Croll, Allebach, Moyer and Landis families still hold lands in the township.

Gabriel Schuler settled on his tract, nearly a mile south of Harleysville, beside the Little Branch, now the property of G. D. Alderfer. His original purchase is stated to have been five hundred acres. In

1734 his land was represented to be one hundred and fifty acres. He appears to have been a mechanic, and made the pulpit of the old Goshehoppen Church, which about 1747, he presented to the congregation of which he was a member. The road through the present Harleysville which was opened in 1735 to Gwynedd, passed by his house, which induced him, some time before 1758, to open a public-house which was kept by him for some time. The property descended to his son, Gabriel Schuler, Jr., who was rated in 1776 as holding one hundred and ninety acres, and keeping three horses and five head of cattle.

Jacob Price, or Preus, was a preacher among the Dunkards or German Baptists in Germany, and came from Witgenstein, in 1719, in company, it is stated, with Henry Slingluff. After a brief stay at Germantown with those of their denomination, he removed, in 1721, to his purchase by Indian Creek, in this township, which, in 1734, is represented to be one hundred and fifty acres. He soon erected a saw-mill on that stream, and did an extensive business. There has since been added a chopping-mill and later a grist-mill, owned now by J. K. Shutt. His son John married and settled down here, and had two sons,—Daniel and John. The latter moved to Franklin County, Pa., in early life. Daniel had thirteen children, of whom five sons and two daughters left descendants; their names being John, George, Henry, William, Daniel, Elizabeth and Hannah. Elizabeth was married to Jacob Weidner, and Hannah to John Clemmens. The aforesaid Daniel Price was rated in 1776 as holding three hundred and forty-five acres. The Price family has produced no less than seventeen ministers in the Dunkard Church. John Price, son of Jacob, was a poet as well as a minister, Christopher Saur, of Germantown, having published, in 1753, a small collection of his hymns. Elder William W. Price, who was born in 1789 on a part of the old homestead, in 1814 became a minister, which position he retained until his death, in 1849. He was the author of a number of German hymns, besides translating from the English some of the most popular, which were collected and published by J. E. Pfautz, at Ephrata, in 1838.

Jacob Reiff, who was one of the founders of the Reformed Church of Lower Salford in 1727, was born November 15, 1698, and was, most probably, the son of Hans George Reiff, who purchased two hundred acres of Henry Pennepacker, in 1724, and died in 1727. His widow died January 8, 1753, aged nearly ninety-one years. The aforesaid tract was situated in the southern corner of the township, and since been divided into four or five portions, the homestead being now owned by J. R. Tyson, a descendant of the family.

The Jacob Reiff mentioned was an enterprising man, and did much to improve this section of the country. His purchase, made in 1727, it is supposed, comprised about three hundred and eighty-six acres, and lay

adjoining the Towamencin line. He erected, about 1743, a grist-mill, thirty by sixty feet in size, near the mouth of the Little Branch, the race-way being nearly a mile in length. Jacob Reiff died February 16, 1782, aged upwards of eighty-three years; Anna, his wife, died October 28, 1788, aged seventy-nine. They were interred with the rest of the family in the burying-ground of the old Skippack Mennonite Meeting-house. He had sons, Jacob and George, and a daughter Catharine. Jacob Reiff, Jr., was born June 18, 1734, and married Catharine Schneider in August, 1756. They had seven children,—Jacob, John, Catharine, George, Elizabeth, Anna and Benjamin. John married Elizabeth, daughter of Christian Funk, and built what was known as the Funk Meeting-house, in 1814. They had three children,—John, Elizabeth and Mary. The latter John married a Miss Price, who was a member of the Indian Creek Dunkard Meeting. Both the aforesaid John Reiffs owned and resided at the mill. The latter bequeathed the meeting-house near his residence, but over the Towamencin line, to the Dunkards, who still retain it as a place of worship. He died about 1836–37, and the mill and farm descended to his son, Henry Reiff, who, through mismanagement, was compelled to part with it after so long a possession in the family, and it was purchased by Jacob Allebach, about 1839. In 1860 the mill was rebuilt and greatly improved, and in 1877 Joseph K. Nyce, the present owner, added a steam-engine, which is, however, only used in the driest seasons. In the assessment of 1776 we find Jacob Reiff, Jr., rated on two hundred and seventy-five acres, having eight children, two negroes, five horses and nine cattle, and thirty acres in Towamencin. George Reiff, brother of the aforesaid, was rated on two hundred acres, one servant, four horses and six cattle. The aforesaid Jacob Reiff, Jr., was the assessor of Lower Salford in 1776, and died February 25, 1816, aged eighty-one years, eight months and seven days; his wife, Catharine, died September 18, 1811, aged upwards of seventy-four years. George Reiff died January 24, 1808, and his wife, Elizabeth, June 25, 1817, aged seventy-seven years. Benjamin, son of Jacob Reiff, Jr., represented the county in the Assembly for seven years. The Reiffs have been an energetic family in Montgomery County, of whom a number have been millers.

Among the Germans who settled in Germantown may be mentioned Rudolph Harley, who had a son Rudolph, born in 1719, who married Mary, daughter of Peter Becker, of Germantown. They had thirteen children,—John, born 1741; Joanna, 1743; Lena, 1745; Maria, 1747; Rudolph, 1749; Elizabeth, 1750; Jacob, 1752; Henry, 1754; Sarah, 1756; Samuel, 1758; Joseph, 1760; Margaretta, 1762; and Abraham in 1765. Rudolph married Barbara Buch; Samuel married Catharine, daughter of Christopher Saur, of Germantown; Joseph married Catharine Reiff, and Abraham, Christiana Geisz. Samuel, the fifth son of

Rudolph, had ten children,—Daniel, born in 1787; Samuel, 1788; Mary, mother of Abraham H. Cassel, 1789; Sarah, 1791; John, 1792; Catharine, 1793; Joseph, 1795; Elizabeth, 1797; besides Jacob and Abraham. In the assessment of 1776, Rudolph Harley is rated as holding two hundred and sixty acres of land, four horses and eight cattle; Rudolph Harley, Jr., three horses and six cattle; and Jacob as a single man. Samuel Harley, the son of Rudolph of the second generation, was born in 1758, and was the founder of Harleysville, to which place he moved about 1790. The property here came into possession of his son, Abraham Harley, who kept the hotel, at which the township elections were held, and had the post-office established.

Christopher Kriebel and his wife, Maria, arrived in Pennsylvania in 1734, with their children,—George, Susanna, Christopher, Anna, Maria and Rosina. He died May 14, 1741. George Kriebel married Susanna, daughter of Balthasar and Regina Yeakel, November 25, 1740. Their children were George and Andrew. He died September 2, 1778, aged sixty-three years. Christopher Kriebel married Maria, daughter of George Dresher, August 10, 1748. Their children were Abraham, Rosina, Jeremiah, Anna and Susanna. He died December 3, 1800, aged eighty years. In the assessment of Lower Salford for 1776, Christopher Kriebel was rated for 120 acres; George Kriebel, 125; and Andrew Kriebel, 106 acres.

Balthasar Heydrick and wife, Rosina, came to Pennsylvania in 1734. They had two sons, Christopher and George. The latter was born September 22, 1737, and married Rosina, daughter of Balthasar Krause, June 17, 1760. Their children were Susanna, Balthasar, Eve, Rosina and George. He was rated in the assessment of 1776, as holding one hundred acres. George died January 29, 1824, aged eighty-six years, and his wife, Rosina, October 29, 1828, aged ninety-one years and six months. He owned the place now occupied by Samuel Heydrick, near the eastern corner of the township.

Balthasar Hoffman arrived September 12, 1734, with his children,—Anna, Rosina and Christopher. He was born in Harpersdorf, Silesia. He early embraced the religious principles of Caspar Schwenkfeld. By close application he gained a knowledge of the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages, to enable him the better to understand the Scriptures. On the death of the Rev. George Weiss, the first minister of the Schwenkfelders in America, Mr. Hoffman was chosen to officiate in his place, which was acceptably filled. He died from increasing debility July 11, 1775, in his eighty-ninth year. His wife, Ursula, died May 15, 1767, aged eighty years. He resided on the east side of the Skippack Creek, adjoining Towamencin and the present meeting-house, the property being now owned by Henry Derstine. Christopher Hoffman, son of Balthasar, married Rosina, daughter of George Dresher, May 17, 1753. He died January 29,

1804, aged seventy-six years. He was an acceptable minister in the church. In the assessment of 1776 he was rated for a farm of eighty-three acres.

George Weiss, the first minister of the Schwenkfelders denomination in America, was a son of Caspar Weiss, and was born in Harpersdorf, Lower Silesia, Austria, in 1687. He married, in 1715, Anna Meschter, of Langenneudorf. Owing to religious persecution, he, with his wife and friends, fled in the night, leaving their property behind, and went to Herrnhut, in Saxony, on the 5th of May, 1726. During his eight years' stay at that place he followed weaving and teaching. He arrived in Pennsylvania in September, 1734, with the colony of Schwenkfelders, and settled on a farm by the Skippack Creek, in Lower Salford. After a residence here of about a year and a quarter, Mr. Weiss was formally appointed the first minister and catechist of the denomination in this country. He continued in the office, giving general satisfaction until his death, which occurred March 11, 1740, in his fifty-third year. He was interred in the graveyard of the Lower Salford Meeting-house, where a stone has been erected to his memory as its first pastor. Some of the information here given, as also several other facts in relation to the Schwenkfelders in this section, has been obtained from the genealogical record of that denomination, published in 1879.

On the 15th of April, 1734, a tract of land containing six hundred and ninety acres was granted by patent to Garret Clements. Parts of this large tract were sold by him to his sons,—Jacob, Abraham and John. To the latter he sold, September 6, 1738, "a certain grist-mill messuage, plantation and tract of land, on a branch of Perkiomen Creek." The tract contained one hundred and forty-one acres. It is ascertained from old manuscripts that the grist-mill was built by Garret Clements in 1726, and that Jacob Souder was the millwright and received for his labor thirty-three pounds. John Clements owned and operated the mill property to May 25, 1764, when he sold it to Frederick Alderfer, who conveyed it to his son, John, July 1, 1776.

Although it does not appear that the Alderfers were an early family in the township, they have now become numerous and influential, holding here a considerable amount of real estate. The voters' list for 1883 furnishes twenty-six names. In the assessment of 1776 we find the names of Frederick Alderfer, miller, holding four hundred and ninety acres, and John and Jacob Alderfer, his sons. The mill property is situated on the Northeast Branch, a mile north of Lederachsville. It is now owned by J. S. Groff, a son-in-law of the family. The wooden bridge over the stream here was built by the county about 1835.

George Heckler, the ancestor of that family, was a son of Michael, and was born in 1736 at Retchweiler, in Lower Alsace, then belonging to France. He was apprenticed to the tailor trade, at fifteen years of age and he became free at eighteen. To perfect him-

self in the occupation, he was then required to travel three years as a journeyman. This opportunity determined him to flee to America, if possible. He fortunately succeeded, and arrived in Philadelphia in the ship "Neptune," from Rotterdam, September 30, 1754. Such was his poverty that he was unable to pay his fare, and was sold by the captain for three years' service as a redemptioner. He was purchased by John Steiner, of Coventry township, Chester Co., opposite Pottstown, who paid for his time forty-eight dollars of our present currency. After his freedom he came to Lower Salford, where he in 1764, married Christiana, daughter of Peter Freid. Through his industry and judicious management he succeeded so well that in 1785 he purchased his father-in-law's farm, of two hundred and forty-three acres, for two thousand pounds, or about twenty-two dollars per acre. He was in the general practice of carrying his surplus produce to the city on horseback. He died August 28, 1816, having attained upwards of eighty years, and left to his descendants a handsome estate.

The Freid family were early settlers in Salford. In the list of 1734 is found the name of Hans Freid, owning one hundred acres. In the assessment of Lower Salford for 1776, John Freid is mentioned as holding one hundred acres, and Peter Freid, two hundred and ninety acres, one servant, three horses and seven cattle. The latter, besides two daughters, had a son, John, to whom he granted a water-right, dated May 4, 1775, on a part of the Gabriel Schuler property, for a dam to irrigate the meadow, which is kept in good repair to this day. There was at least one other son, whose name has been forgotten. Peter Freid had purchased the farm from Hans Reiff in March, 1746. He had resided on the place thirty-nine years, and in the erection of the Salford Mennonite Meeting-house was a liberal contributor. His death occurred in 1791, aged about seventy-six years. The Freids are still land-holders in the township, residing near the Franconia line.

Christopher Dock, the noted teacher and poet, lived and died in Lower Salford. At what time he arrived from Germany has not been ascertained, but the earliest known of him is as a teacher at Germantown, where he taught school at intervals for at least four years. He purchased in the township, the 28th of Ninth Month, 1735, a tract of one hundred acres for fifteen and one-half pounds, adjoining or near the Perkiomen line. Upon that tract he settled and made the first improvements. In 1738 he gave up farming and resumed teaching, which he continued with great success to the close of his life. At the request of Christopher Saur, the printer at Germantown, he was induced to prepare a work, in German, on school-teaching, which he was finally prevailed upon to have published in 1769, making a pamphlet of fifty-four octavo pages, containing practical suggestions on the subject. After the death of his wife he made his home with Henry Cassel, who was mentioned

in the census of 1756 as a weaver and farmer. His daughter Margaret was married to Peter Janson, a well-to-do farmer in Skippack, and Catharine married Henry Strycker, of Salford. He was a zealous member of the Mennonite denomination, the religious element of which entered largely into his mode of education and for whom he alone labored. He died suddenly, in the fall of 1771, being found lifeless in his school-room, after the pupils had been dismissed. He was buried in the graveyard belonging to the old Skippack Mennonite Meeting, where probably no stone bears an inscription to denote the spot. Specimens of his "Fractur" and "Vorschriften" have been preserved in the Cassel family, and display splendid penmanship. Several of his hymns were collected and printed by Michael Billmyer, of Germantown, in 1790, and exhibit considerable merit. Some of these were expressly composed to be sung by his pupils, whom he instructed in vocal music.

Inns were established in Lower Salford at an early period, owing to the opening of the main road leading from the present Sumneytown, through this township, down to Gwynedd in 1735. This, with the increase of settlement above, led to a considerable amount of travel to Philadelphia with produce or for merchandise. John Isaac Klein, kept an inn in the lower part of the present Harleysville, and also Gabriel Schuler, half a mile farther down the road, no doubt some time before 1750. Both of those places possessed unfailing springs of water, which was a desideratum to travelers in dry seasons. Some time before 1766, Frederick Dickensheit kept an inn, known as the sign of the "Stag," which was kept by George Schwenk in 1802, by Balthasar Heydrick in 1822, and afterwards by Wm. Reiff, who removed the sign about 1836. It has since been a private house, and is now owned by John Binder. Two inns were located at Mainland in the beginning of this century, if not earlier. One had for its sign the "White Horse," subsequently changed to "The Half-Way house," because situated midway between Maxatawny, (from whence there was considerable travel,) and the city.

During the second schism of the Mennonite Church which originated near the beginning of this century, the portion who withdrew erected for themselves a small one-story stone meeting-house, a mile northeast of Harleysville, near the present turnpike leading to Souderton. Those who built it were known as the Herrites, who held to extreme views,—among the rest, that members should not attend nor hear the preaching or teaching of any other denomination whatever, and that they should rigidly adhere to their doctrines. By 1850 they had diminished so that the building was used only as a school-house, and five years later was torn down. It is supposed now that they have become extinct here, but a few scattered members are said to remain in the townships of Worcester and Whitpain, also in Lancaster County and some

parts of the West. The late Professor I. D. Rupp, has written and had published a pamphlet on extinct denominations in Pennsylvania; whether they have been included by him among the number has not been ascertained.

Harleysville is situated on the Sumneytown and Spring House turnpike, in the northern portion of the township. It contains one hardware, one tinware, one shoe, one feed and one general store, two clothing manufacturing establishments, one jeweler and watchmaker, one undertaker, one baker, one hotel, four physicians, several mechanic shops, a creamery and forty-two houses. It is an improving place and the buildings are large, neat and built of stone, frame and brick. In 1858 it contained a store, hotel, several mechanic shops and eleven houses, and in 1870 had increased to twenty dwellings. The turnpike to Sumneytown and the Spring House was built in 1848, the pike to Lederachsville in 1868 and to Souderton in 1865. The first and only house in the place during the Revolution was that of Nicholas Schwenk, a blacksmith, who owned here, in 1776, one hundred and fifty acres of land. Samuel Harley built a tavern-house here about 1790, and, in connection with the same, kept a store, for many years doing an extensive business. He is regarded as the founder of the place, and after him it has been called. Abraham Harley, son of Samuel, afterwards became the owner of the property and at his house the township elections were held for some time. In 1840 he succeeded in having the post-office established there, none previously being nearer than Sumneytown, five miles distant. The mail is now brought daily from North Wales over the turnpike. The oldest house in the township is supposed to be over one half a mile below this, and now owned by Adam Fisher. It was built by Nicholas Rary in 1748, one story high, but in 1812 was raised to two stories and repaired. The creamery at Harleysville was built in 1881, and its business has been increased to above twelve thousand pounds of milk, making daily four hundred and fifty pounds of butter, besides a considerable quantity of cheese.

Lederachsville is situated near the central part of Lower Salford, and at the intersection of six roads. It has become an improving place, containing now two stores, a hotel, telegraph-office, smith-shop and twenty-three houses. It occupies an elevated situation, affording a fine prospect of the surrounding country, which is well cultivated and productive. The place, for its size, has been very little given to manufacturing. The post-office was established here in 1857, and Septimus Kriebel was appointed postmaster. The road passing through here from Sumneytown to Skippack is an ancient highway, having been opened in 1728, and being the first from this section leading to the city. The village owes its origin to Henry Lederach, who built the first house here in 1825. He next put up a blacksmith-shop and carried on smithing for several years, after which he opened a store. Another store was opened by

Jacob Zeigler, about 1833, when Mr. Lederach obtained a license for a hotel, and thus the foundations for the village were laid. By the list of 1734, Andrew and John Lederach were the owners of three hundred acres of land. In 1776, Henry Lederach owned one hundred and thirty-two acres, Andrew Lederach one hundred and fifty, and John Lederach one hundred and fifty, denoting in the family an attachment to real estate. About one-quarter of a mile to the southeast of the village is the old Lederach graveyard, on the farm now owned by Abraham K. Freid. A stone has on it "C. L., 1776," another, "H. L., Dec. 24, 1799." An opinion is entertained that this ground has become reduced by cultivation and that some of the stones have disappeared. Several Indian squaws were also buried here, being the last survivors of those who lingered about in the village. This ground passed out of the Lederach family about twenty years ago, and it remains uninclosed and neglected.

Mainland is situated on the turnpike to Gwynedd, adjoining the Towamencin line and the Skippack Creek. It contains a store, hotel, post-office and thirteen houses, besides several mechanic shops. The bridge over the Skippack Creek was built by the county in 1843, at which time the tavern and store were kept by Jonas Boorse, and the place was then known only as Boorse's Tavern. The post-office was not located here until 1877. The inn, in the beginning of the century, had for its sign "The White Horse," subsequently changed to the "Half-Way House." Another public-house existed about half a mile farther up the road towards Harleysville, which ceased business in 1834. During the Revolution, Washington and the army were encamped in this immediate vicinity for eight days, chiefly on the Towamencin side. About half a mile west of the village was the Stouffer property, now owned by J. D. Alderfer, which had been in their possession a long time. In October, 1777, it was occupied by Mathias Stouffer, at whose house several of the American officers connected with the camp took lodgings. The road through the village did not exist at that time, but crossed the Skippack half a mile below, passing Stouffer's and entering the present road at the Mennonite meeting-house. This change was brought about in straightening the old road.

Among the extensive industries of this section deserving notice is the manufacture of clothing for the city trade, which had its rise under singular circumstances. John Binder, a German tailor, residing on a small farm near Harleysville, in August, 1849, proceeded to Philadelphia with a small load of produce to help meet his expenses. Near Third and Market Streets was a clothing-store kept by a German, with whom he was acquainted. From him he secured some work to take home and make up in his family. On returning it he secured more, and so from the honest and faithful manner that he attended to it the business kept increasing, so he was offered more than he

and his family could make. He then gave some of it out to other poor families of the neighborhood, until it became a remunerative business. He received the goods in a trunk and returned the clothing therein until sewing-machines became introduced, which enabled him to further enlarge the business. In the Rebellion he thus became enabled to take large contracts of making clothing for the army, so that his business from 1860 to 1863 amounted to \$55,000 annually. His success had been such that he withdrew, and the business was taken up by others. His son, S. B. Binder, entered into it in April, 1874, hauling the goods every week in a wagon with one horse; but he soon after used a two-horse team and next three horses, until he has attained to four loads every week, making eight thousand four hundred garments or four hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred in a year, weighing over two hundred and ninety-one tons. Besides the aforesaid, the business is also followed by John Egolf, in Harleysville, and by John Lutz, who resides about a mile distant. There are also others engaged in the clothing manufacture in Perkiomen and other townships, which, it will be seen gives considerable employment to families at their own homes, and thus greatly adds to the prosperity of the neighborhood, Mr. Binder alone now paying out annually for this labor nearly seventy thousand dollars. From the number of sewing-machines now used, a repairer of them resides in Harleysville, who has thus been kept busy for several years past.

The Schwenkfelder Meeting-House.—The meeting-house of this denomination is situated in the eastern corner of the township, near Skippack Creek, and within a few yards of Towamencin line. The present edifice is a one-story stone building, erected in 1869, thirty-five by forty-six feet in dimensions, and stands about one hundred yards from the road, beside a wood. The graveyard is small in size, not covering a quarter of an acre of ground, but is kept in neat condition. The names on the tombstones are Heydrick or Heidrick, Fischer, Flin, Schreider, Hoffman, Meschter, Kriebel, Weand and Faull. No stone was observed bearing an earlier date than 1801. Considering the time of its establishment, the number of graves appear small. The Rev. George Weiss, the first minister, was buried here in March, 1740. The present pastor is the Rev. George Meschter, son of Christopher and Catherine Meschter, born March 28, 1808. He resides on a small farm adjoining, in Towamencin. The services here are still confined to the German language.

The congregation dates back to an early period, the members having settled around here probably in 1734, or soon after, for Mr. Weiss was formally made their minister in 1735 or the following year, in which capacity he served them until his death. He was succeeded by the Rev. Balthasar Hoffman, who remained in charge till near his death, which took place

in 1775, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years, and he is also buried here. Through the exertions of the Rev. Christopher Schultz a more complete organization of the church was effected which went into operation in August, 1782. No edifice was expressly used by them for worship in the county until 1789; previously for this purpose the society assembled at private houses, and in the absence of a pastor the services were conducted by one of the members. There was a school-house at this place, erected in 1764, which was also used by the members for worship down to the erection of the present meeting-house, in 1869. The school was kept in operation through a fund of seven hundred and fifty pounds, Pennsylvania currency, raised by subscription, the interest of which was early applied for the purpose.

During the French and Indian war the members settled around here raised by subscription the handsome sum of two hundred and sixty pounds in aid of the Friendly Association, to gain and preserve peace with the exasperated Indians on the frontiers. This paper was signed by forty-two persons, and is dated Lower Salford, November 13, 1756. They state therein "that they are a few families of a dispersed people from Silesia, who have always, under God's blessing, maintained themselves by the labor of their hands, having been forced to leave their estates behind." The names of these subscribers are George Andrews, George Kriebel, Byer's Estate, George Heydrick, Balthasar Heydrick, Hans Heebner, George Hoffman, Christopher Heebner, David Heebner, George Heebner, Caspar Heydrick, Melchior Hartranft, Christopher Hoffman, Balthasar Hoffman, Christopher Yeakle, Abraham Yeakle, Balthasar Yeakle, Caspar Kriebel, Balthasar Krauss, Christopher Kriebel, Melchior Kriebel, Christopher Krauss, George Dresher, Christopher Dresher, Melchior Meister, Christopher Meister, David Meister, Christopher Neuman, Christopher Reinwalt, Melchior Scholtz, George Scholtz, Gregorius Scholtz, David Scholtz, George Scholtz, Jr., Christopher Scholtz, Caspar Seipt, Johannes Yeakle, Christopher Yeakle, Maria Yeakle, Christopher Wagner, Hans Weigner and Melchior Weigner. These, no doubt, constituted the larger number of the denomination then residing within the present limits of the county to which it has in the past been almost confined. They are said to have become extinct now for some time in Europe. Hence the greater interest has been attached to their history here. They have always been a well-disposed and industrious people, remarkable, according to their lately published "Genealogical Record," for longevity.

The Salford Mennonite-Meeting House.—This place of worship is situated about one mile west of Harleysville, and was built in 1850 of stone, one story high, forty-five by fifty-five feet in dimensions. It stands on elevated ground, with ample shedding attached and an open, unfenced woods adjoining. Josiah Clemmer, the bishop, resides in Franconia and his diocese extends also over Lower Salford and

Towamencin. The ministers are Isaac C. Clemmer and Jacob C. Moyer; Deacon, Jacob Kulp. The membership is upwards of two hundred and fifty. The services are still exclusively confined to the German. The grounds attached to the meeting-house comprise ten acres, upon which is also erected a dwelling for the sexton.

The graveyard is large, and many have been buried here. The oldest tombstone observed bears the date of 1741 and another of 1760. The surnames which appear upon the stones are Alderfer, Kolb, Oberholtzer, Frederick, Lederach, Freid, Detweiler, Gottschall, Höring, Clemer, Benner, Ritter, Kratz, Saylor, Zeigler, Neisz, Shelly, Schlafer, Krupp, Scholl, Metzger, Bean, Moyer, Clemense, Lukens, Heckler, Greisz, Sleiber, Merkle, Musselman, Stoll, Kensey, Schultz, Sauder, Groff, Snyder, Cassel, Berge, Springer, Schott, Halteman, Weber, Custer, Pannebacker, Weil, Metz, Deterey, Hunsberger, Hendricks, Rosenberger, Wampole, Richards, Hose, Nyce, Delp, Bealer, Lower, Wierman, Strunck, Butterweck, Trumbauer and Tyson. The tombstones are of various sizes and designs, some being four and a half feet high, and the inscriptions are about as numerous now in English as in German. The Mennonites, though a plain people in dress, unlike the Society of Friends, permit individuals to exercise their own judgment respecting the size, inscription and pattern of their monuments, as may be observed in any of their cemeteries.

The congregation possesses no early records; hence the time of the erection of the first house of worship here is uncertain. Some have made it as early as 1730, and it is probable that it goes back at least to 1741. Henry Ruth, whose residence was here from 1718 to 1747, mentions, in a deed to Christian Stouffer, that one acre had been taken out for the use of a Mennonite meeting-house ground, without giving any date. Some have supposed the present meeting-house the third erected here. The one torn down in 1850 is represented as a very ancient-looking structure. Among the ministers here in the past have been — Oberholtzer, Christian Haldeman, Isaac Alderfer, John Bergey and Jacob Kulp. The Mennonites are a numerous body in Lower Salford and the adjoining townships of Franconia, Hatfield, Towamencin and Perkiomen. As a people, they show a strong attachment to an agricultural life, being prudent managers, excellent farmers and supporting their own poor.

The Salford Dunkard Meeting-House.—This meeting-house is situated near the extreme northern corner of the township, on the turnpike leading to Sumneytown, and on the west side of Indian Creek which name has also been applied to this congregation. The present substantial house of worship was built in 1851, of stone, thirty-eight by fifty-six feet in dimensions, with a basement kitchen and fire-place for the purpose of holding love-feasts and communions. The present ministers are William P.

Nice, Jonas Harley, Henry A. Price and Jacob Booz, with a membership at present reaching nearly two hundred. Baptisms are performed in the neighboring stream, usually in the meadow of Abraham H. Cassel. There is no graveyard here, the rock being so near the surface as to render it impracticable for the purpose. To accommodate this need, the Harley and Stouffer burial-grounds, near by, have been enlarged to four times their former size for the use of the congregation. The former is located just over the Franconia line, and was commenced by Rudolph Harley in 1745; one tombstone has the date of 1758. On this lot a frame meeting-house, thirty by forty-two feet, was built in 1843, in which worship is held on alternate Sundays.

Members of this denomination were among the early settlers in the neighborhood, Indians being still in the vicinity and residing by the stream, from which circumstance it received the name. Jacob Price, a minister in Germany, settled here in 1721, and with several others is stated to have organized a society for holding worship at private houses in 1723. At what time the first meeting-house was erected here is not exactly known, but it was, no doubt, before the close of the last century. It was a frame structure, of about thirty feet square, to which, in 1830, was made an addition of twenty feet and the whole placed in good repair. But the congregation increasing, and again becoming too small, it was resolved in 1851 to tear the whole down, when the present meeting-house was erected in its place. For this purpose the ground was given gratis by Abraham Harley and John Price. The deed therefor was executed May 1, 1806, and was conveyed in trust to Rudolph Harley, Samuel Harley, Ulrich Stouffer, Abraham Kämpfer, George Reiff, George Price and Henry Price, in behalf of the members. The aforesaid surnames are still those of the leading families, except that of Kämpfer, which has become extinct. The Price family here has furnished no less than seventeen ministers to the church, Henry A. Price being now of the sixth generation. In 1870 the Dunkards, or German Baptists, as they are sometimes called, had nine houses of worship in the county.

The Story of Reiff's Early Church.—It is supposed that one of the earliest organized Reformed congregations possessing a house of worship in charge of a regularly ordained minister in Pennsylvania was located in Lower Salford, about two miles south of Harleysville, and nearly three-fourths of a mile west of the Skippack Creek. In this immediate vicinity resided Jacob Reiff, who made a purchase, in 1727, of several tracts of land, supposed to be in all three hundred and eighty-six acres, upon which he made extensive improvements; among the rest, a grist-mill, in 1743, thirty by sixty feet in dimensions, near the mouth of the Little Branch and Towamencin line. His parents and several brothers also settled in the vicinity on extensive purchases that they had made somewhat earlier.

The Rev. George Michael Weiss, a Reformed minister, who had graduated at Heidelberg, and a native of Stebbach, on the Neckar, arrived in Philadelphia in the ship "William and Sarah," September 21, 1727, accompanied by a considerable number of his countrymen. He is represented as speaking the Latin fluently, and in the spring of 1730 advertised in the *American Weekly Mercury* to teach logic, natural philosophy and metaphysics. Report has it that he came immediately after his arrival into Salford with some of his followers, and here he at once organized a congregation, with the assistance of those that had preceded him in the neighborhood, who that fall erected a log church, the first belonging exclusively to this denomination in Pennsylvania. The Rev. John Henry Goetschy attended here during 1731. Mr. Weiss reported in that year that the Reformed members numbered fifteen thousand in America, which appears a high estimate. The trustees of the church are stated to have been Jacob Deemer, Michael Hillyas, Peter Hillyas, Jost Schmidt, Heinrich Weller, Jacob Siegel and William Rohrich.

In 1729, or the following year, Mr. Weiss, in company with Jacob Reiff, who had now become an elder, proceeded to Holland to make collections in behalf of the denomination and for the purchase of Bibles and other religious works. The Rev. Michael Schlatter, on his arrival in America, was instructed by the Synods of North and South Holland to visit Mr. Reiff and Mr. Weiss for an account of the moneys they had collected and had disbursed for the benefit of the Pennsylvania churches. After considerable trouble and delay, in October, 1746, the matter was settled by arbitration, though it appears from the correspondence on the subject not very satisfactorily, by Mr. Reiff refunding one hundred and thirty-five pounds after deducting his expenses. The result was that the matter made considerable talk, so much so that Mr. Schlatter came out in a brief advertisement in Mr. Saur's Germantown paper to calm the public mind by exonerating Mr. Reiff's conduct, without any allusion, however, to Mr. Weiss' participation, which did not mend matters, and may have led to his abandonment of the Skippack congregation from that date. Unfortunately, in this connection, the church had been built on a portion of Mr. Reiff's land, and he is charged with having refused to give a title or deed to the members for the ground; hence they became so disgusted as to be unwilling even to keep it in repair, and thus it went to decay.

But the most unfortunate affair in connection with it was the fate of the graveyard, in which, no doubt, interments were made as early as the erection of the church, and which was actually used for this purpose until about the year 1800. Some have estimated that within that period from one hundred to one hundred and sixty may have been buried here. Besides the common stones, there were here between thirty and forty white marble tombstones with inscriptions. Among

those remembered were stones to the memory of Gabriel Schuler and wife, Catharine, besides others of the name and several of the Stong family. The property, by purchase, came in possession of Jesse Anderson, who built the house here about 1841 or 1842. He was a mason, with a family of boys, who are charged with having commenced taking up the tombstones while he was following his trade. It was eventually sold by John W. Stouffer, the sheriff, December 10, 1859, to John George Nuss as containing *seventeen acres* of land. He was a native of Germany, and moved on the place and now commenced removing the remainder of the stones, until they all disappeared, when the ground was put under cultivation. It is said that several neighbors remonstrated with him on the subject, to which he replied that he had bought all, and would cultivate all. The tradition of the neighborhood is that the tombstones were put in wash-gullies and covered over, likely to be revealed some day. Mr. Nuss and Anna Maria, his wife, sold the place, April 6, 1864, to Elizabeth Berndt, as is mentioned in the deed, for *eighteen acres*; thus it will be seen that through the demolition of the graveyard the place had not been reduced in area.

We shall now return to the old church, that, through neglect, was hastening to decay. The Old Goshenhoppen Church, five miles distant, was erected jointly by the Lutherans and Reformed in 1744, but was not fully finished until 1748. It was sufficiently near to somewhat affect the membership. Hence it was the policy of the congregation to locate at some advantageous spot more remote from the former, and thus it came that they finally fixed, in 1760, upon the present site of Wentz's Church, in Worcester township, but little over two miles distant, on the old Skippack road. The deed of conveyance for the ground is dated January 2, 1762, from John Lefevre and Christina, his wife, and Jacob Wentz, and Elizabeth, his wife, to Philip Wentz, Peter Wentz, Jacob Weber, Philip Spare, Henry Conrad and Jacob Reiff, Jr., in trust for the congregation. The church was commenced in 1762, but was not fully completed until 1771.

The Rev. George Michael Weiss received the charge of the New Goshenhoppen and Swamp congregations in 1746, and continued there until his death, in 1761. He was buried in the New Goshenhoppen Churchyard, where a neat marble stone has been erected to his memory. Jacob Reiff died February 16, 1782, aged eighty-three years, and was buried in the graveyard of the old Skippack Mennonite meeting-house, a greater distance from his residence than to Wentz's Church. There is reason to believe that through the investigations of his financial affairs with the church, and the scandal it led to, he severed his connections therewith as a member, and no evidence has yet been produced to the contrary. Jacob Reiff, Jr., mentioned in 1762 as one of the trustees of Wentz's Church, was his son.

In connection with the Reiff Church, as it has been commonly called, considerable error has been disseminated—Mr. Weiss having been made its pastor several years before he had actually arrived in America. The church has been represented as having been torn down at dates many years apart, and its materials applied to various contradictory uses, without any plausibility as to the facts. The fate of this church and its graveyard certainly teaches a humiliating lesson on human avarice; for through this cause the site of either can now scarcely be pointed out, though the traditions concerning them will long linger with no credit to the parties that have hastened the result.

ASSESSMENT OF LOWER SALFORD, 1776.

Jacob Reiff, Jr., assessor, and William Gergas, collector.

Rudolph Harley, 260 acres, 4 horses and 8 cows; Jacob Grubb, 130 a., 3 h., 5 c.; Harman Acke, 45 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Gabriel Kline, 150 a., 1 servant, 3 h., 5 c.; John Alderfer, 1 h., 5 c.; Jacob Alderfer, 1 h., 3 c.; Isaac Kratz, 2 h., 2 c.; Valentine Kratz, 150 a., 2 h., 4 c.; William Gergas, 150 a., 3 h., 5 c.; Abraham Clements, 250 a., 4 h., 7 c.; Christian Bergoy, 150 a., 5 h., 7 c.; Christian Halteman, 131 a., 3 h., 3 c.; Isaac Markley, 125 a., 3 h., 5 c.; Henry Heffefinger, 180 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Jacob Heffefinger, 1 h., 2 c.; Godshalk Godshalk, 150 a., 3 h., 5 c.; Andrew Zeigler, 320 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Dilman Zeigler, 220 a., 4 h., 6 c.; Henry Lederach, 132 a., 2 h., 6 c.; Jacob Clements, 150 a., 2 h., 6 c.; Christopher Dickensheit, 100 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Frederick Dickensheit, 32 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Nicholas Schwenk, smith, 150 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Daniel Price, 345 a., 4 h., 8 c.; John Johnson, Jr., 2 h., 5 c.; Nicholas Johnson, deceased, estate 150 acres; Gabriel Schuler, Jr., 190 a., 3 h., 5 c.; Rudolph Harley, Jr., 3 h., 6 c.; Andrew Zeigler, Jr., 3 h., 6 c.; John Smith, miller, 1 h., 3 c.; George Schwenk; Frederick Alderfer, miller, 490 a., 3 h., 3 c., and a grist-mill; Peter Fred, 290 a., 1 servant, 3 h., 7 c.; John Freed, 100 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Garret Stouffer, 193 a., 2 h., 6 c.; Jacob Shoemaker, 141 a., 2 h., 1 c., a cripple; Jacob Shoemaker, Jr., 2 c.; Henry Cassel, 100 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Jacob Reiff; George Reiff, 200 a., 1 servant, 4 h., 6 c.; Jacob Reiff, Jr., 275 a., 2 negroes, 5 h., 9 c., 30 acres in Towamencin, 8 children; Philip Stong, 178 a., 3 h., 6 c., 11 children; Mathias Stouffer, 80 a., 1 h., 4 c.; Joseph Evans, 2 c.; Christian Moyer, 232 a., 5 h., 7 c.; Christian Stouffer, 38 a., 1 c.; Barnhart Getz, 120 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Jacob Bozart, 120 a., 3 h., 3 c.; Valentine Haake, 1 c.; Samuel Delp, 140 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Christopher Hoffman, 83 a., 2 h., 4 c.; William Yokum, 50 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Christopher Kriebel, 125 a., 3 h., 5 c.; Andrew Kriebel, 106 a., 2 h., 6 c.; George Kriebel, 125 a., 2 h., 5 c.; George Heydrick, 100 a., 3 h., 3 c.; Michael Zeigler, 3 h., 4 c.; Garret Clements, 135 a., 3 h., 6 c.; Abraham Alderfer, 1 h., 2 c.; Paul Knapen, 50 a., 1 h., 3 c.; John Conrad, 1 c.; Henry Hopple, 2 c.; Henry Reary, Christian Dull, John Schneider. *Single Men.*—Yillius Kassel, Henry Wierman, Abraham Gergas, Abraham Bergy, William Gergas, Gerhart Clements, John Price, Jacob Harley, Frederick Lichtner, Abraham Kriebel, Abraham Grubb and Joseph Alderfer.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

SAMUEL B. BINDER.

In the northern part of Montgomery County there is no one who is at this time doing as much to advance the prosperity and business interests of the people as Samuel B. Binder, the subject of this sketch. Born and reared in Harleysville, in said county, he is in every sense one of the county's most enterprising young business man. He is never content unless he sees men and women busy in his employ, and without him Harleysville would be dull indeed. His father, John W. Binder, was born in

Württemberg, Germany, April 18, 1819. Arrived at a suitable age, he was placed at the hatter's trade, in which he became an efficient workman. He also learned the tailor's trade. His trade in all its details mastered, he commenced the manufacture of hats and traveled over a great deal of Europe in selling his goods. For his first wife he married Miss Magdalena Meier, who bore him one son, Frederick M. B. Binder. She died in Württemberg. His second wife was Miss Christina Bond, who was also born in Württemberg. To them have been born ten children, four only reaching man's and woman's estate, viz.: Jacob B., John B. (now deceased), Samuel B., and Sallie B. Jacob B. married Lizzie Frederick, who has born him three children. He is a carriage-builder and carries on business in Harleysville. Sallie B. married Jacob Moyer, a carriage-painter, now in the employ of his brother-in-law, Jacob B. Binder. In 1846, John W. and his family emigrated to America and settled down at the corner of Sixth and Brown Streets, in Philadelphia. He had but little of this world's goods, but he possessed what was of more account, viz.: honesty, energy and industrious habits. He found employment with Solomon Gans, one of the oldest ready-made clothing merchants in the city; also with the Schloss Brothers. He moved with his family to Towamencin township, in Montgomery County, where he rented a small farm and in a small way commenced truck-farming. He had but small means, and his start was with one cow, one horse and other things in like proportions. His marketing was done under grave difficulties, as he could neither understand nor talk English. He learned the name and price of what he had to sell by standing around the market and hearing what others said. He would bring a basket, and in it take back to his home unmade garments, part of which he would make, the rest put out among his neighbors, and in this humble way was started a business which has grown in magnitude until it gives employment to hundreds of people and requires the use of many thousands of dollars annually. His start was made in the days of State banks, and to avoid getting bad money he marked each bill so that he knew of whom it was obtained. He kept increasing his business and gave out the goods all through the northern part of Montgomery and part of Bucks Counties.

During the war he had large contracts for making soldiers' clothing, and he also dealt largely in sewing-machines, which he sold by the car-load. His first purchase of real estate was a brick house and small piece of land near Harleysville, where he carried on the manufacture of clothing. He next bought a farm, on which he built a dwelling-house and a large store, and then carried on farming as well as manufacturing. Mr. Binder's first book-keeper and manager was Albert Bromer, now an extensive manufacturer of clothing at Swenksville, Pa. Soon after the war he bought of Mr. Freed a farm of

nearly one hundred acres, on which he built the large establishment in Harleysville, in which he carried on, in a still more extended way, his business. He soon after took in as partner Frederick Beck and John G. Egolf, the firm becoming known as Binder, Beck & Egolf. After this he moved to Philadelphia, but still continued in the firm. After a time he dissolved partnership with Messrs. Beck and Egolf, and carried on the business with the assistance of Wm. Olaboch, of Sumnerstown. Becoming weary of work, he turned the business over to his son, F. M. B. Binder, who carried it

city in wagons. But his work becoming too great and too much extended for teaming to be practicable, he ships to different points on the line of the railroad, from whence they are taken by his teams and distributed among the hundreds of people who find employment through his energy and splendid business tact. The unmade garments are taken from the wholesale clothiers in the city by Mr. Binder, and made up under his instructions by the country people, who from far and near are glad of this means of making an honest dollar. He also has sub-agents, who



Sam. B. Binder.

on for several years, then failed, after which for a year or more the establishment in Harleysville remained idle. In 1873, Mr. Binder, having returned to Harleysville, commenced business on a small scale, but soon became disgusted with it and sold out to his youngest son, Samuel B. Binder, who was born in Harleysville on the 18th day of April, A.D. 1853. Thus Samuel B., in the twentieth year of his age, in the midst of the hard times caused by the panic of 1873, commenced in a small way the manufacture of ready-made clothing and dealing in sewing-machines. In the start the goods were hauled to and from the

have work done in Coopersburg, East Greenville and other places. Mr. Binder has an office at Philadelphia, where he manages and directs his increasing and now large business. He will, in the spring of 1885, move his family to North Wales, which will make his connection with his city office easier to keep up and still be in the midst of his work. In politics Mr. Binder is, as are his father and brothers, an ardent Republican, and while he is not and has never been an aspirant for office, he still takes an active interest in and is an efficient worker of his party. He was married, September 14, 1878,

to Miss Carrie Hartzell, daughter of Josiah and Barbara (Benner) Hartzell. She was born in Telford, Bucks Co., Pa., on the 7th day of October, 1860. They have two children,—Ella H. and an infant son.

CHAPTER LXII.

MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Marlborough is bounded on the northeast by Bucks County, south and east by Upper Salford, southwest by Frederick and the borough of Green Lane and northwest by Upper Hanover. Its greatest length is five miles, and greatest width three miles, with an area of one hundred and fifty square miles, or eight thousand five hundred acres, having been reduced, in 1875, about one hundred and fifty-four acres by the incorporation of Green Lane. The surface is rolling and the soil red shale. A rocky elevation commences near Sumneytown, between the East Swamp and Ridge Valley Creeks, and extends north-eastwards into Bucks County. The Perkiomen flows along its southwest boundary, and East Swamp Creek through its eastern portion. The latter stream empties into Ridge Valley Creek at Sumneytown, and has been celebrated for its powder and oil-mills, which, in 1849, were twelve in number, one-half being powder-mills.

The township is drained by the Perkiomen, East Swamp, Ridge Valley and Macoby Creeks.

Its name is supposed to have been in honor of the Duke of Marlborough, whose military exploits gave him a wide celebrity about the year 1706, and who died 1722. The formation of the township appears to have taken place about 1745. The earliest settlement known within its limits was that of Thomas Mayberry, who purchased a tract of land, in 1730, containing twelve hundred and forty acres, on which he subsequently erected a forge near where the present borough of Green Lane is situated. This forge was in operation for some years prior to 1747.

In the year 1785, Andrew Reed was appointed assessor, with Henry Snyder and Mathias Scheifly as assistants, to levy a tax under the following directions:

"MONTGOMERY COUNTY, August 15, 1785.

"The quota required of Marlborough township is Ninety-five pounds, Fourteen shillings and fivepence, which quota is to be raised by an equal assessment on the estates, real and personal, and on single Freemen, according to an act of General Assembly, passed in Philadelphia, the 16th day of March, 1885, for furnishing the quota of this State towards paying the annual interest on the debt of the United States, and for funding and paying the interest on the public debts of this State for said year."

Taxables.—Nicholas Koons, 100 acres; Joseph Himmelright, 2 horses and 2 cows; Jacob Stahl, 180 acres; Andrew Werner, 20 acres; Jacob Young, 40 acres; Thomas Mayberry, 400 acres, 55 acres of rock land, 14 horses, 6 cows (this was doubtless the old forge property and the first purchaser above referred to); Andrew Reed, 150 acres, 414 acres of rock land, 10 horses and 7 cows, 1 tan-yard, 1 saw-mill; Henry

Kneip, 100 acres and dwelling; Ludwig Harsh, 102 acres; Sebastian Gates, 115 acres, 1 grist-mill, 1 oil-mill, 1 servant; Antony Sell, 125 acres; Jacob Long, 196 acres; Adam Bosert, 150 acres; Matthias Walters, 170 acres; Andrew Young, 150 acres; John Shelly, 182 acres; John Bachman, 70 acres; George McReiter; 70 acres; Adam Mangole, 87 acres; John Swiseforte, 50 acres; John Barnet, 81 acres; Balser Reed, 105 acres; Philip Koons, 113 acres; Adam Henry, 132½ acres; George Rote, 281 acres; Nicholas Miller, 214 acres, 126 acres of rock land; Daniel Kryder, 62 acres, 1 small hammer, 1 hemp-mill; Jacob Dost, 110 acres; Christian Schair, 100 acres; Matthias Scheifeley, 131 acres, 100 acres of rock land, 3 horses, 5 cows, 1 negro girl, 1 servant; Nicholas Eidemiller, 28 acres and dwelling; John Schuler, 150 acres; Conrad Zimmerman, 231 acres; Martin Kawler, 105 acres.

The following single men were assessed: Charles Zolly, Samuel Cooper, Gabriel Schuler, Abraham Zimmerman, Peter Zimmerman, Abraham Kaufman, George Yost, Martin Wedkneicht, Martin Stroin, Henry Ewald, Peter Zeller, Frederick Heist, John Bishop, Peter Long, John Kryder, Jacob Shaffer, Joseph Nice. These seventeen single men were assessed to pay in the aggregate £11 13s. 6d. There were 123 taxables returned by the assessors for 1785; for 1828, 197; for 1858, 329; and for 1884, 336. The population in 1800 was 645; in 1830, 952; in 1850, 1174; in 1870, 1,303; 1880, 1,212. Value of taxable property, 1884, was \$391,820.

The Sumneytown and Spring House Turnpike Company was incorporated 1845, and opened their road for public travel in 1843, through this township. The Perkiomen turnpike passes through the southwestern portion from Perkiomenville to Green Lane. The Green Lane and Goshenhoppen, and the Sumneytown and Gerysville turnpikes also pass through a portion of the township. The early forges, powder-mills and oil-mills erected on the Perkiomen and tributaries, and the great amount of hauling necessary in conducting them, induced the people to construct hard roads, and the several turnpike companies were encouraged to locate and build their highways through Marlborough by liberal subscriptions of stock among the business men within its limits.

There are three villages in the township,—Sumneytown, Hoppenvill and Marlboroughville. The largest is Sumneytown, long known as the largest village in the northwestern part of the county, situated on the north side of East Swamp Creek, a mile and a half above its junction with the Perkiomen, and about half a mile southeast of the borough of Green Lane. This is an early settlement, and Nicholas Scull, in 1758, mentions Dorn's inn as located here at the forks of the road. The place received its name from Isaac Sumney,¹ who, in August, 1763, purchased

¹ Sumneytown was named after Isaac Sumney, who, on August 24, 1763, purchased one hundred and thirty acres of land in Marlborough township, which included part of the present site of the village. Mr.

one hundred and thirty acres of land, and shortly after kept for some time a tavern, and probably succeeded Dorn in the business. The building he occupied is supposed to be still standing, and forms a part of the present hotel. It is said that he also erected several other buildings. The earliest mention we have found of "Sumneytown," is on Howell's large map of 1792, on which it is thus called. An act was passed January 19, 1802, that the townships of Upper Hanover, Marlborough, Upper Salford and Franconia, constituting the Eighth District, shall hold their general elections at the house of John Scheid, at this place. We cannot say at what exact time the post-office was established here, but it was previous to 1827. Gordon, in his "Gazetteer of 1832," mentions that it contains one tavern, two stores and twelve dwellings; and Day, in his "Historical Collections of Pennsylvania," speaks of it as being fifteen miles north of Norristown, with from thirty to forty houses. If the latter statement is correct, it must have grown very little, for in 1870 it is stated to have contained thirty-five houses, one grist-mill, one sugar-factory and several stores and mechanic shops. In April, 1827, Samuel Royer published here *Der Advocat*, the first German weekly paper in the county; this was succeeded, August 6, 1828, by the *Bauern Freund*, which was successfully continued till July, 1858, when the proprietor, Enos Benner, sold out, and it was removed to Pennsburg.

Sumneytown was for a long period a centre of powder and linseed oil manufacture. The first powder-mill in this section was erected by Jacob Dast, on East Swamp Creek about 1780, who continued the business till his death, in 1790. About two years after it was sold to Lorentz Jacoby, who erected additional mills. This business flourished, so that in 1858 eleven mills were in full operation in this township alone, making twenty tons of powder daily. At the same time seven oil-mills were carried on, by which it may be judged that considerable flax must have been raised in this vicinity. The manufacture of powder and linseed oil has since greatly declined, and of course affecting the capital and labor employed therein.

During the period referred to, when the industries of Marlborough were in full blast, some of the finest horse and mule-teams of the State were in use in transporting their commodities to market. Philip Super, Esq., in his "Pen Pictures of the Perkiomen Valley," says,—

"Sumneytown was for a long time the centre of the powder and linseed oil business of the Perkiomen and its tributaries, the Macoby and Swamp Creeks,—and its name became known all over that part of the State, where

public improvements were made. At that time splendid teams of four and six horses drawing tons of powder were employed to distribute it for use along the various lines of public works."

Teaming from Marlborough and the head-waters of the Perkiomen Creek came to an end upon the completion of the railroad to Green Lane. Although time has wrought changes in and near this ancient place, in the transfer of its leading features of trade and industry to other centres, its appearance still denotes the usual activities of country life. There are upwards of fifty dwellings, a post-office, two stores, two hotels, blacksmith-shop, tinsmith and saddler-shops, job printer, two cigar manufactories, a powder manufacturer and a number of other tradesmen usually found in a country village.

Hoppenville is located partly in Marlborough and partly in Upper Hanover township. The village is built along the main highway, and consists of farm buildings, with the hotel, store and post-office. This is an old village, and before given its present name, some twenty years ago, was known as "Die Gasse," or "Die Schmaiz Gasse," a free translation of which would be "the Road," or "the Lard Road," the last name having been given it, tradition says, by a person who, carrying a pot of lard on his way home, stopped at the village tavern, and was so overcome by the business-like hospitality of the jolly landlord that he and his lard-pot tarried on the road for the night. The good people of the village have long outlived the questionable habits of the former citizen, who derisively named the place "Lard Road," and concluded to call it Hoppenville, compounded from Goshenhoppen, an old name by which this part of the Perkiomen Valley has long been known. The village contains between twenty and thirty dwellings, a hotel, store and post-office, cigar manufactory, and the usual country tradesmen.

Marlboroughville is situated in the north-eastern part of the township, near the head-waters of the Macoby Creek, on a main road leading from Sumneytown to the Bucks County line, distant about three miles east from the former place. There are upwards of a dozen dwelling-houses, with a hotel, school-house and local industries.

Educational.—The people of this township were among the first to encourage the adoption of the common-school system, provided for by the acts of Assembly of 1834–36. The township, in 1835, accepted the provisions of the law, received the appropriation, levied the school tax, built new school-houses and sought to popularize the movement by all just means. This effort continued until 1842, when the opposition became so marked that the "free schools" so called, were discontinued for 1842, and *subscription* schools substituted. Great dissatisfaction resulted. The teachers that had been employed in the school buildings erected and opened under the new system had not sufficient scholars to support them for the term of four and five months, and it was soon found neces-

Sumney had been a land-owner in the township for twenty-four years previous to that time, and had most likely been a resident of the village before the time of this purchase. Mr. Sumney opened the first tavern in the village some time before the Revolution in the old frame building in the forks of the Maxatawny and Macungie roads, which is still standing and forms part of the present Sumneytown Hotel. He also erected a brewery near the tavern, where he is said to have made most excellent beer."—Super's "Perkiomen Valley."

sary to return to the system of the common schools, which they did in the following year, 1843, and have enjoyed its advantages ever since. There are five schools in the township, having one hundred and seventy-five pupils enrolled. The length of term is five months. Wages paid to teachers are thirty dollars per month. Male and female teachers are employed, and equal salaries are paid them.

Religious Worship.—The Lutheran and Reformed denominations of the locality are united in their place of worship, and have a large and beautifully situated church, located quite near the village of Sumneytown. The church is built on a high piece of ground, overlooking the surrounding country, and is a prominent landmark in the township. The edifice was built in 1858, and dedicated in the month of June, 1859, having seating capacity for seven hundred persons. It has a steeple and belfry, with a seven hundred pound bell to call together its worshipers and toll for the sorrowing, who there bury their dead, and whose tombstones are fast whitening the conspicuous ground upon which they are planted.

The pastors who have officiated here are Revs. H. Wendts, A. G. Struntz, E. F. Fleckenstein, A. L. Dechant and Wm. B. Fox. The land, consisting of three acres, upon which the church buildings stand, and that inclosed for burial purposes, was donated by Daniel Jacoby, of Sumneytown, in 1857. There is a large Sabbath-school connected with the united congregations worshipping in the church.

Mills and Water-Powers.—The Perkiomen Creek marks the western boundary line of this township, and has long afforded excellent water-power for mills of various characters. It is said that the first mills built on the Perkiomen were located within the limits of what is now Marlborough township. "For some years after the first settlements were made in this part of the valley the inhabitants had to take their grain to Edward Farmer's mill, on the Wissahickon Creek, in Whitemarsh township, at that time in Philadelphia County, distant 25 to 30 miles; this journey had to be made with the bag of grain thrown across the horse's back, and as the roads were mere bridle-paths, going to mill could not have been the most pleasant undertaking." The first grist-mill erected by Samuel Shuler in the year 1742, was on the East Swamp Creek, about a mile above Sumneytown. The next mill built was the large stone grist-mill, still standing about half-way between Green Lane and Perkiomenville, which was built by one of the Mayberrys, and now or late of the estate of Jacob Snyder, deceased. This establishment was founded over a hundred years ago.

Prior to 1784, Jacob Nice owned a tract of land on the east side of Perkiomen Creek, on which he had erected a grist and saw-mill. He sold the property, March 30, 1798, to Daniel Smith, who soon after changed the grist and saw-mill into an oil-mill and

powder-mill. On January 23, 1810, he sold to Matthew Campbell, who ran the mills as oil-mills until April 1, 1825, when he sold to George Poley, who, in that year, changed the mills into a fulling and carding-mill, and began the manufacture of satinets, linseys and stocking-yarn. In 1842 he built at the place a large brick fulling-mill, which was operated by him until 1860, when he sold to Henry Bergey, who continued there until the building was destroyed by fire, in 1871. The walls were used in rebuilding, and the building was fitted up as a grist and planing-mill, and is so used at present. The following advertisement, found in the *Norristown Register* of June 18, 1828, shows the nature of the business carried on by this mill at that time:

"George Poley informs the public and his friends that he intends carrying on the woolen manufacturing business in all its branches in Marlboro' township, one mile from Sumneytown, on Perkiomen Creek, next below Brower's mill. Those who will favor him with their custom can have their wool carded into rolls, spun into yarn, made into cloth, flannel, blanketing or satinets. All kinds of fulling and coloring done."

Near Green Lane William Schall built a two-story stone grist-mill. It was erected during the time Mr. Schall operated the iron forges, near the village of Green Lane, it being an important adjunct to his manufacturing works at that place. There is a large flour and grist-mill at Perkiomenville; built by Jacob Graff, subsequently purchased by Jacob Johnson, who displaced the old building and erected a large three-story brick building in its stead. This mill is now operated by Mr. John H. Nice. Within a distance of one mile and a half, from Green Lane to Perkiomenville, the Perkiomen Creek turns three grist-mills, two chopping-mills, one planing-mill and one saw-mill. At an earlier period, says Mr. Super, there were in this distance fifteen wheels in operation, turned by the water of the Perkiomen,—viz., forge and furnace three wheels; grist-mills, three wheels; oil-mills, four wheels; plaster-mill, one wheel; powder-mills, two wheels; wool-mill, one wheel; and saw-mill, one wheel. This stream has served a good purpose in the early settlement of the Perkiomen Valley, and the industries which it has supported and still encourages have been a source of considerable trade and freight traffic to the Perkiomen Railroad, which passes up the stream in close proximity to these establishments, having two stations, besides that of Green Lane,—Rahn's and McLean's,—in passing through this township.

Mercantile Appraiser's Return for 1884.—Jesse Artman, butcher; E. S. Brey, flour and feed; D. R. Bowman, flour and feed; Barndt & Cressman, merchandise; Oliver Hendricks, produce; Henry J. Hevener, flour and feed; H. & A. McLean, coal and lime; John H. Nice, flour and feed; John H. Nice, coal; J. S. Rahn, coal and lumber; J. S. Rahn, flour and feed; E. D. Reiter, merchandise; John Weaver, live stock; Jesse Zepp, live stock.

Number of taxables, 336; value of improved lands,



John D. Apple
#

\$312,335; value of unimproved lands, \$28,505; value of 205 horses, \$13,625; value of 470 cattle, \$14,275; total value of property taxable for county purposes, \$391,780.

Elections.—By act of Assembly, April 9, 1833, the township of Marlborough was created a separate election district, and the general elections were ordered to be held at the public-house of Jacob Dimmig.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOHN D. APPLE.

John D. Apple was born in the city of New York, in 1808. His father and mother came from England, and both died soon after their arrival in America. The son, John D. was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith trade, which apprenticeship he served out, but never followed that occupation. By his own energy he educated himself until he was competent to teach school, after which he located in the upper portion of Montgomery County, where he soon became a prominent citizen. He was elected a justice of the peace in Marlborough township, which office he held for many years. He also followed surveying and conveying, and the drafts and title deeds of a great deal of real estate in that portion of the county are his work, and their fine execution and accuracy attest his proficiency in that business. He was decidedly a self-made man. His reading of standard works and magazines was extensive. He was one of the few American subscribers of *Blackwood's Magazine*, *The Penny Magazine* and other noted British publications.

In 1834 he married Sarah Bitting, a daughter of John Bitting, of New Hanover township, with whom he had five children,—J. Wright, Lewis C., Mary A., Hannah M., and Sallie J. He was for many years the most prominent Democratic politician in the upper end of Montgomery County, and for a long time the intimate and personal friend of the Hon. John B. Sterigere, whose active adherent he was until the latter's death, in 1852.

He took an active interest in the military organizations in his younger days, and was the captain of and commanded the Sumneytown Artillerists, in the Philadelphia riots in 1844.

He was always a student, and although a self-made man, he was at the time of his death, which occurred in 1862, a good Greek, Latin and French scholar, as well as a fine mathematician. He was a large-hearted, popular and useful man.

CHAPTER LXIII.

MONTGOMERY.¹

THIS township is regular in form, being nearly square, and is bounded on the northeast by Bucks County, southwest by Gwynedd, southeast by Horsham, northwest by Hatfield and west by the borough of Lansdale. Its length is about three and a half miles and width three, with an area of seven thousand one hundred and seventy acres. Its surface is elevated and slightly rolling. The soil is composed of loam and red shale, with the rock near the surface, and it consequently is not well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn. It is drained by the Wissahickon, which has its source near Montgomeryville and the west branch of Neshaminy creek. The former stream flows south to the Schuylkill and the latter towards the east, and near the Horsham line propels a grist and saw-mill.

The villages are Montgomeryville and Montgomery Square. There is a post-office at the latter place and another, called Eureka, in the east corner, on the county line, but better known as Pleasantville. The population of the township in 1800 was 546; in 1840 it attained to 1009, and has since gradually decreased to 876 in 1880. What is remarkably strange in connection with this subject, is that its boundaries have not been lessened since its organization, like its neighbors, through borough incorporations, while several railroads are almost contiguous for a distance of nearly four miles, with no less than three stations thereon in this distance. The real estate, for taxable purposes in 1883 was valued at \$713,280, including the personal property \$768,705, with 247 taxables, of whom 137 are reported subject to military duty. The average per head taxable is \$3150, making it the ninth in order of wealth, and thus all but the equal *per capita* of Lower Merion, in which it is \$3212. It contains three public schools, open eight months, with an average attendance of eighty-four scholars for the year ending June 1, 1882, one hundred being the reported number in 1856 in four schools for five months. One hotel and three stores are returned for 1883. The census of 1850 exhibits 163 houses, 179 families and 112 farms. In 1785, it had one inn, one saw-mill and two tanneries. Three churches are within its limits,—the old Montgomery Baptist Church, organized in 1719, a Methodist Episcopal Church and a Catholic Church, built in 1876 on half an acre of ground, near the Lansdale borough line, mention of which is made in the borough. Montgomery has now decidedly the smallest population of any township in the county, the next approaching it being Marlborough, with twelve hundred and twelve inhabitants in 1880.

As a name, Montgomery has been taken from a county in North Wales. It originated from Roger de

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

Montgomery, a Norman knight who, in 1067, was made Earl of Arundel, Sussex and Shrewsbury, and built a castle which was destroyed by the Welsh in 1095, but afterwards rebuilt by Henry III., who granted it the privileges of a borough. From this came the name of this township through its early Welsh settlers, and fully three-quarters of a century later it was applied to our present county. The earliest mention we have found of the name here is in a letter from the Rev. Evan Evans to the Bishop of London, in 1707, wherein he mentions a "Welsh settlement called Montgomery, in the county of Philadelphia, twenty miles distant from the city, where there are considerable numbers of Welsh people." From what has been stated we may justly conclude that it was called by its present name quite early and we know from the records the township was so-called in March, 1717, and may have been thus organized several years before, though the population must have been sparse.

The earliest survey made in the present township was September 3, 1684, by Thomas Fairman, for William Stanley, of two thousand five hundred acres purchased of William Penn. This was conveyed February 25, 1688, to Isaac Jacobs, who sold eleven hundred acres of the same which lay in the vicinity of Montgomeryville, to Alexander Edwards, of Wales. In this neighborhood Thomas Fairman, the surveyor-general, had also taken up a large tract, as well as Job Bates and Thomas Evans, before 1702. Alexander Edwards, Jr., in 1707, became owner of a considerable part of his father's land. David Hugh Griffith, at this date, made a purchase of one hundred acres. John Bartholomew purchased one hundred and fifty acres at the present Montgomery Square in 1716, where he established the first inn and resided until his death in 1756. John Evans and wife settled in or near this township in 1710, and in the following year John James and wife, the ancestors of a numerous family of this name in Bucks County. James Davis arrived from Wales in 1719, and was a useful man in the settlement.

There is extant a list of land-holders and tenants of this township prepared in 1734 by order of John and Thomas Penn, being twenty-eight in number, copied from the original, and now, for the first time, published in full,—Robert Thomas, 200 acres; John Starkey, 200; Joseph Naylor, 189; Joseph Ambler, 90; John Bartholomew, 300; Joseph Eaton, 150; William Williams, 200; William Morgan, 100; Samuel Thomas, 100; John Williams, 100; Joseph Bate, Thomas Bartholomew, 30; Griffith Hugh, 100; John Jones (carpenter), 300; John Roberts, 90; Garrett Peters, 150; Rowland Roberts, 100; Francis Daws, Thomas Williams, 100; William Storey, 100; Richard Lewis, 150; Isaac Jones, 100; John Roberts, 200; James Davis, 100; David Evans, 100; Isaac James, 200; Jenkin Evans, 50; and Jenkin Jones.

The Bartholomew family represent themselves of

Huguenot origin, and descended from the celebrated Barthelemi family of France, and that they came hither from England. John Bartholomew, the settler here, who died October 30, 1756, aged seventy-one years, had eleven children. The sons were Joseph, Thomas, John, Andrew, Benjamin, Augustine and Edward. Annie married Thomas Walters; Elizabeth, Isaac Davis; Rachel, Benjamin Davis; and Mary, ——— Thomas. The widow, Mary Bartholomew, died about 1762. John Bartholomew, Jr., died January 17, 1758, aged thirty-nine years. Edward is assessed here in 1776 for one hundred acres, two negroes, four horses and three cattle. George Bartholomew and wife, Jane, who owned and kept the Blue Anchor inn, in Philadelphia, 1683, it is supposed was related to this Montgomery family.

Joseph Bate or Bates may have been a son of Job Bates, and he was probably a tenant, who died September 24, 1741, aged sixty-nine years. His tract lay to the west of the Baptist Church, adjoining the Hatfield line, and was purchased from the executors by Humphrey Bates in 1749, from whom it descended to his daughter Sarah, the wife of John Pugh, who sold it, in 1792 to John Harman, who had been also a resident and land-holder of the township for some time previous. We find here also in 1776, Thomas Bates with one hundred and fifty acres. Isaac James was the son of John, the early settler, and survived until July 14, 1791, having attained the great age of ninety-one years. His brothers, Thomas and William, moved into New Britain, where they became extensive land-holders. In 1776, as may be noticed, he still retained his two hundred acres.

Joseph Ambler was a Friend, and in 1776 we find him still living and taxed here for two hundred acres, Joseph Ambler, Jr., one hundred and ninety, and John Ambler one hundred and seventy-five acres. In 1794 there were five taxables here of this surname. Descendants of the family still hold land here. David Evans died September 18, 1763, aged seventy-three years, and Mathusela Evans in 1779, aged eighty-three years. Dr. Peter Evans in 1776 is taxed for two hundred acres, two negroes, four horses and eight cattle; Jenkin Evans, one hundred acres; and Walter Evans is mentioned as a single man. John Roberts, Jr., in 1776, is taxed for one hundred and fifty acres; he was subsequently long a justice of the peace. John Morris, while engaged in clearing land in this township in the spring of 1731, was approached unexpectedly by his wife who was struck by a branch of a falling tree, which caused her death in a few hours. Among those who held township offices here may be mentioned Humphrey Bate, supervisor, and Henry McGowen, constable in 1767; Samuel Hines, supervisor, 1773; Henry Johnson, constable, 1774; Evan Jones, assessor, and Ezekiel Shoemaker, collector, 1776; and Jacob Kneidler and John Gordon, supervisors, 1810.

Respecting the nationality of the early settlers, the documents before us, give much information of an

interesting character. Of the twenty-eight names in the list of 1734, three-fourths denote a Welsh origin and probably not one a German. In the assessment of 1776 we find the following names, which we take to be German: John Weber or Weaver, Mary Weber, George Doraker, John Drake, Benjamin Drake, John Hartle, Ezekiel Shoemaker, Andrew Cramer, John Ramberger, William Fry, John Harman, David Bruner, Felix Worsinger and George Geary,—nearly one-fourth of the entire number. According to a late township map, they now comprise about half the land-holders. According to a well-known tradition, the early Welsh settlers, sought out the lands in Gwynedd and Montgomery in preference to those in the townships below, because they were not so densely timbered, and would therefore in clearing require much less labor, not imagining its lesser productiveness.

The earliest road laid out in this section was no doubt that beginning at Theophilus Williams' plantation, on the banks of the Neshaminy Creek, near the present Line Lexington, and passing through the full length of the township down to John Humphrey's bridge, above the Spring House, in 1717, being the present Bethlehem road. To this same bridge a road had been laid out six years previously, down to the Pennypack Creek, at the present Huntingdon Valley, forming the line between Gwynedd and Horsham, and almost touching the southern corner of the township. From the people of this section going so much to mill there for flour at this early time it received the name of Welsh road, which it still retains. A road was laid out in 1731 from David's Corner, on the Bucks County line, to the present Montgomery Square, commencing at Buckingham Meeting-house. This was the old Swedes' Ford or present State road, widened in 1830 to forty feet. David's Corner very likely received its name from James David or Davis, who is mentioned in the list of 1734. The Horsham road was laid out from John Bartholomew's to Peter Lukens', near Horsham Meeting-house, in 1735. The same year the Bethlehem road was resurveyed from the Spring House, and extended up to Peter Trexler's, in the present Lehigh County. The County Line road was extended up from Horsham to Line Lexington in 1752. The Spring House and Hilltown turnpike was constructed on the Bethlehem road in 1814, terminating three miles above Line Lexington. In its day this was an important work, and drew to the road an immense amount of travel down to the general introduction of railroads.

The Revolution did not pass away without some excitement attending it, even in this small township. General McDougal was encamped with his command, for a brief period, near the present Montgomeryville a short time before the battle of Germantown. A raid was made by some British mercenaries on the property of Jacob Reed and Isaac Wisler, in the

neighboring township of Hatfield, for which they were afterwards allowed seventy pounds for damages. But the capture at or near Montgomery Square of a drove of one hundred and thirty cattle, collected in New York and the Eastern States, and then on the way to our starving soldiers at Valley Forge, by a detachment of British troops from Philadelphia, on the morning of February 24, 1778, was a pretty serious matter at the time, one which Washington, in his correspondence, greatly deplored, though kept very quiet. It is presumed that as soon as the cattle had crossed the Delaware River and their destination was ascertained, spies informed the British; hence their sudden dash out here and return in safety with their prize and several prisoners to the city. From an advertisement of December 10, 1778, we ascertain that Hugh Evans, of this township, offered a reward of thirty dollars for the arrest of an English deserter calling himself William Newton, who had been in his employ, as a journeyman shoemaker, four days, and leaving had stolen a watch and a lot of clothing from the premises.

Montgomeryville is the largest village in the township, containing one store, one hotel and twenty-seven houses. It has a high location, and from the upper portion on the turnpike a fine view is offered, looking in a northern direction. Gordon, in his "Gazetteer," mentions this place in 1832 as containing ten houses, two taverns and two stores. A post-office was established here in 1851, which was removed, in the fall of 1869, to Montgomery Square. Nicholas Scull, on his map of 1759, denotes the road leading from here to Butler's mill, now Whitehallville. The hotel was opened here, soon after the completion of the turnpike, by Charles Humphreys, who was succeeded by Thomas Lunn and John Hough. Henry Slight, a noted stage-driver over the turnpike, purchased it in 1822 and kept it for some time. Francis Kile, who was elected sheriff of the county in the fall of 1860, afterwards became its proprietor.

Montgomery Square contains seven or eight houses, two stores, post-office, and a wheelwright and blacksmith-shop. The post-office has been a movable one, having been originally established here before 1827 and after an interval was removed about three-fourths of a mile to Montgomeryville, and in 1869 again brought back to its present place. The Methodist Episcopal Church at the place was built of stone, in 1842, on a lot of ground containing two acres, which is also used for burial purposes. It is situated on the west side of the turnpike. The first mention of regular pastors is found in 1856. The appointee in that year was the Rev. J. Carlisle. The pastors from that time are as follows: Levi B. Hughes, J. N. King, George D. Miles, Samuel T. Kemble, J. Brandeth, N. B. Durell, J. C. Gregg, D. W. Gordon, J. S. Taft, L. Dobson, H. F. Isett, Philip P. Reese, H. U. Sebring, J. W. Bradley, J. Bawdin, O. E. Stogden and G. E. Kleinhenn. Gordon mentions here, in 1832, a "post-

office, four dwellings, one store, two taverns and a boarding-school for boys, in which the classics are taught." This place in the long past has been famous for its inns, but with the great diminution of travel they, several years since, ceased business; yet a few facts concerning their history survive. At this point there was an intersection of two important roads in 1735 and, no doubt, not a great while after this date an inn was established here. John Bartholomew kept one here before his death, in 1756, which his widow, Mary Bartholomew, sold, with one hundred and fifty acres, in 1760, to Blaize Weaver, who we know in 1774 had a license for the same. About this time he died, and was succeeded by his widow, Mary Weaver, who kept it through the Revolutionary war, and in 1785, sold it to her son, George Weaver, who continued the stand for perhaps half a century. At this house books were opened, in 1805-6, to receive subscriptions for stock for making the turnpike. The post-office here was called Montgomery. John Weaver was postmaster in 1819 and Henry Slight in 1830. Theophilus Shannon was licensed to keep an inn here on the opposite corner in 1774, and we find him taxed in 1776 for two negroes. William Collum, an accomplished scholar, who resided at this place and taught school from 1805 to 1819, if not longer, calculated the almanacs printed by Asher Miner, at Doylestown. John Selser, residing in the vicinity, aged upwards of ninety, was one of his pupils. A flourishing debating society was maintained here during this period.

There is in the lower part of Montgomery Square, on the east side of the pike, a two-story stone school-house, with a dwelling attached, (which was enlarged in 1876), that possesses an interest. The late Benjamin F. Hancock, Esq., of Norristown, kept school in it during his married life with Elizabeth, daughter of Edward and Mary Hoxworth, of Hatfield township, and while residing in the dwelling part his twin-sons, Winfield Scott and Hilary, were born February 14, 1824, the former being now Major-General Hancock, of the United States army, and late Democratic candidate for the Presidency. In the spring of the following year the father removed from here to Norristown, where he soon after entered on the study of the law, to which he was admitted to practice in September, 1828. In the list of 1734, Arnold Hancock is taxed for one hundred acres in Perkiomen township, and William Hancock, in Moreland, for a house and lot of one acre. Among the pupils attending here were Samuel Medary, a native of the vicinity, afterwards Governor of Ohio, and Samuel Aaron, subsequently of Norristown.

The Montgomery Baptist Church.—This church is situated on the west side of the Bethlehem turnpike, but little over half a mile above Montgomeryville, and nearly the same distance south of Colmar Station, on the Doylestown Branch of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. In order of time, it

was the fourth church built by the Baptists in Pennsylvania, and the first in the county. For its origin we have to go back to 1710, when John Evans and wife, and the next year John James and wife, all members of Baptist Churches in Wales, arrived and settled in the township. Abel Morgan, the minister of Pennypack Church, near the present Holmesburg, in 1712, began to visit them, and in 1718 baptized William James, Thomas James, Josiah James, James Lewis and David Williams. James David, or Davis, arrived in 1719, which increased their number to ten, who, on the 20th of June of this year, constituted themselves into an organization. Several more emigrants having arrived in 1720 from Wales, and joining them, induced them now to build a log meeting-house on a lot of one acre, donated for this purpose by John Evans. This rude structure was torn down in 1731 and a stone edifice erected, twenty-four by forty-two feet, with a gallery.

The first pastor of the church was Benjamin Griffith, who was born, October 16, 1688, in Cardigan, Wales; came to this country in 1710; settled at Montgomery in 1720; called to the ministry in 1722, and was ordained October 23, 1725, continued faithfully in his charge till his death, which took place October 4, 1768, in his eightieth year, and forty-sixth in the ministry. He was buried here in the graveyard, where a stone, duly inscribed, has been erected to his memory. He was tendered the office of justice of the peace, which he declined to accept. He had a literary turn, and is the author of several pamphlets on the doctrines of his faith. The successor of Mr. Griffith was the Rev. John Thomas, who had been for several years his assistant, a son of Rev. William Thomas, founder of the Hilltown Church. He was a native of Radnor, Chester Co.; was called to the ministry here in 1749; and ordained in 1751. He married Sarah James, by whom he had four daughters. Both Mr. Griffith and Thomas preached here in English and Welsh, as best suited their hearers. The latter having resigned, the church was supplied for some time by Abel Griffith, David Loofborough and Joshua Jones. The latter had come from Wales, and was stationed at the New Britain Church.

The Rev. Abel Morgan, in his history, describes the Montgomery Church in 1770 as possessing "a stove and two fire-places," and on the lot of ground "convenient stables" had been erected "and a school-house." Two branches had now sprung from it,—first, the "Perquesey" or Hilltown Church, erected in 1737, and the New Britain Church, erected in 1754, and only four miles distant. Through a religious dispute, the New Britain congregation seceded and formed a separate organization, followed by the Hilltown Church, November 10, 1781, the latter brought about in part by political feelings engendered by the war. The result was that the membership of the Montgomery Church from ninety, in 1762, diminished to twenty-eight, in 1788 but by 1800 had

increased to fifty-seven, and now it is over two hundred, thus requiring some time before it fully recovered from so severe a shock.

This church was incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed September 26, 1783, the trustees being the pastor, Rev. David Loofborough, Isaac James, Peter Evans, Jenken Evans and George Smith. The Rev. Joshua Jones, after serving the church eight years, died December 26, 1802, aged eighty-two years. Silas Hough, M.D., was the fifth minister, and attended to the duties of his position, as well as those of a physician, for about eighteen years. During a period of Mr. Hough's illness the church was partially supplied by the Rev. Joseph Mathias, of Hilltown, Samuel Smith and Henry Nightingale. Thomas P. Robinson, after a six years' pastorate, died May 27, 1838. Rev. William M. Mathews, of England, filled the station for about nine years, and was succeeded, May 1, 1850, by Rev. George Higgins, who maintained this relation until his death, March 9, 1869. During his ministry of nineteen years here he did much to recover and strengthen the congregation, baptizing one hundred and ninety-two persons. His successor was the present pastor, Rev. N. B. Baldwin, formerly of Philadelphia, who resides near by on a farm.

Besides the lot of ground mentioned, the church has also in possession about thirty acres, with a dwelling-house erected thereon and some other buildings. Dr. John N. Thomas left by will for the benefit of the society the sum of fifteen hundred dollars. In 1816 the second church was taken down, and in its place another erected of stone, fifty by fifty-five feet, also with a gallery. In the summer of 1883 the edifice was remodeled and somewhat enlarged, its exterior neatly plastered, pointed arched windows, and a slate roof being introduced, and the interior improved, at a cost of four thousand dollars. Its surroundings are shady and attractive, with ample shedding for horses and wagons. The graveyard extends over several acres, is neatly kept, and, as may be well expected after being used over one hundred and sixty years for this purpose, contains numerous interments. It is not likely that they will soon be restricted here in space, for the entire tract contains eight or ten acres.

In September, 1883, the writer spent several hours in this graveyard examining the various inscriptions. The earliest stone found has on it "M. P., 1719," the next that of "Walter Evans, who died Jan. 17, 1729, aged 6 years," then "I. D., 1739, 14," followed by one of 1740 and another of 1741. Four pastors of the church are buried here,—namely, Benjamin Griffith, Joshua Jones, Silas Hough and George Higgins. Mr. Hough died May 14, 1822, aged fifty-eight years. Two deacons have attained to a goodly age,—Joseph Lunn, who died May 31, 1847, in his ninety-first year, and Amos Griffiths, November 17, 1863, aged nearly ninety-three years. The following family names are

copied from the tombstones, and are inserted here for the benefit of genealogists who may desire to secure additional information in this direction: King, Reiner, Pennington, Trewig, Vansant, Cadwallader, Collum, Griffith, Jenkins, Stratton, Cozens, Walker, Sutch, Hough, Lunn, Drake, Vanneman, Heaton, Otter, Evans, Morgan, Broug, Detweiler, Harrar, Rhoades, Harris, Hood, Gulick, Stagner, Halderman, Hoxworth, Mallet, Leech, Kile, Mathias, Streper, Rockafellow, Stewart, Bates, Whitcom, Lowry, Stuckert, Gordon, Slight, Barthe, Sellers, Haas, Davis, Swallow, Kenderline, Bartlett, Evans, Huggett, Higgins, Hartman, Pearson, Ewing, Knight, Swank, Hartel, Rentz, Davison, Young, Wright, Sims, Roberts, Solldiday, Fry, Yothers, Todd, Hoffman, Bush, Boyd, Hughes, Wanklin, Reaver, Banes, Lukens, Milligan, Yocum, Stagner, Medary, Bartleson, Beam, Guy, Brady, Howell, Rosenberger, Dunn, Owen, Humphrey, Bryan and Rees. Over one-third of these can now be safely set down as of German origin. Among the notable occurrences, we learn from the journal of the Rev. George Whitefield that he came here from the Neshaminy Church April 24, 1740, and "was hospitably entertained."

NOTE.—The Rev. Joseph Mathias, of Hilltown, who died March 11, 1851, aged nearly seventy-three, and in the ministry over forty-four years, was long an assiduous collector of materials for a history of the Baptist Churches of the surrounding section. Through the kindness of his son, the late John N. Mathias, of Carversville, his manuscripts were loaned us in 1857, and from them we made copious extracts, a portion of which are incorporated in the above sketch. We must also acknowledge some aid from Edward Mathews' article on this church published in the *North Wales Record* of April 6, 1868.

MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP ASSESSMENT, 1776.

Evans Jones, assessor, and Ezekiel Shoemaker, collector.

Peter Evans, doctor, 200 acres, 2 negroes, 4 horses, 8 cattle; George Smith, 175 a., 2 negroes, 3 h., 4 c.; Mathias Hines, 1 servant, 4 h., 6 c.; John Ambler, 8 children, 175 a., 4 h., 5 c.; Samuel Thomas, 100 a., 2 h., 4 c.; George Borland, 50 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Mary Weber, 150 a., 1 h., 2 c.; John Weber, 2 h., 3 c.; Theophilus Shannon, 2 negroes, 1 h., 1 c.; George Donaker, 1 h.; Joseph Butler, 3 h., 6 c.; Eldad Roberts, bedridden; John Drake, 60 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Philip March; Benjamin Drake, 1 h., 2 c.; Isaac James, 200 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Charles Humphreys, 90 a., 3 h., 5 c.; John Gill, 2 h., 4 c.; Jacob Humphreys, 30 a.; Edward Bartholomew, 100 a., 2 negroes, 4 h., 3 c.; Jenken Evans, 100 a., 4 c.; John Hartle, potter, 50 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Edward Morgan, 1 h., 2 c.; Joseph Ambler, Sr., 200 a., 1 h.; Ezekiel Shoemaker, 3 h., 5 c.; Jacob Stoneburner, 1 h., 1 c.; Peter Martin, 130 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Joseph Ambler, Jr., 190 a., 3 h., 6 c.; Joseph Roberts, 50 a., 2 h., 3 c.; John Thomas, 150 a., 4 h., 5 c.; George Gordon, 50 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Joshua Jones, 189 a., 3 h., 6 c.; Cadwallader Roberts, 50 a., 2 h., 3 c., saw-mill; Henry Stillfield, 100 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Samuel Hines, 3 h., 4 c.; John Hickman, 8 children, 100 a., 3 h., 3 c.; John Harry, 100 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Andrew Cramer, 1 h., 3 c.; John Roberts, Jr., 150 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Daniel Jones, 6 children, 288 a., 2 h., 7 c.; Isaac Jones, 200 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Henry Johnson, 100 a., 2 h., 5 c.; Henry Bartle, 2 h., 3 c.; Christopher Wells, 7 children, 2 h., 3 c.; John Ramberger, 50 a., 2 h., 1 c.; Humphrey Bates, 110 a., 3 h., 3 c.; Thomas Bates, 150 a., 3 h., 5 c.; William Fry, 50 a., 1 h., 2 c.; John Harman, 100 a., 2 h., 4 c.; David Bruner, 7 children, 100 a., 2 h., 4 c.; John Jones, weaver, 100 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Felix Worsinger, 3 h., 5 c.; George Geary, 100 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Nicholas Charles, 1 c.; Mordecai Moore, 170 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Mary Dickinson, single, 40 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Jacob Johnson, 1 c.; Richard Davis, 40 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Robert Gordon, 70 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Samuel Dunlap, 100 a., 1 h., 2 c.; William Rea, 40 a., 1 h., 2 c. *Single Men.*—Richard Moore, Isaac Jones, Walter Evans, Joseph Davis, Enoch Beam, Robert Parker, Edward Pennington, Mordecai Roberts, James Shields, Alexander Scott, Theophilus Williams, John Kidney.

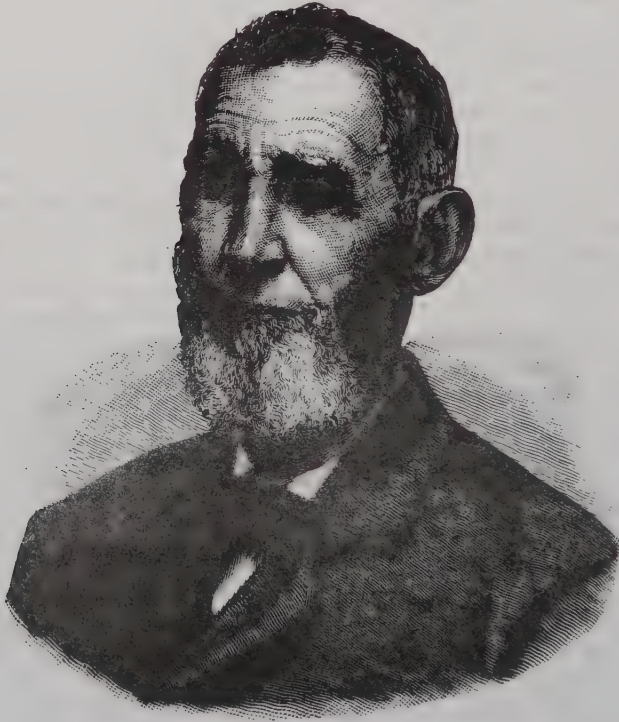
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES TODD JENKINS.

John Jenkins, the great-grandfather of Charles Todd, was a native of Wales, came to America and settled on the plantation now covered by the borough of Lansdale, Montgomery Co., Pa. He had a son, John, who inherited the landed estate, and reared sons,—Edward, Levi and John, the father of Charles Todd Jenkins, who was born April 13, 1812, on the lot now owned by Heebner & Sons, in the town of

Philadelphia market, which he continued for thirty-nine years. In the mean time the North Pennsylvania Railroad was built and a station located at Colmar, near his farm, where he established a depot for coal, flour and feed, which he carried on for fourteen years, when he retired from the produce, coal and feed business, and now devotes his time to the tilling of his beautifully-located and very productive farm of one hundred and eighty-nine acres, half a mile from Colmar Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Jenkins has always been one of the wide-awake, progressive men of the age, assisting with his time



C. Todd Jenkins

Lansdale. The early years of Charles Todd were spent upon the farm of his father, performing such work upon the farm as was usual for boys during the summer seasons and attending school in winter. His father being possessed of a good common-school education, assisted Charles in his studies, thereby keeping him in advance of his class, and at the age of eighteen years he commenced teaching school, and taught three winter terms, and afterwards for three full years in succession.

In the spring of 1840 he engaged in farming, butchering and dealing in country produce for the

and means every progressive movement, and especially in educational matters, knowing full well the value of knowledge derived from books. He has served as school director and auditor of the township in which he lives, and has been president of the Line Lexington Mutual Fire Insurance Company for twelve years, and one of the managers of the company for a much longer period. He has also been one of the managers of the Spring House and Hilltown Turnpike Company for twenty-five years, and its treasurer for eighteen years.

He was married, March 26, 1840, to Miss Sarah,

daughter of George and Esther Lukens, of Towamencin township.

They are the parents of children as follows:

I. George L., born May 11, 1841, married Josephine Stout, of Philadelphia. He now resides in Germantown, and is chief clerk in Bergen & Sons' glass-works, Philadelphia. They have four children,—Earl Wheeler, Laura, Maude Marian and G. Chapin.

II. Anna, born April 1, 1843, died when sixteen months of age.

III. Ella, born January 19, 1845, married Oliver M. Evans, of Lansdale, where Mr. Evans is the teller in

VIII. Valeria, born April 7, 1853, married George Chapin, of Philadelphia. They have one child, Edith.

REV. NORMAN BRISTOL BALDWIN.

In the ancestral line between Rev. Norman B. Baldwin and the progenitor of that name in this country, was Rev. Thomas Baldwin, D.D., who was born December 23, 1753, in Bozrah, Conn. The early life of Thomas developed a desire for books, and, as an indication of the regard in which he was held



N. B. Baldwin

the Lansdale National Bank. Their children are Jane, Eveline and Oliver Morris.

IV. Comly L., born March 13, 1846, now engaged in the freight department of the Lake Shore Railroad.

V. Parker, born June 15, 1847, married Miss Catharine Dungan, of Colmar Station.

VI. Naomi, born January 1, 1849, died at the age of sixteen months and twenty-eight days.

VII. John P. Hale, born January 13, 1851, married Miss Ella Sleight, of Montgomeryville, and is now one of the prominent lawyers of Norristown. Their children are Leila and Helen.

by his fellow-townsmen, it may be stated that when a young man he was chosen to represent the village of Canaan, N. H., to which he had removed, in the Legislature of the State. But the Master had another work for him to do, and in 1780 he was brought to see his condition as a sinner, and to accept Christ as his personal Lord and Redeemer. He then decided to spend his life in the work of winning souls to Christ, and in due time he was set apart to the work of the ministry, and for seven years performed the duties of pastor of the Baptist Church in Canaan. His next field was the Baldwin Place Church, now the Warren Avenue Church, Boston, Mass. During his life he

filled many highly important positions, and on the night of August 29, 1826, entered into rest.

Rev. N. B. Baldwin, a lineal descendant of Thomas Baldwin through the paternal branch of the family, was born in New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn., August 23, 1824. His father, Rev. Daniel Baldwin, was an esteemed and highly useful Baptist minister. Norman was educated at Hamilton Literary and Theological Institute, now Madison University, from which he graduated in 1846. It is proper to state in this connection that he was a classmate with Rev. George C. Baldwin, D.D., who graduated in 1844, and in the same year accepted the call of the First Baptist Church in Troy, N. Y., where he has, from that time to the present, been a successful and highly-honored pastor.

In October, 1846, Norman B. Baldwin became pastor of the Baptist Church at Monticello, Sullivan Co., N. Y. After a most prosperous service he accepted the unanimous call of the Bethesda Baptist Church, New York City, June 1, 1849, in which God greatly blessed him; but disease compelled him to leave New York, and he accepted the call of the Second Southwark (now Calvary) Baptist Church, Philadelphia, and entered on his labors February 1, 1854. From this body he went out with a colony of two hundred and twenty members, and organized the Olivet Baptist Church, October 7, 1856. They built the fine edifice at the southeast corner of Sixth and Federal Streets. Extensive revivals, in which hundreds were converted and immersed, together with the other labors of his office, so impaired his health that in September, 1864, he closed his eleven years' pastorate in Philadelphia, and retired to his farm near Colmar, Montgomery Co. As his health soon began to improve he gave short periods of service to New Britain Baptist Church, Bucks County, Bristol Church, and the Gwynedd Baptist Church. In November, 1869, he entered upon his labors as pastor of the Montgomery Baptist Church, near Colmar Station, and since that time God has also blessed his ministry among that people. He has baptized over five hundred persons during his ministry. He is now (1885) the oldest pastor, both in age and time of service, in this part of the State, in the Baptist or any other denomination.

His sister, Caroline, married Rev. E. N. Jenks, and went as a missionary to Burmah in 1846, and died on her return voyage in 1848.

Mr. Baldwin was married, September 16, 1846, to Miss Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Edward C. Ambler, of Danbury, Conn. She was born October 14, 1826. The children from this union have been as follows:

Edward Furman, born October 22, 1847, in Monticello, Sullivan Co., N. Y., married Ella Amelia, daughter of Rev. Abijah Collins Wheat and Priscilla Pettengill Wheat, June 4, 1865, at Gwynedd Baptist Church, the ceremony being performed by Rev.

Morris Gibson, pastor of the church. Ella Amelia was born October 24, 1843, in Clinton, Conn.

The children of Edward Furman and Ella Amelia Baldwin are Carrie Wheat, born September 4, 1866; Edward, born January 8, 1868, lived but twelve hours; Rebecca Leslie, born April 12, 1869; Priscilla Edna, born January 23, 1871; Gertrude Josephine, born July 13, 1873; Frank Ambler, born March 15, 1875.

Edward Furman Baldwin graduated from college, and October 8, 1884, sailed from Philadelphia as a missionary to the Berbers, Tangiers, Morocco, Africa, where he is now very pleasantly located.

Oscar Erasmus, born November 24, 1848, died in New York, April 12, 1852.

William Flandrau, born April 30, 1851, now a farmer in Michigan.

Norman Bristol, Jr., born June 3, 1853.

Eva Caroline, born August 30, 1854, now the wife of B. F. Moyer, of Norristown, Spencer Cone, born July 7, 1856.

Charles Jacot, born November 5, 1858.

Frank Remington, born January 17, 1860, died January 28, 1863.

L. Hornberger, born April 30, 1865.

Almira Amelia, born June 1, 1866.

Leander Wilbur, born May 19, 1870.

RICHARD KENDERDINE ROBERTS.

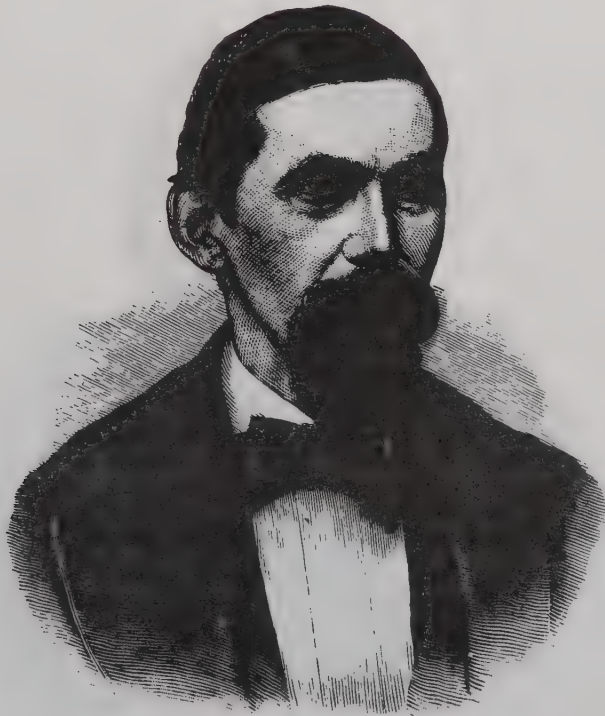
The progenitor of the Roberts family in Montgomery County was John Roberts, a native of Penryn, Denbighshire, North Wales, who emigrated to America in or near the year 1682, and settled in that part of the county now known as Lower Merion township. His occupation was that of a millwright, and he purchased from Thomas Wynne and John Ap John two hundred and fifty acres of land, upon which he built a mill, the third one in the province of Pennsylvania. He was unmarried until nearly or quite sixty years of age, when he married Elizabeth Owen, aged eighteen years. She died early, leaving her husband two sons and a daughter. From this small beginning has grown the numerous Roberts family in this part of the State. We have been unable to trace the ancestral line direct down to Richard K. Roberts. However, his grandfather, Joseph, owned at one time the property known as "Stever's Mills." Where he was born, or which is the direct line back to John, is not known at this time. His children were Agnes, Charles, Mary and Richard.

Charles Roberts, the second son of Joseph, was born January 21, 1807, and died August 11, 1867. His wife was Sarah Ann, daughter of Richard Kenderdine, of Horsham township. He owned the farm now occupied by Jesse Ambler, and better known as the Jonathan Jarrett place. Sarah Ann Roberts died September 12, 1871. The children of Charles and Sarah Ann Roberts were: I.—Elizabeth, born Eleventh Month

10, 1832, died Second Month 9, 1862. II.—Gulia Elma, born Tenth Month 3, 1834, married, Eleventh Month 8, 1864, to Edwin Thomas, and died Third Month 31, 1865. At the age of sixteen she commenced teaching school, and taught for nearly sixteen years. III.—Jesse, born Second Month 13, 1837, married Sarah Emma Skirving, of Germantown. Her father was John Skirving, Esq. Jesse owned the old homestead in Upper Dublin township. IV.—George K., born Fifth Month 5, 1841, married Elizabeth Shay, of Horsham township. George is a banker and merchant in Phoenixville, Pa. He served three years as a sergeant in Company A, First New Jersey Cav-

lersville Normal School, Lancaster Co., Pa.; also a graduate from Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Philadelphia, and for several years was a successful teacher.

Richard K. Roberts was reared upon the farm of his father in Upper Dublin township, and during the summer months he performed such duties as were incumbent upon a youth of his age, and during the winter seasons attended the neighboring schools, and attended the Normal Institute at Carversville, Bucks Co., Pa., during the winter terms of 1861 and 1863, and by strict attention to his studies obtained a good academic education, and subsequently taught school



Richard K. Roberts

alry, during the late slave-holders' rebellion. V.—Richard Kenderdine Roberts, born Second Month 5, 1843, in Upper Dublin township, this county. He married, Third Month 12, 1879, Ruth Anna, daughter of Hugh B. and Sarah B. Michener, of Plumstead township, Bucks Co., Pa. She was born Third Month 7, 1851. They are parents of children as follows: David Foulke, born Second Month 26, 1880, died Seventh Month 8, 1884; William Ely, born Fifth Month 10, 1881. VI.—Anna Jane, born Tenth Month 7, 1845, died First Month 31, 1866, unmarried. VII.—Joseph, born Ninth Month 11, 1848, married Mary W., daughter of William R. Evans, of Carversville, Bucks Co., Pa. Joseph was a graduate from Mil-

two winters in Schuylkill County, this State. During the war his patriotism led him to join the Union army in defense of his home and fireside, and he became a member of Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Hazlett, and performed well the duties of a soldier, returning to his home when the war was ended.

In 1869 he purchased the David Jones farm of one hundred acres, upon which he now resides, surrounded by his little family, and happy in the enjoyment of one of the most honorable and independent vocations of life. He is a member of Gwynedd Monthly Meeting, Society of Friends, and is a minister of that society.

JOHN SELSER.

John Selser, the oldest living native of Montgomery township, was born on the farm and in the house where he now lives December 28, 1793. Mr. Selser has for three-quarters of a century and more been one of the sturdy, hard-working, honest, industrious yeomen of the township.

As the name indicates, he is of German ancestry, his grandfather, Nicholas Selser, having been born in the Fatherland, and emigrated to this country about the middle of the last century, and purchased the farm where his grandson has thus far spent ninety-one years of his life. The property was inherited by John,

Mary Ellen Field, daughter of Thomas T. and Elizabeth Field, of Northampton township, Bucks Co., Pa. She was born December 15, 1831. Her father, Thomas T. Field, was born July 30, 1803, and her mother, Elizabeth (Larue) Field, was born December 12, 1807.

David G. Selser, the great-grandson of Nicholas, is now (1885) with his parents and sister, Lydia A., in occupation of the old homestead where three generations have been born, and where he has lived for sixty-three years. Lydia A., the second child of John and Hannah Selser, was born October 7, 1824, is unmarried, and the comfort of her aged parents.

Elizabeth Selser, born September 27, 1827, married



John Selser

son of Nicholas, who married Catharine Schlater, daughter of Casper Schlater. Their children were Isaac, Mary, John (the subject of this sketch), Elizabeth, Jesse and Rachael. The father of these children died April 3, 1815, leaving the homestead to his son John.

He married, December 14, 1820, Miss Hannah Grove, who was born June 14, 1795. The parents of Mrs. Selser were David and Hannah (Keeley) Grove, who were also the parents of Elizabeth, Susan, Catharine, Henry and David. Mrs. Selser is still living, the solace and comfort of her aged husband.

Their children are six in number, as follows: David G., born June 28, 1822, married, June 13, 1867, Miss

Emanuel Jacoby, of New Britain township, Bucks Co., Pa., where she spent her married life. She died March 7, 1861, leaving two sons, Frank P., now living in Philadelphia, and Charles S., who died October 30, 1884, at the residence of his grandfather, John Selser, in Montgomery township. Frank P. married Miss Kate Shugard.

William Selser, born October 28, 1830, married Margaretta, daughter of John D. Wentz, of Cheltenham township, and died August 4, 1872, leaving three children,—John W., William A. and Hannah Louisa. John W., eldest son of William, married, May 8, 1878, Ella Maria, daughter of Charles and Ruth Ann Heller.

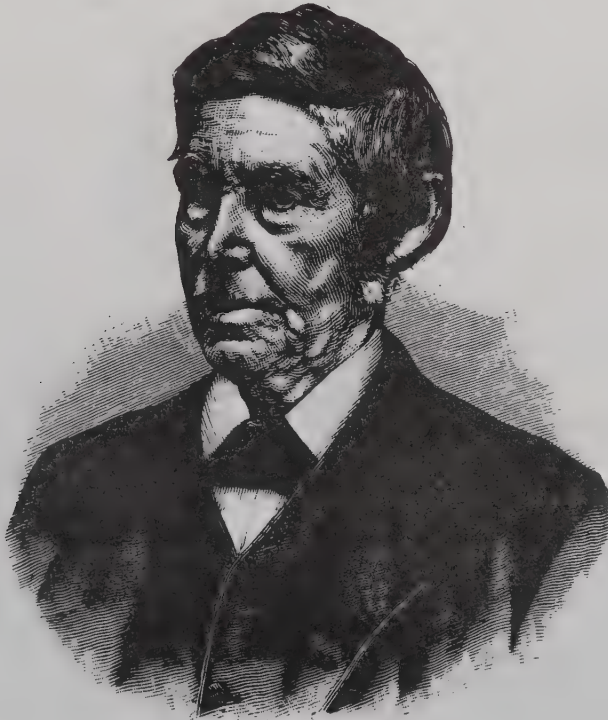
John A. Selser, born June 14, 1832; is unmarried.

Charles N. Selser, born August 28, 1835; married Sarah, only child of Jacob and Mary Sthase. She died March 10, 1884.

ROBERT SHAW.

John Shaw, the father of Robert, was a native of Bucks County, where he successfully cultivated a farm. He was married to Miss Martha Brown, whose children were Elias, Robert, Sarah (Mrs. Moses Gibson) and Rachel (Mrs. James Sands). Robert, the second son in order of birth, is a native of Buckingham township, in Bucks County, where he was born on the

engaged until 1881. He meanwhile erected a spacious residence and otherwise greatly improved the property, but in 1884, having retired from active labor, removed to Norristown and became a member of the family of his son. Mr. Shaw has been in politics either a Whig or a Republican, but found little time to devote to matters apart from his legitimate vocation. He is by birth a Friend, and worshiped for years with the Gwynedd Friends' Meeting. His recent change of residence renders the Norristown Friends' Meeting more convenient, and with this he has latterly been associated. The death of Mrs. Catherine Shaw occurred February 19, 1876.



Robert Shaw

14th of April, 1801. Here his youth was passed amid scenes peculiar to the life of a farmer, and with such meagre advantages of education as the neighborhood afforded. He assisted his father for years in his daily routine of labor, and on the 15th of October, 1826, was married to Miss Catherine Shamel, daughter of Conrad and Mollie Shamel, of Montgomery township and county, whose birth occurred August 28, 1797. Their children are Anna Maria (Mrs. Nathan Allen), Sarah Wilhelmina (deceased), and John (married to Anna M., daughter of Adam Moore, of Gwynedd, who has one son, Walter M., a student in the University of Pennsylvania). Soon after his marriage Robert Shaw removed to a farm in Montgomery township, which his wife inherited, where he continued actively

JOSEPH MITCHELL, JR.

Abel Mitchell, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in England, and, with a brother came to America, as nearly as can be ascertained, in 1774, and located in Philadelphia. The brother who came with Abel subsequently returned to England, while Abel remained in his adopted country, married, reared a family and died at the advanced age of eighty-four years, six months and four days. His wife, Sarah, died at the age of seventy-six years, three months and nine days. Their children were Joseph, Abel and William.

Of these sons, Joseph, father of Joseph, Jr., was born in Philadelphia, November 19, 1798, and is still living, an honored and respected citizen of

Montgomery township. At an early age he was apprenticed to Jacob Coons, of Philadelphia, to learn the trade of a gunsmith. After serving his time he went to Valley Forge, where he worked as a journeyman gunsmith for a time with Brooks Ivins, and subsequently returned to Philadelphia, where he established, and for several years carried on, an extensive business in the manufacture of small fire-arms. In 1841 he removed to Montgomery township, where he commenced farming on one hundred and thirty acres of land adjoining the farm now owned and occupied by his son Joseph.

His wife, Dorothy Mitchell, was born September

Annie, born in Philadelphia August 6, 1833. She married, for her first husband, Samuel Barr, and for her second husband, Joseph Hughes, also deceased. She now lives in Germantown, Pa.

Emily, born in Philadelphia August 26, 1839, married Thomas Moore, and now lives in Germantown.

Elizabeth, born January 15, 1843, in Montgomery township, Montgomery Co., Pa., unmarried, and lives at home.

Joseph Mitchell, Jr., married, March 8, 1852, Miss Emeline, daughter of William and Hannah Moore, of Montgomery township. She was born January 3, 1829.



Joseph Mitchell
Jr.

14, 1801, and died September 10, 1879, and was buried on her seventy-eighth birthday. They were the parents of the following-named children:

George, born in Philadelphia August 19, 1823, married Miss Catharine Ann Phipps, who was born September 30, 1831.

Sarah, born in Philadelphia July 30, 1825, married John Hoffman, who died February 19, 1884, and was buried on the 23d of same month.

Mary, born in Philadelphia May 27, 1828, married John Schutt.

Joseph, Jr., born in Philadelphia September 6, 1830.

The Moores were a Chester County family. However, William lived subsequently to his marriage in Montgomery County. The children of Joseph and Emeline have been as follows:

I. Samuel, born January 29, 1853, married Miss Willimina Clymer, who was born in Bucks County, Pa., May 17, 1858. They have two children,—Julia Elizabeth, born June 26, 1877, and Arthur Ivin, born May 29, 1883.

II. Joseph M., born September 15, 1856, married Miss Laura G., daughter of John and Catharine White, of Montgomery County. Laura G. was born March 18, 1860. Their children are Bessie May,

born February 16, 1879; Howard Leon, born July 30, 1881; and Owen, born September 28, 1883.

III. William Henry, born October 29, 1858, died July 25, 1859.

IV. Charles Edward, born July 25, 1860.

V. Francis, born July 16, 1862.

VI. Elias, born December 13, 1864.

VII. Hannah Ellen, born December 4, 1866.

VIII. Mary Elizabeth, born January 6, 1869.

IX. Howard, born June 17, 1871.

The children of William and Hannah Moore, parents of Mrs. Mitchell, were Emeline, Mary Ann, Oliver and Elias (born October 30, 1836). The last-named lives at Sellersville, Bucks Co., Pa., is a blacksmith by occupation, and is now engaged in the butchering business for the Philadelphia market. His wife was Margaret Fry, of Montgomery township.

Joseph Mitchell, Jr., at the age of sixteen years, was apprenticed to Thomas Warmup, of Montgomery Square, to learn the trade of a wheelwright, and served four years, after which he worked as a journeyman for one year, then carried on business for himself for a short time, when he abandoned the slow and tedious method of earning a livelihood by repairing old sleds and wagons, and engaged heartily in the butchering and farming business for the Philadelphia market, which he still continues.

April 2, 1866, he purchased the farm where he now resides, containing twenty-two acres, and erected thereon the large and commodious buildings and the beautiful residence he now occupies. He has also added to his possessions the old and well-known Shaw farm, adjoining his first purchase, containing seventy-six acres.

Upon this farm stands a natural curiosity in the form of a huge poplar-tree, the admiration of all who have seen it. Its height is one hundred and sixty feet, as nearly as can be ascertained, one hundred feet to the first limbs, and three feet from the ground it measures eighteen feet in circumference.

He also owns a farm of forty-two acres in New Britain township, Bucks Co., Pa. Mr. Mitchell is well and favorably known throughout the county, and his thorough business habits, his honesty and uprightness of character and fair dealing with his fellow-men place him high in the estimation of his neighbors, who have honored him with several official positions. He was elected constable and collector of the township in 1861 and served for seven years, when he resigned his official position. He is a liberal contributor to the various religious organizations in Montgomery township.

THOMAS WILSON.

The great-grandfather of Thomas Wilson, of Montgomery township, whose name was also Thomas, came from Ireland near the middle of the last century, and located at what was known as Milestown, then in Philadelphia, now Montgomery County. From there he

moved to the farm now owned by Elliott Thomas, adjoining the farm now owned by his great-grandson, Thomas Wilson, whose farm was also a part of the original Wilson plantation. He purchased this farm, then containing one hundred and ten acres of land, in 1781 or '82, and paid for it in Continental money.

He was a captain in a militia regiment in the Continental army, and often related incidents of his experience, many of which are still remembered by the older people of the community, who knew him in his old age. The sword and belt worn by him during that struggle are now in possession of Charles S. Rorer, of Horsham township, and are highly valued as relics of the Revolutionary war.

He had a son Thomas, born in Milestown, who came with his father to Montgomery, married and became the father of children as follows, and died in 1816: Margaret, who married Gabriel Boyer, and lived near Germantown; Elizabeth, married Joseph Wright, of Horsham township; William, died unmarried; Hannah, died unmarried; Thomas, father of the present Thomas, born where Elliott Thomas now lives, married Sarah, daughter of Peter Wentz, of Montgomery township, and died in December, 1856. His wife, Sarah, died in December, 1870. They had children,—

I. Mary Ann, born January 6, 1815, married Benjamin Davis, of Montgomery Square. He died in 1840. Their children are Sarah, born in 1836, deceased, and John, born in 1839, now living in Ambler.

II. Margaret, born in 1817, married Henry Detwiler, of Horsham township. He died in 1870. They had children,—Abraham, Arabella, Clara, William and John.

III. Euphemia, born in 1819, married John Denenhower, of Hilltown, Bucks Co., Pa. They have two children, Harrison and Clara.

IV. Thomas, born September 23, 1821, on the old plantation, married, October 23, 1847, Ann Delp, born June 8, 1829, daughter of Isaac and Ann Delp, of Franconia township. They are the parents of children as follows:

1. Harrison, born October 8, 1848, married Emma Berrell, of Willow Grove. They have three children,—Carrie, Warren and Maggie.

2. Abner, born November 26, 1849, married Mary Buckley, of Philadelphia. Abner was killed September 18, 1880, by an accident in a stone-quarry on the Horsham road. Their children are Abner and Joseph.

3. Thomas, Jr., born August 22, 1851, married Miss Kate, daughter of Charles Bennett, of Horsham township, and now resides near Lansdale. Their children are Beatrice and Thomas.

4. John, born January 4, 1855, died April 5, 1855.

5. William, born September 25, 1857; unmarried.

6. Lincoln, born August 2, 1860; unmarried.

7. Ella, born April 12, 1862, married Andrew Fry, of Lumberville, Bucks Co., Pa. Their children are Anna and Mabel.

8. Anna, born May 31, 1865, died April 22, 1866.

9. Katie, born March 19, 1868.

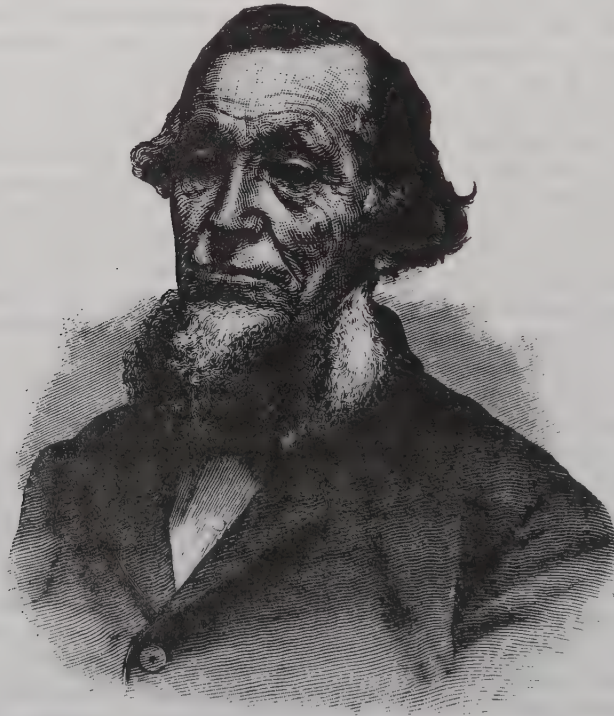
10. Emma, born September 28, 1871.

Mr. Wilson is one of the conservative, honest and industrious farmers of the township, and has always lived upon the original plantation purchased by his great-grandfather, it having passed by inheritance from father to son down to the present Thomas Wilson, who erected substantial and convenient farm buildings in 1856, the year previous to his taking full possession of the property.

CHAPTER LXIV.

MORELAND TOWNSHIP.

THIS is the most eastern township in the county, and is bounded on the north by Hatboro', northeast by Bucks County, southeast by Philadelphia, southwest by Abington, and northwest by Horsham and Upper Dublin. Its length is six miles, and its breadth three, with an area of ten thousand nine hundred and sixty acres, having been reduced up-



Thomas Wilson

Although Mr. Wilson's life has been spent upon his beautiful farm, he has been somewhat active in municipal affairs, and his townsmen have upon several occasions honored him with official positions of trust. He has been supervisor of roads for six years, also one of the election board for several years, and for the past few years a member of the board of school directors of the township. Mr. Wilson is also one of the most extensive contractors and builders in the northern part of Montgomery County, and has built a larger number of farm-barns and first-class farm-houses than any one man in the county.

wards of five hundred acres in 1871, by the incorporation of Hatboro'. The surface is rolling, particularly in the vicinity of Willow Grove, Huntingdon Valley and the central portion. The soil is a fertile loam composed of some gravel, with but little clay. The Pennypack is the most considerable stream, and in a course of over six miles through the township turns four grist-mills and receives eleven tributary streams, the most considerable of which are Huntingdon Valley, Round Meadow and Terwood Runs,

which also furnish water-power. On Lindstrom's map of 1654 it is called Penichpacka, which Heckewelder says in the Delaware language signifies "deep, dead water, or having but little current." This stream is noted for forming a boundary to no less than four distinct purchases for lands made with the Indians by William Penn or his agents. In its general aspect Moreland is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and watered with numerous small, unfailing streams. Edge Hill crosses through its centre, and continues in a western direction to the Schuylkill. Near Shelmire's Mills the Pennypack flows through it, imparting considerable wildness to the scenery. The highest eminence is near Willow Grove and affords fine distant prospects.

The geology of this township possesses considerable interest and deserves further investigation. The prevailing rocks consist of syenite, granite, sandstone and mica-schist. At Willow Grove, iron-ore, fire-clay, kaolin, quartz and feldspar abound. In this vicinity, in the primal white sandstone is found the *scolithus linearis*, supposed to be the oldest fossil yet found in Pennsylvania. These consist of straight, cylindrical, stem-like impressions, whose length varies from several inches to above two feet, with a diameter of from one-eighth to half an inch, the position being generally perpendicular to the stratification. Some have supposed it to be the remains of algæ, others that it was the boring of a marine worm of the aforesaid name. "The Rocks," about half a mile to the east of Willow Grove, on the steep side of a wooded hill, are composed of a very hard conglomerate of small pebbles of blue quartz. This has been supposed to be the earliest known beach of the Cambrian formation. But what the evidences are of a beach, have not been advanced by the speculators. In the vicinity of Benjamin Morgan's grist-mill, on Round Meadow Run, a short mile to the northeast of the village, are to be found rocks composed of very coarse conglomerate, the pebbles being chiefly composed of white quartz, some of the size of eggs. The banks of the stream a few yards above the mill appear to be almost entirely composed of coarse white pebbles. In this vicinity marine remains have been found for eighty years past, consisting of shells of various kinds, some of which, secured from the bed of the stream, are in the writer's possession. In digging a well, some twenty-five years ago, about one-third of a mile southeast of Morgan's mill, a fine body of white kaolin was reached, which some day might be turned to profitable account. On the Welsh road, a few yards west of the Pennypack Creek, graphite or black-lead has been known for nearly a century. In the beginning of May, 1850, a mine was opened and a quantity excellent in quality secured, which was worked for a while when the attempt was abandoned. In the vicinity of Hatboro' are fine quarries of sandstone and a coarse sand adapted to building purposes.

There are several turnpikes in the township; among these may be mentioned the Cheltenham and Willow Grove, finished in 1804; the Doylestown, in 1840; the Middle road, to the "Sorrel Horse," in 1848; and the Warminster in 1850. The North East Pennsylvania Railroad has two miles of road in this township, and has stations at Willow Grove, Heaton, Fulmor and Bonair. The branch extending from Jenkintown to New York, has a course of two miles and a half, and a station called Bethayres. The Newtown Railroad has three miles of track in the township with stations at Huntingdon Valley and Byberry road. The principal villages are Willow Grove, Huntingdon Valley and Yerkessville. The population in 1790 was, 1284, in 1830, 2044; and in 1880, 1746. For 1882, 510 taxables were returned, holding real estate valued at \$1,897,415. As regards the average per taxable it is the fifth in rank. In May, 1883, the township contained five hotels, five general stores, three dealers in flour and feed, one in fertilizers, one in agricultural implements and one coal and one lumber-yard. There are three houses of worship, belonging, respectively, to the Orthodox Friends, Methodist Episcopalians and Presbyterians. According to the census of 1850, 410 houses, 410 families and 218 farms were returned.

Moreland forms one school district, and for the year ending with June 1, 1882, its seven public schools were open ten months, with an average attendance of one hundred and eighty-two pupils. These were held in five school-houses, located at Willow Grove, Huntingdon Valley, Paper-Mill Hill, Wood's Hill and Walnut Valley. Education is encouraged, for the schools have been kept continuously open ten months every year since June 1, 1850. An act was passed June 30, 1836, establishing public schools throughout the State, which this district, by a vote, did not accept. By the act of April 11, 1848, the common school system was enforced on the unaccepting districts, when the township opened five schools for six months, ending with the close of the school year, June 1, 1849. In 1850 two additional school-houses were built, one at the Paper-Mill and the other at Walnut Valley, on the Byberry road.

Willow Grove is situated at the confluence of the Doylestown with the York Road, thirteen miles north of Philadelphia, and near the Abington township line. It contains two hotels, two stores, post-office, several manufacturing establishments and mechanic shops, a railroad-station and about twenty houses. The country in the vicinity is rolling, and the highest eminence for some distance around rises to the east of the village. In 1711 the York Road was laid out through here to the city. The stream flowing through here in 1722 was known as Round Meadow Run, over which at that time a bridge was constructed. In 1719, James Dubree purchased here two hundred acres and Jacob Dubree one hundred acres, upon which they settled and probably made the first improvements. The latter devised his property, in 1742, to his

son, whom we know advertised, in 1746, his two hundred acres for sale, stating it to contain "20 acres of meadow, a double house, good barn and a fine young orchard." John Paul advertised, in 1768, his tavern, "sign of the Wagon," here for sale, with one hundred and two acres of land. He states that the "stables will contain near 100 horses. The house is allowed to be the best between the Rising Sun and Coryell's Ferry, with three roads passing by." This long known as the "Red Lion," was kept by Joseph Butler during the Revolution, by William Heaton in 1786, by Israel Michener from 1804 to 1822 and by Jacob E. Buck from 1842 to 1868, since which time it has been no longer a public-house. The stabling for "near 100 horses" would indicate considerable travel, even several years before the Revolution. The name of the place was given it by Reading Howell, as may be seen on his large township map of Pennsylvania, published in 1792. In James Mease's "Picture of Philadelphia," published in 1811, is this allusion to Willow Grove: "At Rex's tavern you can be well entertained; here is also a fine spring, highly impregnated with iron, and a specious bath-house, supplied with mineral water, for the accommodation of visitors." About this time it commenced to be a noted summer resort to Philadelphians, which it has continued to be to this day. George Rex, Sr., had moved hither from Germantown before 1792, and after 1803 established the Mineral Spring Hotel, afterwards so long kept by George Rex, his nephew, to whom he had bequeathed the property. Israel Michener kept the post-office here in 1816, which must have been established several years previously. The first school-house was built in 1839, on a half-acre lot, presented for this purpose by George Rex, Sr. A fine two-story stone building now occupies the site of the public school. In 1851 five daily lines of stages passed through here to Philadelphia, from Easton, Doylestown, Lambertville and Hartsville. After the opening of the railroad, in December, 1872, a creamery was built here by an association of farmers, and phosphate-works erected, which are now conducted on an extensive scale by William C. Newport & Co.

Huntingdon Valley is situated on the Middle road, near the Pennypack Creek, and but a short distance from the Abington line. It contains two hotels, two stores, a hall, merchant mill, church, post-office, coal and lumber-yard, railroad-station and about forty houses. Eagle Hall, belonging to the I. O. O. F., was originally built in 1850, is a large two-story stone building, recently improved. The Presbyterian Church is a one-story stone building, surmounted with a steeple, erected in 1861. The pastors who have served the church from its organization are as follows: Revs. George J. Mingins, James B. Kennedy, Thomas Gray, T. C. Anderson, J. J. Cowles and the Rev. W. S. Barnes, the present pastor. The church has a membership of eighty-four. Adjoining the latter is a hall for concerts and lectures, contain-

ing a reading-room and library. The public school-house is two stories high, built in 1857. A factory has recently been erected here by a company for the manufacture of metallic caps for blasting purposes, employing about a dozen hands and capable of turning out forty thousand caps daily. Near the lower part of the village the Jenkintown Branch of the New York Railroad and the Newtown Railroad intersect each other, tending to add considerable to its prosperity. In 1852 the place contained only twelve or fourteen houses. In 1711 the Welsh road is mentioned as crossing at a ford here over the Pennypack, showing that there was then some travel and a settlement made. John Boutcher, of Moreland, by his will, dated June 25, 1707, bequeathed to his son Samuel three hundred and fifty acres of land, with all its improvements, and mentioned it as being "at Huntingdon." A part of this tract came in possession of Thomas Austin, whom we know had a grist-mill erected thereon before 1747, a public road to which is mentioned. This is the mill property now belonging to John Walton, from whose deeds we have received these facts. When application was made here for a post-office, which was previous to 1850, to retain the name of Huntingdon, *Valley* was added on account of the former name existing elsewhere in the State. About the beginning of this century the name of Goosetown was given it, derived, it is said, from the great numbers of geese raised in this vicinity along the Pennypack. On the completion of the railroad to New York, in 1876, the station here was called Bethayres, a contraction of Elizabeth Ayres, who was born here and mother of one of the directors of this improvement. Near where the Welsh road crosses the Pennypack are still to be seen the ruins of the old stone school-house, built about 1790, where the ancestors of numbers in the vicinity formerly received their education. The turnpike through here to the Fox Chase was finished in 1848, crossing the Pennypack by a substantial stone bridge, built by the county in 1811. Although the merchant mill of Mr. Walton here is situated nine miles from the source of the creek, which receives in this distance numerous tributaries, the diminution of water in dry seasons became so great that in the summer of 1881 he had placed within it a steam-engine to afford additional power. Along the stream in this vicinity the ground lies low, and in time of freshets is subject to overflows. The surrounding country, however, is quite rolling and attains to some elevation. The Pennypack here affords boating and fishing, and a short distance below the turnpike bridge the scenery assumes a more romantic character. The census of 1880 exhibits one hundred and fifty-four inhabitants.

Yerkesville is situated not far from the centre of the township, near Terwood Run, and has also been long known as Blaker's Corner. It contains about eight houses, a store and blacksmith-shop. Richard E. Yerkes carried on here a cotton-factory in 1850. On

its site, in 1776, John Nesmith carried on a grist and saw-mill. Shelmire's Mills, on the Pennypack, was formerly a noted business place. Near the beginning of this century Jacob Shelmire carried on here extensively the manufacture of flour. The Sorrel Horse tavern is situated on the Middle road pike, about two miles above Huntingdon Valley. The township elections have been held here for about half a century, the Lower District voting here since 1878. The turnpike was extended from this place to Richborough in 1850. Morgan's Mill is near Heaton Station, and contains a grist-mill and ten houses.

This township was called by William Penn after Nicholas More, a physician of London, president of the Free Society of Traders and the first chief justice of Pennsylvania, who arrived here in November, 1682. More is a word of Celtic origin, signifying great. The warrant was granted 5th of Eleventh Month, 1682, for nine thousand eight hundred and fifteen acres, and it was located and the deed given the 7th of Sixth Month, 1684. In an examination of Holme's map of original surveys it will be observed that a long, narrow strip between More's grant and the Bucks County line is mentioned thereon as belonging to Joel Jelson, Thomas Lloyd and Thomas Fairman, containing about fourteen hundred acres. With this exception, the original purchase comprised all of what was known by the name of Moreland, in Philadelphia County, down to the organization of Montgomery, in 1784, when much the larger portion was taken into the latter county. By the conditions of his patent, Nicholas More and his heirs and successors were required to pay forever unto the proprietary and his heirs and successors annually a silver English shilling for every hundred acres as quit-rent. This payment was about equivalent to the interest of three hundred and seventy-five dollars at six per cent. The commissioners of property issued a warrant, dated July 10, 1689, to Thomas Fairman, the deputy surveyor-general, to resurvey this grant, when an overplus of five hundred acres was found and was laid off in one piece on the upper part, adjoining the present township of Horsham.

About 1685, Nicholas More commenced the erection of buildings on the eastern part of his tract, near the present village of Somerton, now in Philadelphia, and where he also built a mansion-house, which formed the first settlement in Moreland, and called it Green Spring. In April, 1685, the Council ordered that the boundary between Philadelphia and Bucks should be determined. In making this survey we learn that where the County Line road extends along the entire length of the township there was then a dense forest, and that they were compelled to mark the course on the trees.

After his death, in 1688, the heirs of Nicholas More continued selling off portions of his extensive estate to actual settlers and others, so that the

greater part was sold before 1720. In 1703 twelve hundred acres were purchased by Nicholas Waln and Thomas Shute; this embraced all the land in and around the Willow Grove and the western corner of the township. In 1719, Jacob and James Dubree purchased three hundred acres from the heirs and settled upon the same. In the vicinity of Huntingdon Valley, in 1702, three hundred and fifty acres were sold to John Boutcher. Richard Hill of Philadelphia, in 1711, purchased four hundred and five acres, and, in 1713, fourteen hundred and four acres additional, which lay along the Abington line and extended to the present Yerkessville. All this tract was still in the possession of the family in the year 1730.

William Allen, of Philadelphia, sold to William Walton, in 1712, five hundred and fifty-two acres situated to the southeast of Hatboro'. James Cooper purchased three hundred acres, in 1711, in the vicinity of Morgan's Mill, on which he settled and made the first improvements. On a part of this tract Thomas Parry built a grist-mill before 1736. The York Road, in 1711, was extended across the full breadth of the northwest part of the township up to the river Delaware; at the present Centre Bridge. The Welsh road was laid out the same year from Gwynedd to the present Huntingdon Valley, to enable the people settled there to reach the Pennypack Mills. The Byberry road was extended to Horsham Meeting-house in 1720. In 1722 roads were laid out from the York Road at the present Willow Grove, and on the Bucks County line to Governor Keith's settlement, in Horsham. All these improvements invited settlement and denoted that a rapid extension of population was taking place northwards from the city.

In 1734 Moreland had already seventy-one taxables settled within its limits. Of this number, forty-three were land-holders and the balance tenants. Of the former, John Van Buskirk is mentioned as owning 180 acres; Benjamin Cooper, 100; Walter Comly, 100; John Comly, 100; John Dorland, 200; Thomas Pennington, 150; Sampson David, 50; John Ledyard, 100; James Dubree, 150; Joseph Comly, 100; John Simcock, 10; David Marple, Thomas Murrell, 15; John Dawson, 3; William Hancock, 1; Daniel Dawson, 4; William Murray, 29; William Mops, 19; Standish Ford, 4; Isaac Tustin, 100; Richard Marple, 170; Garret Wynkoop, 200; Henry Comly, 300; Isaac Walton, 100; Peter Luken, 100; Nicholas Gilbert, 200; Thomas Lloyd, 120; Thomas Wood, 200; Jeremiah Walton, 100; James Hawkins, 50; Thomas Walton, 50; Thomas Whitton, 100; John Boutcher, 100; Widow Dungworth, 9; Cornelius Wynkoop, 100; Thomas Kirke, 40; Patrick Kelly, 100; Joseph Duffield, 200; Joseph Van Buskirk, 150; Joseph McVaugh, 100; Harman Yerkes, 150; Theodorus Hall, 150; and Samuel Boutcher, 50 acres. From the list of tenants we extract the following names: James Watson, Peter Jones, John Michener, Jacob Bennet.

Caleb Walton, Samuel Worthington, George Newell, James Erwin, Tunis Titus and Joseph Lewis.

Of the descendants of those in the aforesaid list, we still find here those bearing the names of Van Buskirk, Comly, Marple, Murray, Wynkoop, Walton, Gilbert, Lloyd, Wood, Bouteher, Duffield, McVaugh, Yerkes, Michener, Worthington, Erwin and Titus. Of the aforesaid, the Yerkes' have become the most numerous. David and Anthony Yerkes, ancestors of the family, came from Germany and settled in Germantown before the year 1693. Harman Yerkes, in the above list, resided in the central part of the township, near the present Shelmire's Mills. Henry Comly, of Bucks County, in 1695, purchased of John Holme, Nicholas More's mansion and six hundred acres near Somerton, which remained in the family until 1860, when, on the death of Franklin Comly, Esq., then came into possession of Moses Knight. Jeremiah Walton, Sr., came from Byberry, and was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Walmsley. They had children,—William, born 1719; Thomas, 1721; Rachel, 1724; Jeremiah, 1726; Jacob, 1728; James, 1730; Mary, 1732; Sarah, 1734; Elizabeth, 1737; and Phebe, 1740. He died in 1740 and was buried at Horsham. John and Sarah Michener settled about a mile east of Willow Grove in 1715. They had six children, and their descendants are now numerous. In the assessment of Moreland for 1776 we find the names of Thomas Michener, holding one hundred and sixty acres, and William Michener, one hundred acres. Arnold Michener, cordwainer, is mentioned as residing in Abington in 1780. The aforesaid John Michener was one of the founders and overseers of Horsham Meeting, and was settled in Philadelphia before 1696.

Concerning the disappearance of certain animals and birds in this section, the following facts have been ascertained: Thomas Hallowell shot two deer, in 1744, near the Upper Dublin line. A bear was seen in that vicinity as late as 1772. James Dubree, in 1762, shot a wild turkey that weighed thirty-two pounds, on a tall hickory-tree, half a mile west of Willow Grove. This tree was three feet in diameter and stood until about 1866, when it was blown down in a storm. Joseph Hallowell shot, in the same vicinity, between the years 1774 and 1776, four wild turkeys. Previous to 1810 wild pigeons bred in the woods, and as many as twenty nests were sometimes counted on one tree. Raccoon-hunting by moonlight was a favorite diversion as late as 1820. Such are the changes brought about by an increasing population since the first settlement!

From the assessment of 1776 we obtain the following information: Samuel Shoemaker, a tan-yard and 75 acres; Isaac Cadwallader and Mordecai Thomas, smiths; Isaac Stoltz, Stephen Love and Samuel Shoemaker, masons; Isaac Longstreth, tan-yard and 9 acres; Samuel Swift, doctor; John Blaker, joiner; Philip Crips, cooper; Robert Field, turner; Joseph

Hart, grist-mill and 40 acres; Silas Yerkes, grist-mill and 100 acres; Daniel Regen, grist-mill and 47 acres; John Parry, grist-mill and 106 acres; John Nesmith, grist and saw-mill and 60 acres; Isaac Warner, grist and saw-mill and 19 acres; Thomas Austin, grist-mill and 140 acres. Joseph Hart's mill is now owned by Dr. William Hallowell, and was built in 1762 by Samuel Lloyd. John Parry's mill is now owned by Benjamin Morgan. John Nesmith's mill was on the site of the cotton-factory at Yerkesville. Thomas Austin's mill at Huntingdon Valley, is now owned by John Walton. Silas Yerkes' grist-mill is the property so long known as Shelmire's Mills. John Tomkins kept store in Hatboro', and probably then the only one in the township. In the Revolution the British did some damage in Moreland,—most likely in some of their incursions while in possession of Philadelphia. For this cause Samuel Bouteher, residing near Huntingdon Valley, was allowed £402; William Tillyer, £250; James Dyer, £176; and John Wynkoop, £119.

In the assessment of Moreland for 1785 mention is made of 343 horses, 373 cattle, 4 bound servants, 19 negro slaves, 14 riding-chairs, 3 family wagons, 1 phaeton, 10 grist-mills, 3 saw-mills, one fulling-mill, 1 oil-mill, 2 tanneries and 1 distillery. The largest land-holders were: Jonathan Clayton, 370 acres; Isaac Boileau, 220; Samuel Bouteher, 202; Mordecai Thomas, 194; Joseph Folwell, 186; Abraham Duffield, 157; and Andrew Van Buskirk, 153 acres. According to the census of 1790, Isaac Boileau had 3 slaves; Garret Wynkoop, 2; Andrew Van Buskirk, 2; Joseph Folwell, 1; and Enoch Green, 1. In the assessment of 1787 mention is made of Peter Tyson having an oil and fulling-mill; David Cumming, store-keeper, 2 bought servants, 134 acres, 4 dwellings, 3 horses and a riding-chair; Mordecai Thomas, 194 acres, 4 dwellings, grist-mill and 3 horses; William Dean, Esq., 108 acres, 3 horses and a riding-chair. Mr. Cumming kept store at the Willow Grove, Mordecai Thomas resided at Hatboro', and Mr. Dean was a magistrate at Huntingdon Valley and colonel of the Fourth Battalion of the Philadelphia militia from 1777 to 1780.¹

Among the township officers Henry Comly was collector in 1718; Joseph Hall, 1719; Marcus Huling, 1720; Thomas Parry, 1723; William Britain, 1724; and Walter Comly in 1742. Joseph Kelly was appointed to said office in 1741, and on his refusal to serve was fined ten shillings. Joseph Butler was constable in 1767 and John Wynkoop in 1774; Philip Wynkoop and John Hancock supervisors in 1767; Isaac Cadwallader and John Sommer in 1773; Garret Van Buskirk and John Rhoads in 1785; and Amos Addis and Charles Johnson in 1810. The elections for Moreland and twelve other town-

¹ Col. Dean was one of the first four Justices of the Montgomery County Courts. Died September 4, 1807, aged sixty-seven years.

ships were held at Whitemarsh for twelve years, when, in 1797, they were removed to Abington; next, in 1813, to Hatboro', and before 1838 to the "Sorrel Horse." Moreland was divided March 4, 1878, by order of court, into what is called the Upper and Lower Election Districts, the former voting at Willow Grove and the latter at the "Sorrel Horse."

Montgomery was formed into a county from Philadelphia by an act passed September 10, 1784. The twenty-first section of the act states that "it is represented by petition to the General Assembly that by the lines hereinbefore mentioned a long, narrow neck or point of land, being part of the Manor of Moreland, and lying between the townships of Byberry and Lower Dublin, in the county of Philadelphia, would be included in the county of Montgomery, to the great inconvenience and injury of the inhabitants of the said neck of land, who have prayed that they may remain with the county of Philadelphia." In consequence it was determined "That the boundary lines of the said county of Montgomery shall be as follows: that is to say, beginning in the line of Bucks County, where the same is intersected by the line which divides the township of Byberry and the Manor of Moreland, thence southwesterly along the last-mentioned line to the first corner or turning thereof, and thence on the same southeasterly course to the line of Lower Dublin." The part of Moreland thus cut off and left to Philadelphia, by the census of 1800, contained three hundred and sixty-two inhabitants and three thousand seven hundred acres, reducing the population and area about one-fourth. Although the original survey of the manor was not quite ten thousand acres, through the addition made along the Bucks County line afterwards the portion that went to Montgomery County was estimated to contain in all eleven thousand four hundred and sixty-four acres, showing that a liberal allowance had been given.

About 1794, Thomas Langstroth built a paper-mill on the Pennypack, near the central part of the township. Here, in 1795, Samuel D. Ingham, of Solebury, in his sixteenth year, went to serve as an apprentice to learn the business. In the school-house near by Mr. Adrian taught a night-school during the winter, which Mr. Ingham diligently attended, and, as he afterwards stated greatly to his benefit. He worked here until he was twenty years old, when Mr. Langstroth releasing him from further service, he went to New Jersey and became a foreman in a paper-mill near Bloomfield. In 1812 he was elected to Congress from Bucks, which position he held the greater portion of the time until 1829. General Jackson, in that year, entering on his duties as President, appointed Mr. Ingham Secretary of the Treasury, which office he filled for two years. Thomas Langstroth afterwards formed a partnership with his brother John in the business here for several years, when, unfortunately, on the night of March 19, 1809, the mill was burned down. At the time the loss

created considerable sympathy for the owners, and a public meeting was called and a considerable amount subscribed for their assistance. John Langstroth refused any relief and it was awarded to his brother. This property afterwards came in possession of Joseph McDowell, of Philadelphia, who carried the mill on many years. During his ownership it was greatly enlarged and the most improved machinery used. This mill too, on the night of July 1, 1858, was burned down, causing a loss of thirty thousand dollars, with an insurance, however, of twenty thousand dollars, and eighty hands were thrown out of employment. The mill since has not been rebuilt, its loss being quite a blow to the business interests of the neighborhood.

The Rev. Joshua Potts lived in the house of the late Joseph B. Yerkes, near the York Road, below Hatboro', which he built in 1759, and which is still standing, containing a stone with his name and the date. He owned here at the time several hundred acres. He was the first pastor of the Southampton Baptist Church, built in 1746, and in which he officiated till the time of his death, which happened June 18, 1761, at the age of forty-six years. He was one of the founders of the Hatboro' Library, in 1755.

John Gummere, son of Samuel, was born at Willow Grove in 1783. He commenced his career as school-teacher at Horsham, and taught successively at Rancocas and Burlington, N. J., Westtown, and Haverford, Pa. With his son, Samuel J. Gummere, he resumed the boarding-school at Burlington, N. J. His work on surveying was first published in 1814, and went through fourteen editions before being stereotyped. His "Elementary Treatise on Astronomy" was first published in 1822, and the sixth edition in 1854. He died in 1845. Samuel R. Gummere, brother of the aforesaid, was also born at Willow Grove in 1789. He was the principal, for a number of years, of a popular boarding-school for girls at Burlington, author of the "Progressive Spelling Book," "Compendium of Elocution," and a "Treatise on Geography."

The "Montgomery County Society for the recovery of stolen horses and bringing thieves to justice," originated in this township and the adjoining parts of Horsham and Upper Dublin in 1799. From an early period they have held their annual meetings chiefly at the Willow Grove. The officers in 1856 were, Joshua Y. Jones, president; T. Elwood Comly, secretary; and William Hallowell, treasurer; the society consisting of forty-five members. A company was chartered to construct a turnpike road from Doylestown to Willow Grove in 1828, and though every exertion was made at the time, failed in raising the necessary amount to construct the same. The result was an application for a second charter in 1838, and the road was finally completed in 1840. John Warner, one of the supervisors, stated in 1859, that there was in that year in Moreland 95 township bridges; a greater number than perhaps any one would have supposed. The rolling character of its surface and its being watered by so many small

streams will account for it. Scarcely a stream can be found in the township where crossed by a public road but is now bridged.

NICHOLAS MORE.—Among the early and distinguished settlers of Pennsylvania we may mention the subject of the present sketch, after whom, as its first proprietor, William Penn named the manor of Moreland. It is probable that he was a native of London; for the earliest we know about him is that he was a practicing physician there, styled in the documents of that period a "medical doctor." He embarked about October 1st in the new ship "Geoffrey," of near five hundred tons burthen, Thomas Arnold, master,



SEAL OF NICHOLAS MORE, NOV. 28, 1682.

which made the voyage in the remarkably short time of twenty-nine days, landing only a couple of days after the arrival of Penn.

On the 22d and 23d of the previous March the proprietary conveyed to Dr. More and eight others twenty thousand acres of land, called the "Manor of Frank," which was afterward located in Bucks County. These parties constituted a company called "The Free Society of Traders in Pennsylvania," the object being the purchase of lands, with a view to agricultural settlement and for the establishment of manufactories and for carrying on the lumber trade and whale fisheries. At the first meeting Dr. More was elected president for seven years at a salary of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum. The charter was granted by Penn April 4, 1682, and may now be seen in the county records at Doylestown. The president and treasurer were required to hold in their own right not less than one hundred pounds of the stock, besides five thousand acres of land in the province.

A warrant, in consequence, was given to him the 5th day of January, 1682, for nine thousand eight hundred and fifteen acres, located, and a deed given August 7, 1684. This tract then comprised very nearly all of what was known as the "Manor of Moreland," in Philadelphia County down to the organization of Montgomery in 1784, when much the larger portion was taken into the limits of the latter. The survey had been made only five days previously by the surveyor-general's order, and from the boundaries mentioned in the patent lay entirely in the wilderness, for not even a single land-owner is mentioned as adjoining it. It is stated therein as "called by the name of Moreland," and granted from "William Penn by the Providence of God and the King's authority,

Proprietary and Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania and the territories thereunto belonging."

By the conditions of his patent Dr. More, his heirs and successors, were required to pay forever a silver English shilling for every one hundred acres annually as quit-rent. About 1685 he commenced the erection of buildings on the eastern part of this tract near the present village of Somerton, and also a mansion-house, which it is likely formed the first settlement in Moreland, and called it Green Spring, where he continued to reside till his death. Judging by his purchase and the improvements he made, he must have been a person of some means, having more wealth than was generally possessed by the other early emigrants. We find that he was chosen chairman or speaker at the meeting of the first Provincial Assembly held at Chester, December 4, 1682; which, though in session only three days, passed important laws. At a council held at Lewes the 2d of May, 1683, we ascertain that Penn made him secretary of the same, and in the following September deputy for settling the boundary line with George Talbot, of Maryland.

In the beginning of 1684 he was again chosen a member of Assembly for the county of Philadelphia, and much to the opposition of several in that body re-elected speaker at their next session held at New Castle, December 3d following. The previous 4th of August, Penn commissioned him, with four others, provincial judges for two years from that date. On the 12th of the following month the Council duly qualified him to act as chief-judge of this body, which laid the foundation of our present Supreme Court. Penn, having departed for England, the assembly impeached Dr. More for several misdemeanors. This it appears, did not please the Governor, for, on the 1st of February, 1686, he changed the executive government to a board of five commissioners, among whom was Judge More and two of his associates. A letter was written and sent to Penn dated "Green Spring, 18th of December, 1686," which the governor had published in England with a preface, the following year, to prevent "Divers false reports going about Town and Country to the Injury of the Province of Pennsylvania."

As mention is made in the minutes of Assembly, under date of September 16, 1685, of his suffering from sickness and being "in a languishing condition," it is presumed that he must have died about the beginning of 1687; at least we have not been able to find any evidence of his being alive at a later date. His surviving family consisted of Mary his wife, and children,—Samuel, Nicholas, Rebecca, Mary and Sarah. Samuel, the oldest son, and Rebecca, died before 1695. Mary married Elias Keach, a distinguished Baptist preacher, and Sarah William Sluby, who resided in Philadelphia. John Holme having married, January 3, 1687-88, the widow of Nicholas More, presented a petition as one of the creditors April 23, 1695, to the executive council, who ap-

pointed a committee to examine the accounts and who reported the estate indebted to several individuals to the amount of two hundred and seventy pounds. He was, therefore, empowered to sell the plantation of Green Spring with the improvements, for a sufficient sum to pay the just debts and the education of his surviving children and the better improvement of the remainder of the estate. For this purpose the homestead of six hundred acres was sold at public sale in that year and purchased by Henry Comly, of Middletown, Bucks Co., who, in 1704, rebuilt the mansion house. The remainder of the estate was divided among the several heirs, who kept selling off tract after tract therefrom, so that in 1720 the greater portion had gone out of the family.

Sampson's Hill.—Though an inconsiderable eminence, its name for more than a century and a-half has become a familiar household word in the vicinity. It is about half a mile north of the Willow Grove, and the old York Road passes directly in a straight line over its highest part. As a ridge it extends probably a mile east and west, and about half that distance is required in crossing it by the turnpike. The forest has long ago disappeared with a trifling exception, and its surface has now become pretty well cultivated and productive. In making the survey for the turnpike its summit was ascertained to be one hundred and twenty feet above the stream at its northern base, and one hundred and four feet above the bridge at the same place. The view from its top by the road is grand; looking northwards we see the whole of Hatboro,' also Lacey's battle ground and the hills of Neshaminy; eastward we have close at hand the valley of Pennypack and the picturesque scenery of Huckleberry Hill. Looking southwards, we have the Willow Grove, Horseheaven and Edge Hill. There is no doubt that from this spot at least a hundred farm-houses are readily discernible. These in summer, with their numerous out-buildings, orchards and fields, variously checkered by the growing crops, afford to the citizen agreeable glimpses of country-life.

The old York Road was laid out over this hill to Philadelphia in 1711, and thus became one of our earliest highways to the city. A writer in *Miner's Correspondent* of June 4, 1805, says,—

"It is presumed that a beneficial improvement might be made at Sampson's Hill, in the county of Montgomery, by reducing the ascent to the common standard of turnpike roads. The natural increase of travel, especially from New Jersey, and the running of stages from Philadelphia to New York, and to Easton on that road, fully require that such an improvement be made."

Forty-six years elapsed, we believe, before this design was fully carried out. From ancient deeds it appears that some time before 1720 Sampson Davis became the owner of all the land on the northeastern side of the hill up to the present road and bridge. He was a Welshman by birth, and on the site of the present Water Cure establishment he first built himself a cabin, which stood not far from the fine spring

of water which is mentioned further on. From the "Votes of Assembly for 1728" we learn that Sir William Keith, who then resided in Horsham, was an occasional visitor at his house. From the minutes of Abington Monthly Meeting we learn that he had procured for himself and wife a certificate of removal to Philadelphia, dated 28th of Twelfth Month, 1736-37. It was from him as the principal owner that this hill derived its name, which was thus early applied by the original settlers.

The Hatboro' and Warminster Turnpike Road Company was incorporated May 8, 1850, and this highway extends from Willow Grove to the Street road, a distance of four and a-half miles. It was made that year, on the bed of the old York Road with stone, twenty feet wide and twelve inches in depth. To bring this turnpike to the grade required by law it was necessary to cut into this hill a considerable depth. Stone enough was thus procured here to make the road for several miles. Great blasts were made in the solid rock near the northern summit, one of which sent a rock of nearly a ton weight thirty yards into an adjoining field, and another fragment of about four hundred pounds was lodged in the branches of a large cherry-tree, where it hung suspended for five or six years some twenty-feet above the road surface, much to the astonishment of travelers. The rock appears to be exceedingly hard and of a bluish cast, streaked with white quartz interspersed with particles of glittering mica, being a granite of a trappean nature. Half way up the southern slope of the hill a vein of steatite or soapstone crosses the road, which on a more thorough investigation might prove valuable.

The bridge, at the northern base of the hill, and to which we have already made reference, was originally of wood, but in 1830 the county erected a substantial stone structure of one arch of fifteen feet span, which was completed the following year. The Turnpike Company in consequence of reducing the grade of the hill considerably enlarged the southern wing-walls, making it now about two hundred feet long. The filling here being some eighteen or twenty feet above the water has materially lessened the ascent. The day may not be far distant when this bridge will be further raised and filled up to the greater convenience of pedestrians and horses toiling under heavy loads. A number of fine springs of purest water abound. Several of these cross the pike on the southern side, but the largest, in fact the most considerable in this section of country, issues from its northern slope about one hundred yards southeast of the bridge. It is sufficiently strong to furnish an unfailing supply to a village. The stream after a mile's journey mingles its waters with the Pennypack. A venerable-looking milestone stood as late as 1850 on the eastern bank of the road-side, about forty yards up the hill from the present bridge, having cut on it "15 M. to P." It came away in making the turnpike and

it is a pity that it cannot be restored to near the same place. Most probably it may have done duty here for all of a century.

An interesting sight was witnessed on this hill on the morning of the 23d of August, 1777, being no less than the crossing of General Washington and his army, accompanied by a lengthy baggage and artillery train. They had just broken up their encampment at the Cross-Roads, near the present Hartsville, six miles from here, where they had been the previous two weeks waiting to hear of the landing of the British. They were now marching to Philadelphia, and from thence towards the enemy, whom they finally encountered on the fields of Brandywine.

Round Meadow.—Should almost any other in its vicinity than an antiquarian be asked as to the locality of this place, it is very possible that it would cause some perplexity. This was the original name given by the early settlers to a small stream flowing through the present Willow Grove, and also to an adjacent swamp in which it had its origin. It rises from a number of springs in Abington township, and after a course of about two and a half miles, in a northeasterly direction, empties into the Pennypack. The only power it at present affords is in propelling the grist-mill of Benjamin Morgan, which is situated half a mile from its mouth, and which was originally built by Thomas Parry in 1731. As a further resuscitation and preservation of the name the writer had Mr. Scott to so place it on the map of Moreland township in his invaluable County Atlas published in 1877.

The swamp must have once contained about one hundred and fifty acres, but by the continued progress of more than a century and a half in the settlement, improvement and cultivation of the soil, its area has been now reduced to less than twenty acres. This remaining portion has still growing on it huge bunches of tussock, calamus, several kinds of coarse sedge and carex grasses, besides a number of alder bushes and a few stunted red maples and sour gums. A part consists of a black peat bog of from six inches to four feet in depth, lying on a substratum of white clay. The peat is formed by a species of moss which grows only on the surface of the water, and as it decays beneath is slowly but constantly accumulating. Its rich black appearance often arrests the attention of observing individuals, especially farmers, in going to market over what was the plank road. On its southern edge cranberries are still found growing wild, and our oldest citizens have it from tradition that they are indigenous to the locality.

From the abundance and variety of beautiful wild flowers found growing here in autumn, young ladies collect them for bouquets and ornaments; and often, too, have they been known to grace the magnificent parlor vases of the city. Not only are attractions lavish here for the botanist, but also the zoologist; for to our knowledge several species of that somewhat

rare animal, the star-nosed mole, have here been captured. Muskrats abound, and nearly forty years ago built themselves neat and highly ingenious cabins. The sportsman shoots occasionally snipe and woodcock. And, alas! blackbirds still abound from spring to autumn, no doubt the veritable descendants of those whose ancestors lured several of the young men of this vicinity in the phantom pursuit of pleasure and gain, till they suddenly found themselves immersed in "a sea of troubles." From these casual glimpses it will be seen that Round Meadow is not devoid of interest to the naturalist, but that is not our particular object; for it is also invested with the charms of historical and traditionary associations that must be here only briefly touched upon.

William Penn, first proprietary and Governor of Pennsylvania, purchased June 7, 1684, of the Indian chief, Metamcont, all his title to the lands lying on both sides of the Pennypack, and which also comprised within its limits this section of country. With this conveyance probably hereabouts passed away all aboriginal claims, Nicholas More, a physician of London, having in 1682 purchased an extensive grant which was by the surveyor-general's order laid out August 1, 1684, as the "Manor of Moreland." The southwestern boundary line of this tract runs directly across Round Meadow, and divides it nearly in two equal portions, the most southern part of which is situated in Abington township. The title to this latter section was purchased in 1696 of Captain Thomas Holme, by John Hallowell, from Darby, below Philadelphia, who built a house or cave thereon about that time a mile to the southwest of the present Willow Grove. This purchase comprised six hundred acres, and there are now numerous descendants of the original owner living in the neighborhood.

As the country became more and more settled northward of the city, on application, the old York Road was laid out in November, 1711, from John Reading's landing, now Centre Bridge, on the Delaware, by way of this swamp and the present Jenkintown to Fourth and Vine Streets, Philadelphia. About this time a small wooden bridge was built over the stream here so as to permit an easier transit for wagons. Often, no doubt, as strangers have traveled up or down this ancient highway, they have wondered how it came to pass that it should be laid out through the Willow Grove as winding almost as the letter S. This was caused by the original miry nature of the ground and to secure the most solid surface for traveling purposes. Hence from going round the meadow to avoid the most treacherous places originated so appropriate a name.

In the Colonial Records of 1722, we read that at the recommendation of the governor, Sir William Keith, who had made a settlement and built himself a mansion in Horsham, a road was laid out from there that year by Nicholas Scull, by way of "the Meeting-House, and from thence to a small bridge,

commonly called Round Meadow Run, where it meets again the Abington or New York road." The bridge here we find thus mentioned several times, and it must have been so called between the years 1711 and 1720. The last mentioned road forms the lower portion of the present Doylestown and Willow Grove turnpike. We know that in 1734, if not some time earlier, James Dubree became the owner of one hundred and fifty acres of land in and around the Willow Grove, on the Moreland side, and which comprised all that portion of the swamp. One of his sons shortly after the Revolution erected a dam across the stream about eighty yards above the Round Meadow bridge, and had a race from the same to propel the machinery of a scythe factory. Though no traces of this establishment are now visible, the race still remains.

In 1808 the Cheltenham and Willow Grove turnpike company was chartered and made the following year at an average cost of eight thousand dollars per mile, on the bed of the old York Road. It is stated that at the Round Meadow bridge and for about the distance of three hundred yards towards the city it took an immense quantity of stones before it acquired its present stability. Aged men of the vicinity stated more than thirty years ago that they believed that the stones brought here had penetrated down from their weight and from the repeated irruptions of the water and the action of frost to a depth of from six to ten feet, to which since a considerable quantity has been added. This bed of stones is now from twenty-two to forty feet wide, and even within the last few years water has forced itself through, especially towards the latter end of winter and the beginning of spring. From tradition we learn that before the turnpike had been made the most miiny and dangerous places were indicated by the ends of rails standing out, which had thus purposely been thrust in as a matter of precaution.

The Germantown and Willow Grove Plank Road and Turnpike was laid out and made in 1856-57, and commenced on the old York Road, a few yards above the Round Meadow bridge, crossing the Moreland and Abington line nearly at right angles. This road passes nearly through half its length, or about the distance of a full half mile in a southerly direction. Along this road there is much to interest a student of the natural sciences. In 1872 the North East Pennsylvania Railroad was laid out and completed through its eastern edge, and within a few years a public road opened on the township line. Newport's phosphate factory has also encroached somewhat on this domain so long assigned to the possession of muskrats, frogs, and its spring and summer sojourners, the black-birds, who have so long fed, fattened, feasted and rioted on the products of the neighboring fields.

Horseheaven.—This is the name given to one of the highest elevations in the vicinity of the Willow Grove, and it is situated on the east side of the York

Road turnpike, with Round Meadow Run washing its northern boundary. Approach the village from whatever course you may, it looms up boldly before you in all its majestic grandeur. Its northern and eastern sides are still covered with forest, and a portion of its summit is crowned with the perpetual verdure of red cedar. A strip of cultivated land extends over its centre from south to northeast, giving it the appearance of two parts. We can therefore say that it is of tolerably steep ascent, with a somewhat level summit, elevated probably about three hundred feet above the waters of the Pennypack, a mile distant. As might be expected, it affords a magnificent view of the surrounding country. The eminences of Valley Forge, Germantown, Trenton and Whitemarsh revive patriotic recollections. The blue hills of New Jersey can be traced towards the northeast, east and southeast for thirty or forty miles. Buckingham Mountain, though twelve miles off, appears quite near. The hills of the Delaware, the Schuylkill and Neshaminy can be traced for a considerable distance, while nearer at hand are the lesser eminences of Edge Hill, Camp Hill, Church Hill and Huckleberry Hill. Among the towns and villages readily discernible are Frankford, Germantown, Chestnut Hill, Barren Hill, Flourtown, Jenkintown and Hatboro'. The river Delaware, for several miles above Philadelphia, with its steamboats and sailing-vessels, can be seen with the naked eye on any clear day.

This hill has received its somewhat singular name from peculiar circumstances. Near the close of the last century several lines of stages were established between Philadelphia, Bethlehem and Easton; also to New York, by way of Lambertville. Willow Grove, being thirteen miles north of Philadelphia, was readily adopted, from its convenient position, as the first suitable place for changing the horses of the several lines, and was generally retained for nearly half a century, or, in fact, till railroads caused their discontinuance. These being nearly all four-horse coaches, and there being but few or no turnpikes, caused, particularly from the condition of the roads, considerable damage to the horses. When these died, or were dispatched on account of age or other infirmities, their bodies were universally consigned to the northern declivity of the hill. Thus it became the stage-horse's final rest, from whence originated the name of Horseheaven. Several fine springs of water gush from out the hill-side, and in the Willow Grove furnish an unailing supply to several fountains. On the north, northeast and west sides these flow into Round Meadow Run, which in less than two miles distance empties into the Pennypack. On the southeast side they give rise to Tearwood Run, another branch of the latter stream. Sandy Run has its origin from several springs on the south side. This is a trout stream and a branch of the Wissahickon. It will be observed that this hill forms a kind of dividing ridge, and that its waters flow into both the Delaware and Schuylkill.

On the bold summit of Horseheaven, in the summers of 1840 and 1841, Ferdinand Hassler, superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, and his assistants were encamped. They had here a superior collection of instruments and a signal station, communicating with similar ones at Mount Holly and Woodbury, N. J., Langhorne, Girard College and one or two in Delaware County. To facilitate these communications several openings had to be cut here through the woods in several directions. These remained visible for a number of years afterwards. The following anecdote was related concerning the cutting down of this timber: Mr. Hassler directed his assistants to cut away these trees wherever they were found to interfere with the progress of the work, and for damages the land-holders must look to him. There then resided in the neighborhood two farmers, whose lands and wealth were chiefly acquired by inheritance. They were both regarded as among our most respectable, upright and virtuous citizens. When Mr. Hassler had made every arrangement for his final departure, he waited on those men and asked the amount of damages they claimed; each one, strange to say, said he would leave it to his judgment. As he thought their damages were about the same, he awarded each a similar sum. When one of them received it, he declined taking more than one-half, saying that amount amply remunerated him. The other complained of his award, desiring double the amount, which was paid him.

Henry D. Rogers, afterwards professor of natural history in the University of Glasgow, but now for some time deceased, while engaged on the geological survey of the State in the summer of 1851, made his investigations of this hill and the neighboring country. In the first volume of his work may be seen a sectional view of its structure and stratification, and he mentions therein that the primeval rocks lean at a moderate angle upon the gneiss. "Here," he says, "upon the northern slope and end of this hill the fragments of the sandstone contain numerous vestiges of *scollithus linearis*, the fossil characteristic of the white primeval sandstone." He stated that the stone here was identical with that in Edge Hill, and of course belonged to the same formation. Fragments of quartz are found scattered more or less over its surface. Near Round Meadow Run, on its northern declivity, are several mineral springs, indicating the presence of iron-ore, which is now being obtained in abundance at about a mile's distance towards the west.

To the student of nature this hill offers a number of attractions. Gray squirrels, ground squirrels, flying squirrels, weasels, rabbits and opossums abound. The wood robin, the brown thrasher, the chewink, the catbird, the scarlet tanager, the golden-crowned thrush, the jay, and, above all, the crow, are partial to its woods. In the spring of 1852 it was supposed a pair of eagles had a nest somewhere in

the vicinity of the rocks. They were seen hovering in the air and about here for several months. Wild pigeons formerly resorted to this hill and bred here in great numbers. This was particularly the case previous to the year 1810. In the spring and fall sometimes so many would be caught in nets as to require horses and wagons to haul them away. The last probably thus caught in this section of country was about 1844, and but few were taken. To a lover of botany this hill invites attention. Here grow indigenous the white, red, black, chestnut, Spanish, pin and post oaks, black and white walnuts, several kinds of hickory, maple, elm, gum, poplar and dogwood, besides beech, sassafras, mulberry, wild cherry, Juneberry, red cedar and witch-hazel, whortleberries of different kinds and bearing red, black and blue fruit. The laurel in June is seen whitened over with its magnificent flowers. Dittany, or mountain mint, flourishes abundantly, from which, in the olden times, the people made tea. Spicy wintergreen or teaberry also grows here,—a somewhat rare plant in this section of Pennsylvania. The mountain spikenard luxuriates amidst the crevices of the rocks. As respects its vegetable treasures, they would take up too much space to name in detail.

Our first acquaintance with this hill and its neighborhood began in 1842, and since that time it has become sufficiently endeared by its memories to thus record a few observations. Heretofore our writers have been too much led to believe through the influence of European authors, that our local scenery is too barren in historical and traditionary associations to be invested with the additional charms that literature could bestow. By standing on the summit of Horseheaven and gazing over the beautiful prospect there will something arise that denies such a charge. Near may be seen Round Meadow, Huckleberry Hill and the valley of Southampton Run, where John Fitch first tried his model steamboat. Then around here dwelt the Indians, by yonder stream wandered the Swedes, on the hills and valleys of North and Southampton settled the Dutch, at Warwick the Irish, at Gwynedd the Welsh, at Germantown the Germans, at Horsham Sir William Keith and his Scotch associates, and in Abington and Moreland the English Quakers. Many spots and eminences that have witnessed the valiant struggles and sufferings of a people in the sacred cause of freedom,—of a Washington and his brave copatriots, are in view. Are all these, with the associations that linger around each, devoid of interest?

Although this subject has been lengthened beyond what was contemplated, there is much unsaid respecting Horseheaven. Many a ramble during the heats of summer has been taken over its summit while the cool and invigorating breezes were playing around. Often, too, in early spring have the swelling buds and blossoms been impatiently watched while meditating on the resumption of their foliage. Again in autumn would be observed their various hues and the depar-

ture of their foliage as they stood at last divested of their summer robes. But, like ourselves, Horseheaven is getting older and changed; his top, though it was once well covered, is getting bald, the furrows on his brow are becoming numerous and deeper, and his former life is imperceptibly leaving him. Across his northern slope, since 1882, the iron horse prances, and his shrill snortings betoken the changes of time.

ASSESSMENT OF MORELAND FOR 1776.

John Swift, assessor, and John Wynkoop, collector.

Jacob Bush, 25 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows; Samuel Shoemaker, tanner, 75 a., and tan-yard, 4 h., 2 c.; John Gilbert, 77 a., 1 negro, 2 h., 3 c., a cripple; Isaac Bond, 3 a.; Peter Bomkins, 1 h., 1 c.; John Tompkins, inn-keeper, 1 h., 2 c.; Jacob Tompkins, shop-keeper, 56 a., 2 h., 3 c.; David Marpole, 98 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Enoch Marpole, 1 h.; Clement Dungan, doctor, 1 servant, 3 h., 3 c.; Samuel Irwin, Esq., 200 a., 1 negro, 4 h., 5 c.; Andrew Van Buskirk, 140 a., 1 negro, 2 h., 4 c.; William Scout, 9 a., 1 h., 2 c., infirm; Joseph Bond, 3 h., 4 c.; George Shillea, John Dorland, 1 c.; Isaac Boileau, 200 a., 1 negro, 4 h., 8 c.; John Fisher, 1 c.; Michael Kilderpope, 15 a., 1 servant, 3 h., 4 c.; John Rhode, 1 servant, 2 h., 3 c.; Peter Souerman; George Foster, 2 h., 3 c.; Lawrence Sentman, 100 a., 1 servant, 4 h., 5 c.; Mary Kirk, widow, 80 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Nathaniel Senda, 3 h., 3 c.; John Wynkoop, 212 a., 1 negro, 5 h., 5 c.; Garret Van Buskirk, 186 a., 4 h., 5 c.; John Hogeland, 1 negro, 260 a., 4 h., 5 c.; Thomas Walton, 100 a., 2 h., 3 c., old and decrepid; Nathaniel Walton, 30 a., 2 h., 1 c.; John Heet, 3 h., 4 c.; John Blackley, 140 a., 1 servant, 3 h., 3 c.; John Lewis, 1 c.; Jonathan Clayton, 150 a., 5 h., 5 c.; Richard Corson, 20 a., 1 negro, 2 h., 4 c.; James Dyer, 253 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Joseph Lewis, 1 h.; John Lloyd, 150 a., 1 h., 9 c.; Benjamin Lloyd, 1 h.; Samuel Lloyd, 4 h., 4 c.; Thomas Lloyd, Sr., 1 h.; Esther Perry, widow, 60 a., 1 h., 2 c.; David Perry, 36 a., 2 h., 2 c., 1 negro; Samuel Shoemaker, mason, 100 a., 4 h., 4 c.; Jeremiah Walton, 48 a., 2 h., 2 c.; John More, 1 h., 1 c.; Edward Eaton, 44 a., 2 h., 2 c.; William Folwell, 190 a., 1 negro, 3 h., 5 c.; Joseph Folwell, 2 h., 3 c.; Mordecai Thomas, smith, 90 a., 3 h., 3 c.; Isaac Longstreth, tanner, 9 a., 2 h., 1 c.; John Engle, 2 h., 2 c.; John Sommers, 98 a., 2 servants, 3 h., 5 c.; Abel Walton, 33 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Henry Walton, 67 a., 2 h., 1 c.; John Vanhorn, 1 c.; Nicholas Randal, 5 h., 5 c.; Comly Randal, 1 h.; Peter Vanhorn, 1 h., 1 c.; Jacob Comly, inn-keeper, 18 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Joseph Comly, 100 a., 2 h., 2 c.; John Swift, 205 a., 1 servant, 1 negro, 1 h., 7 c.; Samuel Swift, doctor, 150 a., 2 negroes, 4 h., 7 c.; Samuel Swift, Jr., 100 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Daniel Street, 1 c.; John Blake, joiner, 26 a., 1 h., 2 c.; John Burk, 1 servant; Albertson Walton, 70 a., 4 h., 4 c.; Philip Cripe, cooper, 4 a., 1 c.; James Willard, 4 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Derrick Krewson, 4 h., 4 c.; William Tillyer, 200 a., 1 negro, 5 h., 5 c.; Peter Stickler, 52 a., in Lower Dublin; Isaac Stoltz, mason, 1 c.; Rachel Robertson, 70 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Abraham Lewis; John Boucher, 200 a., 5 h., 4 c.; Joseph Boucher, 2 h., 2 c.; Samuel Boucher, 200 a., 2 negroes, 3 h., 8 c.; William Roberts, 200 a., 1 h., 1 c.; William Roberts, Jr., 11 a., 1 negro, 3 h., 3 c.; Thomas King, 47 a., 2 h., 1 c., has eight children; Timothy Roberts, 1 negro, 3 h., 3 c.; Jacob Johnson, 1 c.; James McGill, 4 a., 1 c.; Elias Yerkes, 1 h., 2 c.; Bernard Idenian, 2 h., 3 c.; James Harker, 1 c.; Casper Taylor; Thomas Austin, 140 a., 3 h., 4 c., grist-mill; Isaac Cadwallader, smith, 70 a., 3 h., 3 c.; Moses Vancourt, inn-keeper, 120 a., 4 h., 5 c.; Daniel Vancourt; Samuel Ayers, 4 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Isaac Roberts, 30 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Ellisha Thomas; Abel Marpole, 1 h., 1 c.; Casper Fatters, 250 a., 1 negro, 5 h., 8 c.; Anthony Yerkes, 230 a., 3 h., 7 c., son a cripple; Jacob Yerkes, 1 h., 1 c.; Anthony Yerkes, Jr., 2 h., 2 c.; Anthony McNeal, 50 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Jacob Spencer, 147 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Caleb Davis, 55 a., 1 h., 2 c., 7 children; John Morgan, 1 h., 1 c.; Jarret Spencer, 70 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Thomas Hallowell, 125 a., 3 h., 5 c.; Jacob Dubree, 39 a., 2 h., 2 c.; William Dubree, 2 c.; Luke Boileau, 2 c.; Daniel Ragen, 47 a., 2 h., 2 c., a grist-mill; Alexander Maris, 4 h.; Benjamin Tomlinson, 1 c.; Robert Barnes, 75 a., 1 negro, 1 h.; Jeremiah Walton, 188 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Rachel Dubree, widow, 1 c.; Abraham Bennet, 70 a., 2 c.; William Shoemaker, 119 a., 3 h., 3 c.; Colin McSwine, 100 a., 1 servant, 1 h., 2 c.; Joseph Hart, Esq., 40 a., 2 c., grist-mill; Josiah Yerkes, 6 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Silas Yerkes, 100 a., 3 h., 5 c., grist-mill, 9 children and 1 idiot; John Nesmith, 60 a., 2 h., 2 c., grist and saw-mill; William Patterson; Robert Little, 25 a., 1 c.; John Kennedy; William Littleton, 200 a., 1 negro, 4 h., 7 c.; Elias Yerkes, 150 a., 4 h., 5 c.; Joseph Butler, 2 h., 2 c.; Thomas Michenor, 160 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Thomas Walton, 220 a., 3 h., 5 c.; John Wood, 90 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Thomas

Wood, 100 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Stephen Yerkes, 15 a., 4 h., 4 c.; David Fulton, 24 a., 2 h., 2 c., grist-mill; Sarah James, widow, 56 a., 5 h., 1 c.; John Ramsey, 40 a., 2 h., 1 c.; Peter Leffert, 9 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Thomas Leffert, 40 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Jacob Cook, educated; John Foster; James Fulton, 24 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Daniel Boileau, 17 a., 1 h., 5 c.; Jacob James, 140 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Garret Wynkoop, 340 a., 1 negro, 4 h., 5 c.; Joseph Keen, Joshua Comly, 125 a., 2 h., 5 c.; Jonathan Comly, 105 a., 5 h., 5 c.; John Lufuro, 130 a., 1 negro, 3 h., 4 c.; Joseph Power; Daniel Thomas, 75 a., 1 negro, 2 h., 2 c.; Jesse Edwards; Thomas Lloyd, Jr., joiner, 39 a., 2 h., 3 c.; David Hallowell; Matthew Hallowell; Henry Brown, 1 h., 1 c.; James Vansant, 21 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Hetezieh Vansant, 2 a., 1 c.; George George; Charles Heterich, 1 h., 3 c.; William Collins, 23 a.; Jacob Timbrel, 1 h., 1 c.; Thomas Doughty, 1 h.; Lambert Dorland, 2 a.; Thomas Pennington, 130 a., 4 h., 7 c.; Jonathan Martin; Cornelius Daily, 3 h., 2 c.; Lawrence Loudenberger, 1 h., 2 c.; Joseph Comely, 1 c.; Robert Field, turner, 1 h., 1 c.; Abel Fitzwater, 1 h., 1 c.; William Lukens, John Jones, 2 h., 1 c.; Charles McVaugh, 1 c.; Thomas Boor; John Hillings; George Trunk, 1 h., 1 c.; Joseph Duffield, 46 a., 2 h., 1 c.; Isaac Dorland, William Walton, 6 h., 3 c.; Henry Murfit, 1 h., 1 c.; William Walton; Anthony Shippe; Jacob Warner; Jacob Vanpelt; Isaac Warner, 19 a., 2 h., 2 c., grist and saw-mill; Joseph Mitchell, 80 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Thomas Mitchell; Jonathan Richardson, 1 h., 1 c.; James Craven, 70 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Richard Whitton, 163 a., 3 h., 2 c.; Paul Rust, 2 h., 2 c.; John McCullough; Stephen Love, mason; Edward Barnes; William Williamson; Andrew Bartle; Joseph Brooks, 1 c.; James Watkins, Edward Duffield, 500 a., 1 servant, 1 negro, 2 h., 4 c.; William Purdy, Henry Deshong, 1 servant, 2 h., 3 c.; Michael Warner; George Nevil, 1 h.; Hugh McClure, William McNeil. *Single Men.*—John Erwin, George Patrick, William Gilbert, Jonathan Gilbert, John Gilbert, Thomas Nixon, Jacob Marpole, Isaac Marpole, Yost Van Buskirk, John Van Buskirk, Joseph Dyer, Thomas Perry, Peter Shoemaker, Edward Farmer, William Adams, Peridan Ernst Peterson, James Street, Benjamin Heaton, Alexander Burk, Derrick Krewson, John Boucher, Jr. John Murray, John Mc Ginnes, Robert Austin, George Stoneback, Josiah Hart, Harman Yerkes, John Davis, Nicholas Austin.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN WALTON.

John Walton was born September 10, 1796, and at a very early period in life was left an orphan, and went to live with an uncle, Samuel Walton, one of the pioneers of what is now Montgomery County. Of his early life but little, if anything, of interest is known beyond the fact that he was industrious, and his moral and upright bearing a model for other young men. Dependent entirely upon his own resources, he started out to fight the battles of life, and by his indomitable energy overcame obstacles that to a less courageous nature would have been insurmountable.

In 1831 he purchased of James Comly the farm and merchant mill owned by him at his death. The mill was known throughout this vicinity as "Walton's Mill," and the farm, for the beauty and picturesqueness of the location of the old mansion, was, and is still known by the name of "Hill's Highlands." This farm and mill lot was formerly a part of a grant of land from William Penn, to Nicolas More, and by him named the "Manor of Moreland," from which the present township of Moreland derived its name. This grant was made October 17, 1681. June 7, 1684, William Penn, for reasons not known, made a second grant to Nicolas More, of nine thousand eight hundred and fifteen acres of land, as a part of

the ten thousand acre tract. Probably a shortage was found when the survey was made.

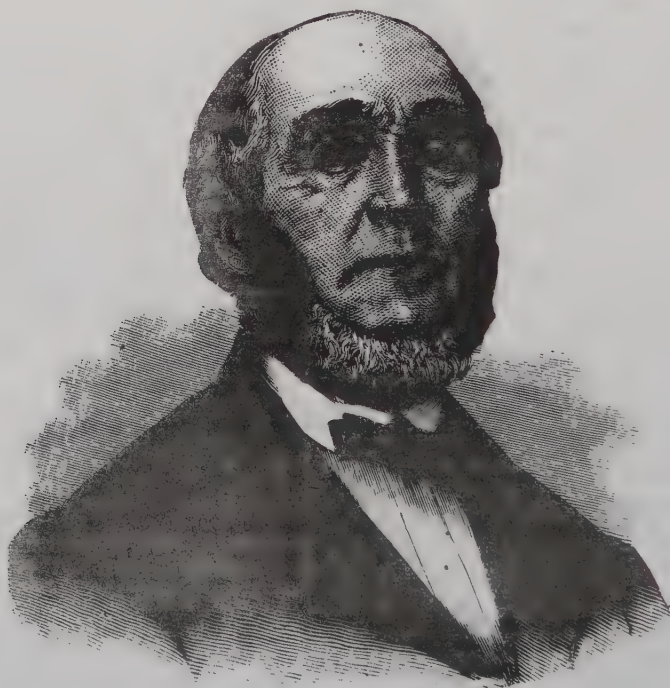
The next owner of the tract was Samuel, son of Nicolas More, and one of six heirs. November 6, 1694, Samuel More empowered his father-in-law, John Holmes, to sell so much of the estate as would pay his debts, and in the same year (1694) bequeathed to his brother Nicolas and sister Sarah the balance of his property. Sarah married Richard Hill, Sr., and in 1713, Nicolas More transferred all his right in the estate to Richard Hill, Sr.

In 1729, Richard Hill, Sr., bequeathed the property to Richard Hill, Jr., and in 1749, Richard Hill, Jr.,

ages, having stood for nearly or quite a century, when, in 1849, Mr. Walton removed the old house, and in 1849-50 erected the present stately mansion, where he so pleasantly spent the remainder of his days. In 1851 he rebuilt the grist-mill.

Of Mr. Walton's career a friend who knew him well thus writes: "Every year of his long life was spent in our midst,—an open book which all might read; no obscure passages nor sealed pages to kindle doubt or arouse distrust; and it has been the privilege of few men to win true affection and esteem from their immediate associates.

"Square-dealing and sincere, genial and generous, his



John M. Walton

transferred sixty-one acres to Thomas Austin. Upon this sixty-one acres was the old manor-house, known as "Hill's Highlands."

November 13, 1747, Samuel Butcher and wife sold to this same Thomas Austin a part of their three hundred and fifty acre tract, and Thomas Austin (who was Mrs. Walton's great-uncle) sold to Joshua Comly, who bequeathed the same to his son, James Comly, and he subsequently sold the same to John Walton, the subject of this sketch.

The old mansion or farm-house stood just on the brow of the hill, partly in front of the present dwelling. It was one of those quaint old relics of past

personal integrity and warm social qualities awakened and held the respect and friendship of two generations.

"Public-spirited and progressive, he was closely identified with the development and improvement of his neighborhood.

"Often the projector and always the earnest advocate of every worthy enterprise tending to promote its growth and advancement, he never failed to contribute material assistance, not only of his time and means, but no less by the inspiration of his enthusiasm and the confidence infused by his clear discernment and firm faith in the future possibilities of his native vale.

"Notwithstanding the engrossing nature of his business, his mind and hands were never so fully occupied with selfish interests but he found time to remember his neighbor; to respond to every appeal, to visit him in sickness and distress; to honor his inanimate form with the last tribute of respect. Positive in his opinions, true in purpose, unfaltering and steadfast in right, he has gone to receive the reward of those faithful servants who have been true to their trust of life."

In religious affairs Mr. Walton was a Friend, and in politics a Henry Clay Whig. In business habits he was ever zealous in the performance of every con-

The first record we have of any of that name is of Anthony Woodward (2nd), who, in some deeds dated as early as 1725, is styled "Yeoman," and in others "Gentleman." He located near Bordentown, N. J., and died in October, 1784, leaving five sons,—Israel, Anthony, Thomas, Joseph, George, and a daughter, Margaret. Of these sons, Anthony was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and married Deborah Williams, of Shrewsbury, N. J. George, a son of the last-named Anthony, was born in 1744, and died December 25, 1817, aged seventy-three years. He married Margaret Mount in 1777. She was born near Middletown, Monmouth Co.,



Evan M. Woodward

tract, whether verbal or written, and until within a year of his death was actively engaged in the transaction of his every-day affairs. He was married, Third Month 8, 1832, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Elisha Thomas and grand-daughter of Joshua Comly. She was connected also with the pioneer Austin family, of what is now Huntingdon Valley. Mr. Walton died Fifth Month 26, 1884, the result of an accident. Mrs. Walton died Ninth Month 29, 1872. They were the parents of six children,—Mary (died in January, 1835,) Eliza C., Charles, Susan O., Anna F. and Henry Clay.

MAJOR EVAN M. WOODWARD.

Major Evan M. Woodward is a descendant of the Woodward family, who first settled in New Jersey.

N. J., in 1756, and died at White Hill, on the Delaware, May 4, 1830, aged seventy-four years. Of this marriage we find the following minute in the Friends' record: Fourth Month 5, 1781, "The friends appointed report they informed George Woodward of the charges against him, he having married contrary to Discipline to a woman not in membership with us; the said friends informed he was married by a priest, therefore this meeting disowns him, the said George Woodward, from being a member of our religious society, until he comes to a sense of his errors and condemns the same as Discipline directs."

This Margaret Mount was of a patriotic family, not less than fifteen of her relations serving in the Revolutionary war. Her brother, Colonel Timothy Mount,

was one of Washington's most trusted confidential agents, he receiving from him a letter stating he had "rendered most important services in the cause," in recognition of which Congress granted him a large tract of land in Ohio.

It is traditional of Colonel Mount that he formed a daring plot to seize General Arnold in New York and carry him into our lines. For this purpose he entered the city in disguise, and obtained a situation as bar-tender at the tavern frequented by the general and other British officers. Two nights were fixed upon to carry the scheme into execution, his confederates, shoremen from Monmouth County, N. J., coming over in a large and swift barge to assist and carry the prisoner across the bay. A dinner-party upon one occasion and a severe storm upon another frustrated their designs.

The country around Middletown and Shrewsbury was filled with partisans, with Tories and Whigs, active and bitter in their hostilities. The patriots were continually receiving information of the British, and suspicion was created that Margaret Mount was one of the mediums through which it was conveyed. One night a party of British and Tory horsemen went to her father's house, searched her bed and discovered a letter she was to deliver to the patriots the next morning. She and the young lady friend who brought the letter were taken prisoners and carried away. The next night they escaped from the house in which they were confined, and concealing themselves in a corn-field, eluded the pursuit of the British cavalry. Margaret, fearing to return home, was concealed by her friends till the enemy left the country. It was during this period that she met her future husband, George Woodward.

They had children,—Lydia, who married William Woodhouse, a merchant of Philadelphia; Margaret, who married Jacob Sebohm, also a merchant of that city; and George.

Of these children, George moved to Moreland township, Montgomery Co., where he married Margaret Wynkoop, and in 1854 went to Kansas, where he was killed. The sons of George and Margaret were Timothy M., who lives in Philadelphia; Charles, a resident of Philadelphia; James, resides in Camden, N. J.; Wynkoop, deceased; Martha; Mary; Rebecca Anna; Anna, who married William Schallcross, of Maryland; and Evan M., who was born March 16, 1813, on the old homestead, which he now owns, adjoining the one upon which he lives.

The whole life of Evan M., except a few short intervals, has thus far been spent upon these two farms, pleasantly located on the table-land, about two miles west from Somerton Station, on the Bound Brook Branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

Besides attending to the duties pertaining to a large plantation, Major Woodward (as he is popularly known) has visited several of the States of the Union and thus become conversant with the prominent men

of the country, and familiar with all the prominent points of interest. He is also the owner of two tracts of land, of twelve hundred acres each, in Mecklenburg County, Va. Since Major Woodward attained his majority he has been prominently identified with all the progressive movements of his township. Politically he was a Henry Clay Whig, then a Douglas Democrat, and both during and since the war of 1861—65, has been a staunch and unyielding Republican, several times leading a forlorn hope as its standard-bearer in legislative contests. He has been honored by his townsmen with official positions, and for twenty years with that of justice of the peace.

He was married, March 7, 1838, to Miss Margaret Snyder, who was born May 6, 1814, in Montgomery County. They are the parents of two children,—Sarah S., born November 18, 1839, died March 5, 1841; Harrison, born January 20, 1842. Harrison's life thus far has been spent upon the old homestead, except that portion spent at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from which institution he graduated April 9, 1864. He has also taken a prominent part in the politics of the township, and was elected by the Republicans, in the spring of 1882, to the office of justice of the peace for a term of five years. He was married, January 5, 1870, to Miss Rebecca A. Clayton, of Montgomery County. The result of this union has been four children,—Clara, born July 18, 1871, died April 10, 1879; Mary Elizabeth, born August 4, 1873; Justus C., born August 26, 1876, died March 10, 1879; Frank H., born April 2, 1880.

JEREMIAH BERRELL LARZELERE.

Jeremiah Berrell Larzelere, of Moreland township, Montgomery Co., comes of Huguenot stock. The famous Edict of Nantes, signed by Henry IV., of France, April, 1598, gave religious freedom to all parties. Eighty-seven years later Louis XIV., for political reasons, revoked it, October 22, 1685, and by the persecutions which followed France lost a half-million of her best and sturdiest citizens. They fled to Germany, England, Scotland and North Ireland. Many families came to the colony of South Carolina, and from these Huguenots the South Carolinians inherited largely their intelligence, wealth, dauntless courage and political power. Both Calhoun and Hayne were of Huguenot blood.

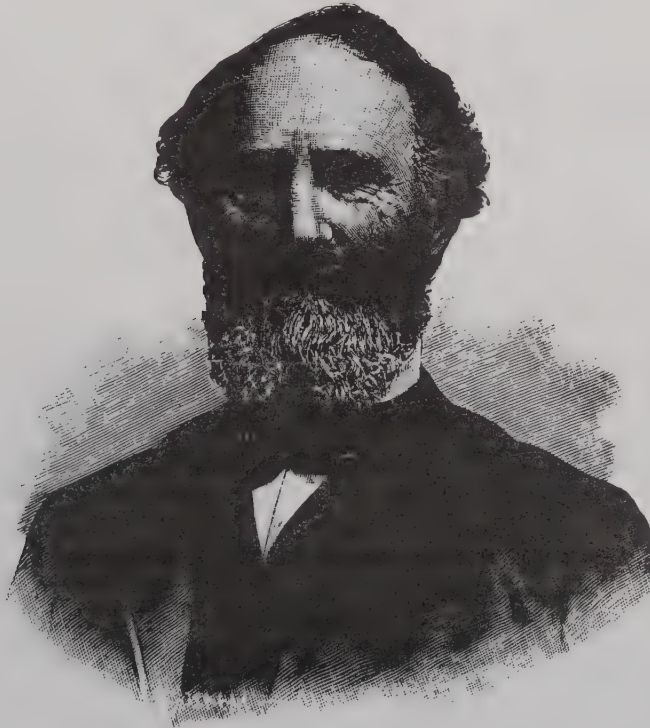
Among the Huguenot pilgrims who fled the persecutions of France in the latter part of the seventeenth century were Nicholas and John Larzelere, who settled on Long Island. Nicholas subsequently moved to Staten Island, where he married and raised a family of four children; two sons, Nicholas and John, and two daughters. In 1741, Nicholas, the younger, moved with his family to Bucks County, Pa., and settled in Lower Makefield township. He raised eight children, died at the age of eighty-four,

and was buried in the Episcopal graveyard at Bristol. The eldest son of the second Nicholas was also named Nicholas, and was born on Staten Island in 1734. He married Hannah Britton, of Bristol township, and moved into Bensalem, where he owned a large estate, and raised a family of ten children; he fought in the Revolution and died at the age of eighty-four. Benjamin, the eldest son, married Sarah Brown, of Bristol, moved into that township, had eight children and died at eighty-four. Part of Bristol is built on his farm.

The eldest son of Benjamin was Nicholas, who was

dence in Ohio, has always lived in Montgomery County. In 1858 he married Elmina, daughter of James Lovett, of Doylestown, Bucks Co., who died in 1874, and in 1876 he was again married, to Carrie E., daughter of Dilworth Wentz, late of Philadelphia, deceased. He had a family of seven children, all of whom are living save one.

Inheriting the strength and health of his ancestors, he is now in the prime of life and in the midst of a busy and active career. At the age of eighteen he taught school in Horsham. United with his large agricultural interests, he has for many years been ex-



J. B. Langer

the father of the subject of the present sketch. Nicholas married Esther, daughter of Col. Jeremiah Berrell, of Abington, and moved into that township about the year 1825, and lived in that township and Moreland the balance of his life. He reared a family of twelve children, all of whom are living excepting one. Nicholas died in the year 1858, at the age of sixty-seven, and was buried at the Presbyterian graveyard at Abington. His widow still survives him at the advanced age of eighty-two.

Jeremiah was the third son of Nicholas, and was born in 1828, and, with the exception of a short resi-

tensively engaged in the shipment and sale of livestock from the Western States. Among the projectors of the North East Pennsylvania Railroad, which was opened in 1870, he became a director, and remained such until it passed by lease into the possession of the Reading Railroad. The position of school and bank director he has held for years.

Notwithstanding the taxation of his energies in business, he has always found time to take an active part in politics, and is naturally fond of a contest for honors. A pupil of the old Jeffersonian school of politics, he has, nevertheless, kept abreast with the

advanced and progressive ideas of the better element of his party. In 1871, selected as the candidate of his party for sheriff, he was elected by upwards of a thousand majority, and received the highest number of votes on the ticket. This office he held from January, 1872, until January, 1875, and administered its arduous and responsible duties to the eminent satisfaction of all. It may be said that in disposition, generous and benevolent, he has endeared himself to many, who, in darkest hours, have found in him the friend they needed. No higher test of character is required than the esteem in which one is held by his neighbors.

his son, John J., where he died December 22, 1856. His wife, born May 5, 1781, and died June 26, 1867, was Mary, daughter of the late William Jarrett, of Horsham township. Mr. Hallowell was, for over half a century, proprietor of the Pennypack Mills, and was well and favorably known for his uprightness of character and fair dealing with his fellow-men. His heart and hand were always open to the demands of charity. He died as he had lived, a purely Christian gentleman, loved while he lived, and by all who knew him mourned in death. He was the father of a highly-respected family, who are following closely in the path of Christian duty marked out by their honored sire.



Jonas H. Hallowell

THE HALLOWELL FAMILY.

The Hallowell family was among the pioneer settlers along the Pennypack Valley, locating at what is now known as the Pennypack Mills, Abington township, in the early part of the last century. At that place was born, in 1777, Israel Hallowell, father of Jonas W., of Huntingdon Valley; John J. and W. Jarrett, of Pennypack Mills, also of the late Israel Hallowell, Jr. Mr. Hallowell, Sr., grew to manhood on the old homestead, became the owner of the mills, and lived, until within a few years of his death, in the house where he was born. A few years prior to his death he removed to the dwelling now occupied by

He was all his life a member of Abington Friends' Meeting, and during the latter part of his life an elder in that society.

JONAS W. HALLOWELL.

Jonas W. Hallowell, son of Israel and Mary Hallowell, was born at Pennypack Mills, Abington township, April 10, 1824. His early life was spent at the old log school-house, on his father's farm, and assisting in the merchant mill owned by his father. In 1838 or 1839 he was employed one year in the dry-goods store of Lippincott & Parry, then one of the old business-houses of Philadelphia. In the latter part



Ismael Hallowell

of 1840 and early part of 1841 he attended the academy of Benjamin Hollowell, of Alexandria, Va., in all about six months. Upon his return from school he entered into copartnership with his brother, W. Jarrett, in the milling business, in the old Pennypack Mill, where he remained till 1860, when he located on the farm now owned and occupied by him, it being a part of his father's landed estate. The farm is pleasantly located along the creek, in Huntingdon Valley, on either side of the Philadelphia, Newtown and New York Railroad, the station being on the farm, and Bethayres Station, on the North Pennsylvania and Bound Brook, being but a half-mile distant.

Positions of honor or trust Mr. Hollowell has never sought, yet his neighbors have entrusted him with the honors of school director continuously since 1871, and the directors and stockholders of the Fox Chase and Huntingdon Turnpike Company have imposed upon him the burdens of treasurer of that corporation since 1871. Religiously, Mr. Hollowell is a Friend, not only in name, but in deed, always practicing the golden rule in all his business transactions.

He was married, April 7, 1859, to Esther L., daughter of James and Ann L. Fenton, of Abington township. Their children are Israel, born March 31, 1863; James F., born January 24, 1865; John J., Jr., born March 2, 1868.

James Fenton, father of Mrs. Hollowell, was one of eight brothers, all of whom lived to old age, none of them less than seventy-four years, and none over eighty years of age, and James at the age of seventy-eight years. He was for a number of years one of the directors of the Fox Chase Turnpike Company, and was prominently identified with other enterprises of the vicinity in which he lived, and highly respected and loved by all who came in contact with him in a business capacity, and was a member of Abington Monthly Meeting, Society of Friends. He owned the two farms now occupied by his two sons, Ephraim and William, at what is known as Fenton Station, on the Philadelphia and Newtown Railroad.

Mrs. Hollowell's grandfather, Anthony Livsey, was a resident of the locality known as Fox Chase, and owned the farm now owned and occupied by George Rhawn. Her grandmother's maiden-name was Esther Bailey.

ISRAEL HALLOWELL.

Israel Hollowell was a native of Abington township and the son of Israel and Mary Hollowell, and was born Second Month 18, 1819, on the old Hollowell homestead, at Pennypack Mills. His earlier years were spent at home on his father's farm and as an assistant in his father's merchant mill, now owned by W. Jarrett Hollowell. His education was derived from the common schools, or, rather, what was known at that time as "pay-school." After arriving at a suitable age he was sent to Benjamin Hollowell's academy at Alexandria, Va. He then entered into

partnership with his brother, W. Jarrett, in the milling business, at the old Pennypack Mills, where he remained till about 1848, when he sold his interest in the mill to his brother, and devoted his entire time to the management and cultivation of the farm in Moreland township (now occupied by his widow, Rebecca, and son, Henry W.) until 1855, when he became afflicted with the loss of his eyesight, which incapacitated him for the labors of the farm. He died Fourth Month 16, 1862, in the forty-third year of his age. While in active life Mr. Hollowell was, in all his dealings with his fellow-men, strictly honorable, and was highly respected by all who knew him. In him the poor of the community lost a friend on whom they could always rely in their sorest times of need. He was truly a good man, and suffered his affliction with Christian fortitude and patience, without a murmur of complaint. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends. He was married, Fifth Month 19, 1842, to Rebecca, daughter of Anthony and Elizabeth Williams, of Cheltenham township. Rebecca Hollowell was born Third Month 6, 1822, and is still living on the old homestead. They were the parents of two children, Mary Anna and Henry W. Henry W. married, October 11, 1871, Margaret T., daughter of John and Caroline Thomson. He still resides on and manages the homestead farm, upon which he was born.

SIMON V. LEFFERTS.

Simon V. Lefferts, one of the prominent agriculturists of Moreland township, is a descendant of one of the pioneer families who located on what is now Long Island, N. Y., over two centuries ago, as will be seen by the following brief genealogical sketch:

I. Lefferts Pieterston, a native of the village of Haughwort, located one and a half hours north of Hoerne, in the province of North Holland, emigrated to this country in 1660. With him, came a congregation of about two hundred souls, of whom forty were members of the church of the Reformed religion. Lefferts settled in Midwout, or what is now Flatbush, Long Island, N. Y., where he died December 8, 1704. His wife was Abigail, daughter of Auk Jans Van Nuyse. She bore him thirteen children, and died at the advanced age of ninety-five years. Of the children, six were sons, and seven daughters. The aggregate age of five of the sons was four hundred and ninety-six years. One of the brothers married at the good old age of one hundred years, and lived six years after, in perfect health.

II. The third child of Lefferts and Abigail was Pieter Lefferts, from whence sprang the Lefferts family of Moreland township. Pieter was born May 18, 1680, in Flatbush, L. I., and died March 13, 1774. His wife was Ida, daughter of Hendrick Suydam, of Flatbush. She died September 25, 1777. Her six sisters were aged, respectively, seventy-nine, seventy-five, seventy-three, sixty-eight, sixty-four and sixty-

three. Pieter was an elder in the Reformed Church in 1752, and probably to the day of his death.

III. The next in direct line to Simon V. was Lefkert Lefferts, the date of whose birth is not on record, but who died probably soon after October 6, 1773, the date of his will. His wife was Antie, daughter of Art Vanderbilt, of Flatbush, a farmer by occupation. In 1738, Lefkert Lefferts, in company with others, visited Bucks County, Pa., on a prospecting tour, and in 1739, Lefkert purchased a tract of four hundred acres of land in Northampton township, Bucks Co. This was a part of the six hundred and thirty-one acre tract granted by William Penn to Edmund Pen-

V. John Lefferts (father of Simon V.) was born March 14, 1784, and on December 23, 1804, married Helena, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Du Bois. John purchased forty acres of the old homestead on the County-Line road in Bucks County, formerly owned by his father, to which he subsequently added one hundred acres. In 1843, he purchased the Hoagland farm, in Moreland township, Montgomery Co., containing one hundred and forty-seven acres, the property now owned and occupied by his son Simon V.

Mr. Lefferts was prominently identified with all progressive movements in his township, and especially in church matters, in which he was for many years



Simon V. Lefferts

nington, father of William Pennington. Lefkert was the father of children,—Peter; Ida; Art, Aares or Arthur, baptized December 11, 1742, in Bucks County, Pa.; Lefkert, baptized December 25, 1744; Jane, baptized October 15, 1752; Abraham, baptized March 17, 1754; Cynthia or Sytie, baptized July 18, 1756; Jacobus or James, baptized August 24, 1760.

IV. Abraham, next in line, was born February 17, 1754, and died January 8, 1819. About 1783, he married Alice Vanarsdale. He owned and occupied a farm of one hundred and fifteen acres, in Southampton township, Bucks Co., Pa. His children were John, Alice, Simon, Abraham, James and Ann.

one of its office-bearers. He organized, and for several years superintended, the pioneer Sunday-school of this section. The school was for some time conducted in his carriage-house, there being at the time no other convenient or suitable place for its sessions. He was also interested in the political affairs of the country, and when the dark and threatening clouds of disloyalty and secession burst forth in all their hellish fury, he had full confidence in the ability of the then new administration to sustain the laws of the country and the perpetuity of the Union, and for some time breasted the storm of opposition around him, and was the first man in his immediate neighborhood to lend

a helping hand to the Union cause, by loans of money, and in the darkest days of the slave-holders' abortive attempt at the destruction of this beautiful national fabric, his hopes of its salvation seemed brightest.

He was a man of wonderful energy and will-power, fearless to all danger, and never seemed to realize that there was such a word as "failure." An instance or two will show more fully his character. When he was but four years of age, his father was building a new barn, and one day, when nearly completed, the family and workmen being at dinner, young Lefferts found his way to the barn, and climbed up the ladder to the peak of the roof, on which he was quietly sitting when discovered by one of the workmen, and removed from his perilous position.

In the winter of 1845, his barn and a portion of his stock was destroyed by fire. Upon the first alarm, without waiting to dress for such an occasion, he hastened to the rescue of his horses and cattle, and despite the earnest entreaties of neighbors and friends, remained in a semi-nude condition in his fruitless effort to rescue his stock, until the frozen flesh fell from his feet, when for three months after, he was unable to walk.

While yet at the age of ninety-five years, he enjoyed good health, labored with his men, and attended to his financial affairs as in years gone by. He was loved and revered in life and mourned in death. He died December 21, 1879, aged ninety-five years, nine months and eight days.

VI. Simon V. Lefferts, son of John of the fifth generation, was born September 28, 1818. He was married, February 16, 1843, to Miss Susanna D., daughter of Abraham and Mary States (sometimes written Staats or Staates). She was born December 23, 1823. In 1844, Mr. Lefferts moved on to the old Hoagland farm, in Moreland township, where he now (1885) resides. He has always been actively engaged in church matters, especially in the church of which he is a member. He organized the Poplar Grove Sunday-school, and for twenty years was its superintendent. He has taken an active part in several incorporated companies, and at one time was president of four companies, and for twenty-five years an officer in the Somerton and Bustleton Turnpike Company. Politically, he is an enthusiastic Republican, and when the hydra-headed serpent of secession vomited forth its slimy and filthy pretensions to a place among the nations of the earth, his voice, pen and purse championed the cause of the Union, and many of the lyceums throughout this section of country resounded from 1861 to the laying down of the last rebel musket, with his voice for the suppression of one of the greatest curses of the nineteenth century,—secession. Although an ardent Republican, he is just as strong a temperance man, and has never tasted anything that would intoxicate. He was the first farmer in the township to gather large harvests

without the use of intoxicants. His views on the tobacco question are equally as strong, he having never used it in any form.

In his younger days, he was fond of the sports of the season, among which was that of catching wild pigeons with a net, and it is to his credit that he sprang the net on the last flock of pigeons ever caught in Montgomery County.

VII. His children are John, born May 21, 1844; Mary Ann, born July 8, 1850. John studied law with John Goforth, of Philadelphia, and graduated April 14, 1867, and is now (1885) in practice in Philadelphia. He is also an elder in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Seventh and Brown Streets. He married Miss Helen C., daughter of Dr. Samuel and Helen C. Rich. Their children are Walter and Helen Lefferts.

Mary Ann was married, December 28, 1876, to Henry L. Search, who was born September 18, 1846. Their children are Susanna L., born February 26, 1878; Theodore C., born October 3, 1884.

Abraham States, the father of Mrs. Simon V. Lefferts, was born in 1791, and died in 1854. His wife was Mary, daughter of Joseph and Mary Franklin. Mrs. Lefferts' grandfather was James States, of Bucks County, Pa., who owned a farm of one hundred acres. This farm was in the States family for over one hundred years. Jacob Rhodes, her maternal great-grandfather, was a native of Germany, emigrated to America, and located near Somerton.

JOHN LLOYD.

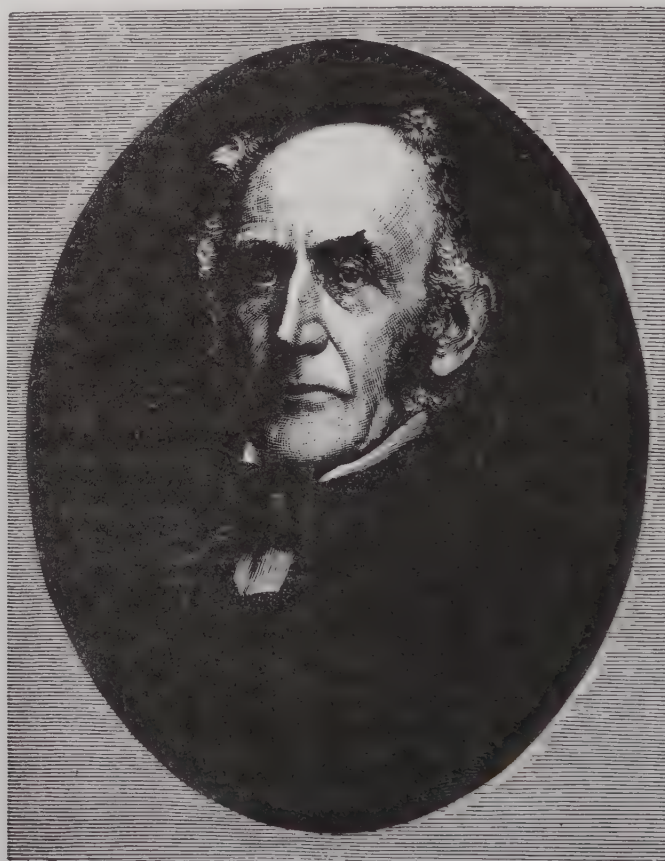
John Lloyd, son of Benjamin Lloyd, was for many years one of the prominent citizens of Moreland township, near what is now the borough of Hatboro'. He was born, and lived all his life upon the farm now occupied by John Lloyd, Jr., and died in July, 1877, in the eighty-second year of his age. He was an earnest and persistent friend of education and all its varied interests, and upon the adoption of the present school law by the people, he was made one of the school directors of the township, a position he held for many years. He was a friend of the friendless, kind to the poor, honorable in all his business transactions with his fellow-men, honored and respected while he lived, and his loss severely felt when gone to his eternal rest, to receive the reward awaiting the righteous. His was truly a life of purity and love, and he died as he had lived, firm in the faith of his fathers, as expressed in the doctrines laid down by the Society of Friends, of which he was a member, his name being enrolled on the books of the Horsham Monthly Meeting.

His wife was Sidnea, daughter of Joshua Paul. Their children were Lydia Ann, deceased, whose husband was Jarrett W. Hallowell; Hannah S., married Joseph W. Hallowell; Ellen, married Charles H. Lu-

kens; Joshua P., name changed by Act of State Legislature to Joseph Paul; Sarah C., deceased, whose husband was Israel H. Mather; Emma, deceased, whose husband was Jonathan P. Iredell; John, married Anna Williams, and now lives on the old homestead.

the latter formerly a tilt-mill. A rugged elevation extends across the entire width of the northeast portion, called Deep Creek Hill.

The name of this township has been derived from Hanover, a capital and kingdom in Germany, which in 1692 was raised to an electorate and in 1814 to a



John Lloyd

CHAPTER LXV.

NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

THE township of New Hanover is bounded on the northeast by Upper Hanover, south by Limerick, east by Frederick, north and northwest by Douglas and southwest by Pottsgrove. It is six and three-fourths miles long, its greatest breadth three and one-half miles, with an area of twelve thousand nine hundred and sixty acres, or twenty and one-quarter square miles, being the fourth in size in the county. The surface is rolling and the soil is tolerably productive, being composed of loam and red shale. Swamp Creek flows nearly through its central part, having several branches, and Deep Creek through its eastern corner. The former propels four grist and three saw-mills, and

kingdom. Many of the early Lutheran settlers were natives of this kingdom, which largely accounts for the name given. Another name also applied to this locality is "Falkner's Swamp," it is supposed after Daniel Falkner, one of the agents or attorneys of the Frankfort Land Company. In the purchase made by George McCall, in 1735, of the present Douglas township and nearly one half of Pottsgrove, mention is made that it was bounded on the south by "The Germans' Tract of Land," meaning at least all of the present territory of New Hanover. In 1734 we know that Hanover township comprised all of the present townships of New Hanover, Upper Hanover, Douglas and Pottsgrove and borough of Pottstown. In 1741 it was divided into the first three townships, which then contained together two hundred and forty-

two taxables and one hundred and thirteen land-holders.

The following is a list of the earliest land-holders: John Benner, 100 acres; Daniel Shaner, 100; Mathias Bender, 100; Frederick Richard, 150; Andrew Kepler, 100; John Eshbaugh, 100; Nicholas Brown, 100; Jacob High, 100; Malachi High, 100; Samuel Musselman, 50; Jacob Bechtal, 200; Mathias Christman, 100; John Linderman, 100; Garret Dewees, 100; Cornelius Dewees, 24; John Lewis, 95; Henry Coulston, 100; John Henry Sprogle, 556; George Custer, 100; Peter Lower, 100; Ludwig Bitting, 150; Balsar Hutt, 100; Jacob Wisler, 150; Henry Reader, 150; Robert Thomas, 300; George Roudebush, 150; Frederick Hillegas, 150; Daniel Borleman, 100; Michael Shell, 150; Conrad Culp, 150; Jacob Myer, Jr., 100; Jacob Heistand, 150; Rudolph Mourer, 100; Jacob Fisher, 100; Jacob Mourer, 150; George Geiger, 50; Valentine Geiger, 100; Philip Knecht, 50; Adam Harman, 100; Mathias Harman, 100; Adam Spangler, 50; Peter Conrad, 100; Michael Smith, 50; Jacob Switzer, 10; Philip Brant, 100; Henry Antes, 150; Adam Ox, 140; Henry Bitting, 100; Jacob Myer, 100; Simon Kreps, 100; Henry Kreps, 100; Yost Fryer, 100; Barnabas Futtero, 100; Jacob Fry, 100; Sebastian Reifsnnyder, 100; John Snyder, 150; John George, 100; Anthony Hinkle, 100; Henry Acker, 50. Jacob and John Heistand arrived in 1727, and Henry, Philip and Jacob Acker in 1732. Jacob Heistand purchased here, some time before 1733, one hundred and fifty acres, and Henry Acker, fifty acres.

Henry Antes came from Germany to this country prior to 1726, and first settled in Philadelphia, and a few years after removed to New Hanover. He was a very useful and ingenious man, and built the first grist-mill at Bethlehem in 1743, and between 1745 and 1750 had the direction of the public improvements there. He died in this township in 1755. Frederick Antes, his son, was born in 1730. He was an iron-founder, and cast the first four-pound guns for the Revolutionary army. He was one of the members elected in the county to frame the new Constitution of Pennsylvania, which was adopted September 28, 1776. It is said a sense of danger from the British induced him to leave New Hanover and to remove to Northumberland. In 1781 he became the presiding judge of that county, and in 1784 a member of Assembly. He followed the business of gunsmithing, and Dr. Priestly, in his "Memoirs," speaks of the great aid he received from him in making his philosophical instruments. He died at Lancaster September 20, 1801. His daughter Catharine was the second wife of Governor Simon Snyder.

The taxables in 1741 were 87; in 1828, 323; in 1858, 442; in 1875, 446; in 1884, 471. The population in 1800 was 1595; in 1830, 1344; in 1850, 1635; in 1870, 1900; and in 1880, 1905.

The villages in New Hanover are Swamp (the town-

ship seat), Fagleysville, New Hanover Square and Pleasant Run. The village of New Hanover, better known as the Swamp or Swamp Churches, is situated sixteen miles from Norristown, and in 1832, Gordon, in his "Gazetteer," says it contained two churches, a post-office, tannery, two taverns, two stores and eight dwellings. The post-office was established before 1827, under the title of "Swamp Churches," which was changed a few years after to its present name of New Hanover. This is quite an old settlement. Nicholas Scull mentions here, in 1758, "The Lutheran Dutch" and the "Dutch Church," and "Yelder's Mill," where is now Christman's grist and saw-mill, a mile northeast of the village.

Fagleysville, on the turnpike, two miles south of New Hanover, appears also to be an ancient settlement, Scull mentioning an inn here, in 1758, called "The Rose."

The importance attached by the early German settlers of attending to the education of their children is shown by the fact that schools, under the support and control of the various religious denominations, were established shortly after this portion of country was settled. As early as 1755 schools at Falkner Schwezny in New Hanover, received by charity from the Fathers and Overseers of the Reformed Church in Holland, Germany and Switzerland the sum of £35 15s., which was followed by other contributions till 1770. In 1760 there were forty-five boys in the school at New Hanover. The fact that no mention is made of girls being in attendance upon these schools strongly suggests that the custom of educating the boys and not the girls prevailed at this early time. The custom was incident to the laws of primogeniture, which were abrogated in this country in 1682, but the effects were still felt in these old communities.

The present public-school system was accepted by the township about the year 1750. There are eleven schools in the township, including the independent districts of Swamp and Fagleysville. The former has a term of eight months, giving a salary of forty dollars per month, and the latter a term of seven months, with the same salary. The regular school term is five months, nine teachers being employed, at a salary of thirty dollars per month. The entire absence of female teachers in the township, with but one exception, would appear that the prejudice formerly so marked against the employment of ladies as teachers is not entirely removed.

The New Hanover Lutheran is the oldest German Lutheran congregation in America. Its first pastor was Justus Falkner, who came here in 1703, having been ordained and sent by Andreas Rudman, the Swedish provost at Philadelphia. In 1717, Rev. Gerhard Henkel settled here and many of his descendants are still in this neighborhood. From 1720 to 1723 this church was frequently visited by Rev. Samuel Hesselius, Swedish pastor at Morlatton. In 1732 Rev. John Christian Schulze took this charge, and he in

turn was succeeded by Rev. John Caspar Støever. The Rev. Henry M. Muhlenberg arrived in Philadelphia from Germany November 25, 1742, and only three days afterward preached here his first sermon in Pennsylvania, from 2 Corinthians v. 20. He then found about one hundred communicants, who worshiped in a log church. At his first arrival in New Hanover, there was considerable opposition to his reception in consequence of self-constituted preachers, but the power of his eloquence overcame all and unity prevailed. In 1767 the congregation built a new and spacious stone church, which is still standing. In October, 1761, Mr. Muhlenberg left the congregations of New Hanover and the Trappe, and moved to Philadelphia, but returned in 1776. In his journal of October 7, 1777, he says,—

"I was informed that a number of Americans wounded in the battle last Saturday (October 4, at Germantown) were put in our Lutheran Church, at New Hanover, to be treated by the surgeons. October 9, Mr. Steril came to-day in the rain from New Hanover, and informs me that the surgeons are cutting off shattered arms and legs of the wounded soldiers there, and that three had died last night of their wounds. Those that could bear transportation were to be taken up to Reading, and the balance of the sick and wounded to be distributed among the neighboring houses."

The present pastor is Rev. L. Groh who lives at Boyertown, Berks County, and officiates at St. John's Church, Boyertown, in connection with the New Hanover Lutheran or "Swamp."

From the best information at hand, the first Reformed Church in New Hanover was built in 1720. Its first pastor was John Philip Boehm; succeeded by Michael Schlatter, in 1746. From 1784 to 1799, John Philip Leydich, Nicholas Pomp and Frederick Dellecker officiated, and they, in 1800, were succeeded by Dr. L. Frederick Herman, who died in 1848. This congregation also worshiped at first in a log building which stood till 1790, when they erected a fine brick church, which was remodeled in 1869 and is now one of the finest churches in the vicinity. Its present pastor is the Rev. L. J. Mayer, who came here in 1866. There is connected with both this and the German Lutheran Church large burial-grounds, which are attended to with evident care and kept in excellent condition.

The following report will show that the early inhabitants of New Hanover were not unmindful of their duty to the poor:

"March 30, 1741, Bernhart Dotterer and Jacob Freyer settled the accounts of Dilman Zeigler and Samuel Yerger, overseers of the poor:

	£	s.	d.
"Money by them collected	12	1	2
Disbursed	7	12	0
By loss	14	0	
	8	6	0
	£3	15	2
For collecting	15	2	
Balance due	£3	0	0

"To be delivered to the overseers, George George and Simon Creps, for the year 1740."

This praiseworthy act was continued, as the books show, until the year 1807.

The following may interest the reader:

"The overseers of the poor are ordered, by a number of the inhabitants of New Hanover, to furnish Frantz Epple with a linsey jacket, a pair of tow trousers, a new shirt, a pair of new stockings, a pair of new shoes and a linsey underjacket.

"Signed by order of the inhabitants,

"JOHN RICHARDS.

"JOHN BROOKE.

"BENJ. MARKLEY.

"CASSIMER MISSIMER.

"ANDREW SMITH.

"March 20, 1784."

By an act of the Legislature, passed September 13, 1785, the freemen of the townships of Limerick, New Hanover, Douglas, Upper Hanover, Marlborough and Upper Salford were to hold their elections at the tavern of Michael Creps, in New Hanover. This remained in force till 1807, after which the elections only of Douglas and this township were continued at the same place, now known as New Hanover Square. This township became a separate election district by making Douglas township a separate election district by act of Assembly, approved April 16, 1827.

By the assessment of 1785, the first made under the officials of Montgomery County, there were in the township four taverns, five grist-mills, two saw-mills, three tanneries and one slave.

"MONTGOMERY COUNTY, SS.

"A tax of three shillings and sixpence in every hundred pounds (and from $\frac{3}{4}$ to ten shillings per head on all single freemen), laid on the Estates, real and personal, of the Freeholders and Inhabitants within New Hanover Township, for defraying the expenses of the public Buildings and other Expenses of said County. Given under our Hands this 30th day of March, 1792.

"NATHAN POTTS,

"JOHN MANN,

"CONRAD BOYER,

} Commissioners."

Under the assessment of 1792, two hundred and sixty-one land-holders were assessed to the aggregate amount of £75 18s. 7d.

The following is a list of the single men taxed according to this order in the said township: Philip Yerger, Henry Smith, Tobias Yerger, Jacob Dachenbach, John Liebengood, John Erney, Henry Gilbert, Frederick Hartman, Jacob Malsberger, Joseph Walker, John Ruth, Isaac Bingeman, Michael Feadly, Henry Egolf, Adam Egolf, John Reifsnyder, Abraham Dotterer, John Lick, George Gousenger, John Loch, Christian Fryer, Adam Bartman, Andrew Hank, Philip Haun, Lewis Linsebegler, Michael Hoph, John Rusher, Johanas Reifsnyder, John Looch, Jacob Stalpt and Jacob Achey.

The following exhibit from the mercantile appraiser's list of 1884 shows the business advancement of this township: F. Brendlinger, dry-goods; I. Christman, flour and feed; N. G. Drace, merchandise; Jonathan Erb, butcher; Elias Fagley, merchandise; Charles Fox, merchandise; Good-Will Grangers, Patrons of Husbandry, merchandise; W. B. Groff, merchandise; Solomon Hoffman, butcher; John Hoffman, butcher; John Kehl, feed; and live stock;

Washington Leidy, live stock; J. Lenhart, flour and feed; Aug. Schaffer, flour, feed; Henry Schneider, leather; C. Weyant, merchandise; J. M. H. Walter, flour, feed; Weyant & Co., live stock; George Weand, live stock; Henry Zern, butcher.

The present number of taxables is 471; value of improved lands, \$848,051; value of unimproved lands, \$35,300; value of 461 horses, \$36,263; value of 1200 cattle, \$36,284; total value of all property taxable for county purposes, \$988,228.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN FREDERICK HARTRANFT.¹

John Frederick Hartranft, who was one of the most prominent generals in the Union army in the great war of the Rebellion, afterwards Governor of Pennsylvania, and is now collector of the port of Philadelphia and major general commanding the National Guard of the State, is a native of Montgomery County, born on the 16th of December, 1830, in New Hanover township, which was then the home of his parents, Samuel E. and Lydia (Bucher) Hartranft. In 1844 they removed from New Hanover, and took up their permanent residence in Norristown, where, for several years following that time, their son, John F., attended the Treemount Seminary, then under charge of the Rev. Samuel Aaron. Afterwards he passed freshman year at Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., and in the twentieth year of his age entered Union College (Schenectady, N. Y.), where he was graduated in 1853.

After leaving college his first employment was as an assistant engineer on a preliminary survey of the line of a proposed railroad from Chestnut Hill, *via* Doylestown, to New Hope, and also of the route between Mauch Chunk and White Haven. In the following year Michael C. Boyer, sheriff of Montgomery County, appointed him a deputy, which office he continued to fill under Mr. Boyer and his successor, Sheriff Rudy, until 1859. During his last term as deputy sheriff he commenced the study of the law, and was admitted to practice October 4, 1860.

Prior to the commencement of his law studies he had joined the military company called the Norris City Rifles, of which he was afterwards successively elected lieutenant and captain, from which latter grade he was promoted, by election, to the colonelcy of the Fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania militia in the spring of 1859. Two years later, when the war of the Rebellion had been opened by the attack on Fort Sumter, and President Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand troops to support the government, Colonel Hartranft promptly offered the services of his regi-

ment, which were as promptly accepted by Governor Curtin. The President's call had been made on the 15th of April, 1861; on the 16th, Colonel Hartranft reported to the Governor at Harrisburg; on the 20th the seven Montgomery County companies forming the Fourth Regiment left for the rendezvous at Harrisburg, and two days later the regiment was on its way, *via* Perryville and Annapolis, to Washington, D. C., where it arrived May 8th, and remained until the 24th of June, when it crossed the Potomac into Virginia.

The Fourth had been mustered into the service for three months, and during that time no collision with the enemy had occurred; but on the day of the expiration of the term an order was issued for a general advance of the army, which resulted in the battle of Bull Run. On the day of the advance to that field of disaster the regiment was ordered to the rear for muster out, but there were a few of its members who preferred to go to the front, though not compelled to do so. Among these was Colonel Hartranft, who offered his services, and was accepted as a volunteer aid on the staff of Colonel W. B. Franklin. He passed safely through the battle, though he performed services for which he was afterwards mentioned in complimentary terms in Colonel Franklin's report of the action.

At the close of the Bull Run campaign Colonel Hartranft returned home, and, under authority which he had asked while the Fourth was yet in the field, commenced the raising of a regiment for the three years' service. The story of his gallantry at Bull Run had given him great popularity, which rendered the raising of the new regiment a comparatively easy task. On its completion it was designated as the Fifty-first of the Pennsylvania line, and was assigned to the command of General A. E. Burnside at Annapolis, Md., to form part of an expedition to be led by that general against the enemy's forces and strongholds in North Carolina.

The expedition sailed from Annapolis on the 9th of January, 1862, and after a long and stormy passage passed Hatteras Inlet, and entered Pamlico Sound. On the 7th of February occurred the battle and victory of Roanoke Island, in which Colonel Hartranft and his regiment participated with conspicuous gallantry. Again, on the 14th of March, it formed a part of the column that assaulted and carried the strong works at Newbern. In August following, the regiment, with the other commands of Burnside's army, moved, by water transportation, from North Carolina to the Potomac River, and, disembarking, marched into Virginia to the relief of General Pope, who was then hard pressed by the enemy. In that campaign Colonel Hartranft and his regiment took part in the engagements of Second Bull Run and Chantilly.

Crossing the Potomac with the army, they were engaged in the battle of South Mountain, where General Reno was killed, and again, on the 17th of September, fought in the great battle of Antietam

¹ For portrait of General Hartranft, see page 196.

where, in the heat of the conflict, the Fifty-first was ordered to cross the stone bridge on the extreme left of the Union line, which was held by the enemy and commanded by his guns. The order was promptly obeyed and the bridge was carried, Colonel Hartranft leading his command across in the face of a terrific fire from the enfilading batteries. In General Burnside's report of that battle he paid a high compliment to the gallantry and other soldierly qualities of Colonel Hartranft, and recommended him for promotion to the grade of brigadier General.

A more minute account of the services of the Fifty-first and its commanding officer, Colonel Hartranft, from their first gallant fight at Roanoke Island to their crossing of the historic stone bridge at Antietam, as also of the part they took in the bloody storming of the Heights of Fredericksburg, on the 13th of December, 1862, will be found on pages 204 to 208 of this history.

In April, 1863, Colonel Hartranft and his regiment, with others forming the Ninth Corps, moved from Newport News, Va., by river and rail to Kentucky, whence, after a few weeks of active service, they were transported to Mississippi, taking part in the fight at Jackson, on the 12th of July, and in the occupation of that city, on the 18th. From Mississippi the command then moved back to Kentucky, where Colonel Hartranft was prostrated by illness, and remained for some time unable to do duty. On his recovery he rejoined the regiment at Lenoir, East Tennessee, where he was placed in command of the Second Division of the Ninth Corps, and immediately afterwards fought the battle of Campbell's Station, from which he retired to Knoxville, where, largely on account of the engineering skill which he displayed in the fortifying of the place, it was successfully held until the siege was raised by the approach of General Sherman's troops from Chattanooga.

Early in January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted, and, receiving the veteran furlough, returned home to recruit. On their arrival, Benjamin E. Chain, Esq., in an address of welcome delivered on behalf of the citizens of Norristown, said: "It is to you, Colonel Hartranft, that the regiment owes the character it bears. Your discipline in the camp, your foresight on the march, your coolness, bravery and judgment on the battle-field have won the confidence and love of your men, and made them heroes in the fight. They knew you never ordered when you did not lead."

At the expiration of the veteran furlough the regiment (having received a large number of recruits) proceeded to Annapolis, Md., where, in the absence of General Burnside, the entire corps, numbering twenty thousand men, was for the time placed under the command of Colonel Hartranft, to whom all new regiments were ordered to report, and to whom was committed the supervision of the work of organization and equipment. In the Wilderness campaign, which

followed (the Ninth Corps having in the mean time joined the Army of the Potomac on the Rapidan), he commanded a brigade, with the proper rank of brigadier-general, to which he had long been entitled, he having received that promotion nearly two years after it had been urged by General Burnside in recognition for his gallant service at Antietam.

In the engagements at Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Poplar Springs, Hatcher's Run, Weldon Railroad, Ream's Station and the mine explosion, General Hartranft and his brigade fought gallantly and well. But the action in which he won his highest renown was the recapture of Fort Steadman, before Petersburg. On the morning of March 25, 1865, in the darkness just preceding the dawn, the Confederates assaulted the fort suddenly, and with such impetuosity that in a few minutes they had carried the work, taking a large number of prisoners. About a mile away was the headquarters of General Hartranft, who was then in command of the Third Division of the Ninth Corps, composed largely of raw troops. At a little before four o'clock the general was awakened by the noise of the Confederate assault, and, immediately learning that the fort had been taken, he formed his division to resist a further advance of the enemy. Having done this, he soon received orders from General Parke (then temporarily in command of the army) to suspend the attack until the arrival of the Fifth Corps. Notwithstanding this countermand of his orders, feeling confident of his ability to retake the work without reinforcement by the Fifth Corps, he determined to make the attempt, and moved quickly on, with only his own and the First Division, himself leading the assault. The Confederates, though surprised, made a most obstinate resistance, but were driven back with heavy loss, and the work was retaken, with about three thousand prisoners.

It was a complete victory, and acknowledged to be one of the most brilliant achievements of the Petersburg siege. General Hartranft's services on this occasion were promptly recognized by his promotion to the brevet rank of major general, as nominated by Lieutenant-General Grant, on recommendation by Generals Meads and Parke. The following official communications show the action taken in the matter.

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

"March 27, 1865.

"To Major-General J. G. Parke, commanding Ninth Army Corps:

"GENERAL—The commanding general directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, recommending Brigadier-General Hartranft, United States Volunteers, for the brevet of major-general of volunteers for his conspicuous gallantry in recapturing Fort Steadman during the action of the 25th instant, as well as for his industry and efficiency in organizing and disciplining his division, composed of new regiments. In reply, I am directed to inform you that before the receipt of your letter a communication to the same effect had been made by the commanding general to Lieutenant-General Grant, to which a response was received that his nomination had been made to the Secretary of War, and a telegraphic answer returned that the appointment should be made. Since then the commanding general is informed by telegraph that Brigadier-General Hartranft is breveted

major general, and the appointment has been forwarded by mail. Your communication, however, has been forwarded to complete the record.

"I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

"GEORGE D. RUGGLES, A. A. G."

"HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS.

March 28th, 1865.

"Brevet Major-General J. F. Hartranft, commanding Third Division:
"GENERAL—The commanding general instructs me to transmit herewith a copy of communication from the commanding general of the Army of the Potomac, of yesterday's date, which will explain itself.

He bids me say, however, in connection therewith, that such prompt recognition of your services on the 25th instant by the President, the lieutenant general, and major general commanding the army, affords him the greatest pleasure, and he begs you will accept his hearty congratulations on your well-deserved promotion.

"I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"P. M. LYDIE Brevet Lieutenant, Colonel and A. A. G."

On the 2d of April, one week after the recapture of Fort Steadman, a general assault was made on the inner defenses of Petersburg. In the fighting of that day a prominent part was taken by the division of General Hartranft, who, at dawn on the 3d, entered the city, and passing through it, pursued the retreating enemy to Nottoway Court-House. Six days later came the closing scene of the war, at Appomattox, and soon afterwards General Hartranft was mustered out of the volunteer service. The government, wishing to retain the services of so able and gallant an officer, proffered him the appointment of colonel of the Thirty-fourth Infantry of the regular army, but declining this, he returned to civil life.

In 1865 the Republicans of Montgomery County urged the claims of General Hartranft for the office of auditor-general of Pennsylvania. In the convention that assembled at Harrisburg on the 17th of September in that year, he was unanimously nominated on the second ballot, and in the ensuing election he received a majority of twenty-two thousand six hundred and sixty votes. "His long tour of duty in the army, and the frequently manifested hostility of his original party friends (the Democrats) to the administration charged with the prosecution of the war had detached him from them, and yet his prudent reserve had not incurred the rancor that often arises when a man shifts his political ground. Still the Democracy watched his administration of the finances with Argus eyes. But the simple honesty of purpose that had carried him through the war without reproach enabled him to close his first term with the report that, in connection with Governor Geary and the Legislature, the State debt had already been reduced several millions. . . In 1871 he had filled the post of auditor-general so fully to the acceptance of his party that he was re-nominated almost by acclamation. It was admitted that during his second term he had drawn before the light of day some parties who had been evading State taxes, and were about to realize large sums which belonged to the commonwealth. . . Although there was a relentless clamor raised against him by the opposite party, alleging corruption and nearly every possible offense, he was so fully vindicated in the judgment of his party as to obtain, on the 9th of

April, 1872, the gubernatorial nomination on the first ballot."

In the election of 1872, General Hartranft was elected Governor of Pennsylvania by an absolute majority of thirty-four thousand four hundred and forty-seven, and a plurality over his Democratic opponent, Buckalew, of thirty-five thousand six hundred and twenty-seven. He was inaugurated January 21, 1873. "True to his ancestry, who were pious German refugees to America for the sake of conscience, the Governor opened and closed his first inaugural, as, in fact, all his subsequent papers of the kind, with a recognition of the Divine power that rules the world, and confessing his dependence upon Him for direction and success. True also to his generous sympathy with the humble, while the pageant to his honor was in progress, he stole aside to take by the hand a large number of soldiers' orphans, who had gathered at Harrisburg on the occasion."

In 1875, Governor Hartranft was re-elected, and was inaugurated on the 18th of January, 1876. During his second term as Governor (in 1877) the quelling of the terrible railroad riots in the State (principally at Pittsburgh) subjected his executive ability, firmness and judgment to the severest test to which they had ever been brought in all his military and civil career. "This popular commotion found the Governor on the way to the Pacific in company with some friends. Having, however, efficient subordinates in Secretary Quay and Adjutant-General Latta, he was able to direct movements immediately on being apprised of the outbreak. In ordering out the whole military power of the State at once and appealing to the Federal Government also for help (the latter probably unnecessary), he met the trouble as Washington did the Whiskey Insurrection,—frightened the rioters at the out-start. The result proved the wisdom of the measures adopted, and it is worthy of remark that after the Governor arrived on the scene of the disorder scarcely a life was sacrificed either on the part of the military or of the people."

With reference to these outbreaks, and their suppression, Governor Hartranft, in his next succeeding message, said: "Thus ended the great railway strike of 1877 in Pennsylvania, which resulted in violence, murder and arson, which caused the death of over fifty civilians and five soldiers and the wounding and maiming of a hundred or more, and the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property. While it is true that the workingmen who began it contemplated no such terrible results, it cannot be denied that the manner in which they proceeded to enforce their demand, by stopping inland commerce and seizing the property of corporations and individuals, and driving citizens from their occupations in defiance of law, made the breach through which the lawless elements of society poured to plunder and destroy. By thus inconsiderately inviting the co-operation of the criminal classes, labor did itself a great and grievous

injury, and it will be long before it can remove the suspicion and distrust with which the people will view its strikes and organizations."

The last term of Governor Hartranft expired on the 21st of January, 1879. On the 23d of the same month, his successor, Governor Henry M. Hoyt, appointed him Major-General commanding the Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. His friends urged on President Hayes his appointment to the Berlin Mission, as the successor of Bayard Taylor, an office which he was eminently qualified to fill, though it was not known that he wished it. Political considerations prevented the selection as desired by his friends, and he was tendered the appointment of Postmaster of Phila-

ISAAC F. YOST.

Philip Yost (or Jost), the great-grandfather of Isaac F. Yost, emigrated from Nassau, West Germany, about the year 1740. He was born in 1718, and married Veronica Dotterer, of Limerick township, where he afterwards settled. His children were three sons—John, Harman and Philip—and several daughters. The death of Philip Yost occurred in his eighty-seventh year. His son Philip was born August 24, 1757, in Limerick township, and on attaining a suitable age learned the trade of a wheelwright. He removed in the year 1768, with his father, to the farm in Pottsgrove (then New Hanover) township, still in possession of the family, and soon after en-



Isaac F. Yost

delphia, which was promptly confirmed by the Senate, and which, after some hesitation, he accepted. He continued in the office until July 15, 1880, when he entered upon his duties as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. He was confirmed by the Senate, and commissioned for four years, in the following February. In February, 1885, he was re-appointed, confirmed, and re-commissioned for a second term of four years. On the 30th of November, 1883, he was re-appointed by Governor Pattison, Major-General of the National Guard, for a term of four years, from the expiration of his previous commission, January 23, 1884.

tered the Revolutionary army. On his discharge from service and return to his home he married, in 1783, Rosina Berminger, and had children,—Mary Magdalene, wife of Henry Sheffey; Tobias; Jacob; Benjamin; Salome, wife of Frederick Linderman; Elizabeth, wife of Isaac Linderman; Rosina, who married Jacob Schlichter; Herman; Jonas; Sarah, wife of Samuel Gilham; and Philip. After his marriage Mr. Yost removed to a farm in the present Pottsgrove township, where his death occurred on the 28th of August, 1832. His son Benjamin was born in 1787, in Pottsgrove (formerly New Hanover) township, where his death occurred September 30,

1858, in his seventy-first year, his life having been spent in the occupations of a farmer. He was a man of influence in the county, having held the offices of county commissioner, county treasurer and register of wills. He married Sarah, daughter of Isaac Feather, of New Hanover township, and had children, —Isaac F., Sarah, Benjamin, Herman, who died in youth, and Elizabeth, wife of Frederick Knoll. Isaac F. was born on the homestead farm, in Pottsgrove township, on the 2d of March, 1815, and after a common-school education engaged in teaching, the winter being devoted to this pursuit and the summer to farm labor. In 1844 he purchased a farm in Pottsgrove township, which he continued to cultivate until 1869, when Swamp, in New Hanover township, became and is now his place of residence. Judge Yost is still engaged in farming, though not as extensively as in his younger days. He was, on the 1st of November, 1838, married to Rosina, daughter of Daniel Miller, of Pottsgrove, whose children are Daniel M., Louisa M. (deceased), Benjamin M., Rosina (deceased), Amelia (Mrs. Tobias Shelley), Salome M. (Mrs. William S. Bliem), Isaac M., Mary Ann (Mrs. James B. Stauffer), Josiah M., Philip M., Emma, Rebecca (Mrs. Franklin Binder), Hannah E. (deceased) and John R. Judge Yost, always an ardent Democrat in politics, has been frequently honored by his constituents with positions of importance. He filled the office of county auditor, was in 1854 made county commissioner and in 1871 elected associate judge of the county, being the last incumbent of that office. He also served for twelve years as school director and held minor township positions. Judge Yost's religious faith is in accord with the doctrines of the Reformed Church, his membership being with the Falconer's Swamp Church of that denomination, in which he has officiated as elder. The death of Mrs. Yost occurred January 7, 1885, in her sixty-eighth year.

CHAPTER LXVI.

NORRITON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM PENN, by a special order, dated Eleventh Month, 1689, directed Captain Thomas Holme, the surveyor-general of the province, "to lay out a tract of land on the canoeable part of Schuylkill." In pursuance of this order a survey was made,—

"Beginning at a hickory-tree by the said Skoolkill, being the corner of Plymouth Township; thence northwest by the same township nine hundred and fifty perches to another hickory-tree; thence northwest in the line of a tract of land called Whitpain's Township, eleven hundred and sixty-nine perches, to corner oak in the line of said Proprietary's Manor of Gilberts (now Lower Providence); thence southwest, along said Manor line 1848 perches to a dog-tree, by the said Skoolkill; thence down the said River to the place of beginning."

The tract was said to contain seven thousand four hundred and eighty-two acres, and was designated

the "Manor of Williamstadt." It was intended as a princely gift for the son of the great proprietor, and lay directly opposite to a similar manor surveyed and laid out on the south side of the river for his daughter, Letitia Penn. A patent was granted October 2, 1704, conveying to William Penn, Jr., the manor or tract above described. The record disclosed the fact that on the 7th day of October of the same year, or five days after coming into the possession of this great estate, he parted with it to Isaac Norris and William Trent, merchants of Philadelphia. Eight years later, on January 11, 1712, Mr. Norris acquired all the interest of Mr. Trent. The cost of the manor to Messrs. Norris and Trent was £850, a sum that has always been thought grossly inadequate, and by some writers believed to have resulted from the reckless and improvident character of the vendor. The ancient manor of Williamstadt remained intact until 1730, when, by the usual proceedings upon the petition of resident property-owners, the township of Norriton was created and duly decreed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County. The original area of this township was lessened by the creation of the borough of Norristown in 1812, which contained five hundred and twenty acres, and subsequently (1853) extended its limits, embracing about fifteen hundred additional acres, thus reducing the area to about five thousand five hundred acres. At the time the manor was changed into a township there were twenty land-owners and tenants and five additional taxable inhabitants. It is manifest that the early settlers attached importance to the advantages of municipal government in the opening of public roads and the construction of bridges over streams that had to be crossed in reaching saw and grist-mills, which at that day were of great importance to land-owners. The condition of the people from 1730 to 1784, fifty-four years, when the county was established, is greatly obscured. Being remote from Philadelphia, then the seat of municipal government, to which all assessments of property, justices' dockets and returns of all public officers were made, and the most valuable of these records being lost, we search in vain for authenticated facts to show the habits, manners and customs of the comparatively few people or families who lived and died in the early days of Norriton. The name of the township is in honor of the Norris family, the head of which, Isaac Norris, was prominent not only as a large land-owner, but also in public affairs. He was chosen eighteen times Speaker of the General Assembly, being first elected in 1713. He was finally appointed to the office of chief justice of the province, and was in the enjoyment of that position the year he died, 1735.

It was about this period that the people built a place of public worship, known as the Norriton Presbyterian Meeting-House. The stone structure now standing is the same in all its material parts as when built, though substantial repairs have undoubtedly

been made.¹ Tradition says the building was used and greatly abused by the soldiers of both armies during the Revolution, and we are inclined to credit the story for the reason that it lay on the line of march of Washington when he moved to the battle of Germantown, and on his line of retreat it was doubtless used by the stragglers and perhaps by wounded and worn-out soldiers for shelter and protection from the cold and frosty nights of that period of the year. The place was on the line of patrol between Valley Forge and Trenton, as traversed by the mounted men of Colonel Lacey, in keeping open communication between the places named. This portion of the county was between the established lines and scouted by the horsemen of both parties. The main picket, east of the river, was stationed at the junction of roads now known as Jeffersonville, and where the old hotel was partially burned by the British in the winter of 1778. The danger to which the patriots was exposed at that time in this locality is referred to by David Rittenhouse, who was then performing his duty as treasurer of the commonwealth at Lancaster City, and who wrote to his wife, then living with her children on the old Rittenhouse homestead, now occupied by Emanuel Gouldy. Mr. Rittenhouse wrote, January 26, 1778, as follows:

"I shall perhaps, before I seal this, Appoint a time to meet you. In my last I partly promised to come to stay a fortnight with you; but I do not now think it so safe as I did then. In our present situation, I should not think it prudent to stay above one night with you, as parties of horse are employed to pick up particular persons. For this reason I would rather meet you at one of your Brothers', or at Sister's, but I apprehend the Schuylkill is at present difficult, if not dangerous, to cross, on account of the ice."

Mr. Rittenhouse seems oblivious of the fact that Washington had constructed a long bridge over the river at Valley Forge, and that he could have crossed at that point without hazard. The brothers he refers to were John and Israel Jacobs. The sister referred to was Mrs. Colonel Caleb Parry, whose husband was killed at the battle of Long Island, in July, 1776. Mr. Rittenhouse adds the following postscript to the above-mentioned letter:

"Tuesday Morning. I am now nearly determined to appoint next Saturday week, in the evening, to meet you at Brother John's; and I fear it may expose one or both to a very uncomfortable ride. I will, however, be there, if the weather be tolerable and health permits; but do not come my dear H., if the weather be bad, because if I do not find you there, I shall proceed to Brother Israel's, where I shall be glad to find you on Sunday in order to accompany you home. If you can find any opportunity to write before then, I shall be glad to receive a line."

We are not advised whether the visit was made or not, but if it was, the distinguished citizen of Norriton certainly eluded the vigilance of the British scouts, who would have esteemed the treasurer of the commonwealth a prize of the first class.

The personal property assessed in the name of the twenty land-holders at the time the township was created is reported to be one hundred and eighty-one horses, two hundred and sixty-nine horned cattle, fourteen negro slaves, two riding-chairs. The following places of business are noted: two grist-mills, four saw-mills, one tannery, six taverns, licensed to the following persons: Hannah Thompson, John Shannon, John Wentz, George Gilbert, Josiah Wood and Abraham Wolford. The land-holders assessed in 1734 were John Coulson, Samuel Evans, Henry Johnson, Evan Hughs, John Eastburn, Nicholas Robinson, William Hayes, Joseph Armstrong, Thomas Warner, Bartle Bartleson, John Hatfield, Aaron Roberts, Job Pugh, Jesse Pugh and Ellis Roberts. Persons named as tenants were Francis Mahony, Robert Roger, Robert Shannon, Charles Morris and William Robinson.

The population of Norriton in 1810 was 1336; in 1820, 1098; 1830, 1139; 1840, 1411; 1850, 1594. It appears remarkable that this township, composed of agricultural people, and without a transient population, should decrease so largely and lose two hundred and thirty-eight of its numbers between the years 1810 and 1820. The public highways of this township were opened early in its history. The Schuylkill River being of great importance to the people, and being fordable at ordinary stages of water, public roads led to and over it at many points long before the county was created. The Ridge and Germantown turnpike roads pass through the entire length of the township, while these are intersected by cross-roads at convenient distances, making it possible to reach almost every household from one or more of these public highways. There are about fifty miles of public roadway in this township. Two supervisors have care of them, and they are kept in good repair, with substantial bridges built at all points where they cross Stony Creek, Indian Creek, Five-Mile Run, Saw-Mill Run and tributaries flowing into them. As the manners and habits of our ancestors changed in the matter of travel and transportation, public highways were improved and new ones were laid out and opened. So long as the farmers conveyed all their dairy products to Philadelphia on horseback, attended places of public worship, weddings, funerals, elections, militia trainings, and social gatherings in the same manner, indifferent highways answered their purposes, creeks and rivers were forded, and the slight dangers experienced in times of high-water or in seasons of sledding only added zest to the courage and horsemanship of the period. The supervisors would have been thought reckless in the expenditure of road tax if they would have cut down hills, filled trifling depressions, and planked over small water-courses, for our fathers and mothers, who galloped over these hills and hollows, could clear a trifling stream or ford a creek or river without moistening a skirt or soiling polished boot and buckskin in their merry rides.

¹William J. Buck, in his "History of Montgomery County," published in 1859, cites an act of Assembly, approved September, 1785, authorizing money to be raised by means of a lottery to make repairs to this meeting-house. This fact would indicate that repairs were needed at the date hostilities ceased, while lotteries were used in those days for all manner of public improvements.

When, however, the two-wheeled chair was supplanted by the four-wheeled "Dearborn wagon," first with wooden and then with steel or elliptic springs, and subsequently, with still more luxurious means of travel, when pack-horses gave way to the stage-coach, and great Conestoga wagons and teams, and these were required to pass through Norriton, then it was that public highways were greatly improved and rapidly multiplied. The Egypt road, opened to public travel prior to 1776, was a very important one to through travel, while the construction and opening to public use of the Ridge and Germantown turnpikes, the former completed about 1800, the latter 1816, were deemed a matter of State interest, as they afforded certain highways at all seasons of the year for the transportation of commodities to the interior, and connected with a system of turnpike roads leading to the Ohio River and settlements on the frontier. It was in this connection that the taverns or inns of Norriton enjoyed deserved prominence as houses of public accommodation. It is still within the memory of the oldest surviving people of the township when the hotels at Jeffersonville, Trooper, Barley Sheaf, Penn Square, Springtown, the old St. Clair House, near Hartranft Station, were crowded with teams and market-people, two or three nights every week. Those were days when landlords "poured out" whisky and brandy for their patrons, and gave cordial welcome to the traveler who carried his eatables in his wallet, enjoyed his coffee and lunch in the "bar-room," paid a levy for his bed, fed his own grain and hay to his horses and groomed them, gave a tip to the hostler, and was good-naturedly smiled upon by the jolly proprietor, who pressed all, in genuine hospitality, to "stop again." Time has wrought its changes upon the face of the country and its business, not less marked than in the manners and customs of the people. The wood-leaf or timbered lands have gradually disappeared, until but few groves are left; that remaining on the old Norris estate, now owned by Dr. John Schrack, is perhaps the largest. Log houses and barns have nearly all given place to substantial stone and frame improvements, neatly painted, indicating that substantial thrift and fondness for home comfort that everywhere characterizes the permanently-settled people of this region of country.

The commerce of this township has undergone marked changes within the last thirty years. In 1850 Port Indian was an important point of local traffic. Lumber, coal, plaster, flour and feed, groceries and provisions were commodities dealt in by George B. Rieff and his successor, Philip Harley. A short distance below Port Indian, "Cherry-Tree Landing" was constructed, and E. C. Boorse for many years carried on the lumbering business there; between these two points Jonas Ashenfelter built a landing to transship coal for the supply of the Trooper Steam-Mills. All of these places of business have gone into

disuse and the trade transferred to other points. The Trooper Steam-Mills, built by Jesse L. Bean in 1847-48, and operated for several years as saw and flour-mills, and subsequently, in 1855-56, remodeled by Dewalt Weber, and converted into cotton and woolen-mills, and as such operated by Christopher Blount and James Shaw, have also gone into disuse. The older residents will recall the store kept by William Hamill and Samuel Markley at the Trooper, more recently those at Harley's Corner and Penn Square; these have been closed, and of the six hotels that public travel doubtless supported when the township was created only two within the present limits of the township are licensed, the one at Jeffersonville and the other at Penn Square.

The villages¹ in the township heretofore noted by writers are Jeffersonville, Norritonville, Penn Square and Springtown, to which we may now add Hooverton, or Hartranft Station, on the Stony Creek Railroad, at the point where it crosses the Germantown turnpike. It is worthy of note that in the changes of time, and within a century, the place where stood two hotels, and (hence a village), where the first court in the county was held and many important conventions and assemblages in the history of the county occurred, should become obscure, and should so remain until the advent of railroads; and then should become the location of a depot and place of business, promising to absorb rival villages on either side of it. Stony Creek flows by this new village, on which have been erected five saw and grist-mills, only three of which are still in use,—the Metz saw-mill, Wack's grist-mill and Sheetz's grist-mill.

The Post-Office was first established in this township, January 1, 1829. It was located at Jeffersonville, and the mails were received from the line of stage-coaches that ran over the Ridge pike in going from Philadelphia to Reading and thence to Pittsburgh.

Subsequently post-offices were established at Penn Square and Norritonville. Within the last few years the office at Penn Square has been changed in name to Hartranft and located at Hartranft Station.

General Elections were first held in the township under the act of Assembly approved May 3, 1352. The first election was held at the public-house of Reynard March, Jeffersonville, in the following October, and by the terms of the act they were to be held alternately at the place first held and at Penn Square, and all general elections have thus been held since that date. Previously the vote of Norriton was polled at the court-house, Norriton.

The mercantile appraiser for the year 1884 makes

¹The villages of Norriton are all small in size, having the usual mechanic industries. Jeffersonville was noted for many years as the place of manufacture of the famous Roberts and Foust plows; the former pattern was patented by Seth Roberts, and were popular for many years among the farmers of Eastern Pennsylvania. The Foust plow was not patented, but acquired great favor by the superior workmanship of the mechanic who made them, Henry W. Foust.

return of fifteen persons and places of public business in Norriton, viz.:

B. W. Baker, butcher; John E. Bean, merchandise; F. Brusch, flour and feed; Joseph Custer, butcher; A. S. Clouser, flour and feed; D. U. Cassel, merchandise; A. S. Davis, merchandise; D. C. Getty, agricultural implements; H. C. Hoover, merchandise; Hoover & Son, lumber and feed; Kennedy, butcher; T. L. Moore, butcher; E. E. Ritter, butcher; D. H. Ritter, live stock; R. F. Wood, butcher.

The Common School system provided for by the general acts of Assembly, 1834-36, went into operation about 1838-39. Inquiry made of those connected with educational affairs of the township fails to disclose the exact time, although we find Norriton noted among the early townships which took advantage of the system. Among the first directors who gave their aid and encouragement to the cause of popular education in the township were John Schrack, Daniel Getty, Robert Shannon, William Bean, A. W. Shearer¹ and Samuel Miller. As early as 1845 they employed a female teacher. The person referred to was Miss Sarah Carson, who taught for several years at the Indian Creek school-house. The innovation was severely criticised by many tax-payers, who thought the "big boys" could never be controlled by a "young lady teacher." Experience, however, demonstrated that she maintained one of the best-conducted schools in the district. In the period referred to some portions of the district were certainly noted for incorrigible "big boys." There are some gray-headed men, now residents of this township, who can recall with the writer the conduct of the scholars, greatly at variance with the uniform good behavior of the pupils of the present day. Charles Ames, a teacher in the Jeffersonville school, or "Yellow College," as it was facetiously termed in later years, being quite severe in his treatment of pupils, finally incurred the displeasure of the incorrigible boys of the old yellow school-house. A council of mischief was held and concerted action was at once agreed upon. Leaders remained at noon, while the teacher went to his dinner at a neighboring farm-house. The little children were induced to leave the school-room as soon as they had eaten their dinners, and, in less time than we can describe the event, the shutters were closed and bolted on the inside, the iron poker was used to fasten the door leading to the school-room, and the last boy stepped out of the south-side window upon a rail held for his footing, and there securely nailed up the last shutter to the window-sill, his accomplices aiding him to reach the ground in safety.

The cellar-door had been securely fastened from the

inside, and the work of "locking the teacher out" was done. Mr. Ames came at the appointed hour, and to his mortification found the house closed. None of the little pupils could tell who did it, while all the "big boys" were in the adjoining woodland "playing ball." By the aid of the small boys and a bar of iron that happened to be at hand the teacher pried open the nailed shutter and repossessed himself of the school-room.

The event was the subject of neighborhood gossip for the time, and the question was, who was to be the "master?" The "lock-out" took place on Thursday, and the "big boys" who planned and executed it did not return for study until the following Monday morning. Meantime, parents and directors had been informed, and the "boys" were all ordered to school, there to account for their conduct. After the opening exercises had taken place the absentee were called from their seats and paraded in front of the teacher's desk. Many of them were young men in size and weight. All had not been participants in the work of "locking out the teacher." A number had accompanied the leaders at the time of the event, and were induced to remain out of school until compelled to return by their parents. This fact was known to the teacher, who gave them the option of confessing their folly before the school or take the punishment to be inflicted; or, if unwilling to do either, then to suffer expulsion. Not one of the line wavered, not one made any acknowledgment of error or pleaded any excuse. Then came the final alternative, "Will you leave the school or suffer punishment?" The moment was of supreme interest to all present. There were little boys and gentle sisters who had big brothers in the line of insubordinates. Some heads were bowed in conscious shame; some mischievous eyes gazed steadily at the teacher; still others appeared stolid, having made up their minds to suffer the infliction, but none were willing to leave the school.

Opening his desk, the teacher took out a heavy cak ruler, and, taking number one by the hand, pressing the palm open, he inflicted a number of blows upon it, the severity of which was keenly felt and silently suffered. To all the others he meted out the same measure of punishment, and then all were dismissed and ordered to their seats. Thenceforth, Mr. Ames was "master" of the situation; but he was not a successful teacher, and never returned to the school after his term expired. We instance this episode in a Norriton school as an illustration of what our schools were forty and fifty years ago, as contrasted with those conducted under a different system of discipline now. Had the good-will of these pupils been sought after, had their confidence been obtained by kindly offices, instead of seeking to control them by arousing their fears, results would have been widely different, and the relations between pupil and teacher would have been respectful and affectionate.

The boys and girls of this period, not less than their

¹ The land on which the Indian Creek school-house and adjoining play-grounds stand, was given gratuitously by the heirs of the Norris estate, and the same is excepted out of the deed executed by A. W. Shearer and wife, to the present owners, so long as the same shall be used for educational purposes. When no longer thus used it reverts to the premises from which it was originally taken.

parents, are to be congratulated upon the disuse of punishments that made the school-room a terror to timid and innocent children, and upon the prevailing kindness, yet firmness, of teachers who have been able to preserve order and discipline among boys and young men in attendance upon the common schools throughout the county.

There are five public schools in Norriton township. They have one hundred and ninety-nine pupils enrolled, and are open eight months in the year. Teachers are paid thirty-eight dollars per month. Male and female teachers are employed, and receive equal salary.

Places of Religious Worship.—THE NORRITON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, located at the north corner

date as early as 1679. This, however, is traditionary, and must be taken with some allowance for the natural zeal of the antiquarian. While circumstances point to greater antiquity than is generally conceded this place of worship, we have but little definite information of the congregation until about 1740. It is said that large accessions were made to the church, resulting from a general religious revival, which began in New Jersey under the ministrations of Rev. John Tennent, and found its way to this community in 1832. It is certain that a division occurred in this congregation in 1741, which resulted in building a new meeting-house, called New Providence, being the same congregation that is now, and has been for many years past, presided over by the Rev. H. S.



THE NORRITON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

of the township, where the line crosses the German-town turnpike, was the first built by that denomination in the county. It has been designated "the mother of all the Presbyterian Churches in this vicinity, and is among the oldest in the State."¹

Historians of this religious persuasion, Rev. Messrs. Ralston and Collins, claim that it was known as a place of burial as early as the year 1700. It is said that a date stone, which had fallen from the gable wall many years ago, was observed to bear

Rodenbaugh, in Lower Providence township. Occasional services are still held in this church and the burial-ground used for interments.

Among the families who have buried at this place are the familiar names of Armstrong, Hooven, McCrea, Porter, Darrah, Richards, Thompson, Patterson, McGlathery and Fitzwater. Colonel Archibald Thompson, of Revolutionary fame, who died November 1, 1779, in his thirty-ninth year, is buried at this place, as is also Colonel Christopher Stuart.

THE CENTENNIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This modern and beautiful church was built in 1876, and is located at Jeffersonville. It takes the place of the former Presbyterian Church, founded about 1841, and located on the Ridge turnpike, near the Trooper village. The congregation were originally of the

¹ The old stone building still stands, and in the graveyard adjoining it there were discovered, several years since, some tombstones dated between 1689 and 1700. It is said also that at the same time and place a sandstone tablet was found bearing the date of 1679.—*Historical Sketch of First Presbyterian Church, Norristown, Pa., 1876, by J. Grier Ralston, D. D.*

Providence Church, and represented the "new school" element of that denomination in a division which occurred in 1840-41. Among its founders were Henry Loucks, Christian Weber, James Smith, Joseph Smith, Daniel Croll and others. The cornerstone of the new edifice was laid July 4, 1875. The chapel was opened for public worship January 2, 1876, and the church building was dedicated Sunday, October 1, 1876. The building committee was appointed May 5, 1875, viz.: James Shaw, Dr. David Schrack, Joseph D. Smith, Michael Reed, Francis Whiting and the Rev. Chas. Collins, pastor. Although the edifice cost over twenty thousand dollars, the public announcement was made at the time of dedication that "all claims against the church property have been liquidated, and it is declared *free of debt*." The officers of the church at the time of its dedication were Rev. Chas. Collins, pastor; Elders, James Smith, John C. Weber, Francis Whiting, Michael Reed and Dr. David Schrack; Trustees, Dr. David Schrack, A. L. Davis, G. W. Brown, Michael Reed, Francis Whiting, H. S. Parmalee and Samuel Scheetz.

A Sabbath-school has been maintained in connection with this church since its organization in 1841-42.

Auxiliary Branch of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society.—President, Mrs. M. Wallace; Secretary, Mrs. H. W. Whiting; Treasurer, Miss M. W. Snyder.

The following pastors have officiated at this church: Rev. Chas. F. Diver, 1842 to 1844; Rev. N. S. Aller, 1844 to 1848; Rev. Charles Wack, 1848 to 1849; Rev. George Foot, 1849 to 1851; Rev. William Fulton, 1851 to 1853; Rev. Saml. Helffenstein, 1853 to 1854; Rev. A. J. Snyder, 1854 to 1865; Rev. Chas. Collins, 1865 to present time. The Revs. Messrs. Diver, Wack, Foot and Helffenstein are deceased.

BURR'S MEETING-HOUSE, located at Norritonville, is a one-story stone building, and has always been free to the use of all evangelical denominations. It was built by Marmaduke Burr, who still survives at an advanced age, and resides in Philadelphia. The place is kept in repair, and used for all the purposes originally contemplated, under the direction of a local board of trustees. A Sabbath-school has been maintained in connection with this place of worship for many years.

Religious worship at stated times was for many years held in the second story of the old Jeffersonville school-house. These services were conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Rodenbaugh and Trites, the latter at the time pastor of the Lower Providence Baptist congregation. Rev. John Rees, of Norriton, also officiated from time to time at the evening meetings held at this place.¹ There are two public halls in this

township; the first was built at Penn Square in the year 1847: the same building is used for public-school purposes. The other is known as Jefferson Hall, located at Jeffersonville, built 1872. The audience-room will seat three hundred people. Both these halls are used for public entertainments, public meetings, festivals, etc.

A public library was founded in connection with Jefferson Hall, 1873-74, and several hundred volumes of well-selected books were purchased and placed in substantial cases for circulation in the neighborhood. It was organized upon a stock subscription basis, and for a time was usefully employed in furnishing entertaining and profitable reading-matter to the people of that vicinity. The collection of books and property of the company still remain in the library-room, but have not been used for the last few years, nor has the number of volumes been increased by purchases or contributions since it was organized.

Among the ancient organizations of the township we must note the Jefferson Express Horse Company, organized prior to 1840, and among the most efficient in the county in the detection of thieves and recovery of stolen horses. In its early history its members did most excellent service, and prided themselves in horsemanship and in the ownership of fleet-footed riding-horses. The company is still in existence, and its annual meetings are held in the month of December of each year at the Jeffersonville Hotel. In these latter days of express-trains by rail, of telegraphs and telephones, horse-stealing has become a "lost vice" in this locality, and if, perchance, an old-fashioned thief should attempt his vocation, he is certain to be intercepted before he can reach the "Jersey Pines" or the famous "Lancaster Gap."

The people of Norriton, from time immemorial, have evinced a fondness for the useful associations of civil life. We cannot recall the time when the township was the headquarters of a military organization, unless it was of the "Home Guards," in 1861-62. Militia trainings were held in the township, the last of which was commanded by Captain Peter G. Richards, in 1841. Parades of the First Troop and the "Washington Greys," the first commanded by Captain John Mathews and the latter by Captain Jesse B. Davis, were of frequent occurrence thirty and forty years ago, and a number of the public-spirited young men of the township were members of the organizations named. But the history of Norriton is without a military organization exclusively her own. It had, however, its debating and literary societies. Many of our readers will recall the forensic efforts made at the Indian Creek, Jeffersonville, Eight Square and Penn Square school-houses by the members of debating societies organized at different times at the places named, of which Colonel Thomas P. Knox, Alban Thomas, Col-

¹ A Sabbath-school was organized and regularly taught for many years in this building prior to the founding of the "New School Church," near the Trooper, in 1841-42. Among its earliest superintendents was the Hon. Thomas P. Knox. Among its lady teachers were the Misses Shannon, Weber, Hamil, Bean and Stinson. Stephen P. Hamil was for

many years librarian, and the late Rev. Owen Shannon was among the young men prominently connected with the school.

onel Henry Beyer, Teachers Latimore, Walker, McCloskey, Burnside and Bechtel were leading spirits. Subsequently, literary associations took the place of debating societies, among which was the "Calliope." Two annual public entertainments were given by this association at the Indian Creek school-house in 1856-57. The attendance upon the last of these "literary exhibitions" was estimated to be between one and two thousand persons. An elaborate stage was erected at the south gable of the school-house with seats for a large audience. The programme, of music, declamations, original essays and dramatic personations was executed to the satisfaction of the public, and the event was pronounced a success by the local press of the period. Literary and musical entertainments were frequent in Norriton. As early as 1836 a musical entertainment was held in the old Yellow School-house, in the second story. The room was crowded, and in the midst of the performance the floor gave way in the centre of the room, precipitating many to the floor below, with injuries of a more or less serious character; none, however, were fatally hurt. In later years Hon. Hiram C. Hoover has taught a number of musical classes in the township and given numerous public concerts of an entertaining and instructive character.

The Yellow Club, of Norriton, was for a time an association of interest to those composing it from 1848-51. Its chief object was to make an annual pilgrimage to the "Yellow Springs" of Chester County, a watering-place or resort of great popularity in those days, and an "excursion" to the place during the "season" was an event of more than ordinary interest in the social lives of the ladies and gentlemen composing the club. There were no cheap and popular excursions to the sea-shore, Coney Island, up the Hudson and elsewhere in those days, and hence the "drive to the springs," the glimpse of fashionable life there to be seen, the exhibition of dress, the music, the grand dinner and the extravagant price paid for it, the beautiful grounds, the curative water,—these considerations were subject matter of rare importance, and the "club" made the most of them on their annual pilgrimages.

Among the families connected with the organization were Matheys, Bean, Crawford, Owen, Schrack, Shearer, Markley, Weber, Carson and others. The club dissolved by mutual consent about 1852-53. The farmers of the township were among the first to organize an agricultural society, the particulars of which are referred to elsewhere.¹

The advantages of good husbandry are everywhere manifest in the well-tilled and substantially improved farms and commodious residences that make up the taxable values of the township.

Number of taxables, 417; value of improved land, \$1,156,580; value of unimproved lands, \$28,240; assessed value of 386 horses and mules, \$24,650; assessed value of 919 horned cattle, \$27,790; value of house-

hold goods in excess of exemptions, \$900; value of all property taxable for county purposes, \$1,238,160.

The Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad, recently constructed, traverses the township, running parallel with the river, with a passenger depot on the Township Line road, opposite Port Kennedy.

JOHN BULL was a native of Providence township, Montgomery Co., where the family had resided for several generations. In the beginning of 1771 he lived in Limerick, where he resided till he purchased the mill and plantation of Charles Norris, the following 17th of September, where is now the present borough of Norristown. He was at this time a justice of the County Court, which office he held for several years. In January, 1775, he was one of the twelve members of Philadelphia County that met in a provincial convention, whose object was to get the Assembly to pass a law to prohibit the future importation of slaves into the colony. This same year, in consequence of the Revolutionary troubles, the Assembly authorized the enlistment of a battalion of eight companies for the Continental service, to be under the command of Colonel Bull, until January, 1778. With three others, he represented Philadelphia County in the convention that framed the Constitution of the State, and which was adopted the 28th of September, 1776. In November of this year he disposed of all his property in Norriton township to Dr. William Smith, of Philadelphia, for the sum of six thousand pounds. He was confirmed a justice of the courts by the Assembly, August 31, 1778. Not long after this date he moved to Berkeley County, Va., where he erected a mill on the Opequan Creek. He was still living there in 1795, which is the last we know of him. Benjamin Bittenhouse, a brother of the celebrated philosopher, and who was commissioned by Governor Mifflin, in 1791, as one of the associate judges of the Court of Common Pleas of this county, was married to a daughter of General Bull. Wm. Bull, who was probably a brother, resided in Norriton township in 1770, where he had purchased a farm of Henry Connard.

ANDREW PORTER.—Robert Porter was a native of Ireland and emigrated in early life to this country, and settled in Worcester township, Montgomery Co., where his son, Andrew Porter, was born September 24, 1743. His father furnished him with a good education, and in the spring of 1767 he removed to Philadelphia and took charge of an English and mathematical school until the spring of 1776. On the 19th of June he was commissioned by Congress a captain of marines, and ordered on board the frigate "Effingham." He afterwards left the navy and joined the army as a captain, and served with great gallantry at Trenton, Princeton and Brandywine. At Valley Forge he was major of a regiment of artillery, and during the war was in considerable service. With David Rittenhouse, in the spring of 1785, he was appointed a commissioner on the part of Pennsylvania to ascertain the boundary be-

¹ See chapter on Agriculture.

tween this State and Virginia. In the spring of 1787, with Andrew Ellicott, he commenced the survey of the northern boundary of the State, which was completed by the middle of the following November. While engaged on this work, he says, "The Indians appear friendly and have expressed no dissatisfaction to our running the line." For his services Governor Snyder, the 4th of April, 1809, appointed him surveyor-general of Pennsylvania, which office he held till his death, which occurred November 16, 1813, at the age of seventy years. He died at Harrisburg, where he was buried with military honors in the Presbyterian burying-ground, and a neat white marble monument designates the spot. At the close of the Revolution Mr. Porter was colonel of the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment of Artillery and subsequently brigadier and major-general of the Second Division of the militia. It is said that President Madison offered him the commission of brigadier-general of the American army, and also the office of Secretary of War, both of which he declined. Mr. Porter resided in the upper part of the borough of Norristown, near the Ridge turnpike, in the mansion recently occupied by the late Colonel Thomas P. Knox. Robert Porter, the general's father, died in 1770, at the age of seventy-two years, and is buried in the Norriton Presbyterian graveyard, where a large stone is erected to his memory. The sons of Andrew Porter have been quite distinguished. General David R. Porter was Governor of Pennsylvania from 1838 to 1844. General James M. Porter was a member of Assembly, president judge of the Twenty-second Judicial District, and Secretary of War under President Tyler. George B. Porter was judge, United States marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and subsequently Governor of Michigan, in which office he died in 1834, in his forty-fourth year. All these sons were natives of Montgomery County.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HIRAM C. HOOVER.

Judge Hoover is a descendant of Levis Henry Hoover, whose father, the first member of the family to emigrate, resided in Bucks County until 1800, when he made Gwynedd township, Montgomery Co., his home, and followed his trade of a tailor in connection with the cultivation of a farm of two hundred acres, purchased by him. He married Miss Margaret Kern and had children,—Christian, Jacob, Philip, Elizabeth (Mrs. John Rile) and Mary (Mrs. William Kneedler). Philip succeeded to his father's occupations in Gwynedd township, and married Miss Mary, daughter of Frederick W. Conrad, of Worcester township, whose children were Frederick W., Susanna (deceased), Julia Ann (deceased), Maria (Mrs.

Samuel Linton), Harry (deceased), Hiram C., Albert C., Elizabeth (Mrs. Daniel B. Kieffer), Andrew T. and four who died in infancy. Hiram C. Hoover was born on the 23d of October, 1822, on the homestead in Gwynedd, and until the age of twenty-four interested himself in the various pursuits peculiar to the farm, having during the mean time received a rudimentary education at the neighboring public and select schools. Judge Hoover was gifted with rare musical taste, which was early cultivated and properly directed. At the age of eighteen he became an instructor, and for twenty-five years continued this favorite vocation, including both vocal and instrumental music in which he was equally proficient. He executed with skill upon several instruments, devoting his abilities especially to music of a sacred character and the formation and direction of church-choirs. He was, on the 4th of March, 1847, married to Miss Margaret, youngest daughter of Frederick and Sarah Dull, of Whitemarsh. Their children are William A., Irvin W. (deceased), Sarah D. (Mrs. James W. Hercus, of Richmond, Va.), and Mary M. (Mrs. Albertus Hallman, of Norriton). After his marriage Judge Hoover leased the farm for a period of two years, and in 1849 purchased his present home. Here his efforts were directed to the cultivation and improvement of a productive estate until 1870, when his son succeeded to the farming interest. He erected an attractive residence in the immediate vicinity and retired for the time being from active employment.

Judge Hoover's energetic nature found little to satisfy it in a life of inactivity, and on the completion of the Stony Creek Railroad he established a coal, feed and lumber business at the station known as Hooverton, opening, two years later, in connection with it a general store.

In politics the judge is a Democrat. He was elected justice of the peace in 1851, and served for eleven years as school director of the township, having presided at one of the conventions for the election of a county superintendent of schools. He was also, for three successive years, chairman of the County Democratic Committee. Judge Hoover was elected to the State Legislature in 1861 and re-elected in 1862 and 1863, having served as chairman of the committee on agriculture and done other important committee work. He was, in 1865, elected associate judge of the Montgomery County courts, and at the expiration of his first term re-elected for an additional five years. He was for five years a trustee of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., and now fills the same office in connection with Ursinus College, at Collegeville. He has been, since its organization, the president of the Norristown and Central Square Turnpike Company. He is a prominent Mason, and member of Charity Lodge, No. 190, of Norristown, as also of the Royal Arch Chapter of the borough. He was, in 1841, made a member of the First Troop of Montgomery County, and served during the riots that occurred in Philadelphia

in 1844. He was for six years one of its musicians and later served as first lieutenant until the disbanding of the company. Judge Hoover, in 1838, became a member of Boehm's Reformed Church, of Blue Bell, in which he has been an elder since 1856, and was also president of the consistory for the whole period, with the exception of one year. He has frequently served as delegate to various church bodies and been, since 1875, treasurer of the Philadelphia classis. His zealous efforts in behalf of the good work of the Sunday-school have resulted in his repeated election as superintendent and instructor of the Bible-classes, in which labor of love he has few superiors.

deceased, of Norris Hall, the estate of the maternal parent having descended from the Norris family, who purchased it from the son of William Penn, the founder of the colony. In the spring of 1835, Mr. Shearer settled in Norriton township, on a part of the Norris estate known as the "Buttonwood Farm," comprising one hundred and fifty-six acres. This property he purchased in 1861 and substantially improved. In the management of this estate he pursued the life of a successful farmer, and after the marriage and settlement of all his children he sold the premises, in 1876, and retired to his present residence, at the Trooper village, three miles northwest of Norristown. Mr.



Hiram C Hoover

AUGUSTUS W. SHEARER.

Augustus W. Shearer was born July 12, 1812. He is the eldest son of the late John Shearer, Esq., deceased, a citizen of Lower Providence township, who was prominently identified with public affairs, representing Montgomery County in the General Assembly during the years 1830-33, and was subsequently elected Register of Wills, 1839, and held the office of justice of the peace in Lower Providence township for a period of twenty-five years.

His son, the subject of this sketch, was married, December 9, 1834, to Miss Eunice Norris Schrack, the only daughter of the late John and Mary Norris Schrack,

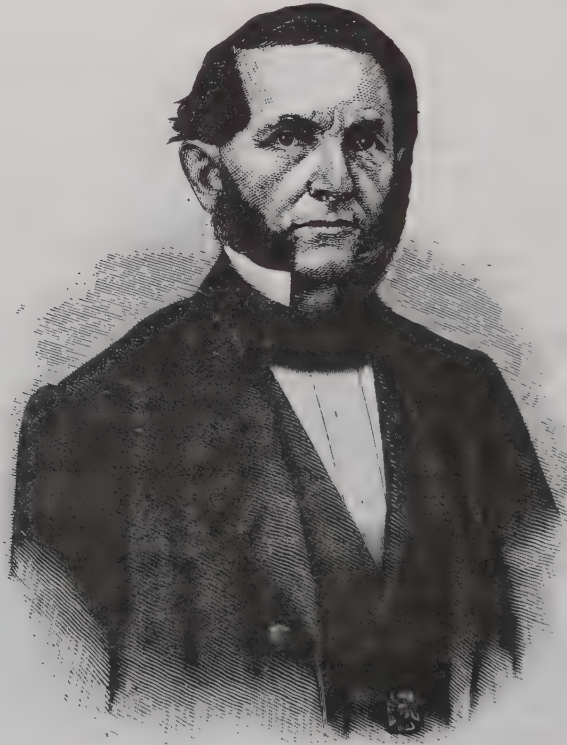
Shearer has lived an unostentatious life, but fulfilling the public duties of citizenship with fidelity and exactness. He took an active part in securing the adoption of the common-school system in Norriton township, and was one of the early school directors elected by the people, an office which he held for nineteen years. During a part of this period he was secretary of the board. The Indian Creek school was under his immediate direction; he was among the first to employ female teachers, the trial being made in the school under his management about 1844. He was one of the six citizens of Norriton township who originated the Montgomery County Agricultural

Society, in 1847, and drafted the first constitution for its government, and the rules and regulations of the first annual exhibition of the society, held at Jeffersonville. He was a member of the First Troop of Montgomery County, a cavalry organization whose origin antedates the war of 1812, and whose membership for more than half of a century comprised the most intelligent and energetic young men residing near the center of the county. In 1846 he was commissioned colonel of the Sixty-third Regiment of the Pennsylvania militia, at the time this regiment was connected with the Second Brigade, Second Division, of the State service. Mr. Shearer was clerk of the board of county

the enjoyment of well-earned repose, he takes an active interest in all public matters that pertain to the progress and welfare of the community in which he resides. Mr. and Mrs. Shearer celebrated their golden wedding on the day and evening of December 9, 1884.

SAMUEL RITTENHOUSE.

William Rittenhouse resided in Montgomery County, where he was an industrious farmer. His children were David, William, Henry, Catherine and Jesse. Henry was a native of Montgomery County,



A. W. Shearer

commissioners for five years, 1856-61, and while in this position he performed the duties of the office with entire satisfaction to the public. Colonel Shearer was early in life identified with the Democratic party, but with many others took issue with its leaders upon the subject of slavery. He supported Stephen A. Douglas for President in 1860, and subsequently gave a friendly and active support to the administration of Abraham Lincoln and to all measures for the suppression of the great Rebellion. Mr. Shearer and family have long been connected with the Presbyterian Church at Lower Providence, under the pastorate of the Rev. H. S. Rodenbaugh. Although living in retirement and

where he learned the trade of a weaver, but afterwards became a farmer. By his marriage to Catherine Carl were born children,—William, Lydia Ann, Eliza and Catherine. By a second union, with Mary Shoup, of Upper Providence township, his children were John, Mary A., Sarah A., Samuel, John (2d), Henry, Ellen, Harriet, Lavinia, Elmira and Joseph. Samuel was born on the 1st of January, 1830, in Upper Providence township, Montgomery Co., and in his youth attended the schools most convenient to his home. He then engaged in labor on the farm until his eighteenth year, when he left home and sought an independent career. On the death of his father he returned home

and rendered valuable service to his mother in the management of the farm. Mr. Rittenhouse was on the 2d of January, 1862, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Baker, of Norriton township, and has children,—Mary Ann, Josephine and Bessie. After his marriage Mr. Rittenhouse for five years rented a farm, at the expiration of which time he purchased his present home, embracing one hundred and fourteen acres of productive land, which is devoted to dairying and butter-making. Mr. Rittenhouse, though not active in politics, has, as a Democrat, held such township offices as school director, assessor, etc., and been inspector of the Montgomery County prison.

whose children were Charlotte, Susan, William, Christopher, Sophia, Henry and David. William, whose life is here briefly reviewed, was born August 3, 1803, on the homestead farm, with which he has been actively identified during his whole life. He was early taught the value of habits of industry, and when a lad assisted his father in his daily pursuits. Receiving but a limited education, he chose a farmer's life as that most congenial to his tastes, and on the death of his father received, as his portion, one-sixth of the estate, the remaining shares being secured by purchase. He married, in 1831, Miss Susanna, daughter of John Highley of Lower Providence,



Samuel Rittenhouse

He was also one of the committee to carry out the plans for the erection of a memorial stone to the memory of David Rittenhouse, the philosopher, in 1884. He is a member and treasurer of the Lower Providence Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM RITTENHOUSE.

The subject of this biography resides upon the ancestral land, once occupied by his grandfather, Henry Rittenhouse, who married Sophia Ernhart, and had children,—Christopher, William, Wilhelmina, David, Joseph and Henry. David, who settled on the homestead in Norriton, married Rachel Zimmerman,

whose children are George W., Rachel, Mary, Charlotte (deceased), David (deceased), William and Susan, (deceased).

The death of Mrs. Rittenhouse occurred in 1848. Mr. Rittenhouse, the first year subsequent to his marriage, resided with his maternal grandmother, and on his return to the homestead worked the farm for sixteen years on shares, when it became his property. Though always active and industrious, he has for many years abandoned hard labor, leaving the burden and toil to younger and more vigorous hands. Mr. Rittenhouse cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and afterward became a Whig. He now votes the

Republican ticket, but he has never sought office, either local or otherwise. He worships with the St. John's Protestant Episcopal congregation of Norristown, in which church he is a pew-holder.

MICHAEL REED.

Michael Reed, the great-grandfather of Michael Reed, emigrated from Manheim Palatinate, on the Rhine, Germany, about 1728, and settled in Hatfield township, Montgomery Co., Pa. His wife's family fled from Switzerland on account of persecution, and he for the same cause from Germany. He had three sons and five daughters, named, respectively, Jacob,

John, Andrew, Margaret, Magdalene, Catharine, Elizabeth and Eve; John was killed by lightning in his twenty-third year. The others all lived to an advanced age.

In 1793, Jacob Reed sold his farm in Hatfield and purchased one in New Britain township, Bucks Co., on the County Line road, dividing Montgomery and Bucks Counties. On this farm he resided, and here his wife died August 5, 1804, aged sixty-five years, six months and twelve days. The remaining days of his life were spent with his son Andrew on his farm, where he died November 2, 1820, aged ninety years, four months and four days. His remains lie buried



Wm Pitterhouse

Michael, Andrew, Catharine, Frances, —, Elizabeth and Eve.

Jacob, the eldest, and the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Hatfield township on the 28th day of June, 1730, and purchased a farm near the present Hatfield Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, the title for which he received from Thomas and Richard Penn, who were proprietors and Governors-in-chief in and over the province of Pennsylvania, by their patent dated the 23d of February, 1770.

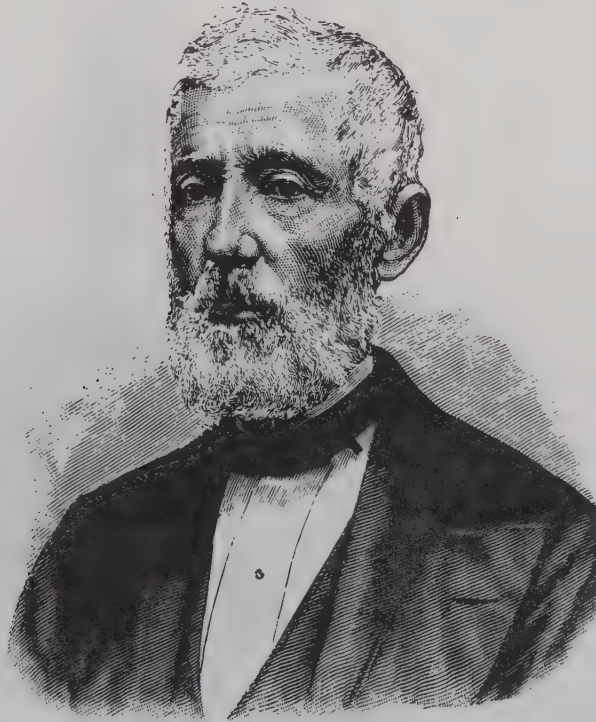
Jacob Reed married Magdalene Leidy, to whom nine children were born, named Jacob, Philip,

in the Leidy burying-ground beside his wife and others of his family.

Jacob Reed was a man of much prominence in his day. He was active and influential as a citizen, filling several positions of public trust in the vicinity. In the church he also took a deep interest, worshipping at the Indian Field Reformed Church, not far distant, in which he served as an elder for a number of years. He was also prominent and active as a defender of his country during the Revolutionary war, serving under General Washington as colonel of the Pennsylvania militia and participating in the battles of Trenton, Germantown, Brandywine, etc. He escaped

unhurt on the field of battle, but on one occasion, when at home visiting his family, he was waylaid by Tories, who first shot him through the leg, then tied him to a tree, tarred and feathered him and commenced digging the grave in which they purposed burying him. Before completing this last act they were discovered, and fled, when he was released from his perilous situation. The parties engaged in this transaction escaped from the country, and their property was subsequently confiscated. On another occasion, while passing along the highway, he was shot at by a Hessian, who lay concealed in a fence-corner, the bullet grazing his head. Again, on another occasion, while the British were lying in Philadelphia,

Reed removed to his farm in Hilltown township, which adjoined New Britain, which he cultivated until his children grew to mature years and left him. About the year 1846 he sold the farm and purchased a home near the Hilltown Church, where, on June 1, 1856, his daughter Abigail died, in the forty-sixth year of her age, and on June 3, 1861, his wife died, aged seventy-four years. The remaining days of his life were spent with his youngest daughter, Sarah. The last eight years were spent in total blindness. His death occurred June 10, 1869, aged eighty-eight years and seventeen days. During his life he was strictly honest in all his dealings, devoted to his family and beloved by his neighbors.



Michael H Reed

they engaged in a marauding expedition to his home while he was on a furlough, and took him prisoner. They were about firing the gun already pointed at him, when the British officer's wife interfered and saved his life. They, however, took his best horse and despoiled him of much other valuable property. Andrew Reed, being the youngest of his children, remained with him and aided in the cultivation of the farm. About 1807 he married Mary Hartman, to whom five children were born, named Jacob, Michael, Julian, Abigail and Sarah, all natives of New Britain township. Jacob and Abigail are deceased; the others still survive.

The year following the death of his father, Andrew

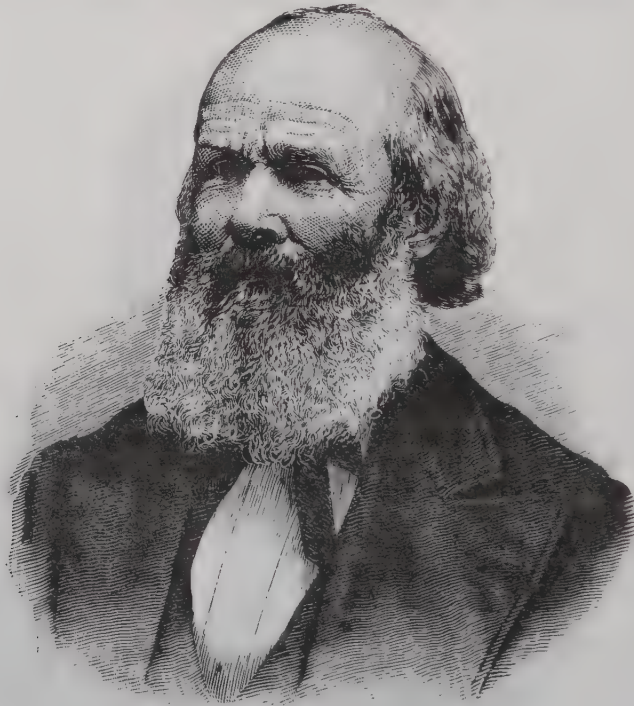
Both Mr. Reed and his wife were consistent Christians and worshipped at the church of the Evangelical Association in Hilltown, where their remains lie buried beside those of their daughter Abigail.

Michael Reed was born October 24, 1809, and left his home at the age of seventeen years to learn the hatting business, which occupation he followed during his first two years at Skippackville, and in 1834 removed to Philadelphia, where he continued the same occupation until about 1848. He then retired from business and removed to Bucks County, where, on February 15, 1852, he married Mary A. Rockafellow, to whom three children were born,—Franklin, Wilmoughby and Mary.

Franklin is engaged in the hardware business at National City, Southern California, where he married and is now living. Willoughby is by profession a graduate of pharmacy and also a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He is married and practicing medicine in Jeffersonville, Montgomery Co., Pa. Mary is engaged in teaching.

Michael Reed has resided for the last twenty-eight years in Jeffersonville. He is in religion a Presbyterian, and elder in the Centennial Presbyterian Church of Jeffersonville, which office he has held for many years.

Norriton, where, with the exception of a brief period, his life was spent. He was united in marriage to Mary, daughter of George Freas, of Whitemarsh township, and had children,—Hiram, Mary, Jesse, George, Ann, Myra, Hannah, Samuel, Samuel (second), Isaac, Leah and Rachel. Jesse was born on the 12th of September, 1823, in Whitemarsh township, where he remained until eleven years of age. In 1834 he removed with the family to Norriton township, on the farm now occupied by him, where his father was a successful farmer and also followed his trade of blacksmith. After very modest educational opportunities



Jesse Roberts

JESSE ROBERTS.

Ellis Roberts, who was of Welsh descent, and the probable pioneer of the family in Montgomery County, was the first to pursue the blacksmith's craft in that county. He died in 1775, and his wife, Mary, in 1781. Their son Levi, the great-grandfather of Jesse Roberts, resided in Norriton township, and was by trade a shoemaker, having made shoes for the Revolutionary army while encamped at Valley Forge.

His children were Mary, Ruth and Jesse, the last-named having married Elizabeth Davis, who was also of Welsh extraction, and had children,—Margaret, Levi, Samuel, Jesse, Isaac, Charles, Job and Mary. Samuel was born on the 1st of September, 1795, in

he learned the trade of a carpenter, and finding a demand for his skill, continued it until 1849, when his presence was rendered necessary on the farm, which he superintended for his father. The homestead was sold in 1868, and a portion purchased by him embracing sufficient land to pursue the healthful occupations of a farmer. Mr. Roberts, in 1851, obtained a patent on a grain and seed fan he invented, and for several years engaged in their manufacture. They were in large demand, received premiums from various organizations and were conceded to be at the time the best machines of their character in the market. Mr. Roberts, having abandoned manufacturing, has of late devoted himself exclusively to farming. He has been

since 1867 secretary of the Norristown and Centre Square Turnpike and Road Company. In politics he was formerly a Whig, and found it easy in the organization of the Republican party to espouse its principles, though he has never sought nor accepted office. He was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends.

REV. JOHN L. REESE.

Evan Reese, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, was descended from Welsh parents, and resided in Upper Providence township. He was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Bell, and had children,—Daniel, Samuel, Benjamin, John, Evan

he purchased the farm in Norriton township which is now the residence of his widow and son, where much of the time not given to ministerial work was devoted to farming. He was married, in 1831, to Miss Mary, daughter of William Johnson, of Worcester township, Montgomery Co. Their only son, William J., pursues the life of an agriculturalist. Mr. Reese later in life studied theology, and believing that the gospel should be free to all men, gave his services to the churches to which he ministered without compensation, at Valley Forge, Goshen, Chester Co., at Lower Providence and elsewhere at Baptist Churches of the county. His Abolition sentiments led to affiliation with the Republican party in politics, though never serving



REV. JOHN L. REESE.

and Sarah. Of these, Benjamin was a native of Upper Providence, and married Jane Lloyd, whose children were Thomas, David, John L., Samuel, Eliza (Mrs. Benjamin Johnson), Hannah (Mrs. Jacob Johnson), and Margaret, the last-named being the only survivor. John L. was born on the 18th of June, 1804, in Upper Providence township, and received in his youth but limited advantages of education. He, however, cultivated habits of observation and thought which were of more service than the knowledge derived from books. He early engaged in teaching, the summer months being devoted to labor on the farm of his father and the winter to the various schools at different times under his charge. At the age of twenty-five, desiring to become independent

actively in its ranks. His death occurred May 2, 1861, in his fifty-seventh year.

WILLIAM J. REESE.

William J. Reese, the grandson of Benjamin and Jane Lloyd Reese and the son of Rev. John L. and Mary Johnson Reese, was born on the 15th of November, 1834, in Norriton township, where he has been a life-long resident. His youth was devoted to the improvement of such opportunities as were offered at the neighboring schools of his township, after which he became a pupil of the Treemount Seminary, Norristown. He for a while pursued the avocation of a teacher, but ultimately returned to the paternal roof

and engaged in the labor incident to a farmer's life. On the death of his father the property became his by inheritance, and is now, as before, his home. Mr. Reese was married, on the 10th of February, 1870, to Miss Anna, daughter of John Hardy, of Lower Providence township, whose children are John W., Ella May and William J., Jr. Mr. Reese's known ability and integrity have caused his services to be frequently in demand in the capacity of guardian and as the custodian of momentous trusts. Though a Republican in politics, his interest in matters of public

John Sanders, of West Philadelphia, and had children,—Emily, Hester, Susannah, Anna, Zoe, Mary, Sarah, Jane, Elmira, Joseph and John S. The last-named son was born on the 21st of November, 1828, in Germantown, though a part of his youth was spent in Delaware County, Pa. He became while a lad a pupil of the common school, and when sufficiently advanced in years, engaged in farming, with his father. He was in 1854 married to Rachel Haws, daughter of Samuel Haws, of Norristown. Their children are Ada B., Hamilton, J. Wilmer, Lilius M.



Wm. J. Reese

concern is evinced simply by the casting of his ballot, neither the honors of office nor its rewards having for him attractions. Mr. Reese and his family are worshippers at the Baptist Church of Lower Providence.

JOHN S. HARDING.

Mr. Harding is descended from English stock. John Harding, his father, resided during his early life in Germantown, Pa., and later purchased a farm at Eagleville, in Lower Providence township, to which he removed. He married Elizabeth, step-daughter of

(Mrs. Edwin K. Kneule, of Norristown) and Alice G. Mr. Harding, soon after his marriage, rented the farm of his father-in-law, which for several years he cultivated, purchasing, in 1872, the valuable property in Norriton township which is his present home. Though engaged in general farming, he has devoted much attention to the products of the dairy, in which he has been remarkably successful. Mr. Harding is a Republican in his political associations, and though active in politics, has aspired to no local office other than that of school director of his township. In his



Wm Knight

religious belief he is a Presbyterian and a supporter of the church of that denomination at Jeffersonville, where the family worship.

WILLIAM KNIGHT, SR.

William Knight, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, emigrated from England and settled in Cecil County, Md., where he became the owner of a tract of land embracing one thousand acres, and ranked as one of the leading agriculturalists of the county. Among his sons was Thomas, who married Ann Kirk, of the same county, to whom were born children,—William, Emily, Lydia Ann, Levi

period of eighteen years in the latter place. He was married, on the 9th of September, 1841, to Jane, daughter of Colonel Samuel H. Coats, of Upper Merion. Their children are Margaret A. (Mrs. Joseph Frantz), Emily (Mrs. John R. Pugh), Samuel C., William T., Gertrude (Mrs. Harry T. Walter), Grace I. (wife of Dr. T. L. Adams), Blanche E. (Mrs. T. R. Vernon), Paul G. and two who are deceased. Mr. Knight eventually left Germantown and became a resident of Chester County, where for eighteen years he cultivated a farm. In 1881 he purchased a farm and residence in Norriton township, near Norristown, and continued actively employed until his death, on the 8th of July,



John S. Harding

and Thomas, of whom Lydia Ann (Mrs. John Summers) and Emily (Mrs. Henry Sheaff) are the only survivors. William was born March 29, 1812, in Cecil County, Md. After a plain English education he became an apprentice to the trade of a carpenter, which, however, engaged his attention for a brief period only. He gratified his taste for travel by an extended tour in the West, which was made a source, not only of diversion, but profit, and on returning became a contractor and builder, constructing various bridges for the Pennsylvania Railroad when under the auspices of the State, in 1832. Removing to Germantown, he continued his business as a builder, residing for a

1884. Mr. Knight bore a reputation for great ability in business transactions, as also for the most scrupulous integrity, his influence being always on the side of morality and religion. The principles of justice and mercy were exemplified in his daily walk and conversation. His religious training was that of the Society of Friends, though since his residence in Norriton a worshiper with the congregation of the Old Swedes Church (Protestant Episcopal), of Bridgeport.

WILLIAM R. KENNEDY.

The Kennedy family trace their lineage from Ireland. William Kennedy, the father of the sub-

ject of this biography, resided in Easttown township, Chester Co., Pa., where he was the owner of a productive farm. He married Esther daughter of David Robinson, of the same county, whose children were Margaret (deceased), Hetty Ann (Mrs. John Dampman), Rachel, Alexander (deceased), William R., Robert (deceased), and Elizabeth (Mrs. Peter Supplee, deceased). William R. was born March 23, 1816, in Easttown township, Chester Co., and devoted his early youth to acquiring such education as the schools near his home afforded. His time was then occupied in labor upon the land owned

Co., but in 1848 found superior advantages offered in the purchase of a farm of about one hundred acres from the estate of Jesse Bean (deceased), located one quarter of a mile southwest of Jeffersonville, in Norriton township, where he remained pursuing the avocation of a farmer until 1870, when his present home, at Jeffersonville, in the same township, was purchased. Having been from his youth accustomed to habits of industry, his willing hands now find occupation in the improvement of the land about his home. Mr. Kennedy has, as a Democrat, served the township in various capacities, though not active in



W. R. Kennedy

by his father until 1845, when, on the 20th of February of that year, he was married to Miss Abigail E., daughter of Peter Supplee, of Schuylkill township, Chester Co., Pa. The children of this marriage are William (deceased); B. Franklin, married to Eliza, daughter of James Smith, of Montgomery County; John S., who is united to Susan, daughter of Thomas P. Potts, of Norristown; Emma S. (Mrs. Abner Cornog); and Robinson, whose wife was Maggie, daughter of Benson Schrader, of Armstrong County, Pa. Mr. Kennedy, in 1847, two years after his marriage, removed to a farm in Tredyffrin township, Chester

public matters. He is a member of the Jeffersonville Presbyterian Church, and among its foremost supporters.

FRANCIS NACE.

Mr. Nace is of German descent, his grandfather having been De Walt Nace, who resided in Upper Salford township, where he was a representative farmer. His wife was a Miss Barndt, whose children were five sons and four daughters, among whom was Christian, born on the homestead October 18, 1785,

where he was both a distiller and a farmer on the land formerly the property of his great-grandfather. He was united in marriage to Susanna, daughter of Philip Singmaster, their children being Francis, Samuel S. and Mary Ann. Francis, whose birth occurred at the paternal home on the 3d of June, 1820, at the age of eleven years, removed to the farm which is his present home, in Norriton township, his father having purchased the property. He was educated at the common schools, and early instructed in the various departments of farm labor, first assisting his father, and later superintending his business. On the death of the latter he inherited a portion of the

Providence township, whose two children, Bertha Nace and Frank John, reside with their parents and grandparents on the homestead. Mr. Nace is a Democrat in politics, but has invariably declined official position either in the township or county. He has been on frequent occasions appointed guardian, and held various positions of responsibility and trust. His religious convictions are in harmony with the creed of the Reformed Church, his membership being in connection with the church in Franconia township.

SAMUEL F. JARRETT.

The progenitor of the Jarrett family emigrated from



Francis Nace

property, and purchased the remainder, continuing his usual avocations and making a specialty of blooded stock, for which he has an extended reputation. Mr. Nace is a progressive farmer, and keeps well informed on matters pertaining to his branch of industry. All modern machinery adapted to the wants of the agriculturalist may be found in use upon his land, and new improvements of whatever character are eagerly sought and applied by him. Francis Nace was married, on the 19th of March, 1846, to Miss Levina, daughter of Samuel Leidy, of Franconia township, Montgomery Co. Their only daughter, Susanna, is married to William B. Gross, of the Trappe, Upper

the Highlands of Scotland to America at a very early date. Among his descendants was John Jarrett, the great-grandfather of Samuel F., who was born in 1719, and married Alice Conard, also born the same year. Their children were John, whose birth occurred in 1740; May, born in 1742; Elizabeth, in 1744; Hannah, in 1745; Rachel, in 1747; William, in 1748; Alice, in 1750; Jonathan, in 1753; David, in 1755; Jesse, in 1757; Tacy, in 1759; and Joseph, in 1761. Jesse married Elizabeth Palmer, whose children were Mary (Mrs. Isaac Shoemaker), David, Alice, Tacy (Mrs. James Kirk) Joseph and John.

David, of this number, was born October 24,

1797, in Whitemarsh township, and subsequently made Upper Providence township his home, where he engaged in farming pursuits until 1836, when his removal to Plymouth occurred. He married Rebecca, daughter of Atkinson Farra, of Norristown, whose children were Jesse, Samuel F., Charles P., Atkinson F., Elizabeth, John, Lucretia (Mrs. Joseph Umstead) and Chalkley. Samuel F. was born in Upper Providence township on the 19th of November, 1825, and at the age of ten years removed to Plymouth, where his youth was devoted to the ac-

his attention largely to farming, making dairying a specialty, in which branch of agricultural industry he is much interested, and has been chosen president of the Crawford Creamery, of Lower Providence. Mr. Jarrett is in his political convictions a stanch Republican. He was, elected in 1872, county treasurer in a strong Democratic locality. His popularity led to his renomination in 1873 by acclamation and consequent election. In 1874, he was again chosen for the third term of three years, and closed his official career in 1878. He was among the first to enlist, in 1863, in



Sam. F. Jarrett

quirement of a rudimentary education. Returning again to Upper Providence, he remained until 1845, when Norriton township became his residence and his occupation that of a farmer. Mr. Jarrett was, on the 3d of June, 1849, married to Amanda Crawford, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Crawford, of Lower Providence. Their children are two daughters,—Emma (deceased) and Anna R., wife of Dr. W. H. Reed, of Jeffersonville. Mr. Jarrett on his marriage removed to a farm in Lower Providence owned by him, and three years later, in 1853, purchased his present home in Norriton township. He has given

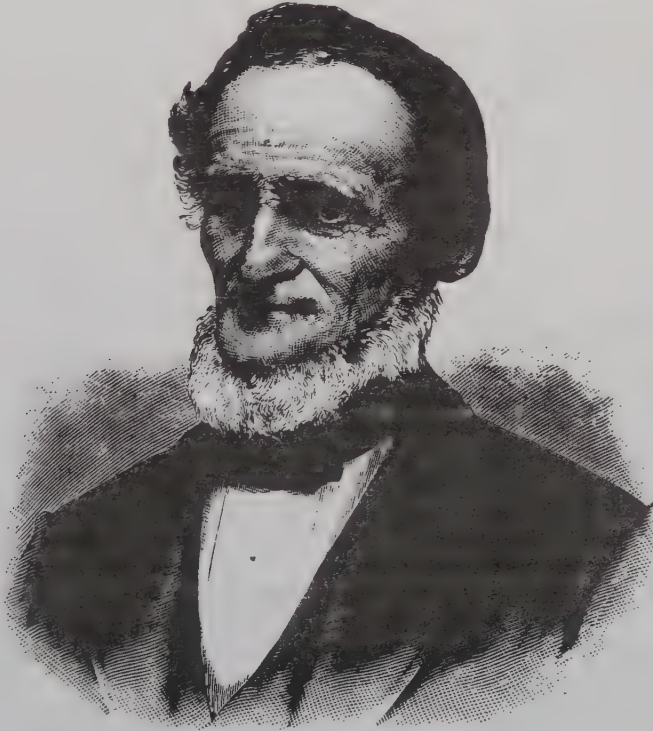
response to the call for men for the "emergency," and became a member of the Norris Cavalry, which did valuable service in Maryland, remaining in the field for a period of two months. Mr. Jarrett was educated in the faith of the Society of Friends, but at present worships at the Lower Providence Presbyterian Church.

JOHN HOFFMAN.

Squire Hoffman's grandfather was Jacob Hoffman, who resided in Norriton township, where he culti-

vated a farm. He was united in marriage to a Miss Slough, whose children were John, Jacob, Samuel, Peter, Joseph, Jesse and three daughters. Jacob was born in Norriton township on the 17th day of September, 1793, and varied the pursuits of a farmer with the trade of a carpenter. He married Barbara Heebner, daughter of John and Elizabeth Hoffman Heebner, of Norriton township, their only child being John Hoffman, whose life is here briefly sketched. He was born December 25, 1813, in Norriton, and educated at the schools immediately near his home. For several years after he engaged in teaching, in

residence. He has also, for fifty years, been engaged in the practice of surveying and conveyancing. He is in politics a Democrat, and interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the county. Squire Hoffman was for eight years assessor, for three years county commissioner, and, in 1848, was elected justice of the peace, which office he still holds. His services are frequently sought as guardian and trustee, and his opinion in matters of public import received with deference in the township. He has recently been admitted to membership in the Lower Providence Presbyterian Church.



John Hoffman

which he was successful. He married Rosanna, daughter of David and Mary Gouldé, of the same township, and has children—Franklin, Joanna, James and two who are deceased. Squire Hoffman, after his marriage, cultivated the homestead farm, which he eventually inherited. Here his tranquil life has been spent, no excitements or attractions of the world about him having been sufficient to lure him from this peaceful home.

For many years he participated actively in the labor of the farm, but has more recently given it to other hands, though retaining the homestead as his

CHAPTER LXVII.

PERKIOMEN TOWNSHIP.¹

ONE of the central townships of the county, and bounded north by Upper and Lower Salford, east by Towamencin, south by Lower Providence, southeast by Worcester, west by Upper Providence and northwest by Frederick and Limerick. Its greatest length is six miles, greatest breadth three and a quarter miles, with an area of eleven thousand four hundred

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

and forty acres, it being the seventh in territorial extent. The general surface is rolling, and in some portions might be denominated hilly, with a red shale soil, well cultivated and productive in wheat and grass, but containing few springs of unfailing water; consequently the spring-house, so common in some of the lower districts, is not often seen. The Perkiomen Creek flows in a southerly course through the township upwards of four miles, and propels two grist-mills and a saw-mill. Skippack Creek crosses the full breadth of the southeastern section, and furnishes power to two grist-mills and a saw-mill. The Northeast Branch, Landis and Lodle Runs empty into the Perkiomen in this township.

The name Perkiomen is of Indian origin, and the earliest mention yet found of it is in a deed of June 3, 1694, for the purchase of lands on this stream, wherein it is called Pahkehoma. The next mention is on the Holme's map of about 1704 as Perquamink; in 1724, Parkiomen; and on Lewis Evans' map of 1749, Perkiomy, by which latter name it is called to this day by the Germans. Oldmixon, in the second edition of his "British Empire in America," published in 1741, says that the Perkiomen Creek is also called Perkasio, thus proving that the latter is a derivation or corruption of the former. So the township and Thomas Penn's manor, in Bucks County, owe their names to this large and interesting stream. The Rev. David Zeisberger, the Indian missionary, says that in the Delaware or Lenape language the name signifies the place "where the cranberries grow." Skippack is also an Indian name, and, according to Heckewelder signifies a stagnant stream or pool of water. In a map published at London in 1698 the Perkiomen and its several branches are represented thereon with tolerable correctness, thus showing that this section of country was explored earlier than has generally been supposed. It is much the largest stream in the county, being nearly thirty miles in length and, with its tributaries, watering half its area.

The Perkiomen and Sumneytown turnpike, completed in 1849, follows the west side of the stream through the township for four miles. Parallel and close to the same for this distance is also the Perkiomen Railroad, with stations at Iron Bridge, Grater's Ford and Schwenksville, the latter place being thirty-six miles by railroad from Philadelphia. The villages are Skippack, Schwenksville, Grater's Ford, Iron Bridge, Amityville and Harmony Square, the first four having post-offices. According to the census of 1800, the population of the township was 781; in 1840, 1485; and in 1880, 2515. The real estate for taxable purposes was valued in 1882 at \$1,716,195, and including the personal, \$1,890,300, making the average per taxable \$2851, as high as the townships of Norriton, Plymouth, Whitmarsh and Upper Providence. In May, 1883, twenty-three stores received licenses, including one hardware, one furniture, one confectioner, one clothing, two boot and shoes

two stove, two tobacco and segar, besides six hotels, one lumber and two coal-yards and four dealers in flour and feed. In 1858 the township contained only three stores, and in 1876, seventeen. The public schools are twelve in number, open six months and averaging four hundred and ninety-one pupils for the school year ending June 1, 1882. In 1856 the schools were open five months. The houses of worship now number eight,—two Mennonite, two Dunkard, one each Lutheran and Reformed, one Evangelical, one Union and one Trinity Christian. The assessment for 1883 mentions 669 taxables. The census of 1850 returned 263 houses, 298 families and 189 farms in the township.

There is every reason to believe that at this distance from Philadelphia no township within the limits of the present county was settled so early. This was owing to the remarkable enterprise exhibited by Matthias Van Bebber, formerly a merchant, who arrived in this country and settled for a brief period at Germantown, but afterwards removed to Cecil County, Md. A patent was granted him from William Penn, dated February 22, 1702, for a tract of six thousand one hundred and sixty-six acres, recorded in book A, vol. ii. p. 463, and which comprised the entire southeastern half of the township. He soon after invited settlement here by selling it off at small profit in reasonably-sized lots. His purchasers were generally Mennonites. Among the first who settled here may be mentioned John Umstat, Claus Janson, John Kuster and John Jacobs, who, it is supposed, came before the close of 1704; Edward Beer, Gerhard Indehoffen, Herman Indehoffen, Derick Rosenberg, William Rosenberg, John Newberry and Thomas Wiseman before 1707; and within two years, Herman Kuster, Henry Pannebecker, Cornelius Dewees, William Dewees, John Scholl, Daniel Dismant and Christopher Zimmerman. In 1709 came John, Jacob and Martin Kolb, followed by Solomon Dubois in 1716, Valentine Hunsicker in 1720, Paul Fried in 1727 and Valentine Keely in 1728. John Kolb's purchase was made December 15, 1709, and contained one hundred and fifty acres. Peter Beller made a purchase in 1712, and Peter Cleaver, of Bristol township, in 1717. In a petition for a road from here to Farmer's Mill, in 1713, we find among the names Derick Rosenberg, Henry Frey, Gerhard Indehoffen, Claus Janson, Gerhard Clements, Henry Pennypacker, John Umstat, John Kolb, Jacob Gotschalk, Mathias Tyson, Jacob Kolb, William Rosenberg, Herman Kuster, Martin Kolb, John Scholl, Henry Kolb, Jacob Opdegraff, Peter Sellen, Herman Indehoffen, John Newberry and Daniel Dismant, probably all residents in the township before said date.

In the list of 1734 this township is called "Parkiomen and Skippake," and by which it is generally called to this day, from its location on both sides of those streams. The land-holders were forty-two in number, who, then respectively held the following number of acres: John Umstead, 150; Herman Um-

stead, 100; Henry Pennebaker, 150; Henry Umstead, 100; Peter Bunn, 100; Herman Kuster, 150; Claus Johnson, 150; Mathias Tyson, 200; Anthony Hallman, 100; John Newberry, 500; Hupert Cassel, 60; Yillus Cassel, 90; George Merkle, 150; Garret Indehoffen, 200; Abraham Swartz, 100; Jacob Updegraff, 100; Jacob Shimer, 100; Paul Fried, 100; Peter Janson, 150; Michael Ziegler, 100; Jacob Kolb, 150; Peter Kolb, 100; Martin Kolb, 200; John Fried, 100; Henry Dentlinger, 100; Jacob Merkle, 200; Benjamin Fry, 100; Henry Pawling, Jr., 1200; Paul Fried, Jr., 100; Hans Detwiler, 100; Mathias Janson, 50; Dubois estate, 400; Richard Jacobs, 400; Nicholas Hicks, 100; Valentine Hunsicker, 100; William Wierman, 125; Johannes Vanfussen, 50; Leonard Vanfussen, 25; Peter Pennebaker, 100; Arnold Vanfussen, 50; Hans Hyzer, 100; John Zibbers, 150.

Henry Pennypacker is stated to have made a purchase on Skippack Creek, December 25, 1702, upon which he settled, and in 1708 purchased two hundred and four acres more in the vicinity. About 1705 he married Evc, the sister of his neighbor. John Umstead, and the daughter of John Peter Umstead, of Germantown. He was naturalized in 1731, and prior to 1746 resided for a while in Limerick, where his wife died. He shortly afterward returned to this township, when he divided the greater portion of his estate among his children. He died April 4, 1754, aged upwards of eighty years. He had eight children, among whom were Martha, born about 1706; Adolph, 1708, and died in May, 1789; Peter, 1710, died 1770; John, 1713, died 1784; Jacob, 1715, died 1752; Henry, 1717, died 1792. Peter married Elizabeth Keyser, and Martha became the wife of Anthony Vanderslice. The Pennypackers have now become a numerous family in Montgomery and Chester Counties, and, as will be observed in the lists of Perkiomen for 1734, 1756 and 1776, became substantial land-holders.

Herman Kuster settled as a farmer at Germantown before 1703, and removed to this township probably in 1708. He was made one of the first trustees of the Mennonite meeting-house in 1725. He was naturalized in 1731 and died about February, 1760. His wife, Isabella, and children—Peter, Paul, Gertrude, Margaret, Magdalena and Rebecca—survived him. Mathias Tyson was naturalized in 1709, and was married to Barbara Sellen; and died about July, 1766. He had eight children,—Cornelius, Henry, Margaret, Peter, William, John, Benjamin and Joseph. John Newberry, who settled here on a purchase of five hundred acres, in 1706, died August 30, 1759, aged eighty-two years, and was buried at the Episcopal Church at Evansburg. Conrad Janson, Peter Janson and Claus Janson, and his sons, John and William, were naturalized in 1709. Peter, John and William Janson had settled at Germantown prior to 1700. Claus Janson probably settled here in 1703, was tax collector of the township in 1718, and in 1725 was one

of the first trustees of the Mennonite Meeting. Descendants of the family still reside in the township, and the name has become changed to Johnson. Martin, Jacob and John Kolb came from Wolsheim in the Palatinate, in 1807. Valentine Hunsicker, Michael Zeigler, Anthony Hallman and George Markle were naturalized in 1731. Valentine Hunsicker came from Switzerland in 1717, and about 1720 settled in this township as a farmer and weaver. He is probably the ancestor of this family, now numerous in the county. In 1776 we find here Henry and Isaac Hunsicker, both extensive land-holders and probably sons of Valentine. Solomon Dubois came from Ulster County, N. Y., in 1716, and died some time before 1734, leaving an estate here of four hundred acres. The Markleys are another influential family in the county that originated from George and Jacob Merkle, or Merckley, who settled here sometime prior to 1734. In 1756 there resided as taxables in Perkiomen, Jacob, George, Isaac, Philip and Abraham Markley. The Kolbs, Jansons, Sellens, Zeiglers and Kusters were early and prominent members of the old Mennonite Meeting, founded in 1725.

In the records of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in Philadelphia, in 1712, we find it variously called Perkiomen, Skippack and Bebbler's township. In the petition of June 2, 1713, mention is made of its being from "the inhabitants of Skippack and several adjacent plantations in said county. That in the aforesaid township and neighborhood thereof many families are already settled, and probably not a few more to settle in and about the same. And as yet no road being laid out and established to accommodate your petitioners, both for the public good and their convenience, humbly desire an order for the laying out and establishing a road or cartway from the upper end of the said township down to the wide marsh, or Farmer's Mill, which will greatly tend to the satisfaction of your petitioners, who shall thankfully acknowledge the favor." Although in this petition it is also called a township, no evidence exists that it had been thus legally organized. From the sparseness of its population the time had probably not arrived for township organization. It was not until September Sessions, 1725, that "Skippack and Perkioming" was erected, and Jacob Taylor ordered to make a return of the boundaries of the township, which was entered on record and thus given,—

"Beginning at a Hickory, being on a corner of the tract of land commonly called Bebbler's township; thence northwest 1672 perches to Limerick township; thence by that and other lands northeast 1000 perches; thence southeast by divers tracts of land 752 perches to a post in a line of the said Bebbler's Tract, thence by the same northeast 40 perches; thence by the same 1000 perches to a White Oak, a corner of said Bebbler's Tract; thence by the same southwest 1040 perches to the place of beginning."

Mr. Taylor states that he has compared said return with a draft of the upper part of Philadelphia County, and that it is agreeable to the same. It would be interesting if the draft here mentioned could be found

and examined, which has certainly heretofore escaped antiquarian research. According to present maps of Perkiomen, a part of the northwest boundary, adjacent to Frederick and Upper Salford has become changed, the line proceeding northwest from the corner of Limerick and Upper Providence, in a direct or straight course, the whole distance according to Taylor's survey. This would deprive the township of nearly the whole of Schwenksville. The change may have possibly been made through the erection of Frederick township, in 1730.

Henry Pawling, the ancestor of the family, came from Padsbury, Buckinghamshire, and settled in Lower Providence township on a tract of five hundred acres, which lay on the Schuylkill, below the mouth of the Perkiomen. Henry Pawling, Jr., son of the above, purchased twelve hundred acres in Perkiomen township some time before 1734, on which he settled. He was elected a captain of a company of Associators in 1747 and a member of the Assembly in 1754. In the census of Perkiomen, taken in 1756, we find the names of Joseph Pawling, having 4 children, owning 400 acres of land and 1 negro; John Pawling, 5 children, 400 acres and 2 negroes. In the assessment of 1776, John Pawling is returned for 475 acres, 4 negroes, 4 horses and 4 cows; Joseph Pawling, 300 acres, 2 negroes, 4 horses and 6 cows; Benjamin Pawling, 100 acres, 2 horses and 2 cows. The latter died in 1800, aged forty-nine years. John Pawling resided on the Skippack road, near the present Amityville, and died in the beginning of this century. There is a family burying-ground situated in quite a retired place adjoining the farm of Enos Schwenk, about a mile and a quarter northeast of Grater's Ford, only a few stones of which contain inscriptions. A portion of the same was also used as a place of interment for their negroes. On the consecration of the Trappe Church October 6, 1745, the Rev. H. M. Muhlenberg baptized three negroes belonging to a Mr. Pawling which it is probable, belonged here, as the distance does not exceed four miles, about half as far as Pawling's Ford, on the Schuylkill.

On the northeast side of Skippack road, and about half a mile northwest of Amityville, is a private graveyard, inclosed by a stone wall; its dimensions are twenty-two by thirty feet. It appears to be filled with graves, but only a few stones bear inscriptions. The earliest date observed is that of 1776, but no doubt it existed much earlier. This was the burying-ground of the Kemper family and their relatives, the Markleys. The wall has now become greatly dilapidated, and long neglect is apparent. John Kemper, who is mentioned as holding one hundred acres in Salford, in 1734, was a deacon in the Dunkard Church. John and Jacob Kemper are mentioned in 1756 as residing in Perkiomen, the former owning eighty and the latter fifty acres and having one child. The name of the former is mentioned in the assessment of 1776 as holding eighty-five acres, two horses and three cows.

The child mentioned was probably Gertrude Kemper, who died at a very advanced age about 1836, and who was said to have been the last of the family. Through the existence of this graveyard attention was directed to this brief mention of the Kempers.

The earliest highway opened up into this section was undoubtedly what has been so long known as the Skippack road, on which Washington and his army had occasion to march several times upon very important occasions. This road was petitioned for by the inhabitants June 2, 1713, surveyed in August, confirmed the following March by the court, and the supervisors directed to have it speedily opened. It commenced at a stake on the upper line of Van Bebber's purchase, about half a mile above the present Amityville, and meeting the road from Gwynedd at Edward Farmar's mill on, the Wissahickon, at White-marsh, from whence there was a continuous road through Chestnut Hill and Germantown to the city. This road was extended an din use through New Hanover into the present Berks County before 1742, and has, therefore, since been known as the Swamp road. The road from Skippack, through Lederachsville and Salfordville, to Sumneytown was opened in June, 1728. Along the northeastern side of the Skippack road in this township may still be seen the ancient milestones, with the distances thereon to the city. In 1845 a company was incorporated by an act of Assembly to construct a turnpike from Whitemarsh to Skippack, but, after several fruitless efforts, the project was abandoned. In March, 1853, a second charter was granted and the turnpike completed to near the Worcester line, which was finished in September, 1855, approaching the township within a distance of four and a half miles.

What was known as Pennypacker's Mill during the Revolution, in the vicinity of which Washington's army encamped, is now owned by John Z. Hunsberger, and situated on the east bank of the Perkiomen Creek, opposite the lower end of Schwenksville. In 1717 six hundred acres were conveyed to Hans Yost Heijt, who sold it, January 9, 1730, to John Pawling for five hundred and forty pounds, at which time the grist-mill is mentioned. His heirs sold it in 1747 to Peter Pennypacker, who built to it a fulling-mill in 1755. He was for several years assessor of the township, and died in 1770, devising the property to his son Samuel, in whose possession it remained for some time. The latter was rated as holding here, in 1776, one hundred and eighty-five acres, three horses and seven cows. This was a noted business-stand, being situated on a main road leading from the upper country to Philadelphia, from which it was distant twenty-nine miles. It has passed out of the Pennypacker family for some time, as has also much the greater portion of their other real estate in Perkiomen.

The Revolutionary history of this vicinity is very interesting, and to it a brief reference will be made. The battle of Brandywine was fought Septem-

ber 11, 1777, and resulted disastrously to the Americans. On the 23d, Washington arrived near the present Pottstown, while the day before the British crossed below Valley Forge to this side of the Schuylkill, proceeding leisurely on their march to Philadelphia. The American army came from near Pottsgrove into this township on the afternoon of September 26th, and encamped on the hills of both sides of the Perkiomen. Washington made his headquarters at the house of Henry Keely, about three-quarters of a mile southwest of Pennypacker's Mill, using, however, "Camp Perkioming," as well as the latter name, in his orders to designate the vicinity. On the 28th he congratulates the army on the news of the defeat of General Burgoyne at Stillwater, on the 19th, and, in honor of the event, at four o'clock in the afternoon had all the troops paraded and a salute fired from thirteen pieces of artillery, which the Rev. H. M. Muhlenberg, in his journal, says he heard distinctly at the Trappe. The next day, in a letter from here to Congress, Washington thus expresses himself in sanguine spirits—

"I shall move the army four or five miles lower down to-day, from whence we may reconnoitre and fix upon a proper situation, at such a distance from the enemy as will enable us to make an attack, should we see a proper opening, or stand upon the defensive till we obtain further reinforcements. This was the opinion of a majority of a council of the general officers, which I called yesterday. I congratulate you upon the success of our arms to the northward, and if some accident does not put them out of their present train, I think we may count upon the total ruin of Burgoyne."

The army at this time was in a wretched condition, particularly as respects clothing, and over one thousand men were actually barefooted, and performed their marches in this condition. After receiving reinforcements, on the morning of October 4th, Washington made an attack on the British at Germantown, and the result was disastrous. On the next day he again brought the entire army, according to the journal of Adjutant-General Timothy Pickering, on the west side of the Perkiomen, crossing at Pennypacker's Mill, and here they remained encamped till the 8th. Thomas Paine, who was in the retreat, also states, in his letter to Dr. Franklin, dated May 16, 1778, that the orders were given at Germantown that all connected with the army should "assemble that night on the back of Perkiomen Creek, about seven miles above camp, which had orders to move. The army had marched the preceding night fourteen miles, and having full twenty to march back, were exceedingly fatigued." The object being then to rest, refresh and recruit the men after the severe and exhausting campaign of the past four weeks. It will thus be seen that the first encampment here lasted from September 26th to the 29th, and the second from October 5th to the 8th, making in all six days, a shorter time than has been generally allowed. It is a popular tradition in the vicinity that the property of suspected persons only was taken by the soldiers.

Valentine Keely, the founder of the family, arrived

from Germany August 24, 1728, and was accompanied in the voyage by John Baer, one of the early settlers of Upper Salford. On his death his son, Henry Keely, became the owner of the property, containing one hundred and fifty acres. The house thereon, used by Washington for his headquarters, had been built some time previously by his father. It was a substantial two-story stone house, torn down in 1834. The site is still discernible, and is surrounded by venerable pear and walnut trees. It is on an elevated situation and presents a fine view of many miles of the surrounding country and of the valley of the Perkiomen. The place is still in the possession of the family, the present owner being John S. Keely, whose residence is about fifty yards from the former site. Keely's church is distant about a quarter of a mile in a northeasterly direction, and derives its name from having been built on a portion of the original tract, which had been used for a burying-ground before 1760.

Not a mile in a direct line from Schwenksville, on the North East Branch is a secluded valley, bounded on the southeast side of the stream by a bluff of high and steep rocks rising directly from the stream, on which the hemlock spruce is still found growing. Near the upper part of this hill, and about eighty feet above the stream, a hole was discovered in the rock, nearly four feet square, by Solomon Grimly, Sr., and his son, about 1795, which, on examination, was found to be filled with a considerable number of deer-horns, that had evidently been placed there for security by the Indians. Solomon K. Grimly, Esq., the present owner of the land, has lately recovered one of those horns, which possesses now the unusual interest of having belonged to one of our native deer; the rest have disappeared long ago, either being sold or converted into knife handles. At this place, in 1815 and the following year, Isaac Grimly, now in his eighty-seventh year, caught eight foxes in a trap, and his father succeeded in shooting several more. They still abound here, as well as minks, raccoons and opossums. Probably the last otter captured in Montgomery County was in the stream at this place about the year 1858, by William, Henry and Jacob Ellinger, aided by two dogs. It was a large animal for its kind, and made a desperate resistance, but was finally dispatched with clubs. Isaac Grimly, who is still vigorous and possesses a good memory for one of his age, relates seeing numbers of shad in the stream here in 1806, the property being then owned by his father.

At the intersection of a cross-roads in the southern part of the township is a meeting-house belonging to the Dunkards or German Baptists. It is built of stone, thirty-three by fifty-two feet, with a kitchen basement containing a fire-place. The congregation had existed some time previously, worshipping in the commodious dwelling near by, owned by John Detweiler. The present preachers are Abraham

Cassel and Isaac Kulp. It was long a branch of the Indian Creek congregation, but since the erection of the present meeting-house they have been placed on an equality with the rest in the denomination. Although it is a little over a mile northwest of the Skippack Creek, yet their baptisms are performed there. They have also a house of worship at Grater's Ford, two miles distant.

The ancient village of Skippack, though better known as Skippackville, is situated near the northeast part of the township, within half a mile of the Lower Salford line. It contains two hotels, three stores, post-office, printing-office, school, shirt-factory, four or five mechanic shops and about fifty-four houses, standing principally along Skippack road for the distance of nearly a mile. A map in 1860 contains but twenty-nine houses, showing that the place has since improved. The road through here towards the city, was opened in 1714, at which time there must have been some settlement. In 1742, Garrett Indehaven kept the only licensed inn, there being then none above it nearer than the present Hanover Square. In 1756, Dietrich Welker kept an inn here, which may have been the same stand, Nicholas Nichum in 1779 and Gabriel Kline in 1785, the sign being a weeping willow, which was retained into the beginning of this century. The post-office was established here before 1827, of which Abraham Everhart, in 1830, was postmaster. In 1828 the mail was carried weekly through here to the city by the Kutztown stage. *Der Neutralist und Allgemeine Neuigkeits-Bote* is a weekly paper in German, started here in August, 1844, of which Mr. A. E. Dambly is editor and proprietor. The Trinity Christians have a two-story stone church in charge of the Rev. Joseph H. Hendricks, to which a graveyard is attached. The Enterprise Shirt-Factory is a large three-story brick building erected in 1881, giving considerable employment to the neighborhood. The elections for the eastern part of the township have been held in this village for many years.

Iron Bridge is the name bestowed on Rahn's Station about three years ago at the establishment of the post-office. The village is situated on the west side of the Perkiomen, about a mile below Grater's Ford, the railroad having a station here and the turnpike passing through the place. It contains a store, hotel, foundry, brick, coal and lumber-yard, two hat-factories and some thirty houses. The Union Chapel is a one-story brick edifice erected in 1851, chiefly by the Trinity Christians, and is also used by other denominations. The iron bridge here over the Perkiomen was built by the county in 1873, and is six hundred and forty-four feet in length with the abutments, resting on eight piers. Its cost was nearly forty thousand dollars. The census of 1880 gives one hundred and ninety-one inhabitants.

The village of Grater's Ford is situated on the west side of the Perkiomen, on the turnpike and railroad, two miles below Schwenksville, the latter having a

station here. It contains a store, hotel, post-office, planing-mill, several mechanic shops and about twenty-five houses. According to the census of 1880, it has one hundred and forty-eight inhabitants. The Dunkards have a small chapel or meeting-house. An iron bridge also crosses the Perkiomen here, built in 1881 by the county. In 1847 there were but one or two houses here and a saw-mill, but the construction of the turnpike and railroad since has contributed to its prosperity. On its completion H. J. Ashenfelter erected a grain, coal and lime depot and a dry-goods, grocery and feed-store that helped to give the village a start. The post-office was established in the spring of 1869, and Isaac Kulp appointed postmaster. Jacob Kreater owned here, in 1756, two hundred and twenty acres of land, from whence originated the name of the old crossing-place.

Harmony Square is near the centre of the township and in the midst of a fine, productive country. Here is a creamery, post-office, store, a merchant tailor and thirteen houses. The creamery was built about 1878, and belongs to an association of farmers in the vicinity.

Amityville is but little over half a mile above Skippack, contains a store, several mechanic shops and above a dozen of houses.

A long-established and well-conducted agricultural township like Perkiomen, as might be expected, contains a number of descendants of the early settlers. Among the land-holders mentioned in 1734 we find still here the names of Kolb, Hunsicker, Markley, Tyson, Hallman, Johnson, Kuster, Detweiler, Casel, Ziegler, Pennypacker and Wierman.

Schwenksville.—This flourishing village is situated on the west side of the Perkiomen Creek, and in the northwest portion of the township. It contains two hotels, four stores, a bank, printing-office, bakery, clothing manufactory, railroad-station, lumber, coal and marble-yards, church, school, creamery and sixty-three houses. The census of 1880 gives three hundred and three inhabitants, of which about one-seventh reside in Frederick township. Isaac Grinly, living in the vicinity at the advanced age of eighty-seven, remembers when there was not a house in the place, which was a little prior to 1815. The greater portion of the land here was left, in 1770, by Peter Pennypacker to his son, William, who was rated in 1776 as possessing two hundred and twenty-five acres. In the census of Perkiomen, taken in 1756, mention is made of George Schwenk, blacksmith, having two children and owning one hundred acres of land, which was probably in this vicinity.

So small was this place in 1849 that on William E. Morris' county map there was then only denoted here Schwenk's inn and store, the house of J. Steiner and a blacksmith-shop. About this date the post-office was established, through the efforts of Jacob G. Schwenk, as "Schwenk's Store," and so remained until about 1872, when, through the growth of the

place, it was changed to its present name. The lower bridge over the Perkiomen was built by the county in 1832, the contractors being Samuel Penny-packer and Solomon Bustard. The next material improvement was the completion of the turnpike through here, from Collegeville to Sumneytown, in 1846. In 1868 the Perkiomen Railroad was completed from the Schuylkill to Skippack Station, as it was then called, about three-fourths of a mile below the present Schwenksville depot; the following year to Mine Run, at the upper end of the village, and not until September, 1874, to the Lehigh Valley. Of all the several improvements, this, of course, promoted its greatest prosperity. The railroad depot was built here in 1869, being ninety-six feet long by twenty-four wide, containing a ticket and telegraph-office, waiting-rooms and storage for freight.

The first school-house was built in 1849, but proving too small, a larger one, of stone, was built in 1869, on the hill beside the road to Keely's church. The meeting-house here belongs to the Evangelical denomination, is a one-story building, erected in 1861, and is now in charge of Rev. J. G. Sands. There is a graveyard attached, in which as yet but few have been buried. The National Bank was established in 1875, and moved into their new building in the fall of 1878, Jacob G. Schwenk being president and John G. Prizer cashier. The *Weekly Item* which commenced publication here September 7, 1877, by N. B. Grubb, has since been enlarged, and is now conducted by Irwin H. Bardman. Albert Bromer, an enterprising citizen of the place, and extensively engaged in the manufacture of clothing, erected here, in 1874, Industrial Hall, the first story of which he occupies in his business; the second contains a commodious hall for entertainments and public worship. The third is used by the Improved Order of Red Men and Brotherhood of the Union. The Pennypacker reunion was held here October 4, 1877, and brought together a considerable number of the family from widely-scattered portions of the country.

By the banks of the Perkiomen are several large ice-houses for the storage of ice, taken from the stream. One of these was erected by Mr. Bromer in 1874, and is one hundred feet long by forty-five feet wide, to which was added, in 1876, an inclined plane and a steam-engine for elevating the ice, and which can also be used for loading it into the cars. A creamery was built here in 1881, and is conducted by an association of dairymen residing in the surrounding section. It will be observed from this brief mention that there is considerable enterprise here, and that it bids fair ere long to increase the number of boroughs within the county. To a stranger from the city this section presents attractions, particularly to lovers of the natural sciences and diversified scenery.

The Old Mennonite Meeting-House.—Mathias Van Bobber, who did so much among his countrymen to promote settlement here, conveyed, by deed of trust,

June 8, 1717, one hundred acres of land to Henry Sellen, Claus Janson, Henry Kolb, Martin Kolb, Jacob Kolb, Michael Zeigler and Herman Kuster, as trustees, for the use of a Mennonite congregation. The meeting-house built on this tract about 1725, is supposed to be the second erected by this denomination in Pennsylvania, a previous one having been built in Germantown in 1708. The old building stood in the northwest part of the graveyard. The present edifice is of stone, one story high, fifty by sixty-five feet in dimensions, and was erected in 1844. The building committee consisted of Garrett Hunsicker, Abraham Tyson and Abraham Hallman. Whether this was the second or third house of worship built has not been satisfactorily determined. The Bible used was printed by Christopher Saur at Germantown in 1743, a quarto of twelve hundred and seventy-two pages, and is in excellent preservation. Amos Bean is present bishop, Henry Johnson, Jr., minister, and Elias Greater, deacon of the congregation. Worship is held every two weeks.

The graveyard is opposite the present meeting-house, and contains about four acres of ground, and, as may be well supposed, contains a large number of interments. The inscriptions on some of the oldest stones have become illegible. The earliest observed was to the memory of Paul Engle, aged seven years, who died in 1723. The Inde havens have also some early tombstones here. It is evident from the dates that this ground must have been used for burial purposes soon after the grant in 1717. It also appears from what exists here that the Mennonites had not interdicted the use of memorial inscriptions to their members on tombstones, like several other sects, until some time after the colonial period. The surnames transcribed here are Hilman, Boyer, Roller, Hallman, Godshalk, Linderman, Fry, Scholl, Christman, Vanfossen, Oberholtzer, Custer, Cassel, Sorver, Janson, Kolb, Zollers, Fackler, Rosenberger, Underkoffler, Bean, Keyser, Keeler, Jones, Pannebecker, Smith, Merckley, Hendricks, Bilger, Kooker, Tyson, Reiff, Allabach, Umstead, Grater, Kratz, Swartley, Hunsicker, Wanner, Hyser, Croll, Spare, Updegrave, Fretz, Hamer, Gotwals, Horning, Seisholtz, Zeigler, Crater, Bergy, Freyer, Wonsitler, Mattis, Harley, Shoemaker, Clemens, Steiner, Heckler, Rase, Leatherach, Young, Ritter, Dise, Dotterer, Kelsch, Gehringer, Wurtz, Steigner, Ruth, Drake, Fuss, Wasser, Wierman, Bergstresser, Inde haven and Freed.

Like all old congregations, this, too, has had its trials and burdens to bear in an existence of over a century and a half. Schisms, though not of modern origin, still exist to help weaken and to scatter denominations. First came the Funkites, as they have been termed, about 1780, who were not opposed to paying a war tax; second, the Herrites, about 1820; then the much more serious and extensive division of 1846; and several years later, again, that of the Trinity

Christians. All of these schisms have at the time led to the erection of additional houses of worship either in this or the adjoining townships. The sect holding possession of the present premises is denominated the new school of Mennonites, who do not so rigidly enforce the wearing of plain apparel, and are less disposed towards innovation.

The New Mennonite Meeting-House.—This house of worship is located near Harmony Square, and about a mile and a quarter northwest of the old meeting-house. It originated in a schism and was built about 1848-49. It is a one-story edifice, thirty-six by forty-five feet in size, John Hunsberger being bishop, John Mench minister and Henry Wismer and Christian Hunsberger deacons. Worship is held every two weeks, and the services are confined to the German. The graveyard occupies about half an acre of ground, and we find on the tombstones the names of Detweiler, Kulp, Croll, Lechtel, Godshalk, Reiff, Markley, Zeigler, Tyson, Landis, Benner, Williams, Moyer, Kriebel, Meyer, Goshow, Wismer, Hallman, Gouldy, Fitzgerald, Keer, Bean, Gander, Stauffer, Smith, Cassel, Brecht and Sparr. This belongs to the old school of Mennonites, who, on the dispute that arose respecting minor points of doctrines, rather than have litigation or retain forcible possession of the old meeting-house and grounds, voluntarily withdrew, (though it is said they numbered over half the entire congregation) to worship here in a building erected at their own charge. For so commendable an act they certainly deserve praise, for it could not be done without considerable self-sacrifice, to thus sever all connection with a place where their ancestors had worshiped and been buried for several preceding generations.

As the bishops hold considerable power in the Mennonite Church, the inquiry was instituted as to the mode of their appointment or election. Whenever a bishop is desired in a diocese or district, which may arise through death, inability or infirmity, the ministers unite in a petition to the Conference, which meets semi-annually, to whom they also apply for ministers and deacons. If granted, all the ministers within the diocese convene to hold an election, but permit no candidates. A record is kept of all the ministers who received votes for the office, which occasion must be presided over by several bishops. The latter now appoint a public meeting, which is generally held within a month, at which they are required to be present. All who had received votes are then considered candidates. The bishops on this occasion take as many hymn-books as there were candidates named, in a single one of which is placed a slip of paper having written on it legibly "Bishop," when they are all clasped and well intermixed. A prayer is now invoked that the man the Lord has designed for the office may become the bishop. The books are now all placed in a row on the pulpit before the bishops, and every candidate advances and takes

a book. A bishop now arises to receive back the books which are respectively examined, and the minister who hands in the book that contains said slip is declared the bishop, whom they ordain by laying on of hands in prayer. Their ministers and deacons are made nearly in the same manner, ordination being omitted. The bishops alone receive membership, administer communion and perform the marriage rite. Marriages are not permitted outside of the denomination.

New Jerusalem Church.—What is known as Keely's church, belonging jointly to the Lutherans and German Reformed, is situated in the extreme western part of the township, within a few yards of the Limerick line and but a short distance from Frederick township. A deed was prepared and dated February 14, 1756, for one acre of ground to be used here for a German school and burying-place. It was made by Valentine Keely and his wife, Susanna, to Heronius Haas and John Kepler, miller. Shortly after this Mr. Keely died, followed by his wife within a few years, and the deed was not executed. In November, 1761, a purchase was effected on the part of the Lutherans by George Michael Bastian, John Kepler and Valentine Krause, and for the German Reformed by Martin Keeler, Henry Keely and Valentine Sheelich as trustees. In addition, mention was made that if a house of worship was erected thereon, it was to be held equally by the two denominations.

A building, it was known, was in use here in 1763 for a school, in which worship was occasionally held. When the army came here immediately after the battle of Germantown it was used for a brief time as a hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers. After the war the building was enlarged and provided with folding doors, a portion thereof being held exclusively for worship. Isaac Grimly went to school here in 1810, and was a teacher in 1818. He also at that period attended religious worship here. It was a log structure, and in 1834 was torn down, and from a portion of the materials another school-house was erected in the neighborhood the following year.

The present church was built in 1835. It is a two-story stone edifice, with an interior gallery on three of its sides. It was consecrated in the fall of 1836; the Rev. Jacob Wampole was then the Lutheran pastor and Rev. J. A. Strassberger the Reformed. Mr. Wampole continued in the charge until his death, January 3, 1838, succeeded by the Rev. Henry S. Miller, from April, 1838, to May, 1852; Rev. G. A. Wenzel to October, 1854; Rev. A. S. Link, from December, 1856, to February, 1859; Rev. G. Sells, from March, 1859, to 1864; Rev. John Kohler to 1874; and Rev. O. P. Smith, from that date until the present time. The Reformed pastors have been Rev. Henry S. Bassler, Rev. Gulden, Rev. Andrew Hoffman, Rev. Robert Vancourt and the Rev. S. M. K. Huber.

The name given it by the denominations in charge is New Jerusalem Church. It is four miles distant from the Trappe, one mile from Schwenksville and

three miles from Keeler's church, at Roseville, Frederick township, which was built two years before for a union congregation, and with which it is often confounded from the similarity of names. The graveyard opposite the church contains about five acres of ground, and from its elevated situation affords a fine view of the surrounding country. On the tombstones we find the names of Keely, Grimly, Schwenk, Pennypacker, Willauer, Kieler, Schillich, Fox, Druckenmiller, Bromer, Anderson, Miller, Markley, Bechtel, Grater, Hunsicker, Batz, Cooke, Puhl, Hallman, Winterstein, Groff, Souder and Paul. Valentine Keely, ancestor of the family and an early settler in the vicinity, was buried here, a vigorous-growing apple tree above a foot in diameter, denoting the spot.

Census of Perkiomen, 1756.—The following census was taken of this township in June, 1756, by Walter Johnson, resident constable and collector, by order of the provincial government. Forty-one bound servants and five negroes are omitted. Of the latter John Pawling owned two, aged seventeen and twenty years; Joseph Pawling one, aged fourteen; and Abraham Sealer two, aged forty and fifty years. No occupation has been assigned to farmers. This list was copied from the original document, and has not been heretofore published.

Peter Panabacker, miller, 8 children, 500 acres, 100 cleared; Henry Baringer, 1 ch., rents of Peter Panabacker; Abraham Sealer, miller, 5 ch., 450 a., 100 cl.; Richard Jacobs, 7 ch., 500 a., 100 cl.; Michael Zeigler, Jr., tanner, 3 ch., 77 a., 40 cl.; William Zeigler, weaver, 2 ch., 120 a., 50 cl.; Jacob Kreuter, weaver, 7 ch., 220 a., 80 cl.; Elizabeth Kolb, 6 ch., 100 a., 30 cl.; Dilman Kolb, 3 ch., 100 a., 40 cl.; Henry Kolb, 5 ch., 100 a., 50 cl.; Isaac Kolb, weaver, 5 ch., 220 a., 80 cl.; John Fried, 3 ch., 120 a., 50 cl.; George Clauser, mason, 1 ch., rents of Isaac Kolb; Adam Gotwals, 6 ch., 100 a., 40 cl.; Joseph Detweiler, 4 ch., 180 a., 70 cl.; John Barrens, mason, 3 ch.; Henry Detweiler, 1 ch., 100 a., 60 cl.; Abraham Opdegrave, 6 ch., 125 a., 60 cl.; Edward Opdegrave, 2 ch.; John Butterwack, tailor, 2 ch., 200 a., 100 cl.; Barbara Smith, 3 ch.; Jacob Messenheimer, carpenter, 5 ch.; John Cugh, 2 ch.; Nicholas Selzer, 4 ch.; John Kyter, 5 ch., 170 a., 80 cl.; Philip Gans, shoemaker, rents of John Kyter; Adam Sower, carpenter, 2 ch.; Dietrich Welker, innkeeper, 1 ch., 170 a., 80 cl.; Henry Schlichter, shoemaker, 5 ch.; William Johnson, carpenter; Jacob Markley, 4 ch., 150 a., 50 cl.; Isaac Markley, 2 ch., rents of Jacob Markley; John Kemper, 80 a., 40 cl.; Jacob Kemper, 1 ch., 50 a., 25 cl.; Joseph Pawling, 4 ch., 400 a., 60 cl.; George Walker, carpenter, 3 ch., rents of Joseph Pawling; Michael Zeigler, weaver; Jones Rudrofe, weaver, 1 ch.; John Detweiler, weaver, 8 ch.; Bastian Houpt, 3 ch., 125 a., 60 cl.; John Wiernman, 5 ch., 80 a., 40 cl.; Solomon Grimly, 150 a., 10 cl.; Philip Shedlich, 3 ch., 150 a., 80 cl.; George Schwenck, blacksmith, 2 ch., 100 a., 40 cl.; John Pawling, 5 ch., 400 a., 100 cl.; Henry Miller, 3 ch., rents of John Pawling; Philip Markley, shoemaker, 3 ch., 70 a., 30 cl.; Christian Doll, 7 ch., rents of Solomon Dubois, 1000 a., 200 cl.; Michael Bauer, 2 ch.; Arnt Rosen, locksmith, rents of Abraham Sealer; Valentine Hunsacker, weaver, 5 ch., 225 a., 100 cl.; Ludwig Horning, 7 ch., 130 a., 70 cl.; Leonard Vanfossen, tanner, 80 a., 40 cl.; John Vanfossen; Christian Moser, 7 ch., 100 a., 55 cl.; William Burk, 1 ch., 200 a., 60 cl.; Andrew Heiser, 150 a., 60 cl.; Walter Jansson, shoemaker, 4 ch., 50 a., 30 cl.; George Markley, 18 a., 6 cl.; Jacob Umstead, 7 ch., 100 a., 50 cl.; Henry Umstead, 5 ch., 200 a., 60 cl.; Margaret Panabacker, 6 ch., 180 a., 70 cl.; Abraham Markley, blacksmith, 5 ch., 100 a., 70 cl.; Henry Panabacker, miller, 3 ch., 100 a., 70 cl.; Joseph Smith, tailor, 3 ch., 125 a., 60 cl.; Henry Kassel, weaver, 2 ch., 90 a., 60 cl.; Henry Kassel, weaver, 60 a., 40 cl.; Richard Newberry, 2 ch., 250 a., 150 cl.; Henry Newberry, farmer, 1 ch., 150 a., 40 cl.; Benjamin Tyson, 100 a., 40 cl.; Peter Johnson, 125 a., 70 cl.; Mathias Tyson, 280 a., 100 cl.; Herman Custer, 150 a., 50 cl.; Paul Custer, 2 ch., rents of Herman Custer; Derick Rinker, mason, 3 ch., 50 a., 20 cl.; John Custer, fuller, 1 ch., rents of Herman Custer; Her-

man Umstead, 5 ch., 150 a., 60 cl.; Henry Hallman, 7 ch., 150 a., 70 cl.; Henry Keely, 1 ch., 120 a., 50 cl.; Peter Henckenius, schoolmaster, 1 ch.; John Bamer.

ASSESSMENT OF PERKIOMEN FOR 1766.

Henry Pennebacker, assessor, and John Detweiler, collector.

William Bull, sadler, 50 acres, 2 horses and 3 cows; Samuel Buckman, 2 h., 2 c.; George Buch, 2 c.; Mathew Blockley, 1 c.; John Benner, 1 c.; Isaac Cassel, weaver, 100 a., 2 h., 5 c.; Henry Cassel, 60 a., 2 h., 2 c.; John Crater, 120 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Jacob Clemens; Patrick Campbell; John Dull, 1 c.; John Detweiler, weaver, 200 a., 4 h., 6 c.; Henry Detweiler, 270 a., 4 h., 9 c.; John Detweiler, Jr., 320 a., 3 h., 5 c.; John Treat, 123 a., 3 h., 4 c.; John Fronefield, 174 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Jacob Godshalk, 22 a., 2 c.; Solomon Grimly, 150 a., 1 servant, 2 h., 5 c.; Henry Hallman, 170 a.; Henry Haas, 100 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Andrew Heiser, 300 a., 1 servant, 3 h., 5 c.; Ludwig Horning, 160 a., 3 h., 5 c.; Henry Hunsacker, 115 a., 2 h., 5 c.; Isaac Hunsacker, 8 children, 216 a., 3 h., 5 c.; Peter Johnson, 150 a., 2 h., 4 c.; John Jacobs, 1 servant, 150 a., 2 h., 7 c.; Samuel Jacobs, 2 servants, 150 a., 2 h., 6 c.; Walter Johnson, 50 a., 2 h., 3 c.; John Kuster, joiner, 2 c.; Peter Keiter, 8 children, 170 a., 3 h., 4 c.; John Kuster, fuller, 200 a., 2 h., 7 c., and a fulling mill; William Kuster, 1 c.; Paul Kuster, 100 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Henry Kolp, weaver, 113 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Dilman Kolp, 113 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Henry Kolp, Jr., 100 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Martin Kolp, 223 a., 3 h., 7 c.; John Kemper, 85 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Henry Keeler, 1 servant, 150 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Bernard Kepler, 80 a., 3 h., 6 c.; Yillus Kolp, 160 a., 2 h., 5 c.; George Lehman, 1 c.; Jacob Markley, 150 a., 2 c.; Jacob Markley, shoemaker, 75 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Abraham Markley, 100 a., 3 h., 1 c.; Henry Newberry, 226 a., 2 h., 5 c.; Israel Newberry, 215 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Nicholas Nikom, 2 h., 3 c.; Henry Pennebacker, miller, 104 a., 3 h., 7 c., and a grist and saw-mill; Henry Pennebacker, smith, 71 a., 2 h., 5 c.; William Pennebacker, 225 a., 4 h., 4 c.; Samuel Pennebacker, 185 a., 3 h., 7 c.; Joseph Pawling, 2 negroes, 300 a., 4 h., 6 c.; Benjamin Pawling, 100 a., 2 h., 2 c.; John Pawling, 4 negroes, 475 a., 1 h., 4 c.; Herman Pennebacker, 165 a., 3 h., 6 c.; Peter Reimer, 80 a., 3 h., 5 c.; Ludwig Reinbolt, 1 c.; John Smith, 8 children, 130 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Jost Smith, tailor, 125 a., 1 c.; Jacob Smith, 2 h., 4 c.; George Snell, shoemaker, 1 h., 1 c.; Valentine Shelich, 6 children, 125 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Isaac Saler, 2 h., 4 c.; Abraham Saler, 1 servant, 2 negroes, 920 a., 4 h., 8 c.; Adam Sower, tailor, 70 a., 2 h., 3 c.; George Shat, 2 h., 2 c.; Casper Steinmetz, 1 c.; David Stripe, 27 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Joseph Tyson, Sr., has a blind son, 130 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Mathias Tyson, 110 a., 2 h., 3 c.; William Tyson, 100 a., 3 h., 3 c.; Joseph Tyson, Jr., 50 a., 2 h., 1 c.; Lewis Truckenmiller, tailor; Jacob Umstead, 166 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Henry Umstead, 300 a., 3 h., 5 c.; Harman Umstead; Jacob Urwiler, 1 h., 1 c.; Edward Updegrave, 124 a., 3 h., 3 c.; Abraham Updegrave, 98 a., 1 h., 4 c.; John Wiernman, 230 a., 6 h., 9 c.; Michael Zeigler, 160 a., 3 h., 4 c.; William Zeigler, 130 a., 2 h., 5 c.; David Allibach, 1 c.; Jacob Prutzman, 1 h., 2 c.; Casper Moyer. *Single Men*—Bernard Haines, Benjamin Johnson, William Johnson, Isaac Kolp, Henry Showitzer, Jacob Zeigler, Christian Allebach.

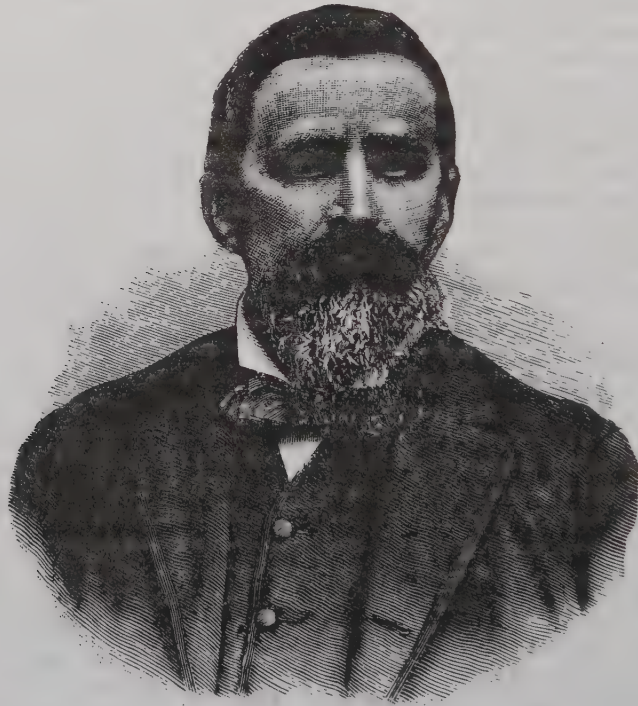
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

PHILIP M. HUNSICKER.

The progenitor of the family in America was Valentine Hunsicker, a native of Switzerland, who came to the United States in 1717, and about three years later settled in the present Perkiomen township. His son, Henry Hunsicker, married Mary, daughter of John Detwiler, whose children were Henry C., John D., Daniel D., William D., Elizabeth, Mary, Catharine, Susanne. Henry C. Hunsicker was born in Perkiomen township, where his early life was spent. He married, in 1833, Lydia, daughter of Philip Markley, of the same township, and had children,—Philip M., Charles M., Daniel M., Henry M., Henry M. (2d), Mary M. (Mrs. Henry Yelles), Ann M. (Mrs. James

Koons), Deborah (Mrs H. T. Johnson), Lydia (Mrs. Benjamin Saylor) and Kate M. On the occasion of his marriage Mr. Hunsicker removed to Franconia township, and carried on farming until his return, in 1850, to his native township, where he combined milling with the pursuits of a farmer until a few years prior to his death, when he retired from business. His son Philip M. was born November 18, 1836, in Franconia township, where his youth was spent, meanwhile becoming a pupil of a day-school and afterwards attending the Freeland Academy, at Collegeville. He removed, with his father, in 1850, to Perkiomen town-

1859; Henry T., in 1861; Clayton, in 1863; Norwood Penrose, in 1869 (deceased); Elmer Ellsworth, in 1873; and Addie T., in 1875 (deceased). Mrs. Hunsicker died May 4, 1881, and he again married, October 26, 1882, Mrs. Ella C. Kulp, daughter of John H. Custer, of Worcester township. Mr. Hunsicker is in politics a staunch Republican, and though much interested in local political issues, has never sought nor accepted office. He is identified with the Iron Bridge Hat Association as a director. In his religious views he is a Christian, and member of Trinity Christian Church, of Collegeville.



Philip M. Hunsicker

ship, and on the completion of his studies entered his father's mill, situated on the Perkiomen stream, opposite Rahn's Station, for the purpose of learning the trade of a miller. For a while he assisted his father, and later rented the mill, which he operated until 1875, when he embarked in the lumber, coal and feed business at Rahn's Station, continuing thus engaged until 1884, when his sons succeeded him. Mr. Hunsicker was married, on the 18th of September, 1858, to Lizzie R., daughter of John Z. Tyson, of Perkiomen township. Their children are Melvin T., born in

CHAPTER LXVIII.

PLYMOUTH TOWNSHIP.¹

THIS township is bounded on the north by Whitemarsh, east by Whitemarsh, south by the Schuylkill and the borough of Conshohocken, and west by the borough of Norristown and Norriton. Its greatest length is three and a half miles; its width two and a half, with an area of five thousand one hundred and fifty-

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

three acres. It formerly contained five thousand six hundred and thirty-one acres but by the erection of Conshohocken into a borough in 1850, three hundred and twenty acres were taken off; also in 1853 a long, wedge-shaped strip of one hundred and twenty-eight perches wide on the Schuylkill, containing about one hundred and fifty-eight acres, by the enlargement of the borough of Norristown, thus leaving its area as mentioned. It is next to Springfield, the smallest township in the county. In the long interval from 1686 to 1850, it had not undergone any change in territorial extent.

The surface is gently undulating, and there are no elevations deserving the name of hills. Along the Schuylkill at several places the limestone assumes a rocky appearance, but nowhere rises above fifty feet perpendicularly. In proportion to its size, we have no hesitation in saying that no township in the county surpasses it in the natural fertility of its soil. On the other hand it is not well watered, for it contains no streams that afford valuable water-power. The largest is Plymouth Creek, which rises in two small branches in the east corner of the township, and after a course of four miles empties into the Schuylkill at Conshohocken. Saw-Mill Run rises in Whitpain, and after a course of over a mile through Plymouth, turns into Norriton. A small stream empties into the Schuylkill a short distance below Moagetown.

About two-thirds of Plymouth is underlaid with limestone, which, at some places, is on or near the surface, and again at other places lies at some depth. Nearly its whole front on the Schuylkill is a bluff of limestone, and few places are more favored for burning it, both from the convenience of the material and the advantages of sending it to market either by railroad or navigation. The census of 1840 gave the value of lime manufactured in Plymouth at forty-five thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars. In 1858 seventy-five kilns were personally visited that on an average would produce fifteen hundred bushels of the article, and thus this number, at one burning, could yield considerably over one hundred thousand bushels. The number of kilns has since been increased and the extent of the business enlarged. Hence we may well judge the extent of this production, giving investment to capital and employment to a number of hands. Iron-ore which seventy years ago was almost unknown, is obtained now in abundance. In that part of the township which lies between the Plymouth Railroad and the Whitemarsh line there appears to be one vast bed of ore from the borough of Conshohocken.

The Ridge turnpike traverses the township two and a half miles, and the Germantown and Perkiomen pike about three miles. The turnpike leading from Conshohocken to the Broad Axe forms the entire southeast boundary of Plymouth, a distance of three and one-fourth miles, and separates it from Whitemarsh. The Norristown Railroad passes along the outwest side by the Schuylkill over two miles,

and on it are Potts' Landing and Mogege Stations. The Plymouth Railroad has a course of over three and a half miles, and extends from Conshohocken to Orelan, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. This company was incorporated in 1836, and the road completed shortly afterwards to the Whitemarsh line; in 1870 it was extended to its junction at Orelan. The stations in the township are Ridge, Plymouth and Corson. The villages are Plymouth Meeting, Hickorytown, Mogeetown and Harmanville. According to the census of 1800, the population was 572; in 1840, 1417; and in 1880, 1916, showing a decrease of 109 since 1870. The taxable real estate in 1882 was valued at \$1,146,089, and the total amount of property at \$1,225,884, making the average per taxable \$2804. In May, 1883, licenses were granted to four hotels, five stores, and five coal-yards. The public schools are five in number, open ten months, with an average of one hundred and fifty-seven pupils. In the census of 1850, 220 houses, 231 families and 91 farms were returned for said year. The township contains about eight square miles, and, according to the census of 1880, 237 inhabitants to the square mile. In the assessment for 1883 the aggregate number of taxables is 498.

Plymouth was surveyed, laid out and settled at quite an early period,—

"By virtue of a Warrant from the Commissioners of Property dated 7th of 4th month, 1690, a tract of land in Philadelphia County was granted unto the Plymouth Purchasers, and also together with 600 acres adjoining the southeast part thereof, which was intended by the Proprietary for a town, containing in the whole 5000 acres, was surveyed and laid out 14th of 5th month, 1686, beginning at a corner beech-tree standing by the Skoolkill, being also a corner of Major Jasper Farmer's land; thence northeast by a line of trees 1342 perches to a corner-post; thence northwest by a line of trees 696 perches to a corner-post of Benjamin Chambers and Company's land; thence southwest by the same 956 perches to a corner-tree standing by the aforesaid Skoolkill; thence down the several courses thereof to the place of beginning, containing in both the aforesaid tracts, as above said 5000 acres. Returned to the Proprietary Secretary's office 20th of 4th month, 1690."¹

From the preceding interesting pieces of history, now for the first time published, the important question arises as to who were the Plymouth purchasers. One account mentions that they were James Fox, Richard Gove, Francis Rawle, John Chelson and some other Friends who came from Plymouth, in Devonshire,

¹In connection with the subject the following has been recently secured:

"I, S. By the Commissioners empowered to grant lots and land in the Province of Pennsylvania and Territories thereunto belonging. At the request of Jonas Fox, Francis Rawle, Nicholas Pearce and Richard Grove, in behalf of themselves and other Friends of Plymouth, joyn't purchasers with them of five thousand acres of land, that we would grant the said five thousand acres of land together for a township in the most convenient place for water for the encouragement of the woollen manufacture, intended to be set up by them; these we therefore, in the Proprietary's name, do will and require thee forthwith to survey, or cause to be surveyed, unto them the said number of acres in the aforesaid County, where not already taken up, according to the method of Townships appointed by the Governor, the seating and improving the same within six months after the date of survey, and make return hereof to the Secretary's office, at Philadelphia, the 5th of 5th month, 1686.

"JAMES CLAYPOOLE,
"ROBERT TURNER.

"To CAPT. THO. HOLME, Surveyor-General."

England. From an early record of arrivals at Philadelphia, it is ascertained that in the ship "Desire," James Cock, commander, which arrived June 23, 1686, were Francis Rawle, Sen., Francis Rawle, Jr., and servants, Thomas Janvers, Francis Jervis, John Marshall, Samuel Rennell, Isaac Garnier and Elizabeth Saries, James Fox and Elizabeth, his wife, children George, James, Elizabeth and Sarah, servants Richard Fox, Stephen Nowell, Christopher Lobb, Richard Davis, Nathaniel Christopher, Abraham Rowe, Mary Rowe, Mary Lucas and Sarah Jeffries. These were all from Plymouth and hence the origin of the name of their settlement here and of the township.

It will be seen from the preceding list that Francis Rawle and James Fox must have been persons of some note and means to be at least the principal purchasers of the Plymouth tract and undertake its improvement accompanied, as they were, by so many servants. The survey was made only three weeks after their arrival. There is no doubt they settled here immediately after purchase, though published accounts have heretofore made it a year earlier, which the registry of arrivals proves to be an error. After remaining here several years and making considerable improvements, they became tired of their isolated life in the woods, and removed to Philadelphia, abandoning the settlement. In 1701 a resurvey was made of the tract, which was somewhat different from the former one. It was then mentioned as "Plymouth township" and as containing five thousand three hundred and twenty-seven acres.

"Beginning at a beech-tree, marked, standing by the river Schuylkill, being near a corner dividing it from the land first laid out to Jasper Farmer; thence by an old line of marked trees northeast 1296 perches to a marked white-oak, standing in the Whitpain township; thence by an old line of marked trees northwest 643 perches; thence by marked trees dividing this from reputed lands of Benjamin Chambers; thence by an old line of marked trees southwest 840 perches thereof to the place of beginning."

It would be interesting to know on which of those surveys the existing boundaries of the township have been formed or the most closely followed. It is most probably the first, because the latter width is too narrow to conform with its present dimensions.

After the latter survey, Francis Rawle and Elizabeth Fox, the widow of James, commenced selling off tract after tract to purchasers, who became actual settlers. Among these were David Meredith, Thomas Owen, Isaac Price, Ellis Pugh, Hugh Jones, and Edmund Cartledge, all from Wales. David Meredith purchased his tract of nine hundred and eighty acres in 1701, adjoining the Whitpain line, and lying on both sides of the present Reading turnpike. He settled on his purchase we know before 1703, and consequently must have made the first improvements thereon. He died in January, 1727, aged eighty-nine years. He left a widow, Eleanor, and several children, whose surviving descendants of the name are land-holders in the township, and still retain a portion of the original tract. John Maulsby made a purchase, in 1690, in the vicinity of Cold Point. Isaac Schaffer purchased, in 1702, of Rawle

and Fox, four hundred and seventy-two acres. The latter sold off nearly half of his tract soon after to Lumly Williams. Benjamin and Joshua Dickinson, sons-in-law of the aforesaid, came in possession of part of said purchase which lay in the immediate vicinity of the Friends' Meeting-house.

In the list of 1734 the following are given as the names of residents and land-holders in Plymouth: Eleanor Meredith, widow, 500 acres; Rees Williams, 250; Benjamin Dickinson, 100; John Hamer, 200; John Davis; Joshua Dickinson, 100; John Redwitzer, 200; Peter Croll, 100; Thomas Davis, 150; Isaac Price, 328; Joseph Jones, 200; Mary Davis' estate, 400; Jonathan Rumford, 200; Henry Bell, 100; Philip John, 200; John Holton, 100. In this list of sixteen names about half are Welsh. John Redwitzer and Peter Croll came from Germany, the former having settled at Germantown before 1700. In 1709 he was naturalized, with the privilege to hold or enjoy lands. The names of Jones and Davis still exist in the township as land-holders.

Among the early settlers of Plymouth may be mentioned Ellis Pugh, a native of Dolgelle, in Wales, where he was born in 1656. In his eighteenth year he became a member of the Society of Friends, and at the age of twenty-four, came forth in the ministry. He arrived in Pennsylvania in 1687, and not long after settled in Plymouth. He died in the year 1718, at the age of sixty-two years. In the year 1707 he went on a religious visit to the inhabitants of his native country and shortly after returned. About this time he wrote a religious work in the Welsh language, with the following curious title: "A Salutation to the Britains, to call them from many things to the one thing needful, for the saving of their souls; especially to the poor unarmed Traveler, Plowmen, Shepherds and those that are of low degree like myself. This is in order to direct you to know God and Christ, the only wise God, which is life eternal, and to learn of Him, that you may become wiser than their teachers." This work was translated by his friend, Bowland Ellis, and revised by David Lloyd, of Philadelphia, where it was printed by S. Keimer, in 1727. It is a small octave volume of two hundred and twenty-two pages, and, of course, rare. It is particularly interesting as an early specimen of Pennsylvania typography. Rowland Ellis the translator mentioned was an early settler in Merion, where he was for some time a justice of the peace. In 1720 he removed either into this township or near by in Whitmarsh, where he resided until 1729, in which year he died, while on a visit to his son-in-law, John Evans, of Gwynedd.

Among the notable men of Plymouth was Zebulon Potts, who was appointed a constable of the township in 1774. During the Revolution, and while the British held possession of Philadelphia, he resided about half a mile from Conshohocken. He was an ardent Whig, and through spies the British became informed of his

opposition to their cause. They several times sent parties out to his house to capture him, and once they prosecuted their search so close as to almost find him. In 1777 he was appointed one of the justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas. In the assessor's list of 1780 he is represented as having one hundred acres of land, five horses, three cows and an "aged mother to maintain." In October, 1784, he was elected (the first) sheriff of the county, and continued in the office until 1787. He died in March, 1801. From his will, made the previous 27th of February, we learn that he appointed his wife, Martha, son Joseph, and son-in-law, Joseph Thomas, executors. His children were Robert T., Joseph, William, Daniel, Ann, Alice, Esther and Martha. Robert T., died at Swedesburg in 1873, in his eighty-third year. William was the last survivor of the family, and died at the residence of his son-in-law, Evan D. Jones, at Conshohocken, January 31, 1881, in his ninety-fourth year. Zebulon Potts died while a member of the State Senate, and the sheriff, John Markley, in the fall of 1801, ordered an election to supply the vacancy. In March, 1803, his personal effects and farm of eighty-two acres, including a tan-yard, was ordered to be sold for the benefit of his creditors.

Jacob Ritter, a noted minister of Plymouth Meeting, was born in Springfield township, Bucks Co., in 1757. His father and mother had come from Germany, and to pay their passage hither had bound themselves to serve respectively, three and four years. The Revolution breaking out, he joined as a soldier, and at the battle of the Brandywine was made a prisoner by a body of Hessians, and confined, with nine hundred others, in the prison at Philadelphia. Through the influence of his cousin and Joseph Galloway, the superintendent of police, he was discharged from confinement. In the spring of 1778 he married Dorothy Smith, and moved to the city. After a residence there of several years he lost his wife, and, in the spring of 1794, he moved with his children to Springfield. In 1802 he married Ann Williams, of Buckingham. Having sold his farm and purchased one in Plymouth, he moved on it in 1812, and continued to reside there for the remainder of his life. He was a minister among Friends for fifty years, and of Plymouth Meeting nearly twenty-nine. He died December 15, 1841, aged eighty-five years, and was interred in the Friends' burying-ground. Though he never received more than a very ordinary education, yet he wrote a journal and a memoir of his life, which was published in 1844, with a preface, additions and notes, by Joseph Foulke, of Gwynedd, in a small duodecimo of one hundred and eleven pages, from which chiefly this sketch has been prepared.

Through the petition of James Fox and other early settlers, the Provincial Council gave a permit, the 5th of Second Month, 1687, to lay out a "cart-road," from Philadelphia here, which was not long after accomplished. This is the road leading from Plymouth

Meeting to the city, and now better known as the Germantown and Perkiomen turnpike, which was laid on its bed and finished in 1804, at a cost of eleven thousand two hundred and eighty-seven dollars per mile. A road was granted from Plymouth Meeting-house to Gwynedd in December, 1705, but, it appears from the records was not open until 1751. Philip Thomas petitioned, in December, 1759, that he had built a new grist-mill on Plymouth Creek, and desired a road opened from the same. This is very probably the road following the stream to the present Plymouth Station.

The "Seven Stars" inn ranks among the oldest stands in the county. In 1754, Benjamin Davis received a license to keep it, and Nicholas Scull on his map of the province, published in 1759, mentioned it by this name and which it has ever since borne. Soldiers gazed on its sign in the French and Indian war, and also, later again, the British army as they passed by it on their march to take possession of Philadelphia, and yet the sign of the "Seven Stars" has been perpetuated and still exists amidst the numerous changes of so long a period. The Davis family were early settlers in this immediate vicinity, of whom Samuel Davis was a captain in the American army during the Revolution. William Lawrence kept an inn in Plymouth in 1767; John Hamilton, in 1773; Mathew Henderson, in 1774; James Hamilton, Hannah Koller and Daniel Neill, in 1778; Samuel Caughlin, Elizabeth Bartleson and Daniel Deal, in 1785. Some of these must have kept the present "Black Horse," for this is also an old stand.

Of early township officers, we find Rees Mana a constable and David Morris supervisor in 1767; Frederick Dull and Joseph Levering, supervisors in 1785; and John Shoemaker and Henry Clare, supervisors in 1810. In the assessment of 1780 mention is made of Martin Whiteman, possessing a grist and saw-mill and 64 acres; John Pringle's estate, a grist-mill and 130 acres; John Bayard, merchant, 50 acres and 4 slaves; Joseph Fitzwater, wheelwright, 44 acres; Jacob Peterman and Nathan Potts, smiths; Peter Arnold, John Dickinson and John Davis, shoemakers; Nathaniel Van Winkle, turner; and Samuel Cowdon, weaver. One of the aforesaid mills must have been near the mouth of Plymouth Creek, and within the present limits of Conshohocken.

The village of Plymouth Meeting is situated at the intersection of the Perkiomen and Plymouth turnpikes, on the township line. On this side are the Friends and Orthodox Meeting-houses, a school-house, some eight or ten dwellings and a station of the railroad, much the larger portion of the place being situated in Whitemarsh. It was here that the original settlement of Plymouth was made, and where William Penn, according to the survey of 1686, had previously ordered six hundred acres to be laid out for a town. It was thus that the first house of worship throughout all this section came to be located

here. In the map accompanying Gabriel Thomas' "Account of Pennsylvania," published in London in 1698, the settlement here is denoted, being the only one so mentioned within the present limits of the county. Lewis Evans also noted it on his map of 1749. The post-office was located here before 1827. Considerable lime is burned in this vicinity and sent off by railroad. It was from the kilns here that the county commissioners requested proposals, in the spring of 1804, for hauling a quantity of lime by the bushel to complete the bridge then building over the Manatawny, at Pottstown, twenty-three miles distant.

Hickorytown is situated on the Germantown and Perkiomen turnpike, three miles southeast of Norristown and fourteen from Philadelphia. It contains an inn, store, school-house, a blacksmith and wheelwright-shop and about thirty houses. The post-office was established here in May, 1857. The elections of the township are held here. In 1832 Gordon's "Gazetteer" mentions it as containing ten houses. Captain Robert Kennedy, an officer of the Revolution, kept the inn here in 1801; Frederick Dull, in 1806; and Jacob Hart, in 1825. In the beginning of the century this was a noted training-place for the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania militia and the Second Battalion of Montgomery County. The Friendship Company, for protection against horse-stealing, was organized here in the fall of 1807, and in the following year numbered sixty-four members. Near by is the Plymouth Valley Creamery, belonging to an association of farmers, which went into operation in August, 1882.

Harmanville is situated on the line of Whitemarsh township, at the intersection of the Ridge and Plymouth turnpikes, one and a half miles from Conshohocken. It contains a store, several mechanic shops and about thirty houses in the two townships. It has chiefly grown since 1850. The ore and marble production in the vicinity has given an impulse to its prosperity. Where the Ridge turnpike crosses Plymouth Creek and Railroad is Ridge Station. Here are four or five houses, the Seven Stars Hotel and a coal-yard. The venerable stone bridge over which the turnpike passes was built in 1796. About a quarter of a mile below this on the turnpike a considerable quantity of clay has been dug in the past seven years, which is manufactured into fire-brick for the linings of furnaces, especially those used in the manufacture of glass.

Plymouth Meeting.—The Friends were undoubtedly the earliest settlers of Plymouth and of the contiguous portion of Whitemarsh. It appears that William Penn had conceived the plan for a town to be laid out of about one mile square where is now the site of the present meeting-house. In the summer of 1686 the township was purchased and settled by James Fox, Francis Rawle, Richard Gove, John Chelson and some other Friends, who lived here for a time and

held meetings for worship at the house of James Fox. Being tradesmen, and not accustomed to a country life, they afterwards removed to Philadelphia. Not long afterwards, however, the land was repurchased and settled. Among a number of others were David Meredith, Edmund Cartlege, Thomas Owen, Isaac Price, Ellis Pugh and Hugh Jones, all Friends. It seems they had become sufficiently numerous here to receive the consideration of William Penn, who, in a letter to Thomas Lloyd, from England dated the 14th of Fourth Month, 1691, among other things, said: "Salute me to the Welsh Friends and the Plimouth Friends—indeed to all of them."

The members, with the consent of Haverford Monthly Meeting in 1703, continued their worship at the same house that had then come in possession of Hugh Jones, and remained there for several years, after which it was held at the house of John Cartlege for some time. Through the increase of population, it was agreed to build a meeting-house for their better accommodation, which was accordingly done at the present site, which for some time previous had been used as a burying-ground. With the consent of Haverford Monthly Meeting and the Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting, the Friends of Plymouth and Gwynedd were permitted to hold the first Monthly Meeting for themselves the 22d of Twelfth Month, 1714-15. It cannot be ascertained from the records at what exact time this meeting-house was built, but there is reason to believe that it could not have been long previous to that date. John Rees was appointed, the 25th of Twelfth Month, 1723, to keep the records of the births and burials which had been commenced in 1690. A school was kept from the beginning in connection with the meeting, and was the only one in the township down to the Revolution. Pupils came to it from miles around on horseback, in consequence of which a log stable was built on the premises.

In his visit to America, the celebrated John Fothergill, an English Friend, preached on two different occasions at this place,—the first time on the 15th of Twelfth Month, 1721, and again the 27th of Tenth Month, 1736. Thomas Chalkley, in a visit here in Fourth Month, 1726, mentions David Meredith as one of the elders, who was then nearly eighty-nine years old, but who died in the following Eleventh Month. A short time before the Revolution the Yearly Meeting at Philadelphia adopted a minute that the "members do not hold negroes in bondage," and "that they shall not buy or sell any slaves." Eight incurred the censure, when a committee was appointed, in 1775, to ascertain the exact number held by the members of the meeting, which was ascertained to be sixteen negroes and one mulatto. Thomas Lancaster, Sr., was among those prevailed on, who emancipated his man, Cato, aged forty-six years, 6th of Sixth Month, 1774.

The Revolution was also a trial to its members, several being disowned for entering the army or

bearing arms, contrary to their precepts. The meeting-house was also used as a hospital for the sick or wounded from the battle of Germantown. In 1827 and the following year a division took place among the members on points of doctrine, and the result was that a portion separated and built not long afterwards a two-story stone meeting-house near by, which is known as the Orthodox congregation, who have retained for their use a portion of the ancient graveyard. The present meeting-house is an ancient stone structure, one story high, situated in the west angle of the intersection of the Germantown and Plymouth turn-pikes. Having been injured by fire, it was repaired in the summer of 1858 and a gallery placed in the east end. The graveyard has but one stone that bears an early inscription, and that is to the memory of Mathew Colly, who died March 3, 1722, aged fifty-five years. As he was not a Friend, that portion of the ground has since been incorporated with the rest, the meeting-house standing on its eastern portion.

ASSESSMENT OF PLYMOUTH, 1780.

Frederick Dull, assessor, and James Shepherd, collector.

Zebulon Potts, 100 acres, 5 horses, 3 cows, and aged mother to maintain; James Robinson, 106 a.; Henry Grubb, 3 h., 4 c.; Martin Whiteman, grist and saw-mill, 64 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Widow Leake's estate, 105 a.; John Davis, shoemaker, 2 h., 4 c.; Jacob Wager, 95 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Wigard Levering, 200 a., 4 h., 8 c., aged; Michael Wills, 225 a., 6 h., 4 c., aged; Barnabas Coulston, 100 a., 1 h., 2 c., aged; Andrew Lisinger, 2 h., 2 c.; James Stroud, 111 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Frederick Dull, 120 a., 4 h., 4 c.; Jacob Peterman, smith, 92 a., 3 h., 3 c.; Christian Steer's estate, 40 a.; Andrew De Haven, 2 h., 2 c.; John Eltridge, Sr.'s estate, 50 a.; James Shepherd, 100 a., 4 h., 2 c.; Henry Hence, 2 h., 3 c.; John Woods, 62 a., 2 h., 3 c.; James Wood, 96 a., 2 h., 4 c., maintains an aged mother; Moses Meredith's estate, 150 a.; Charles Linsenbush, 2 h., 2 c.; Moses Meredith's estate, 250 a.; John Timberman, 2 h., 1 c.; David David, 96 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Nathan Potts, smith, 36 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Michael Trump's estate, 11 a.; Jacob Brown, 1 c.; Elizabeth Meredith, 198 a., 2 h., 2 c.; William Ellis, 1 h., 1 c.; John Campbell, 148 a., 2 h., 3 c.; John Sieler, 126 a., 2 h., 1 c.; Simon Armstrong, 137 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Ludwig Sharer, 50 a., 2 h., 2 c.; John Halman, 126 a., 4 c., an aged mother to maintain; William Ryan, 100 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Samuel Brooke's estate, 186 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Peter Arnold, shoemaker, 1 h., 1 c.; John Davis, 166 a., 3 h., 2 c.; Thomas Whorlon, 1 c.; William Gregory, 60 a., 1 c., 2 h.; Alexander Loyal, 50 a., 2 h., 2 c., aged; Samuel Caughlin, inn-keeper, 18 a.; 2 h., 1 c.; Sarah Wagstaff's estate, 10 a.; John Dickinson, shoemaker, 1 h., 1 c.; Rebecca Lloyd, 21 a., 1 c., aged; Philip Lloyd, 2 h., 1 c.; John Coulston, inn-keeper, 130 a., 3 h., 2 c.; Rudolph Bartle, 2 h., 3 c.; Nathaniel Van Winkle, turner, 5 a., 2 c.; Levi Trump, 3 a.; Joseph Buttler, innkeeper, 2 h., 2 c.; Israel Dickinson's estate, 47 a.; Jesse Rex, 1 h., 2 c.; Nicholas Knight, 6 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Joseph Jones, 250 a., 3 h., 3 c.; Reese Bell, 2 c.; Thomas Davis, 130 a., 4 h., 2 c.; Mercy Davis, 100 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Archibald McCall's estate, 75 a.; Daniel O. Neal, inn-keeper 2 h., 1 c.; Joseph Levering, 70 a., 2 h., 2 c.; John Pringle's estate, 130 a., and grist-mill; John Whiteman, 5 h., 3 c.; Alexander Colley, 250 a., 4 h., 6 c.; Phillip Sidney, 1 c.; Joseph Fitzwater, wheelwright, 44 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Daniel Deal, inn-keeper, 52 a., 2 h., 1 c.; Andrew Crawford, 180 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Samuel Cowdon, weaver, 2 c.; John Bayard, merchant, 50 a., 3 h., 4 c., 4 slaves, 1 chariot, 1 chair, plate 130 cz.; Stephen Potts, 70 a.; John Yetter, 1 c.; Jonathan Tomkins, 1 h., 1 c. *Single Men*.—Patrick McCounel, Hugh McKnowles, William Samuel, George Wolf, William Tippen, Amos Pharoah, Joseph Levering, Benjamin Levering, John Colton, Michael Wills, Jacob Whiteman, John Whiteman, Jesse Wager, John Loyal, Andrew Norney, David Jones and Jonathan Colley.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE CORSON FAMILY.¹

The Corson family trace their descent from the Huguenots who fled from France in 1675 on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which drove nearly all Protestants from that kingdom. The historical fact is that two French ships sailed with families for Charleston, S. C., one of them landing its exiles at the place of destination and the other being either cast away on the shores of Staten Island or making a harbor in distress and discharging its passengers there. On this vessel, as we are informed by Weiss, in the appendix to his "History of the Persecution of the French Huguenots, by Louis XIV.," came the Corsons, Kreusons, Lefferts, Larzalleries, Du Bois' and other French families, who, about 1726, pressed their way westward and settled in Northampton township, Bucks Co., Pa., where, to the present day, their descendants are quite numerous. There is documentary proof that Benjamin Corson, of Staten Island, on the 19th of May, 1726, bought two hundred and fifty acres of land half a mile below the present Addesville, Bucks Co., for three hundred and fifty pounds. This was the original home of the family in Bucks County, and remained in its hands until 1823. This Benjamin Corson was the great-grandfather of Joseph Corson, a merchant and farmer, who in 1786 came from Bucks County and located near Plymouth Meeting, Montgomery Co. The latter married Hannah, daughter of William Dickinson, whose ancestor, Walter Dickinson, of the Church of England, received a patent for four hundred and twenty acres of land on the Patapsco River, in Maryland, in 1658. From this ancestor descended William Dickinson, who became a Friend, moved to Pennsylvania and settled at Plymouth Meeting shortly after Penn founded his colony, in 1683. He was the great-grandfather of Hannah Dickinson, who married Joseph Corson, and became the mother of the children mentioned in this sketch. The mother of Joseph Corson was a Dungan, a lineal descendant of Rev. Thomas Dungan, a Baptist preacher, who came from Rhode Island and settled at Cold Spring, near Bristol, Bucks Co., in 1684. This minister was the founder of the Baptist Church in Pennsylvania. He had left England to escape the persecutions against his sect, but finding New England no better, came to Pennsylvania to share the religious liberty of the Quakers. In the graveyard of the church to which he ministered he buried the remains of Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Revolutionary fame. The zeal of the Corson family for liberty of conscience, therefore, is derived from Huguenot, Baptist and Quaker sources, certainly forming a strong pedigree in that direction.

¹ For sketches of Drs. Hiram, William and Elwood Corson, see chapter on the Medical Profession.

ALAN W. CORSON.

"Let the mind be great and glorious, and all other things are despisable in comparison."—*Seneca*.

Without doubt, the best-known and most justly celebrated scholar and scientist in Montgomery County was Alan W. Corson (son of Joseph and Hannah Corson), of Whitmarsh township. We have others whose general scholastic attainments are more classical, but in the higher mathematics—botany, geology, mineralogy, conchology, entomology and astronomy—he was distinguished in our county.

Born in Whitmarsh township, Second Month 21, 1788, he continued on the farm of his father and attended Friends' school until twelve years of age, when his father having entered the store business and needing his services he entered on his duties there, at which he continued until grown to adult age. That business in the country oftentimes affords much opportunity for study; and, with an ambition to learn, a good memory and great mental capacity, he soon made rapid progress in knowledge. The libraries were visited for volumes of history, science and general literature, and he rapidly took place among the brightest young men of the time. "He possessed such decided mathematical capacity," says Mr. Auge, "that he was able to master these studies nearly unaided by teachers. By the time he was grown, therefore, he was capable of teaching all the common mathematical branches, as well as the other studies usual in high schools. He was thus early a self-taught scholar and teacher also, a profession to which he devoted himself. For many years, in addition to carrying on a farm of about fifty acres, he taught Friends' school at Plymouth Meeting, and afterwards for many years a boarding-school in his own home, in Whitmarsh, his reputation as a teacher being so high that he drew many pupils from Norristown and other places.

"About middle life, however, he abandoned teaching as a profession, and having a large farm and a nursery of trees and shrubs, he divided his time between these and land-surveying, an art in which he was regarded as the most accomplished in the county. His reputation in that department was so eminent that he was often called to distant places and employed wherever there were difficult lines to run that required extra skill and accuracy to determine true boundaries.

"In this calling he was not relieved from service until he was nearly, if not quite, eighty years of age, when he deemed it prudent to decline further labor.

"He was also, during nearly all his adult life, because of accuracy in accounts, excellence of judgment and high character for integrity, employed by neighbors and acquaintances to write wills, deeds and agreements for them; he was frequently, also, appointed executor by testators or chosen administrator by those dying intestate.

Quite early in life Alan W. Corson was married to

Mary, daughter of Lawrence Egbert, of Plymouth, and they had born to them the following children:

I. Hannah, who married James Richie, and lives in Philadelphia.

II. Sarah, married to Isaac Garretson, of Whitmarsh.

III. Martha, wife of Isaac Styer, of Plymouth.

IV. Elias H. Corson, whose life and family history appear elsewhere in this volume.

V. Lawrence E., who married Mary, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Johnson, of Norristown.

VI. Joseph, who studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Hiram, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and till the breaking out of the Rebellion practiced at Portsmouth, Ohio; was surgeon of an Ohio regiment during the war, and died soon after his return. He was married to Martha Cutler, of that place, and his widow and two sons still reside there.

VII. Luke is a farmer in Nebraska; has two sons.

Alan W. Corson's eldest daughter, Mrs. Richie, inherited her father's love of natural science, and more than thirty years ago furnished to the Montgomery County Cabinet of Natural Science, which her father had been mainly instrumental in forming, a valuable herbarium. She stands high as a botanist, and the vast collection of rare specimens which she has gathered and cultivated, as also her museum of salt and fresh-water shells, have made her justly celebrated among her acquaintances. She has two daughters living in Philadelphia,—one the wife of Dr. John Graham, the other married to Mr. George Perkins.

No man could be more careful than Alan Corson to so deport himself as to give no offense, so sensitive and unobtrusive as to refuse to be put forward in places above his friends, or more ready to discover the appearance of neglect and quick to refuse to receive a favor bestowed with a shade of reluctance.

He became a member of the Society of Friends at a very early age, and attended the meetings very regularly. Once, after an attendance at Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, he was returning on foot (at that time there was not even a stage), when, as he reached the hill at "Robin Hood" (now Laurel Hill), he saw a neighbor coming behind him in a two-horse carriage, with some of his family in it, but yet a vacant seat. He felt that now he could have a ride home. As they neared he turned and spoke to them, and instinctively held up his hand just as they seemed to be passing. They stopped and took him in. He had scarcely been seated before the conviction seized him that but for the gesture he made they would have passed without inviting him in. At once he said he desired to get out. They endeavored to detain him, but he sprang out and afterwards walked home with a very light step. This little incident was most characteristic of the man. Mr. Auge, in his biography, already alluded to, thus sums up his history,—

"A notice of Alan W. Corson would not be complete without further reference to his brothers and sisters,



Alan D. Lowson

the other children of Joseph Corson, who left a large family, nearly all of whom were well educated and possessed commanding talents and marked moral characteristics. The author will be pardoned for saying that they exhibit marked peculiarities, reminding him of some of the time-honored clans of Scotland. The Corsons will arraign each other, sometimes, sharply, but to the outside world they are a unit. This results from the very commendable and warranted pride of family, or *esprit de corps*, as the French phrase it. Almost all the race possess a keen, jocular turn of mind, and some of them a talent for mimicry and critical badinage peculiarly French. The author may also add that he has no knowledge of any man of the county from whom are descended so large a number of cultivated and distinguished offspring, both in the male and female branches, as are descended from Joseph Corson.

"With few exceptions, the whole Corson race have been cultivated in mind and are notorious for their love of free thought. True to their Huguenot origin, they have been outspoken for freedom—the deadly foes of slavery, and most of them life-long teetotalers. As the phrenologists say, the moral instincts have predominated over those strictly religious, Alan W. being the only one of the male members of the family who assumed the strict garb and life of Friends, although most of them adhere to the society's teachings. Alan W. is justly noted for his doctrinal unity with those who hold the views of Elias Hicks, and for the conscientious fulfillment of every precept of Christian morals.

"Alan W. Corson's mind received a strong religious bent at a very early age, and his conscientiousness and truthfulness have been controlling characteristics during his long life. Many years ago, with his cousin, John Evans,¹ he used to make annual excursions to

the lowlands of Delaware, Maryland, the sandy pine-woods of New Jersey, and even to the Adirondacks, for specimens of botany, geology, mineralogy and entomology, and in search of other scientific matters."

He died June 21, 1882, in his ninety-fifth year, and was buried in Friends' burying-ground at Plymouth, where he had been accustomed to attend meeting for nearly ninety years, the last seventy years, almost invariably, when well, twice a week.

Mary Corson, the second child of Joseph and Hannah Corson, married Charles Adamson, of this county. They, soon after marriage, moved to Chester County. Their children now living are Hannah, who married the widely-known philanthropist, the faithful anti-slavery and temperance advocate, one of the purest and best of men; they have several children. Mary's second child was Sarah, who, either inheriting or being taught the woman's rights principles so ardently cherished and advocated by her mother, and yearning for knowledge and work beyond the narrow bounds at that time accorded to woman, commenced the study of medicine, under the instruction of her uncle, Dr. Hiram Corson. At that time (1851) the medical schools of Philadelphia, New York, Boston and other places refused her admission to the lectures, as they had refused Elizabeth Blackwell, who finally succeeded in graduating at Geneva, in the State of New York—the first woman physician who obtained the degree of M.D. in the United States. Even the Geneva College had then, through fear of losing students, shut their doors against women; but fortunately a medical college was established at Syracuse, N. Y., which expressed a willingness to receive females. Thither she went, and in due time graduated. She then spent one year as an assistant to the physician in the Blockley Hospital, in Philadelphia; subsequently married Lester C. Dolley, M.D., a former professor in the medical school in which she had graduated. They both practiced in Rochester, N. Y., until his death very successfully. She still resides there, and enjoys a high place in the profession in that city.

Her only child, Dr. Charles Lester Dolley, occupies in the great Marine Laboratory at Naples the chair of biology accorded the University of Pennsylvania,—the only chair occupied by an American. He is there as the representative of the university. He is yet scarcely twenty-five years of age. Nearly every nation in Europe is represented in this great laboratory, some of them filling from six to twelve chairs, with the most skillful biologists known to the world. It will be no light work to cope with these scientists.

¹ An incident in the life of Alan W. Corson and John Evans may be mentioned here which, though commonplace, doubtless exerted a great influence on their after-movements. Alan, on returning from a visit to his daughter (present Mrs. Richle), at Westtown School, felt that he ought to call on his cousin, John Evans, whose house was but little out of the direct road home. The Corson and Evans families, though so closely related, had lived in different counties, and these two cousins had but slight acquaintance with each other. John was a miller and farmer, living in a most romantic place among the hills of Radnor, and kept hounds, and among his horses always had one famous for following the dogs as they sped miles and miles away after foxes in winter-time. Fox-hunting was a grand pastime with the Radnor boys and men, in those days when foxes were plenty. Alan reached his home in the evening, and early next morning was along the creek and on the hill-side looking for plants. He was delighted with the variety and luxuriance of the flora of that horn-blende region, and returned before breakfast bringing with him several plants. John inquired of him what he was going to do with them. Alan then explained to him the botanical systems of Jussieu and Linnæus, and pulling to pieces the plants he had gathered, showed him how to analyze them. The quick mind of John Evans saw before him a new field to explore. "The flowering plants, the weeds and briars, the evergreens and other trees growing around him were seen in a new light: where before there oftentimes seemed to be deformity and confusion, he then saw the order of nature. From that day the foxes were no longer molested by him; the hunting-horses and the hounds were forgotten, and instead of dashing at breakneck speed over the hills, he became, with his cousin, an explorer of nature. Together they often traveled over the same hills on

which he had followed the foxes, but it was now to study geology, mineralogy and botany. From that time until his death, nearly forty years, they made their excursions. From his "sand-garden," his "winter-garden" and his green-house, he sent many rare and valuable plants to the "Kew Gardens" of Queen Victoria. His home was a center to which lovers of nature delighted to come; his generosity to them had no bounds. Mrs. Elizabeth Abrams, of Norristown, and Mrs. Daniel Paxson, at the old home in Delaware County, are his only living children

The third child of Mary Corson is Thomas, who for nearly twenty years or more has been consul at Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, Sandwich Islands, and consul-general in Australia, and is at present in Panama. He married Sarah Wright. They have two sons. Charles, the youngest son of Mary Corson, lives at Phoenixville, and is engaged in railroad business.

Though long an invalid, suffering from bronchial disease, Mrs. Adamson had her sitting-room and her bed-chamber always crowded with flowering plants,—a measure in direct opposition to the prevailing medical opinion of the time; but the pleasurable enjoyment of their presence, and her long life of eighty-five years, and the conviction in the minds of physicians of the present day prove the wisdom of her course. Her love of flowers, and her enjoyment of poetry, that essence of literature, were marked characteristics of her quiet, beautiful life.

Sarah Corson (third of Joseph Corson's children), born ———, married Thomas Read. With but a brief interval of two years, they always lived in the county. For many years he kept store at Hickorytown; afterwards owned and managed the mill in Upper Merion, near to Catfish dam.

They had several children,—

Sarah, married to Charles Jones, who resides in Conshohocken. Her son Joseph served through the war.

Hannah, married to George Schultz, whose two sons were both killed in the war of the Rebellion, one at Antietam, the other at Gettysburg.

Mary (married to John Roberts, now deceased), who still resides in Norristown.

Lewis W. Read, M.D., whose history appears elsewhere.

Joseph, who is a lumber merchant in Florida, and who bore an active part in the late war.

Alan Corson Read, a dentist, who has resided for more than twenty years in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Their mother died of consumption——. To her and her sister (Mary Adamson) were entrusted the care of their brothers (when William was yet only four years old) when their mother passed from them. For their loving care, their wise counsel and, shall I say, to their daily aspirations for protection from all that brings sorrow, these children have ever been grateful.

George Corson, the fourth of the six sons of Joseph and Hannah (Dickinson) Corson, was born First Month 4, 1803, in Plymouth township. He was an apt scholar, with a remarkable mathematical talent, a branch of learning in which his father had marked ability.

In his brother Alan's school, where were congregated some of the brightest boys from different parts of the country, he led them all in that branch of study, while in some other studies some of them surpassed him. In early manhood he engaged in store-keeping at Plymouth Meeting with Jonathan Maulsby,

and soon after married Martha, daughter of Samuel Maulsby (whose grandfather had come to America with William Penn,) and who then resided at Plymouth. Here George Corson continued in business for several years, until the death of his father-in-law, when he purchased the homestead and farm and lime-kilns, and then dropped the mercantile business to engage in farming and manufacturing lime. Here he continued in active and successful business until his death from consumption, November 18, 1880.

Moses Auge, in his "Biography of Men of Montgomery County," said of him, "He was justly distinguished for high moral qualities, being a most untiring anti-slavery man and temperance advocate." Few men have exerted a better influence in a neighborhood than the subject of this sketch. Though never a member of Friends' Meeting, he was a frequent attendant there, and his family were brought up in accord with the principles of the society.

On engaging in the lime business, where the men employed had been in the habit of whipping and abusing the horses, he exercised a marked influence for good. Not a man was allowed to strike or maltreat a horse; even drivers in the employ of other people were often stopped in their abuse of animals by his fearless interference. No threat of injury from the driver for a moment checked him. Often were whips and even clubs raised to strike, but those who raised them quailed before the courage and demands of the friend of the noble animal.

At this time, too, every workman in the quarries and at the kilns had to be supplied with whisky, as much as he chose to have. He at once announced that no liquor would be furnished; none allowed at the works. The skilled workmen at once left. In present parlance, there was a strike. Nothing daunted, he called raw hands to the work, supervised the parts which demanded skill in management and succeeded in his purpose. No kiln of lime had been burned before that time but by the aid of whisky.

In 1830, Benjamin Sundy, the little, meek New Jersey Quaker, the first of American Abolitionists, came to Plymouth to speak about slavery, to show that Southern slave-holders were contriving to embroil us with Mexico, in order that we could then have a pretense to sever Texas from that country, so that slavery could be spread over a new and fertile country of great extent. He had traveled through that then sparsely-settled region, had mingled with Southern slave-holders and had become cognizant of their schemes. His visit North was to get subscribers to the "Genius of Universal Emancipation," which he was then publishing in Baltimore occasionally, and to awaken here an anti-slavery sentiment. He came to George Corson's. A meeting was called; only a few persons came. Alan, George and Hiram Corson, Jonathan Maulsby and two or three others. This was the beginning of George Corson's giving a home and en-

tainment to anti-slavery lecturers,—the beginning of a generous hospitality which was continued to them for thirty years. From that time George Corson and his wife threw open their house to all the anti-slavery speakers. It was there that Garrison, McKim, Lucretia Mott, Mary Grew, Abbie Foster (*née* Kelly), Charles and Cyrus Burleigh and many others were welcomed and entertained. This will seem a trifling thing to many to speak of now, but to those who know how Abolitionists were denounced by nearly the whole people, even by the ministers in their pulpits, who called them infidels, and that even Friends treated their members who joined the Abolitionists with extreme coldness, how the vulgar people cursed and threatened them,—those who know these things, know that no faint-hearted, cowardly man was then an Abolitionist. While every brother and sister of George Corson was an outspoken Abolitionist and warm in the cause, there was not one of them that entertained the despised members of the Anti-Slavery Society so much as his family did. But this was partly owing to the fact of its greater convenience to the lecturers to stay with them. And this brings me to another event worth naming. Even the Friends at Plymouth, after the anti-slavery crusade got fairly started, refused the meeting-house to the anti-slavery people. Every church and school-house, with rare exceptions, was shut against them; and even when granted, the meetings were disturbed, not only by men sometimes drunk and noisy, but often by "persons of property and standing," as was the "Boston mob." The subject of our sketch therefore determined to build a hall, over which he could have control. He made quite a large one and furnished it well with seats, warmed and lighted it at his own expense. And now we can see how convenient it was for the lecturers to make his house their temporary home. As time wore on more and more neighbors and friends were attracted to the meetings to hear the eloquent and earnest men and women who pictured the atrocities of slavery. Many, too, were the fugitives fleeing from slavery whom his family entertained, by night and by day, in his home and in the hall.

Time flew along. George Corson, worn down with consumption, died in——. The war which sunk slavery forever and gave freedom to four million human beings, was brought on by John Brown in 1861. Before his death George had sent his young daughter to the School of Design, in Philadelphia. After completing her studies there she spent several years studying art in Paris, then returned and made the old hall her studio. A few years later she was married to Thomas Hovenden, an artist, whose beautiful picture entitled "Elaine" had attracted much attention. Mr. Hovenden was sought by a gentleman in New York to paint him a picture of John Brown. The most liberal offer was made, and Mr. Hovenden undertook the work, on a design of his own. The old hall then became the studio of Mr. Hovenden, and there was designed and

completed the great painting, now on exhibition in New York, "John Brown coming from the Charleston Jail with a rope about his neck, on his way to execution."

It may not be deemed inappropriate to introduce here a brief extract from a published criticism of Mr. Hovenden's picture, just as it was about being sent from the studio,—

"George Corson, one of the fathers of the present generation (of Corsons), was an earnest Abolitionist, and dwelt in an ancient homestead immediately opposite the Hicksite Plymouth Meeting. His home was a centre of the active agitation which friends and foes united in regarding as a harbinger of war. To furnish accommodations elsewhere denied for the gatherings of the faithful, he erected on his premises a good-sized hall, where many notable meetings, conferences and conventions were held and much weighty business transacted. His place, too, became an important Underground Railroad station, and the entertainment of unexpected guests of dusky hue at breakfast is one of the memories of the family. This old homestead is to-day the residence of Thomas Hovenden, the historic painter, and his wife, also a distinguished artist, Helen Corson Hovenden, the daughter of George Corson.

"That old anti-slavery centre is now a centre of artistic interests, and the gatherings of fleeing slaves and their Abolition friends have been succeeded by weekly levees attended by painters, sculptors, literary folk and lovers of art, the traditional hospitality of the household being delightfully maintained. By one of those coincidences which cannot fail to excite interest, whether regarded as significant or not, it was to this home that Thomas Hovenden came, two years ago, when he received a commission for a picture of John Brown. Amid the association and memories which cling about this Underground Railroad station the picture has been painted. The 'Anti-Slavery Hall' was converted into a studio, and there the first sketches and drafts were made. 'Mr. Hovenden built a studio especially adapted to his purpose when he determined what conditions would be required, but the tentative work, deciding on the subject, composition and treatment, was done in the Abolitionists' meeting room."

That room is still the studio of Mrs. Hovenden.

There is another incident which shows the zeal and courage of him of whom we write, which we may mention here. As he was one day coming home from his brother's, Charles Corson's, on the back road east of Shannonville, he overtook a man riding on horseback, while behind him walked a black man with a rope around his neck, one end of it being fast to the saddle of the rider. Mr. Corson was also on horseback, and on coming alongside the stranger asked him why the man was thus tied. He replied that he had been his slave, had run away and that he had found him and was taking him home. After some more talk George hurried on to Norristown, and when the master and slave arrived had them arrested and taken before a magistrate. The slave-holder procured a lawyer; the magistrate's office was filled with people indignant that a "Southern gentleman" (?) should be thus insulted and Norristown disgraced by such an unwarrantable proceeding. The magistrate decided that "the master had a right to his property," and the prosecutor had to pay the costs. "The master has a right to his property,"—"You want to rob him of his property,"—was the battle-cry of the opponents of the Abolitionists at that time. George Corson was a small man, and in his latter years a weak one, but a braver, truer man never stood by a friend in his hour of peril.

Of the children of George and Martha Maulsby Corson a few brief words. Mary died in infancy.

Susan died in her fifteenth year. Dr. Marcus H. died in his twenty-third year, of consumption. This son was a youth of remarkable talents, but fell a victim to disease soon after his graduation at the University of Pennsylvania. Possessed of a remarkable memory, and having a great craving for knowledge, he gave promise of eminence in his profession, but the hopes of his friends were soon blighted by his early death.

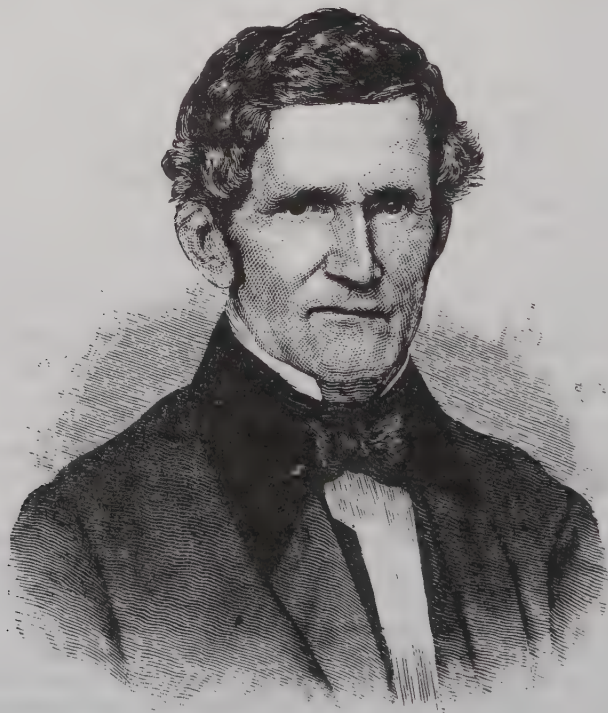
Samuel M. graduated in the Literary Department of the University of Pennsylvania, afterwards studied law in —, and began practice in Philadelphia. Like his brother, Marcus H., he was a brilliant scholar, but was not fitted for the law; it was distasteful to him.

Helen Corson, the oldest living daughter, now wife of Thomas Hovenden, has already been sufficiently referred to in this history of her father and mother. She and her husband occupy the old homestead, and both are earnest and aspiring in their profession. They have two children.

Miss Ida Corson is a graduate of Vassar College, and quite remarkable for her mathematical ability. She resides at Washington, D. C., with her uncle, Dr. George Maulsby, surgeon in the United States navy.

THOMAS LIVEZEY.

His father, Samuel Livezey, was of Welsh origin, a



Thomas Livezey

Literature was his delight. He was a book-worm. For several years he taught school in Whitemarsh township, near to his old home, with great success, and while so engaged wrote many interesting articles for the public papers. A modest, kind gentleman and scholar, he died in 1883, and was buried, as were all his father's family then deceased, in the Friends' burying-ground near his birth-place.

There are of George Corson's children still living only Ellwood, Helen and Ida.

Dr. Ellwood M. Corson is the only surviving son of George and Martha Corson. A sketch of his life appears in the chapter upon the Medical Profession.

minister of the Society of Friends, and with his wife, Mary, settled in Plymouth township, Montgomery Co., in 1788, where he reared his family and died. The children of Samuel and Mary Livezey were Thomas, Martha (married Jacob Albertson), Rachel (married Jonathan Maulsby), Samuel, Mary (married Lewis Jones), Joseph, and Ann (who married William Ely).

Thomas Livezey, born the 27th of Fourth Month, 1803, died in his native township, Plymouth, on the 2d of Tenth Month, 1879. A friend of Thomas Livezey paid him the following tribute at his death:

"His brothers selecting other business, he became

a farmer and store-keeper. The estate left him by his father he kept intact, having died on the farm on which he was born, and he leaves a good estate besides. He was a director in the Bank of Montgomery County during its controversy with the late David M. Conkey, in which the bank came off victorious, also a director in the First National Bank of Norristown, and for many years he was a school director.

"He was a member of Friends' Meeting at Plymouth, and though he did not have a gift in the ministry, as his father had, yet he wielded a large influence in the meeting, and his opinions were always respected. As a business man he lacked nothing in ability or integrity. He lived to see the flail, the rake, the scythe and the pitch-fork, which he had wielded

from England about 1784, and settled at Peale Hall, in Philadelphia. She survives in 1885. Their children are seven sons, viz.: Dr. Edward Livezey (1833- to 1876), studied medicine with Dr. Hiram Corson, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1859, served one and one-half years in Wills' Eye Hospital, one year in the Pennsylvania Hospital, afterward in the Government Hospital at Broad and Cherry Streets, and subsequently located at 507 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, where he continued to enjoy a large practice until his death.

Samuel, in the packing business, Chicago.

Joseph R., engaged in the real estate business in Philadelphia.

John R. (1842-1867), studied conveyancing with



JONATHAN JONES.

on many a weary day, give place to the threshing-machine, the horse-rake, the mowing-machine and the horse-fork. He saw the dirt road substituted by the turnpike road, and it, in turn, give way to the railroad; his leather and wooden springs supplanted by the steel springs under his carriage, and they, in turn, by the passenger car; the mail-bags on horse-back by express trains; and the special messenger by the telegraph. Finally, he lived to see his country redeem herself from the sin of slavery, and re-enter upon a new career of business prosperity."

His wife, Rachel, born at Attleboro', Bucks Co. Pa., on the 27th of Eighth Month, 1808, whom he married on the 18th day of the Tenth Month, 1832, was the daughter of Joseph and Mary Richardson, who came

Nathan R. Potts, of Philadelphia, where he had a lucrative business.

Henry (1843-1846).

Henry, 2d. (1847-1873), read law with Judge F. C. Brewster, of Philadelphia, and D. H. Mulvany, of Norristown; was admitted to practice at the Montgomery County bar, November 10, 1869, and at the time of his death he was associated with the present Judge Boyer.

Thomas Ellwood, a farmer on the home-stead.

JONATHAN JONES.

Isaac Jones, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch, resided at Conshohocken, where he cultivated a productive farm. He was three times

married, his first wife, the mother of Jonathan Jones, being Elizabeth Yerkes, whose children were John, William, Jonathan, Ann, Susan (Mrs. Thomas Hopkins), Charles, Elizabeth (Mrs. Charles Sheppard). Jonathan was born on the 10th of January, 1800, in Whitmarsh township, and in youth received a common school education, after which his time and skill were devoted to the farm which his father owned and cultivated. At the age of twenty-five he married Eliza, daughter of John and Anna Davis, of Plymouth, and had children,—Anne J. (Mrs. Samuel Foulke), Evan D., Elwood (deceased), Esther, Elizabeth J. (Mrs. Wil-

liberal in his estimate of the character and motives of others. These qualities caused him frequently to be made arbiter in the adjustment of differences among his neighbors, and rendered his services invaluable as guardian and trustee. He was a Whig, and later a Republican in politics, but not active as a politician. He was by birthright a Friend, and one of the most useful representatives of that denomination at the time of his death, which occurred October 5, 1867.

JESSE SHEPARD.

The Shepard family are of English descent. Thomas



Jesse Shepard

liam Webster), J. Davis (deceased) and Rachel (deceased). Mr. Jones, on his marriage, removed to a farm located in Plymouth, owned by his father-in-law, Mr. Davis, which for twenty-one years he cultivated, and on the death of the latter removed to the Davis homestead, where he resided during the remainder of his life, his widow and two daughters being now the occupants of the farm. Mr. Jones possessed excellent business qualifications, combining much judgment and sagacity with the most absolute integrity. In connection with his farm, he conducted a successful lumber trade at Conshohocken. Mr. Jones was a man of benevolent and kindly instincts, with a keen sense of justice and

Shepard, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch, resided in Whitmarsh township, where he followed his trade of carpenter, combined with which were the frequent duties of an undertaker. He married Miss Sarah Streaper, whose children were Deborah (Mrs. Henry Zern, of Indiana), John, Thomas, Charles and Jesse. The death of Mr. Shepard occurred on the 4th of October, 1821, in his fifty-fourth year, and Mrs. Shepard died on the 20th of the same month during the year following. Their youngest son, Jesse, was born September 30, 1814, in Whitmarsh township, and during his youth attended the paid schools of the neighborhood, after which he

learned the trade of a cabinet-maker, under the direction of his brother John. While still pursuing his trade he, at the age of twenty-one, removed to the farm which is his present residence, and combined the labor of the farmer with that of a cabinet-maker. In 1866 he retired from the latter occupation, and has since devoted his time exclusively to the superintendence of his farming interests. Mr. Shepard was married to Harriet Y. Schultz, granddaughter of Christopher Yeakle, of Chestnut Hill, and daughter of Henry W. Schultz, of Whitmarsh township. Their children are Sarah, Anna E. (Mrs. Abram A. Yeakle), Henry W. S., Charles E. and John S. Mr. Shepard votes the Republican ticket most frequently, but reserves to himself the right to cast an independent ballot when party measures or candidates challenge his approval. Though the incumbent of various minor township offices in the past, he usually declines such distinctions. In religion he worships with the Friends at Plymouth Meeting.

CHAPTER LXIX.

POTTSGROVE TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is situated in the extreme western corner of the county, and the uppermost on the river, and is bounded northeast by Douglas and New Hanover, southeast by Limerick, south by the Schuylkill and the borough of Pottstown and west and northwest by Berks County. Its length is five miles, average breadth three and a half miles, with an area of eleven thousand six hundred square acres, or about eighteen square miles. The entire southern portion of the township, especially that portion which lies between the Reading turnpike and the river, is fertile and well cultivated. The eastern part is more rolling, and towards the Douglas, New Hanover and Limerick line is quite hilly. Among the most prominent elevations can be named Ringing Hill, Stone Hill, Prospect Hill and the Fox Hills. The soil on these elevations is generally thin and very stony. Pottsgrove is pretty well watered by the Manatawny and Sprugel's Creeks, Sanatoga and Goose Runs and their various branches. The Manatawny is the largest stream, which rises in Rockland township, Berks Co., and after a general southeast course of about eighteen miles empties into the Schuylkill at the borough of Pottstown. Of its length, two miles are in this township, in which distance it propels three grist-mills. The earliest mention we have found of this stream is from a visit of Governor Gordon in its vicinity in 1728. He calls it the "Mahanatawny." It is an Indian name, and Heckewelder says in their language it signified "where we drank." Sprugel's Run is wholly in this township, rising in the Fox Hills, and after a southeast course of four miles empties into the Schuylkill. It propels

only a clover and chopping-mill. It is called by this name on Scull's map of 1770. Formerly, on its banks, near the centre of the township, a copper-mine was worked. Sanatoga Run, though only about three and a half miles in length, furnishes valuable water-power. It rises by two branches in New Hanover township with a general southwest course, and propels in Pottsgrove four grist and three saw-mills. This stream has an Indian name, and we find it variously spelled,—on Scull's map of 1770, Sanatoga; on Howell's map of 1792, Sanatoga; and the same on the county maps of 1849 and 1857.

Among the natural curiosities of Montgomery County may be mentioned the Ringing Rocks, as they are called, on Stone Hill, which are situated about three miles northeast of Pottstown. They consist of a bed of trap rocks; exceedingly hard and compact, which, on being struck with a hammer, ring like iron. The rocks are piled on one another and cover about one and a half acres of ground, within which space no trees or bushes are found growing. It is supposed that the largest rocks would weigh from five to twenty-five tons each, and some of the apertures are visible to the depth of twenty-five feet. A number of impressions can be seen on them, among which are three closely resembling the human foot, from three to six inches in depth, and also a number resembling the tracks of horses, elephants, and cannon-balls of from six to twelve inches in diameter. The sounds emitted by these rocks are various, depending on their size and shape. Some, when struck, resemble the ringing of anvils, others of church-bells, with all the intermediate tones. In fact, there is not a note in music that has not here a corresponding key. As Aristotle has stated that in every block of marble there is a statue, but it took a sculptor to find it, so it might be said of these rocks, in every one there is some note in music, but it would still require the aid of a musician to verify it. The German inhabitants of the neighborhood from an early period have given this hill the name of Kiingleberg, signifying Kinging Hill. On the west end of Stone Hill, about two miles from Pottstown, a fine view is obtained of the surrounding country. The hills of the Schuylkill can be traced in Chester and Berks Counties for thirty or forty miles.

Pottsgrove was erected into a township in 1807, and its territory was taken from the townships of Douglas and New Hanover. William Penn, the 25th of October, 1701, conveyed to his son, John Penn, a tract of twelve thousand acres of land, which the latter, the 20th of June, 1735, sold to George McCall, a merchant of Philadelphia, for the sum of two thousand guineas, or, in our present currency, nine thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars. On a resurvey it was found to contain fourteen thousand and sixty acres. This purchase comprised all of the present township of Douglas and the upper half of Pottsgrove and the whole of Pottstown to the Schuylkill. According to

the records, it was commonly called "McCall's Manor" down to 1753. George McCall was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and after his arrival here became a successful merchant in Philadelphia. There is reason to believe that he first built the iron-works in this township, which he called after the place of his nativity, and which has been retained to this day. Judging by the extensive purchase he made here, he must have been a man of some means. In 1722 he was elected a member of the City Council, and died in 1740. Among the first settlers of the township was John Henry Sprogel, who, with his brother Lodwick Christian Sprogel, by invitation of William Penn, came to this country from Holland. They were both naturalized in 1705, and John Henry purchased here about six hundred acres, on which he settled with his family. The present Sprogel's Run was called after him and flows through this tract. From the dates upon different stones in the ancient burial-ground, east of the borough line, it is inferred that he must have been amongst the first that resided in the township. John Potts, in 1753, lived in Pottsgrove (now called Pottstown), after whom both the borough and this township have been named.

By the act of April 11, 1807, it was enacted

"That the Sixth Election District shall be composed of the township of Pottsgrove, lately erected from a part of New Hanover and a part of Douglas, and shall hold their elections at the house of Wm. Leshner, Pottstown, and the electors of the remainder of the township of Douglas and New Hanover at the house of Henry Kreps, New Hanover."

The Court of Quarter Sessions, June 10, 1875, divided the present township into what is called the Upper and Lower Election Districts.

Pottsgrove, according to the census of 1810, contained 1571 inhabitants; in 1820, 1882; in 1830, 1302; in 1840, 1361; in 1850, 1689; and in 1880, 3985. The number of taxables in 1828 was 252; in 1849, 351; in 1858, 406; in 1875, 937; in 1884, 1225. By the triennial assessment of 1858 the real estate was valued at \$348,511, and the horses and neat cattle at \$15,136. In 1884 the value of improved lands was \$1,588,830; value of unimproved lands, \$116,535; value of 443 horses, \$26,125; value of 950 cattle, \$24,000; value of all property taxable for county purposes, \$1,884,510.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad passes through the whole length of the township, a distance of five miles, with a station at Sanatoga; the Colebrookdale has a course of more than two miles, with a station at Glasgow, and connects with the main line at Pottstown.

The villages are Crooked Hill, Glasgow, Grosstown and Half-Way.

Glasgow is a small manufacturing village about one and a half miles north from Pottstown, and is the site of the Glasgow Iron-Works and Rolling-Mills. George McCall, by his will, dated September 21, 1739, bequeathed five hundred acres of what was known as McCall's Manor to his son, Alexander McCall, and which subsequently became known as the Forge

Tract. Alexander McCall sold the Forge property to Joseph and John Potts and James Hackley. In 1789 it was sold at sheriff's sale to David Rutter and Joseph Potts, Jr. Rutter, in the same year, sold his share to Samuel Potts, who, by will, in 1793, authorized his sons to sell his interest, and February 13, 1797, it was conveyed to Joseph Potts, Jr., who was the owner of the other half. It was continued by Joseph Potts, Jr., and his family until March 12, 1832, when it was sold to Jacob Weaver, Jr. In 1820 there were at the place a small sheet-iron mill, two bloomeries, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, two mansion-houses, ten log tenant-houses and two stone tenant-houses. After the purchase by Weaver ten stone tenant-houses in one row were erected and the other houses were abandoned. Weaver assigned the property September 2, 1846, and on April 5, 1847, the assignee conveyed it to James Rittenhouse, David and William Schall. About this time a stone school-house was erected, which is still used. Jacob Weaver also built a furnace, which was, however, not successful. The Forge property passed, in 1864, to James Hilton, and in 1873 to Joseph I. Bailey and Comley B. Shoemaker. About 1874 a brick school-house was erected, which is used by the Methodists, who are supplied with preaching mostly by the Methodist pastors of Pottstown. Glasgow at present contains the iron-works of the Glasgow Iron Company, several fine residences of the proprietors and about eighteen other dwellings.

Grosstown is a small settlement about two miles west of Pottstown, on the Philadelphia, Reading and Perkiomen turnpike. It contains at present a half-dozen houses, school-house and blacksmith-shop. It derived its name from a family by the name of Gross, who lived there seventy or eighty years ago, and who disappeared from that neighborhood about fifty years since.

Crooked Hill is a hamlet containing fifteen or twenty houses, a post-office, hotel, store, school-house and grist-mill. It is situated on Crooked Hill Run, northerly from Sanatoga Station, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and three miles east from Pottstown on the old Philadelphia, Reading and Perkiomen turnpike. Sixty years ago the tavern was kept by Levi Windermuth. The grist-mill, and, later the post-office, were kept by one of the family. It was a favorite stopping-place for teamsters on the turnpike, which was one of the great routes of travel. It derived its name from the peculiar formation of hills in the vicinity.

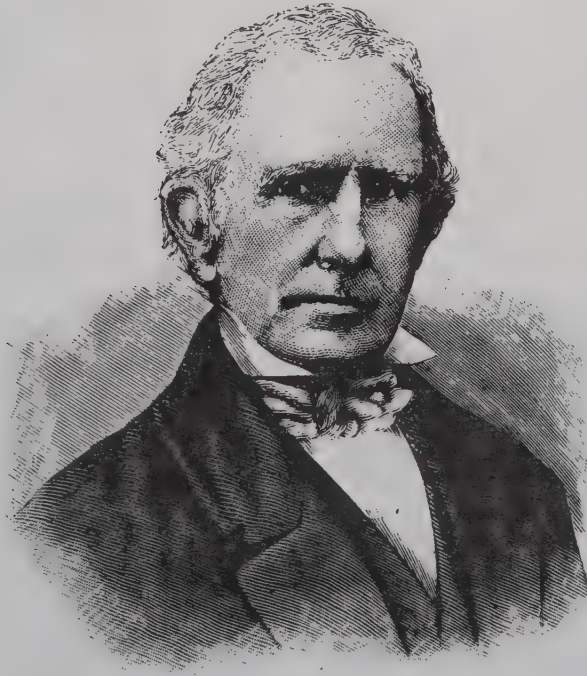
There are eighteen public schools in the township, with nine hundred and twenty pupils. Twenty teachers (ten males and ten females) are employed, at a salary of thirty-two dollars per month. The school term is six months. For the school year ending with June 1, 1857, the schools were open only four months and attended by four hundred and eighty-five pupils. The sum of fourteen hundred and fifty dollars was levied to defray the expenses of the same.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

WILLIAM BROOKE.

Thomas Brooke, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch, resided on the Brooke homestead, in Pottsgrove township, still in possession of the family, where he was both a successful farmer and an iron-master. He was married to Miss Anna Grant, whose youngest son, William, was born at the homestead on the 8th of January, 1792. After securing such rudimentary education as was obtainable at

laurels and the rank of major-general during the war of the Rebellion, and subsequently entered the regular army and was made commandant of Fort Shaw, Mont.; Caroline (Mrs. Samuel S. Campbell); and Mary (Mrs. William Hopkins). Major Brooke affiliated with the Old-Line Whig party during its existence, and was subsequently a staunch supporter of the Republican party, its platform and principles. Though public-spirited and well-informed in all questions of the day, he was averse to the excitements and indifferent to the honors attending a political career. His sympathies during the late war were



WILLIAM BROOKE.

that early day, he was attracted to the congenial life of the agriculturist, first as assistant to his father and later as general superintendent of his farming interests. On the death of the latter he became the owner, by inheritance, of the estate, where the whole of his life was spent in the cultivation of its productive land. He in early life entered the service during the war of 1812, though his command did not participate in any important engagements. Major Brooke was, in 1837, married to Miss Martha, daughter of David Rutter, of Pine Forge Works, in Berks County. Their children are John R., who won distinguished

manifested not only in expressions of loyalty to the Union cause, but in more practical form when substantial aid was needed. He was educated in the faith of the Society of Friends, to which he adhered through life, worshiping with the Friends' Meeting at Pottstown. Major Brooke bore a reputation for scrupulous honor and the most unquestionable integrity in both his social and business relations, having been in his character and bearing a fine example of the old-school gentleman. His death occurred at Pottstown on the 7th of October, 1872, in his eighty-first year.

CHAPTER LXX.

PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.¹

WHEN William Penn, as the true and absolute proprietary of the province, sold the lands of the commonwealth, he reserved for himself a large tract of the land on the east side of the Schuylkill River. It embraced the whole of the present townships of Upper Providence and Lower Providence and parts of the townships of Perkiomen and Worcester. The tract was named by him "The Manor of Gilberts," and was so known for many years. The name was in honor of Penn's mother, who was of the family of Gilberts. One of the early purchasers of land in this manor was Jacob Tellner, one of the founders of Germantown, who owned a large tract along the Skippack Creek, which now constitutes the northwest corner of the present township of Lower Providence. For many years, from about the year 1700, the land lying along the Skippack Creek was known as Tellner township, while that between the Skippack and Perkiomen, was called "Perkoming," the present township of Perkiomen being then known as "Van Bebber's township." At the March term of court, 1725, the petition of divers inhabitants along the Perquomin Creek was presented, praying the court to establish a township of the territory upon which they resided. This petition was signed by William Lane, Samuel Lane, James Lane, Peter Rambo, John Morris, James Shatlick, Richard Jones, Thomas Diemer, — Casselberry, Thomas Loch, John Bull, Richard Adams, Thomas Potts, Daniel Philips and Lewis Rees. At that time nothing was done. At the March Sessions, 1729, a new petition of the same persons was presented, accompanied by a draft of the proposed township, and setting forth the bounds and limits thereof as follows:

'Beginning at a hickory, marked for a corner, standing in the line of Isaac Morris's land; thence extending by the same southwest twelve hundred perches to a Gum tree standing by Schuylkill side; thence up the same the several courses twenty-two hundred and ninety-one perches to a Hickory at a corner of Limerick Township; thence by the same northeast thirteen hundred perches to a Hickory, a corner of Bebber's land; thence by the line of said Bebber's land on Skippack southwest and New Bristol township (so called) twenty-two hundred and ninety perches, to the place of beginning. Containing by computation, 17,892 acres and 30 perches.'

On the 2d of March, 1729, the court decreed that the territory just specified be erected into a township, and the same be called by the name of "Providence township."

The origin of the name of "Providence" is not certainly known. Tradition says it was settled by some of the followers of Roger Williams, of Rhode Island. Nearly a century before this time the settlement in Rhode Island had been named "Providence." Hence his followers coming here called this region "New Providence." In most of the old documents it

is called New Providence. Another more plausible theory is that it received its name from one of the West Indies Islands, viz., "New Providence." Craig, an early settler, came from that place, while the Lanes and Richardsons, two of the foremost families of the township, came from the neighboring Island of Jamaica. After a time the township lost the "New" and retained as its name simply "Providence."

This township, or, as it is now, townships of Upper Providence and Lower Providence, face the Schuylkill River, and constitute the central townships of the county. They are bounded on the west by Limerick, on the north by Perkiomen and Worcester, on the east by Norriton and on the south by the Schuylkill River. The surface of both townships is rolling, the soil is mostly red shale and very productive, especially along the rivers Schuylkill and Perkiomen. There is very little waste land. The Perkiomen Creek, which forms the natural division line between the two townships, is the largest stream in Montgomery County. It is about thirty miles in length, following its meanderings. The name Perkiomen is of Indian origin, and means "the place where grow the cranberries." The spelling of this name has undergone many changes. In Penn's deed of purchase it is called "Pah-he-homa." In Nicholas Scull's map it is spelled "Perquamink." Afterwards we find it known as "Perquoming," "Perkioming," "Perkoming," "Perkionan," "Perquoning," "Perquonum," "Perquomin," and later as "Perkiomen."

The Mingo Creek rises in Limerick township and runs through the western part of Upper Providence, where it empties itself into the Schuylkill. Its stream is weak. Another small stream, known as Zimmerman's Run, rises near Trappe and empties into the Perkiomen, near Yerkes. In Lower Providence there are two streams of water,—the Skippack and Mine Run. The Skippack is about seventeen miles in length and empties into the Perkiomen, at Arcola. Its name, which is of Indian origin, and means "a stagnant stream" or "pool of water," symbolized its nature. Mine Run rises in the township and is about three miles in length, and it empties into the Perkiomen, at Oaks.

It would be impossible to give the history of the roads of the township. The Great road from Philadelphia to the Perkiomen is a very ancient one. In 1709 this road was extended towards Reading. The petition therefor is signed by John Henry Sproggell, Morris Jones, John Newman, Matthew Brooks, Robert Belling and Henry Paukor, and recites that they have "plantations lying very remote in the county, and on the edge or outskirts of any inhabitants of the county, and no public road; they therefore pray for a road from the late house of Edward Lane deceased, being in the Queen's highway, unto Maunatauna, etc."

In 1734 a jury consisting of Richard Jones, Christopher Zimmerman, John Umstat, Joseph Armstrong,

¹ By F. G. Hobson.

John Bull and Samuel Evans, laid out a road from Henry Pawling's plantation to the road or cartway leading to Norriton Mills, and thence, by or near the mill formerly belonging to Edward Lane, to St. James' Church on Manatawny road in Providence.

In 1736 a public road was laid out which now constitutes the Ridge turnpike road.

In public improvements Providence has its full share. The Perkiomen and Reading turnpike road was completed in 1815. It runs from the Perkiomen Bridge to Reading. It passes three and one-half miles through the township. The Perkiomen and Sumneytown turnpike road was incorporated in 1845. This

Perkiomen Railroad, running from Perkiomen to Allentown, Lehigh Co., passes through the whole length of the township along the Perkiomen Creek. There are four stations in the township, viz.: Oaks, Arcola, Yerkes and Collegeville, the last being the most important. The road was opened to travel as far as Collegeville on May 8, 1868, and was gradually extended to Allentown. The Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad passes along the east side of the Schuylkill the entire length of both townships. It was completed in 1884, and has four stations,—Port Kennedy, Perkiomen, Port Providence and Mont Clare.

There are four bridges spanning the Perkiomen,



PERKIOMEN BRIDGE, BUILT 1798.

road is eleven miles in length, one mile of which is in the township, where it terminates at Perkiomen Bridge. In Lower Providence there are two turnpike roads, both beginning at the eastern end of Perkiomen Bridge at Collegeville. Both the Germantown and Perkiomen road and the Ridge Turnpike road have been neglected for many years, and no tolls are collected for travel thereon. The burden of keeping them in repair has thus fallen on the townships.

There are three railroads. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad runs about two miles through Upper Providence, with one station, "Mingo." The

connecting Upper Providence with Lower Providence, viz.: at Collegeville, Yerkes, Arcola, and Oaks. The latter three are wooden superstructures erected upon stone piers and abutments, while the one at Collegeville is a fine stone structure, and known as "The Perkiomen Bridge." In addition, there is a county bridge over the Mingo, and one near the almshouse over a small stream. In Lower Providence there are two county bridges over the Skippack, one on each of the turnpikes. In addition, there are two pay bridges over the Schuylkill, one at Port Kennedy and the other at Pawling. In Upper Providence there are also two pay bridges across the Schuylkill. The

bridge at Quincyville was incorporated in 1844, and built shortly thereafter. The one at Black Rock was built in 1860, and cost nineteen thousand dollars. There are also four fine railroad bridges in the township,—an iron one over the Perkiomen, on the line of the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad; a frame one over the Schuylkill, on the Perkiomen Railroad; a stone bridge over the same river on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad; and an iron structure over the Schuylkill at Mount Clare, on the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad, erected in 1884. The present bridge structure at Collegeville is the oldest in the township. The place where the bridge now stands was known before this time as "Philip's Ford." It was a very dangerous one, Henry Buckwalter having drowned there, April 14, 1737, by reason of his horse stumbling. Many unsuccessful attempts were made to procure a bridge at this place. In the year 1794 the Legislature appropriated money to this object on condition that the county would furnish the balance. A petition was presented to the Montgomery County court, at May Sessions, 1795, asking for two thousand pounds towards building this bridge, which was allowed. This sum was seen to be so insufficient that the commissioners refused to proceed. Another petition was therefore presented at the May term, 1796, asking for an additional appropriation of a sum sufficient to warrant the completion of the work. The grand jury unanimously recommended an additional two thousand pounds. On August 10, 1796, the court (Robert Loller judge) refused to concur. The people then again had recourse to the General Assembly of the State.

On the 21st of February, 1797, the Legislature passed "An Act for raising, by way of lottery, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be applied to the erection of a stone-arched bridge over the Perkioming Creek, in Montgomery County, on the road leading from Philadelphia to the borough of Reading."

The following persons were named as commissioners to superintend the drawings of this lottery, viz., Peter Muhlenberg, John Richards, Samuel Baird, Francis Swaine, Moses Hobson, Frederick Conrad, Samuel Markley, Francis Nicholas, William Smith, Philip Boyer, Elisha Evans, James Bean, John Markley, Robert Kennedy and John Elliot, nearly all of whom lived in this vicinity.

There were two drawings of ten thousand tickets each. The first was commenced July 17, 1797, and continued twenty-one days. The capital prize of \$3000 was drawn by No. 8252. No. 1268 drew \$1000; No. 6785, \$500. The second-class was drawn November 1, 1798, and continued twenty-five days. The \$1000 prize was drawn by No. 2376. No. 9823 drew \$500. On July 24, 1797, the county commissioners,—Frederick Conrad, Moses Hobson, Samuel Maulsby,—together with the judges of the court,—Messrs. Loller, Rittenhouse and Markley, met at the public-house of Elisha

Evans. They there decided that the bridge should consist of arches,—three of fifty feet, two of forty-five feet, two of thirty-five feet, two of thirty feet, and two of twenty feet. This was afterwards changed, and the bridge was built with but six arches. The contracts for the various works at the mill were given out March 23, 1798. At the end of the year the county had expended the sum of \$34,683.12, and the bridge was only one-half completed.

On March 28, 1799, an act was passed in the General Assembly which gave the commissioners power to complete the bridge and charge toll for persons passing over the same. This was to be charged until the tolls so received were sufficient to pay the whole cost of building the same, together with the costs for collecting the toll. As soon as this was accomplished the court was to declare the same a free bridge. The bridge was finished in 1799 in the style it now stands. It cost the county about sixty thousand dollars. The formal dedication took place on the 4th of November. Samuel Bard was toll-gatherer. It was declared free by the court some five years later, and became a county bridge. The Legislature in chartering the Perkiomen and Reading Turnpike Road Company, March 20, 1819, gave the custody of this bridge into the hands of the company, in whose hands it has been ever since. A toll-house was erected at the west end of the bridge in July, 1867. Before its completion the house was burned by incendiaries, and the gate removed and thrown into the Perkiomen Creek. In October, 1872, the Turnpike Company again erected a toll-house at the east end. This led to litigation, and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided that the company, under their charter, could not maintain a gate within one mile of said bridge. January 30, 1873, the decision of the court of last resort was announced. That same evening the old toll-house shared the fate of its predecessor, being burned down. The bridge stands to-day as it was built, an everlasting monument to the memory of the men who built the same, and a splendid model for bridge-builders of the present time to take pattern of.

The bridge over the Skippack, below the village of Evansburg, is on the site of the first bridge built in the township. The predecessor of the one now standing was built by lottery, as was the bridge over the Perkiomen, but we have very little data as to the circumstances. The Legislature, by act of September 20, 1765, created certain commissioners, who were empowered to receive such sums of money as were due by the managers of a lottery, and to receive voluntary subscriptions and donations towards the better perfecting of a bridge over the Skippack Creek, in the county of Philadelphia. This old bridge has long since been destroyed and the present structure erected in its place.

Near the village of Shannonville is Pawling's bridge, over the Schuylkill. There was a bridge here in 1778, as Colonel John Bull made a report to the Executive

Committee, on August 31, 1778, as to the condition of "the Bridge over Schuylkill at ye Fattlandford, near the Valey Forge;" in consequence of which report the same was then repaired. This bridge was, no doubt, built for military purposes, and was subsequently washed away. Near its site was a bridge erected about the year 1809, as on April 3d of that year the company was chartered. The bridge was destroyed in 1820 by ice, in a high freshet, but was shortly afterwards rebuilt.

Of the early settlers in Providence township quite a number are worthy of special mention.

Edward Lane, an Englishman, came from Jamaica in 1684. On the 9th of Twelfth Month, 1698-9, he purchased two thousand five hundred acres of land from Thomas Fairman, which was confirmed to him by patent, in 1701, by William Penn. This tract was situated on both sides of the Perkiomen, upon which now stand the villages of Collegeville and Evansburg. He erected a grist-mill on the Skippack in 1708. He married Ann Richardson, and left seven children, viz.: James, Elizabeth, William, Samuel, Christiana, Ellinor and Ann. He died in March, 1710. He kept the first hotel, where now stands the Perkiomen Bridge Hotel. At his death Samuel Lane became owner of that part of his plantation lying west of the Perkiomen, and William Lane of that to the east of the same stream. Samuel Lane kept the hotel, and was elected assessor of Philadelphia County from 1737 to 1740. His son, Edward Lane, was constable in 1767, and cried sales. He was in Braddock's expedition against Fort Duquesne, in 1755. At his death, in 1798, he left seven children,—Mary Kendel, Abigail Couch, Jane Davis, Ann Church, Eleanor Evans, Ann Bean and William Lane. Many of his descendants are still living in the county of Montgomery, among whom are the Davises, Beans, Evans, Crawfords, Chains and Shannons. Among his distinguished descendants may be mentioned Joseph E. Lane, a candidate for Vice-President of the United States in 1860.

The Lanes were Episcopalians, and were chiefly instrumental in the establishment of St. James' Episcopal Church, Lower Providence.

Joseph Richardson was one of the early settlers of Providence. In 1696 he married Elizabeth Bevan. In 1710 he purchased of his brother-in-law, Abraham Bickley, one thousand acres of land situated on the west side of the Perkiomen, upon the Schuylkill. Here he lived for many years and his children after him. He left eight children,—Samuel, John, Edward, Aubrey, Richard, Ellinor, Barbara and Elizabeth, of whom Samuel, John and Edward were educated at the Pastorius school, in Germantown. His grandson, Captain Joseph Richardson, was a man of fine attainments and wonderful physical strength. Just before the Revolution he was accused of counterfeiting, but escaped arrest. A price was put upon his head. For many years he eluded capture and became the terror of the country as the leader of a

gang of outlaws. He was finally captured, tried and acquitted of the crime charged.

An early settler was John Jacob Schrack, who, with his wife, Eva Rosina, and four children, came from Germany in 1717. He purchased two hundred and fifty acres of land lying in the lower end of the present village of Trappe. He was a man of influence and an elder of the Lutheran congregation of Providence, in which he took a deep interest. He was one of the most active in writing at different times to London and Halle for a preacher. It was in answer to these repeated requests that Muhlenberg was sent. But Schrack did not live to see the pastor he had been instrumental in securing. He died 1742, a few months before the arrival of Muhlenberg. He was buried in the Lutheran Churchyard, his tombstone being the oldest there bearing an inscription. His widow died in 1756. His sons John, and Christian, lived on the homestead for many years, keeping a public-house called "The Trap." Many of the descendants of John Jacob Schrack still live in the neighborhood.

The Pawling family was a large and influential one. "Pawling's Ford" was named after them. Henry Pawling, of Padsbury, England, purchased of William Penn, in England, one thousand acres in 1681. On his arrival in Pennsylvania he located his land in Providence. One tract of five hundred acres lay opposite Valley Forge, on which he resided. His son Henry owned at the same time twelve hundred acres in Perkiomen township. The latter was captain of a company of Associates in 1747, and a member of the Assembly in 1754. By the act establishing the county in 1784, Henry Pawling, Jr., was appointed one of the commissioners to lay out the county-seat. He was appointed associate judge in 1789. Isaac Pawling was a warden of St. James' Church, Evansburg, and Levi and Lewis Pawling were the first vestrymen of the Episcopal Church of Norristown, and Levi Pawling was Congressman from the district for one term (1817-19), and for a time was president of the Montgomery National Bank, of Norristown.

Frederick Ludwig Marsteller arrived from Darmstadt, Germany, in 1729, and settled on the banks of the Skippack Creek, in New Providence township. Here he bought land of David Williams and Richard Jones. He was an officer of the Providence Lutheran Church, and was first to welcome Pastor Muhlenberg to his new charge. He was active in the building of the Lutheran Church, and is named, over its doorway, as one of its founders. He died in 1758, on the 14th of October. His remains lie near the old church he loved so well.

Patrick Gordon settled in Providence, along the Schuylkill, at Mont Clare. He was a man of mark, and from June 22, 1726, to August 4, 1736, filled the position of Deputy-Governor of the province with credit to himself and honor to the county.

Captain John Diemer settled along the Skippack.

He was a celebrated physician, and in 1746 was elected captain of a company of German Associates, raised in the neighborhood for protection against the French and Indians.

Thomas Lewis, as early as 1752, advertises for sale a farm in Providence, and a grist-mill near the mouth of the Mingo, and says that "loaded canoes can come to the mill-door."

John Bull, in 1716, purchased a farm of four hundred acres in Providence, near the Limerick line, where he lived for many years. His son, Colonel John Bull, was famous in his day as a colonel in the Revolutionary army and in civil life.

Francis Shunk, the grandfather of Governor Francis B. Shunk, came from the Palatinate, in Germany, in 1716, and settled in Providence township.

Hon. Samuel Gross, of Providence, in 1803, was elected to the Assembly, and re-elected in 1805 and 1807. In 1811 he was elected State Senator, and in 1818 to Congress.

James and Adam Hamer were brothers, and settled near the present village of Port Providence in 1713, James purchasing three hundred acres and Adam two hundred and fifty acres. James Hamer, M.D., of the fourth, and James H. Hamer, M.D., of the fifth generation, are still living in the township.

David Todd settled near Mont Clare. His descendants are still living in the township, whilst one lately occupied the position of Secretary of War under President Arthur,—namely, Robert Todd Lincoln.

The following persons served as Justices of the Peace for Providence township from the earliest times to the adoption of the Constitution of 1838, viz.: Frederick A. Muhlenberg, 1784 and January 14, 1789; Anthony Crothers, February 7, 1789 and 1791; Henry Pawling, January 20, 1789 and 1792; John Pugh, January 20, 1789 and April 13, 1807; Benj. Dismant, 1792; Francis Swaine, 1793; Andrew Todd, May 22, 1800; Samuel Gross, January 2, 1802; Isaiah Davis, April 2, 1804; James Harris, January 1, 1807; Abel Thomas, April 13, 1807 and February 29, 1820; James Evans, February 3, 1814; Samuel Bard, April 9, 1816; Peter Waggoner, December 4, 1816; Benj. Tyson, June 30, 1817; Isaac Linderman, December 16, 1819; John Shearer, December 15, 1820; John S. Missimer, November 15, 1822; Henry Longacre, July 5, 1825; Robert Evans, April 4, 1827; Jacob Dewees, April 20, 1829; Joseph Henry, November 16, 1829; Jacob Highly, October 3, 1831; Henry Loucks, December 10, 1831; John Todd, July 15, 1833; David Baird, January 5, 1835; John Dismant, April 4, 1835; John Razor, May 28, 1835; Henry De Haven, December 7, 1836.

The settlement of Perkiomen township was begun in 1702 by the Mennonists of Germantown, under the lead of Matthias Van Bebber. This is not the place to trace the interesting history which belongs to the township of Perkiomen. Suffice it to say that this

Mennonist settlement extended into the township of Providence. Jacob Tellner, Leonard Arets and William Streeper, all related to each other by marriage, were three of the leaders in the movement that effected the settlement of Germantown and afterwards spread into Perkiomen. Each of these three selected and purchased a tract of land in Providence township.

Tellner selected his on the Skippack, just east of the Lane tract, while Arets, in 1707, purchased five hundred acres just west of the Lane tract, bordering on Perkiomen, and Streeper secured the next five hundred acres, west of Arets, in 1705, these last two parcels including all the land now embraced in the village of Trappe.

In addition to those mentioned, George Bunson bought three hundred and forty-five acres in 1728; James Steel, two hundred and fifty acres in 1734. Philip Ashenfelter, Jonathan Cox, Benjamin Rees, Thomas Derringer, George Essig, Nicholas Robinson, George Painter, Roger North, Henry Desmond, Colder Royer, Benedict Garber, John Ewalt, John Jacobs and Caspar Rahn were all original purchasers from the Penns.

In 1734 we find John Beidler owning 100 acres of land; Aubrey Richardson, 460; Edward Richardson, 200; James Hamer, 300; Samuel Lane, 500; Adam Hamer, 250; Arnold Hancock, 100; John Diemer, 150; Peter Rambo, 200; Matthias Koplin, 148; Jacob Schrack, 250; Hans Chrisman, 200; Adam Vander-slice, 100; Roger North, 69; Daniel Desmond, 100; Thomas Morgan, 100; Henry Pawling, 500; Harman Indehoffen, 200; Thomas How, 100; Richard Adams, 148; William Adams, 200.

One of the most important factors in the settling of Providence township was the Pennsylvania Land Company. An act of Parliament, passed thirty-third year of George II., No. 112, vesting certain estates in Pennsylvania in a partnership called "The Pennsylvania Land Company in London," William Penn, in 1699, August 11 and 12, conveyed to Thomas Collet and others, who constituted this company, five thousand acres in Gilbert's Manor, adjoining the Schuylkill and Perkiomen, including nearly all the western half of the present township of Lower Providence. Many plantations were sold prior to 1761. On the 2d of April, 1761, the remaining twenty-two plantations in New Providence township, aggregating about four thousand acres, bounded by lands of Henry Pawling, James Morgan, Norriton township and the rivers Schuylkill and Perkiomen, were sold at public vendue. At this sale 151 acres were sold to Samuel Bell, 145 to James Skeen, 113 to Valentine Shambough, 120 to Thomas Grahagen, 161 to Christian Recup, 147 to William Thomas, 117 to Thomas Francis, 172 to Thomas Rossiter, 336 to Arnold Vanfossen, 156 to John Taney, 147 to Benjamin Chesnut, 175 to Nathan Davis, 125 to Barney Pawling, etc.

The people of Providence, from the earliest times until 1777, were compelled to go to Philadelphia to

cast their votes. The elections were then held at the inn opposite the State-House. From 1777 to 1784 they voted at the public-house of Jacob Wentz, in Worcester township; from 1784 to 1785 at the public-house of Hannah Thompson, Norriton, then the seat of county government; from 1785 to 1802 at the court-house, Norristown. From 1802 until the division of the township, in 1810, those living east of the Skippack Creek voted at Norristown, whilst those living to the west of said creek exercised that privilege at the public-house of David Dewees, Trappe.

The township of Providence in 1734 had seventy-four land-owners and tenants, and in 1741 the township contained one hundred and forty-six taxables, a considerable increase in so short a time. In 1785 the township contained twenty slaves and six hotels.

CHAPTER LXXI.

LOWER PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.¹

THE township of Lower Providence, as at present constituted, is bounded on the west by Upper Providence, on the northeast by Perkiomen and Worcester, on the southeast by Norriton, and on the south by the Schuylkill River. Its area embraces nine thousand one hundred and forty-three acres, its greatest length being five and a half miles and greatest width five miles. The only elevation in the township is Methacton Hill, which commences in the eastern portion and extends through Worcester township to the Wissahickon Creek. On Scull's map of 1770 it is called Matateken, and in 1777 Metuchen, and is still often known by the name of Methatchen. That it is an Indian name there is no doubt. It is about six miles long and mostly under cultivation, although the soil is not very fertile. The balance of the township is undulating and fertile, especially along the rivers.

The greater portion of the township is occupied by the red shales and sandstones of the middle secondary formation, among which are found a variety of minerals. Near the Perkiomen, at Oaks, lead-mines have been worked in the past, but never with much profit. These mines were opened before 1800, and worked by Mr. Wetherill in 1818. Through working these lead-mines, copper was discovered. In January, 1848, the Perkiomen Mining Association was organized, which purchased a considerable quantity of land between Shannonville and Oaks for the purpose of digging copper. The land cost about ten thousand dollars, and a great quantity of valuable machinery was erected. The shaft here sunk has a perpendicular depth of five hundred and eighty-five feet, with side-drills of fourteen hundred and one feet, making the entire length of work in the mine over one-third

of a mile. A great many thousand tons of copper-ore have been taken out for market. The mines are now abandoned, and the valuable machinery going to ruin.

The elections in Lower Providence from its organization, in 1805, to date were held at the following places: From 1805 to 1841 those living east of the Skippack were still compelled to go to Norristown and vote at the court-house, while those to the east of the Skippack went to Trappe, in Upper Providence. On March 5, 1841, the township of Lower Providence was made a separate election district, and the act provides for holding the "general elections at the Shamo's school-house." This should read Shambo or Shambough's school-house, now known as the Hollow school-house. Here the elections were held until 1849, when, by act of April 5th, the place was changed to the public-house of Christian Detwiler. This was the present Eagleville Hotel. To this day all the elections of this township are held at this hotel.

Since the organization of the township the following have served as justices of the peace: 1840, 1845, 1850 and 1855, Isaac S. Christman; 1840, Jacob Highly (died); 1840 and 1853, Allen Corson (appointed); 1852, Henry Loucks; 1859 and 1864, John Getty; 1860, George D. Fronefield; 1863 and 1868, William M. De Haven; 1869, 1874 and 1885, D. M. Casselberry; 1872, 1877 and 1882, Aaron Weikel; 1879, Benjamin F. Whitby; 1884, Laurence E. Corson.

The following have served as constables, viz.: 1807, Andrew Jack; 1808-9, John Readheffer; 1810, Andrew Campbell; 1811-13, Samuel Kugler; 1814, Christ. Rosenberger; 1815, John Young; 1816, George Reinhart; 1817-19, Stephen Rush; 1820-21, William Moore; 1822-24, John Roberts; 1825-26, Arnold Baker; 1827-29, Daniel Morgan; 1830, John Munshower; 1831-36, William Moore; 1837, William Shambough; 1838-42, John Coulston; 1843-45, John Slough; 1846, Jacob Nungesser; 1847-49, John Nungesser; 1850, John Slough; 1851-52, John Getty; 1853-58, Jeremiah Deeds; 1859-63, Abraham Carroll; 1864, Samuel Hiser; 1865-67, John Williams; 1868-69, George Casselberry; 1870-71, Joseph Walters; 1872-85, John C. Johnson.

Lower Providence in 1810 had a population of 904; in 1820, 1146; in 1850, 1961; and in 1880, 1856. It now contains 444 taxables. By the last assessment the real estate in the township is assessed at \$1,195,890, and the personal property at \$104,505.

The public schools are eight in number and are kept open for eight months, at a salary of forty-five dollars per month. A regular graded course of study is established, at the completion of which the pupil is given a common-school diploma. In this regard Lower Providence leads all her sister townships.

There are six mills in the township, three upon the Perkiomen and three upon the Skippack, all of which do a good business. Shannonville and Evansburg each possess a creamery. D. Morgan Cassel-

¹ By F. G. Hobson.

berry is the proprietor of a large steam tannery in Evansburg. In 1882, William H. Blanchford erected a large building for the manufacture of carriages at the intersection of the Ridge and the Germantown turnpike roads. He has built up a large trade in the short time he has been there. There are but two public-houses in the township, one at Shannonville and the other at Eagleville. Seven general stores for the sale of dry-goods, groceries, etc., are also found within its borders.

The villages of Lower Providence are Evansburg, Shannonville, Eagleville and Providence Square, at each of which there exists a post-office.

The largest of these villages is Evansburg. It has been so called from the beginning of the century. The land upon which the village stands was part of the Lane tract, and was called by them "Perkoming" for many years. In 1721 the St. James' Episcopal Church of Perkoming was built. In 1825 the post-office was established here and called "Perkiomen," and Edward Evans was postmaster. This Edward Evans was a son of Owen Evans, born 1769, died in 1812, who was an extensive land-owner, and was engaged in making guns for the United States army at what has lately been known as Pechin's Mill. He was married to Eleanor, daughter of Edward Lane (the younger). In honor of this man the village took its name, Evansburg. In 1827 the post-office was kept by Isaac Casselberry in a shop that then stood on the public school-house lot. In 1829 it was moved to the Ridge turnpike, and William Fronfield was postmaster. In 1832, Edward Evans, who then kept store where Henry G. Schwenks is now his successor, was reappointed postmaster.

In a short time Mr. Evans resigned and Perkiomen post-office was abolished. The people then had to depend on the Trappe office, then kept by Matthias Halderman. When the Trappe office was removed to the upper end of that village a post-office was again established, and Edward Evans, for the third time, appointed postmaster, and the office called "Perkiomen Bridge." Here it remained until 1861, when it was removed to Freeland. At the same time a new office was established in the village, with William B. Shupe as postmaster. As the name Evansburg was already utilized as the name of a post-office in Crawford County, Pa., this office was named "Lower Providence." The office still retains this name, and has as its postmaster Samuel D. Shupe, the son of the first official. In 1832 Evansburg contained nineteen houses; in 1858, an inn, two stores, church, two mechanic shops and twenty-four houses. At present it contains two churches, two stores, an extensive steam tannery, operated by D. Morgan Casselberry, several mechanic shops and about thirty-five houses.

This village was at one time known by the nickname of "Hustletown," which name clung to the village for many years. The origin of that name,

tradition says was in this wise: Two young bloods, none the better for frequent libations, as they journeyed, at every village gave cheers for the name of the village. As they passed through Evansburg, they looked in vain for some clew to the name of the village. A short distance from the road they saw two persons "hustling," a method of "raffling," when one proposed "Three cheers for Hustletown!" Hence the name. While this is the commonly received version as to how this name was applied, the author accidentally came across another that to his mind seems more probable. In a deed of Edward Lane to Dietrick Welker for land in the present village of Evansburg, made May 31, 1777, the property is described as adjoining lands of Hussel Town, thus showing conclusively that at that time a man of that name lived there. It is certainly a remarkable coincidence and seems very probably to have been the origin of the name of the town.

Shannonville was first so called about 1823, when the first post-office was established here. This village derives its name from the Shannons, a large, influential and widely-known family of colonial days. Robert Shannon was a native of Norriton in 1731, and was one of the commissioners named by the act of 1784, establishing the county of Montgomery, to purchase ground, erect the court-house, etc., for the new county. James Shannon was one of the wardens of St. James' Episcopal Church, Evansburg, in 1721. Both of these persons are buried in the Episcopal Cemetery, Evansburg. John Shannon, Sr., who was one of the largest land-owners of the township, and owned nearly, if not all, the land upon which the present village stands, was a man of more than ordinary attainments, and it was in honor of his sterling worth that the village that now stands upon his land was named. His grandson, Charles P. Shannon, still resides upon the old homestead. Before the village took its present name the place was known as "Jack's Tavern," besides which there were then but two other houses at that time. In 1858 the village contained twenty-four houses.

This village, like its neighbor, was also dishonored by a nickname, and was known as "Hogtown." In his extensive farming operations, Mr. Shannon raised large herds of swine, from which fact the nickname was applied. While the reputable and intelligent portion of community recognized the post-name it now bears, yet outside the vicinity, either from ignorance or for the humor of it, the bogus name for a time partially obscured the real. In those days the establishment of a post-office was not, as in these, heralded to every part of the State the next morning.

There seems to have been at that day quite a mania in Lower Providence for nicknames; for, in addition to "Hustletown" and "Hogtown," they had other localities of the townships nicknamed with

such choice titles as "Frog Hollow," "Shitepoke Level," "Hardscrabble" and kindred names; but they have gradually died out; the march of civilization has obliterated them, and there is no reason why these vulgar and outlandish misnomers should ever again be revived. Two of Lower Providence's school-houses are to this day named, respectively, the Hollow School-house and the Level School-house, which is certainly a great improvement over retaining their rather vulgar qualifying description.

In this connection a good story is told by Mr. R. R. Corson, of Norristown, concerning some of his army experience. It seems that Captain Corson had been sent on a foraging expedition by General Francis. Whiles engaged General Patrick met him, and as there seemed to be some dispute in relation to the corn, General Patrick asked him his name and where he came from. "My name is Corson; I came from Pennsylvania," said the captain. "Whereabouts in Pennsylvania?" asked the general. "Hogtown," said Richard, who always wears his humorous side uppermost. Next morning Mr. Corson was summoned before a court-martial for indecorous language to a superior officer. The charges were read and proved, and Mr. Corson was given an opportunity to defend himself. Richard said that he had only told the truth. He was born at a place that was known for miles around as "Hogtown," and further enlightened the court that he was educated at Shitepoke Level. Major-General Hancock, late candidate for President, was present, and substantiated Mr. Corson's statement.

It is needless to say that the captain was acquitted amidst the laughter of the court. Some time since, at an army reunion, held at New York, General Hancock related this incident as one of the most amusing of his army experience.

Eagleville is a large village situate on the Ridge turnpike road, at the top of Skippack Hill, and nearly in the centre of the township. Here are held the township elections. It contains at present a hotel, store, carriage-works and a large number of private residences. Silas Rittenhouse purchased land here, and erected a large building for the manufacture of carriages, after which other buildings were put up. The name of the village is taken from an incident that happened about the time the citizens were searching for a name. A large eagle was shot in the vicinity and nailed to one of the buildings. From this incident the village received its name.

About 1855, Thomas Miller erected a large shop for the manufacture of all kinds of vehicles on the Germantown turnpike road, at the twenty-second mile-stone from Philadelphia. A village sprung up around this small beginning, which now contains a store,

post-office and several residences. It is known as Providence Square.

About 1865, Dr. William Wetherill erected several buildings at the corner of Egypt road and another public road, about one half-mile south of Shannonsville. The village is known as Wetherill's Corner.

The churches of Lower Providence are four in number, viz.: the St. James' Episcopal, the Providence Presbyterian, the Lower Providence Baptist, and the Methodist Episcopal Church; in addition to which a Baptist Chapel has recently been built at Shannonsville.

The St. James' Episcopal Church of Perkiomen, that being the chartered name, is located at Evans-



ST. JAMES' EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

burg. The time of founding this congregation is uncertain, but it was evidently founded by the Lanes, of whom we have spoken among the early settlers of Providence. The best authorities place the date about 1708, founded by the Rev. Evan Evans, a native of Wales, who came to this county in 1699.

In 1721 the first church building was erected, of logs, which stood in the burial-ground opposite the present building. The date-stone of this building, 1721, is still preserved. There are no records preserved earlier than 1730, with the exception that we know that James Shannon and Isaac Pawling were church wardens at the building of the first church, in 1721.

In 1732 the congregation received a bequest from William Lane, which reads as follows:

"I will and bequeath for the use of the minister that shall serve successively at St. James' Church, situate in Providence, forty-two acres of land adjoining thereunto, which land shall be laid out as commodious a settlement as conveniently it may be without causing much damage to the remainder. And the said forty-two acres of land, messuage and improvements, shall be and continue by virtue hereof to and for the use aforesaid. I will and bequeath to the present minister of said place of worship (to wit) Rev. Alexander Howey, £5 lawful money, three months after my decease."

The land here bequeathed constitutes a great part of the lower end of the village of Evansburg, which to this day pays an annual ground-rent toward the support of the minister of the congregation.

On the night of the 6th of May, 1738, the church building was broken into by thieves, who carried with them the pulpit-cloth and cushion of purple-colored plush, with black silk fringe, and some valuable pewter communion service. For the arrest of the miscreants William Moore and Henry Pawling, the church wardens, offered a reward of five pounds.

On June 9, 1760, a resolution was passed allowing any member of St. James' Church to erect a pew in said church.

Very early a parsonage was erected, for on the 12th of November, 1764, it was determined to put the parsonage in proper order and repair.

During the Revolutionary war the church building was used as a hospital, and especially so after the battle of Germantown. Very many of the wounded of that battle died there, and about one hundred and fifty Continental soldiers are buried in the cemetery, with no stone to mark their resting-place.

There is a stone which contains the following brief epitaph: "In memory of Captain Vachel D. Howard, of Maryland Light Dragoons, who departed this life March 15, 1778, aged thirty years, in defense of American Liberty."

Many years after this, when Washington was President, he drove up the turnpike from Philadelphia, and alighted at the cemetery and asked the old sexton to show him the grave of Howard. He stood there with uncovered head, and said, "The grave of a brave man, a brave man; I knew him well." What a tribute from so great and good a leader as Washington! Captain James Bean, who served in the patriot army, is buried in this old church-yard.

The church was incorporated under an act of Assembly passed October 3, 1788.

In 1843 the present church edifice was erected, of stone, upon the opposite side of the turnpike, and the old church, on the east side of the road, was torn down.

It is impossible to give a complete list of the rectors of this church. The first one of whom we have any knowledge was the Rev. Alexander Howey, who preached along about 1734. After him came Rev. William Currie, who preached until the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. This clergyman sympathized so strongly with the British that he was compelled to leave the country and return to England. There is also a tradition that he was treated to a dress of tar and feathers before he took his departure. The following letter from him is pasted in the minute-book of the congregation:

"GENTLEMEN:

"Age and infirmities having rendered me unable to officiate in publick at this time, you are not to expect me at church any more till circumstances are altered, and when it shall please God to a better

"May 20th, 1776.

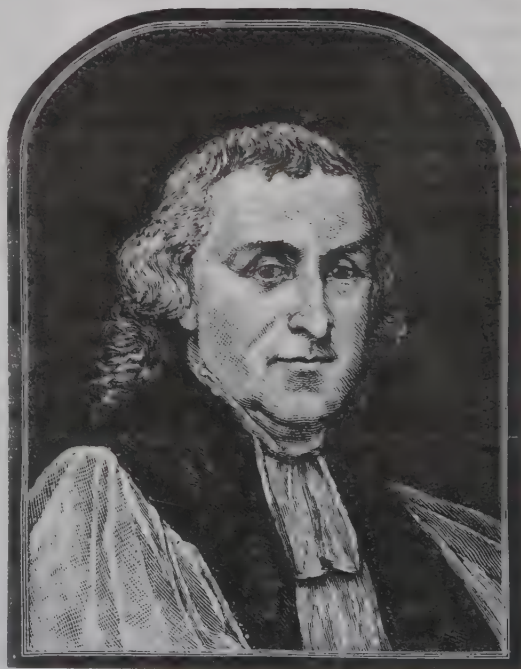
state, and I can again with safety return to ye exercise of my functions. I will confine myself to your church if ye congregation will make ye Glebe House fit for me to live in.

"From your loving Pastor,
"WM. CURRIE."

During and immediately after the Revolutionary war it was impossible to have a clergyman of the Episcopal Church ordained; so this church was without a rector for several years. In 1787, August 14th, at a meeting held at Norristown by two delegates each, from St. James', St. David's, Radnor, and St. Peter's, Great Valley,—it was agreed to apply to Bishop White¹ for an Episcopal minister to officiate at the above churches. In consequence of this invitation, the Rev. Slaton Clay was assigned to that field. He took up his residence at the parsonage of St. James', where he continued to live and served as rector for thirty-four years. He was followed by Rev. John Reynolds, who came in 1832. In 1839, Rev. N. Peck was elected pastor of the church, and in 1843 the Rev. George Mintzer. It was during his charge that the present large and commodious church building was erected on the west side of the Germantown turnpike road. From that time to the present the names of the rectors and the time of their election are as follows: Rev. Robert Paul, August 7, 1857; Rev. M. R. Stockton,

¹ Bishop William White, D. D. born Philadelphia March 26, 1748, died Philadelphia July 17, 1836 in the eighty-ninth year of his age,—"Father of the American church."

Bishop White frequently officiated at the St. James' Episcopal Church, Perkiomen (Evansburg). Minute book No. 2 of the vestry of the parish



BISHOP WILLIAM WHITE, D. D.

records that Slaton Clay was confirmed by this distinguished Divine in the year 1787. Mr. Clay subsequently became Rector of the parish. Of a class confirmed by Bishop White in this church 1816 there are two survivors, Mrs. William Bean, and Mrs. Charlotte Weber, both over ninety years of age and residing in Norristown.

October 25, 1858; Rev. Mr. Allen, March 16, 1863; Rev. Mr. Tays, June 25, 1865; Rev. Mr. Ireland, April 2, 1868; Rev. Peter Russel, April 19, 1869; Rev. Mr. Karcher, July 1, 1873; Rev. E. P. Brown, April 27, 1874; Rev. J. L. Heysinger, April 1, 1876. Rev. Mr. Heysinger resigned the charge November 1, 1884, so that the church is now without a rector.

The cemetery connected with the church contains many ancient tombstones; the oldest is that of a person who died November 24, 1723. Among those buried here the principal family names are Asheton, Burr, Boyce, Bean, Bringham, Casselberry, Christman, Custer, Coates, Church, Deeds, Davis, Dill, De-wees, Evans, Fry, Force, Fronfield, Fox, Gray, Gouldy, Hallman, High, Holson, Harwood, Jacobs, Jones, Keel, Lewis, Lane, Murkley, Munshower, Newberry, Morton, Pugh, Pawling, Prizer, Prevost, Rhoads, Rambo, Reed, Robeson, Shannon, Skeen, Saylor, St. Clair, Shupe, Tyson, Vanderslice, Wilson Wolmer and Yerke. A handsome granite monument marks the grave of Wright A. Bringham.

The Providence Presbyterian Church stands on the west side of the Ridge turnpike road, on a high ridge of land, just below the village of Eagleville. The origin of this church is to be found in the Norriton Church, which still stands in Norriton township, where services were held as early as 1678. The deed for the land is dated 1704, purchased of the ancestors of David Rittenhouse. The first church built in Providence was in 1730, although the time of its organization is not known. The families prominent in its organization were Scotch-Irish, and include the names of Stewart, Armstrong, McFarland, Patterson, Bryan and Porter. The two churches stood separate until 1758 when they united and took the name of Norriton and Lower Providence Presbyterian Church. Among the families at this time are found the names of McCrea, McGlathery, Todd, Hamill, White, Getty, Stinson, etc. The present church edifice was built in 1844, is a large and imposing structure, and was greatly beautified and enlarged in 1875, by building a new front of dressed stone. The following persons have served as pastors of this congregation, viz. Malachi Jones, David Evans, Richard Treat, Samuel Evans, John Rowland, John Campbell, Benjamin Chestnut, David McCalla, William M. Tennent, D.D., Joseph Barr, John Smith, Charles W. Nassau, D.D., William Woolcott, Joshua Moore, Thomas Eustis, R. W. Landis, D.D., Sylvanus Haight and Henry S. Rodenbough.

John Campbell was struck with palsy, in the pulpit as he had just read the psalm,

"Dear in thy sight is thy saints' death.
Thy servant, Lord, am I."

On his tombstone, in the cemetery adjoining the church, is written,

"In yonder sacred House I spent my breath,
Now silent mouldering here I lie in death;
These silent lips shall wake, and yet declare
A dread Amen, to truths they uttered there."

The pastorate of William M. Tennent, D.D., continued for thirty years, while the present incumbent enjoys the distinguished honor of being the oldest pastor in continuous service at his present church in the county. He was called to this field of labor on January 29, 1845, and on January 29, 1885, the fortieth anniversary of his pastorate was very appropriately celebrated by his members and many ministers and friends from the surrounding community.

The Lower Providence Baptist Church was established about the year 1809, and in the summer of that year the first church edifice was erected on the site of the present building. This structure was of stone, twenty-eight feet by thirty-five feet, and its entire cost was \$951.98. The land upon which it stood was donated to the congregation by Benjamin Davis. The building was dedicated and opened for divine service on the 1st day of June, 1810. The formal institution of the church organization took place August 5, 1810, at which time a constitution was adopted, and William Johnson and Daniel Morgan chosen and ordained to the diaconship.

Rev. Daniel James, formerly of the Third Baptist Church of Philadelphia, was ordained as the first pastor of the congregation on December 20, 1812.

As the congregation grew in numbers it was found that their building was too small, and on the 6th of June, 1835, a committee was appointed to devise a remedy, and upon its report a building committee was appointed, consisting of Daniel Morgan, David Allebach and I. Kurtz, to superintend the erection of a new house, forty by fifty feet.

This second house was dedicated, with interesting ceremonies, on the 19th of November, 1836, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. Simeon Seigfried, Sr. This building stood for seven years, until on the evening of February 21, 1843, when it was burned down. The congregation decided to rebuild at once, and appointed John Sisler, Nathan Davis, John Reese, Isaac Johnson, David Allebach and Theodore Morgan a committee for that purpose.

This building was dedicated August 6, 1843, Rev. Samuel Aaror, of Norristown, preaching the opening sermon. In a few years this third building was found too small for the continually increasing membership, whereupon, on August 5, 1876, the congregation decided to erect a larger house of worship. A building committee, consisting of William J. Reese, I. Johnson, H. C. Harley, E. C. Keelor, J. C. Saylor, Jos. Miller and Samuel O. Perry, was appointed, and under their supervision the present edifice of pointed stone-work, seventy-two feet by forty-eight feet, was erected. The dedicatory service took place December 13, 1877, making four church buildings in less than three-fourths of a century. The church has a membership of over two hundred, sustains two Sunday-schools and maintains regular services in a neat chapel, owned by the church and located in the village of Shannonville.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Evansburg is a substantial stone structure, with a seating capacity of about two hundred and fifty. It stands upon the east side of the Perkiomen and Germantown turnpike road, and was erected in the year 1841. It has been used as a house of public worship from that time until the present.

At the lower end of Evansburg is a Mennonist cemetery. Quite a number of old tombstones mark the last resting-place of the Funks, Gutwals, Detwilers, Crolls and others. The most distinguished of the dead here buried is John Funk, who was very well known in the times of the Revolution as the author of "The Mirror of All Mankind," in which the rights of the colonies to resist British oppression were ably advocated. The oldest tombstone bears date 1815.

Among the eminent men of Lower Providence may be mentioned the Lanes, Shannons and Pawlings, also Marsteller and Diemer, already spoken of among the early settlers of Providence. In addition are several deserving of mention. Perhaps the most distinguished citizen that ever lived within the limits of the township was John James Audubon.

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON, the celebrated American ornithologist, was a son of John Audubon and Anne Moynette, his wife, both natives of the commune of Coucron, near the city of Nantes, in France. He had been an officer in the naval service of his country, but in consequence of Louisiana being then a French possession, he removed there, and settled on a plantation near New Orleans, where his son was born the 4th of May, 1780. Under the instruction of his father, who was a man of education, he was early taught a love of natural objects, to which he afterwards attributed his inclinations to those pursuits. While quite young he was sent to Paris to pursue his education. While there he attended the school of natural history and arts, and in drawing took lessons from the celebrated David. He returned in his eighteenth year, when his father resided in Philadelphia, and who had, as early as March 28, 1780, as we learn from the county records, purchased of Augustin Prevost, in Providence township, at the mouth of the Perkiomen Creek, a tract of two hundred and eighty-five acres of land, with a grist and saw-mill. Mr. Audubon, the younger, about the beginning of the present century, resided on this plantation, and in the charming preface to his "Birds of America," gives the following account of it:

"In Pennsylvania, a beautiful State almost central on the line of our Atlantic shores, my father, in his desire of proving my friend through life, gave me what Americans call a beautiful 'plantation,' refreshed during the summer heats by the waters of the Schuylkill River and traversed by a creek named Perkioming. Its fine woodlands, its extensive fields, its hills crowned with evergreens, offered many subjects to agreeable studies, with as little concern about the future as if the world had been made for me. My rambles invariably commenced at break of day; and to return wet with dew and bearing a feathered prize was, and ever will be, the highest enjoyment for which I have been fitted."

It was here where he conceived the plan of his great work, and, in reality, laid its first foundation; it

was here, too, where he married his wife and his eldest son was born.

On an adjoining farm lived William Bakewell, an Englishman by birth, a gentleman of a highly refined mind and cultivated manners. He had a valuable library and extensive philosophical apparatus. To his house, as may be well supposed from congeniality of taste and dispositions, Mr. Audubon was a frequent visitor, which resulted in an intimacy with Lucy, Mr. Bakewell's eldest daughter by a first wife, and which resulted in a marriage about 1806. Some time in the following year Mr. Audubon and Ferdinand Rozier entered into partnership as merchants, in Philadelphia, where he resided a portion of his time, till the summer of 1809, when he and his partner removed to Louisville, Ky., to continue in the same business. He sold the farm given him by his father to Joseph Williams in the spring of 1810. As a merchant he confessed that he was not successful, and that his love for the fields, the flowers, the forests and their winged inhabitants unfitted him for trade. We find mention made of his visiting his father-in-law, in Lower Providence, in 1810 and 1812, in pursuit of rare and curious birds. Indeed, he several times mentions in his great work the discovery of new species of birds in this county, which had heretofore remained undescribed.

While at Louisville, in March, 1810, he was visited by the celebrated Alexander Wilson. He says he entered his counting-room and asked him to subscribe to his work on American ornithology. By his own statement, Mr. Audubon appears to have received him rather coolly, perhaps, at that time, having formed the idea of becoming his rival. Shortly after this period of his life, Mr. Blake, in his "Biographical Dictionary," thus speaks of Audubon,—

"His life was one of bold and fearless adventure, of romantic incident, and constantly varying fortune. Hardly a region in the United States was left unvisited by him, and the most inaccessible haunts of nature were disturbed by this adventurous and indefatigable ornithologist, to whom a new discovery or a fresh experience was only the incentive to greater ardor and further efforts in his favorite department of science."

In April, 1824, he sought patronage in Philadelphia for the publication of his work, but he appears to have been unsuccessful, for he at least relinquished it. He says,—

"America being my country, and the principal pleasures of my life having been obtained there, I prepared to leave it with deep sorrow, after in vain trying to publish my illustrations in the United States. In Philadelphia, Wilson's principal engraver, amongst others, gave it as his opinion to my friends that my drawings could not be engraved. In New York other difficulties presented themselves, which determined me to carry my collections to Europe."

In August of this year, while fifteen hundred miles from home, in Upper Canada, on one occasion he mentions that his money was stolen from him, when he took to painting portraits, by which he got plenty to carry him home. To meet with better encouragement he at last sailed for England, where he arrived in 1826. He commenced the publication of his work at

Edinburgh in 1827, but afterwards transferred it to London, where the first volume was completed in 1830, containing one hundred plates. William Swainson, Esq., in a review of this work, published in the *Natural History Magazine* for May, 1828, says,—

"The size of the plates exceeds anything of the kind I have ever seen or heard of; they are no less than three feet three inches long by two feet two inches broad. On this vast surface every bird is represented in its full dimensions. Large as is the paper, it is sometimes (as in the male wild turkey) barely sufficient for the purpose. In other cases, it enables the painter to group his figures in the most beautiful and varied attitudes on the trees and plants they frequent. Some are feeding, others darting, pursuing or capturing their prey: all have life and animation. The plants, fruits and flowers which enrich the scene are alone still. These

in the library of the American Philosophical Society, in Philadelphia.

Mr. Audubon in 1839 returned to his native country and established himself with his family on the banks of the Hudson, near the city of New York. The following year he commenced the publication of his "*Birds of America*," in seven imperial volumes, of which the last was issued in 1844. The plates in this edition, reduced from his larger illustrations, were engraved and colored in a most elegant manner by Mr. Bowen, of Philadelphia, under the direction of the author. His labors as a naturalist did not cease



John Bachman

latter, from their critical accuracy, are as valuable to the botanist as the birds are to the ornithologist."

The applause with which it was received was enthusiastic and universal. The Kings of England and France had placed their names at the head of his subscription-list; he was made a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and a member of the Natural History Society of Paris. With the first volume he obtained one hundred and eighty subscribers at eight hundred dollars each for the work, of which only six were in the United States. The second volume was finished in 1834. This edition contained in all about eight volumes, of which there is a copy

here, for, with the assistance of the Rev. John Bachman, he prepared for the press "*The Quadrupeds of America*," in three large octavo volumes, illustrated by fine colored drawings, which was published the year of his death by his son, V. G. Audubon. The last years of his life were spent in his country-seat, in a quiet and retired manner, mingling little with the world at large. The celebrated naturalist Cuvier, in speaking of his great work, said it was "the most splendid monument which art has erected in honor of ornithology." His death took place the 27th of January, 1851, at the age of seventy-one years. It is a singular fact that Wilson and Audubon, the two

greatest writers on American birds, both caught their first inspirations on the banks of the Schuylkill. On this stream, too, Dr. Godman, the zoologist, and Say, the entomologist, also pursued their favorite studies.

William Bakewell owned a fine farm in this township, where he died in 1822. He was a wealthy English gentleman of very extensive scientific acquirements. He had a very fine library and many philosophical apparatus. His daughter Lucy became the wife of the ornithologist, Audubon. Bakewell's plantation was formerly in possession of a friend named Vaux, who kept open house during the Revolution when the American army was encamped at Valley Forge. One day he had the honor of having Lord Howe to breakfast and Washington to tea.

Samuel D. Fatterson was a native of this township. He became an eminent author, poet and journalist. For several years he edited *Graham's Magazine* with great credit. His widow yet survives him and lives in Evansburg.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JACOB G. CUSTER.

Mr. Custer is the grandson of Jacob Kishter, who emigrated from Holland at an early date and purchased a tract of land in Worcester township, Montgomery Co. He had four sons and four daughters, among whom Jacob, the father of Jacob G., married Mary Gouldy, of Norriton township, and had children,—Jacob G., David, Samuel G., Mary (Mrs. Jesse Davis), Barbara (Mrs. Abram Detwiler) Rebecca (Mrs. Andrew Heiser), Charlotte (Mrs. Samuel Tyson) and Elizabeth (Mrs. William Getty). Jacob G. was born April 2, 1814, on the homestead in Worcester township, where the days of his boyhood were spent. His delicate health precluded a thorough education, and rendered it desirable to engage in active out-of-door employments. He was, therefore, early made familiar with the labor peculiar to the life of a farmer. He was, on the 23d of February, 1841, married to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Colonel John Getty, of Lower Providence township, their only child being Anne, wife of Benjamin F. Whitby, of Eagleville. Mrs. Custer's death occurred in September, 1867. Six years after his marriage Mr. Custer purchased a farm in Lower Providence township, which he cultivated for many years, dairying being made a specialty. His son-in-law, Mr. Whitby, subsequently managed it for twelve years, after which it was rented, Mr. Custer and his family having meanwhile removed to Eagleville, his present home. In politics the subject of this biographical sketch is a Republican, having formerly been allied with the Whig party. His business pursuits have, however, left no leisure for participation in matters of a political character. He is one of the

managers of the Montgomery Mutual Insurance Company, of Norristown, and has frequently been solicited to exercise the office of guardian. He is a member of the Lower Providence Presbyterian Church, in which he has for thirty years held the office of trustee.

CHAPTER LXXII.

UPPER PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.¹

THE township of Upper Providence, as established in 1805, is bounded on the north by Perkiomen township; on the east by the Perkiomen Creek, separating it from Lower Providence; on the southwest by the Schuylkill River and, on the northwest by Limerick township. Its length is nearly six miles, and breadth three miles, and it contains twelve thousand and ninety-five acres of land. The lands are nearly all productive, the assessment of 1882 showing the total value of real estate in the township to be \$2,420,405; number of taxables, 877. The census of 1880 shows the number of inhabitants to be 3592, which is only surpassed by two townships of the county, to wit: Lower Merion and Pottsgrove.

From the formation of the township to the year 1832 the general elections were held at the public-house of David Dewees Trapp; from 1832 to 1844, at the tavern of Jacob Heebner, and from that date to the present at the "Lamb Tavern," Trappe, excepting since December 2, 1878, the township being divided into two election districts, the electors of the new, or Lower District, have been voting at the Port Providence Band Hall.

The township elections are held at the public-house of Jacob Frederick, known as the "Fountain Inn." They have been held here since 1852 or 1853. Before that time they were held at the house of Catharine Dewees, widow of David Dewees.

The names of the justices of the peace up to the year 1838 are given in Providence township. Since that date the following persons have been elected and have served in that office, with the respective dates of their elections: 1840, 1845 and 1850, John Dismant; 1840, 1845 and 1853, Matthias Haldeman; 1850, Joshua Place; 1855, 1860 and 1865, Samuel Hunsicker; 1857, David Beard; 1862, 1867, 1872 and 1877, Henry W. Kratz; 1869 and 1874, Roger D. Shunk; 1879, David R. Landis; 1881, R. A. Grover; 1882, Abraham D. Fetterolf.

The following constables have served in the township: 1807, George Urmiller; 1808, Jacob Vanderslice; 1809, Peter Waggonseiler; 1810, John Groves; 1811, Jacob Shire; 1812-14, Abraham Trechler; 1815-16, Samuel Smith; 1817-19, Christian Stetler; 1820-21, Isaac Hallman; 1822, Joseph Goodwin; 1823, Philip Koons; 1824, Abraham Showalter; 1825-28, James Miller; 1829-30,

¹ By F. M. Hobson.

Henry Shields; 1831, Jacob Shuler; 1832-41, John Patterson; 1842, Andrew Boyer; 1843-46, Charles Tyson; 1847-54, William Gristock; 1855, Aaron Fretz; 1856-58, Samuel Hendricks; 1859, Henry Fox; 1860-63, Israel Place; 1864, Thomas Garber; 1865, Joseph Walter; 1866-69, Davis A. Raudenbush; 1870, Abner W. Johnson; 1871-75, David Hunsicker; 1876-81, Francis R. Shupe; 1882, Samuel R. Pugh; 1883, William B. Logan, Jr.; 1884, Jonas R. Umstead.

The villages of Upper Providence are Trappe, Freeland, Collegeville, Oaks, Green Tree, Port Providence and Quinceville, or Mont Clare. The post-offices are Collegeville, Oaks, Port Providence, Trappe and Yerkes.

The oldest village, and the one around which clusters the richest historical associations, is the ancient village of Trappe. Many men of considerable importance in State and nation have been born and bred within its limits or in its neighborhood. The first name of this village was Landau. Samuel Seely bought one hundred and fifty acres of land in the village October 19, 1762. This land lies on the west side of the turnpike road, nearly opposite the Lutheran Church. Some time between 1762 and 1765, Mr. Seely divided this land into town-lots, and named the town "Landau." An old draft shows fifty-seven lots thus laid out, the first nineteen fronting on the old Manatawny road, called Front Street. The lots were sixty-six by one hundred and sixty-five feet. The lots were all sold as follows: No. 1, Peter Hicks; 2, Israel Jacob; 3, James Richardson; 4, Thomas Bower; 5, 34 and 35, Thomas Bunn; 6, James Hamer; 7, Richard Lewis; 8, Joseph Ramsey; 9, John Buckwalter; 10, 16, 23 and 29, Joseph Seely; 11, P. Flanagan; 12 and 27, Adam Hallman; 13 and 26, John Schrack; 14, Jacob Peterman; 15, George Essig; 17, Edwin De Haven; 19 and 20, Abraham Brosius; 28, John Carter. This town, which was expected, no doubt, by the founder, to rival the metropolis, existed mostly on paper, and would, no doubt, have been entirely lost had it not been recently rescued and brought to light by Dr. James Hamer, of Collegeville.

About the time Mr. Seely was trying to impress this name upon the village at the upper end another name was being applied to it at the lower end, which was more successful. Before this the name of Trap or Trapp was given to the hotel, which then stood on the present site of Mr. John Longstreth's house. From this hotel the village derived its name Trappe. Concerning the origin of the name Trappe there has been considerable speculation. That the name was of local origin seems the most reasonable. Two theories of the origin of the name are worthy of attention,—the Muhlenberg and the Shunk theories. The Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, the venerable and honorable founder of the Lutheran Church, made this entry in his journal kept at the time,—

"November 13, 1780.—Christian Schrack, who was buried yesterday, was a son of John Jacob Schrack, who came to this county in 1717.

They built a cabin and a cave in which they cooked. They kept a small shop in a small way and a tavern with beer and such things. As once an English inhabitant, who had been drinking in the cave, fell asleep, and came home late, and was in consequence scolded by his wife, he excused himself by saying he had been at the Trap. From that time this neighborhood is called Trapp, and is known as such in all America."

That this is the true origin of the name seems the more probable for several reasons,—

1. Muhlenberg lived right in the vicinity from 1745, and no man had better facilities for knowing. He speaks without doubt.

2. In the oldest deeds, advertisements and papers the name of the place is spelled Trap afterwards, for many years, Trapp and Trap. Very few papers of the last centuries are spelled Trappe.

3. In 1760, John Schrack, son of the John Jacob Schrack above spoken of, advertises the hotel in Sower's newspaper, and calls it "Trapp" Hotel.

4. On Howell's map, 1792, it is called "Trapp."

5. The post-office, when established in 1819, was by the name of Trap.

6. The first hotel licensed by the court of Montgomery County, in 1784, was this same hotel. The record reads "License granted to George Brook, 'The Trap' hotel, Providence township," and was granted for many years under the same name.

Thus the change is gradual, but marked,—T-r-a-p, T-r-a-p-p, T-r-a-p-p-e.

The "Shunk theory," so called from being advocated by Governor Shunk, was to the effect that at this Schrack's tavern there were very high steps leading to the front door. As a poor fellow, the worse for drink, went headlong down the steps, he exclaimed, "Verdamt die Treppe!" and from this event the hotel received its name, "Treppe" being the German word for steps.

This theory seems fatally defective, in that the history of the orthography of the name has changed, contrary to the way it should if the theory were true. It was, however, stoutly maintained by Governor Francis R. Shunk. The author has in his possession a letter from the Governor, giving his views in full and arguing that the name of the village should be spelled T-r-e-p-p-e. The discussion as to the origin of the name of the village, and how the same should be spelled, at length gave rise to a public meeting, which was held in February, 1835. Matthias Halde-man and Francis R. Shunk were the champions for *Treppe* or *Trappe*, while Hon. Wright A. Bringham and Hon. Jacob Fry, Jr., championed the *Trap* or *Trapp*. At that meeting the majority determined that the proper name was *Trapp*.

In 1795 Trappe contained twelve houses. In 1832 it contained two taverns, two stores and fifteen houses. In 1858 there were two hotels, three stores, three churches and about forty houses, now increased to upwards of sixty. Washington Hall Collegiate Institute was founded in 1830, and is now in charge of Professor Abel Rambo, for several years county superintendent of public schools.

The post-office was established here about 1819, with John Todd as postmaster. He was succeeded by Matthias Haldeman. Where is now the dwelling-house of Philip Willard stood, before the Revolution, an inn, called the "Duke of Cumberland," which was kept as early as 1758. Father Muhlenberg, during the Revolution, complains that there was then no hotel in the place, while before, when there was not one-half as much travel, the village boasted of three public-houses.

Collegeville, or Freeland, as the same village is indiscriminately called, and Perkiomen Bridge, as it was formerly known, is eight miles north of Norristown, and one of the most beautiful villages of the county. Perkiomen Bridge is the oldest name, dating back to 1799, the time of the completion of the stone bridge across the Perkiomen at that place. The first post-office was established here in 1847. Edward Evans was appointed postmaster, and the office named Perkiomen Bridge. In 1848, Henry A. Hunsicker built a boarding-school for young men. This he called Freeland Seminary of Perkiomen Bridge. Soon the village around the school took its name from its school, and was called Freeland.

In 1861 the post-office of Perkiomen Bridge was removed to the store of Frank M. Hobson, who was appointed postmaster. The following year the name of the post-office was changed to Freeland.

About 1855 an effort was made to have this village called Townsend, in honor of Samuel Townsend, who had removed from Philadelphia, and in the county map published about this time the village is called Townsend; but this name did not last long.

When the Perkiomen Railroad was opened there was a bitter fight over the name of the station. The railroad company finally decided to give a new name to their station, and accordingly called it Collegeville. In 1869 the post-office was removed to the station and the name changed to Collegeville. Since that time a bitter fight for the name of the village has been waged, each person calling the village the name best suiting his fancy.

The village of Port Providence was first known as "Jacobs." In 1820, Thomas Jones was an extensive lumber dealer in West Chester; he bought land here and built a landing to unload lumber coming by the canal. From this fact it was called Lumberville, which name it retained for many years. The people, desiring a post-office, found "Lumberville" already appropriated, and then determined to call the post-office Port Providence, which name soon attached itself also to the village.

Mont Clare, or Quincyville, is situated just opposite the borough of Phoenixville, Chester Co. Its residents are mostly engaged in business or work in the adjoining borough. There is now a station of the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad established here, called Mont Clare Station.

The opening of the Perkiomen Railroad is responsi-

ble for establishing three new villages in the township, viz.: Oaks, Arcola and Yerkes. The people in the vicinity asked that their station be named Oakland. The railroad company named it simply Oaks, as there was another station in the State of the name suggested. A post-office is now here of the same name. Arcola was first known as "Water-Tank," next as "Doe Run" Station, but lately named Arcola, after the large mills of Messrs. Wetherill & Co. There is a very small village here. "Yerkes" is so called after Mr. Isaac Yerkes, a respectable citizen, and the owner of the land on which the station was established. Quite a village is now growing up around it, with a post-office of the same name recently established.

John Robinson undertook, in 1763, to locate one of the largest towns of Eastern Pennsylvania in the township of Providence. Robinson had made great preparations for the sale of lots, offering three hundred and fifty lots at public sale, on February 10, 1763. Quite a number were sold. The following year another one hundred lots were offered. This town was entirely upon paper. On its site are now a few houses and one store, called Providence Square, situated midway between Collegeville and Phoenixville.

The churches of Upper Providence are the following: Augustus Lutheran, St. Luke's Reformed, Evangelical, Mennonite, Friends', Dunkard, Trinity Christian and Episcopalian.

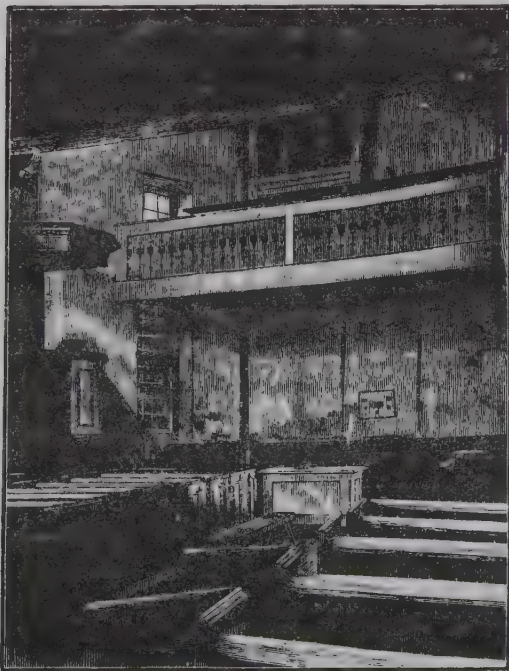
The Augustus Lutheran Church, Trappe, is the most noted in the township. The old church building, erected in 1743, is still standing in a good state of preservation. Ten years before this time the Lutheran congregation of Providence was organized. In 1732, John Christian Schultz became the first pastor, and remained one year, leaving as a successor John Casper Stoever. In 1742 the Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg arrived from Germany, and became the pastor, and built the church in 1743. He has since become widely known as the founder of the Lutheran Church in America, and the Trappe Church as the oldest Lutheran Church in America, now standing. The cornerstone was laid May 2, 1743. The first service was held therein on September 12th, but it was not until October 6, 1745, that the church was dedicated. Three negroes were baptized on that occasion. The General Synod of the colonies met in this church on June 17, 1750. On October 7, 1787, Dr. Muhlenberg died, and his honored ashes now repose immediately in the rear of the old church. The congregation continued to worship in this building until the 6th of November, 1853, when the present large brick building was dedicated. Since that time the old church was used for Sunday-school purposes until quite recently. The present structure was recently entirely remodeled, making it a two-story building. This improvement was made under the pastorate of the present incumbent, Rev. O. P. Smith. Adjoining the church is the graveyard, containing numerous tombstones.

Among the distinguished dead here buried can be mentioned Rev. Dr. Henry M. Muhlenberg, General Peter Muhlenberg, Hon. Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Governor Francis R. Shunk, Hon. Jacob Fry and Joseph



EXTERIOR OF OLD TRAPPE CHURCH.

Royer. The principal family names are Allabaugh, Bean, Boyer, Beck, Buckwalter, Culp, Casselberry, Custer, Cressman, Dehaven, Emerich, Fry, Garber, Goodwin, Gross, Heebner, Hallman, Isett, Kugler,



INTERIOR OF OLD TRAPPE CHURCH.

Longaker, Mausteller, Miller, Moyer, Nieman, Pennypacker, Pawling, Prizer, Rambo, Royer, Rittenhouse, Reiff, Rawn, Spare, Shupe, Stetler, Schrack, Trumbauer, Wald, Walter and Young. The pastors of this church have been as follows: 1732, John Christian Schultz; 1733, John Casper Stoever; 1742,

Henry M. Muhlenberg; 1765, John L. Voigt; 1793, Frederick G. Weinland; 1809, J. P. Hecht; 1814, Henry A. Geissenhainer; 1821, Frederick W. Geissenhainer; 1823, Frederick W. Geissenhainer, Jr.; 1827, Jacob Wampole; 1834, John W. Richards; 1838, Henry S. Miller; 1853, G. A. Wentzel; 1854, A. S. Link; 1859, G. Sill; 1864, John Kohler; 1874, O. P. Smith.

REV. OLIVER PETER SMITH, A.M., son of Frederick and Mary Smith, was born September 4, 1848, at New Tripoli, Lehigh Co., Pa., and is the youngest of eight children. His early instruction was received from his father, who was then teacher of the public school of that place, and at the age of ten years his brother, Theodore, became his tutor. In his fourteenth year his father, not having employment for him at home nor means to send him away to school, gave him the privilege of starting in life for himself. At the age of fifteen he was appointed teacher of one of the public schools of his native township, Lynn, and after the close of the school term he entered the Military and Collegiate Institute at Allentown, Pa., with a view to preparation for college, teaching in winter to meet his expenses. In the fall of 1867 he entered Muhlenberg College as a member of the freshman class, having just recovered from a severe attack of typhoid fever. He graduated in June, 1871, having during his college course embraced every available opportunity to earn money, that the outlay of his course might be met. For one year, while at college, he filled an appointment under the school board of Allentown as instructor of German in the public schools. In the fall of 1871 the subject of this sketch entered the Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Philadelphia, and finished his three years' theological course in the spring of 1874, teaching during the summer vacations and preparing young men for college. He was ordained as minister of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Lancaster, Pa., June 3d. Having received a call from the Trappe charge, composed of Augustus congregation (Trappe), St. James' congregation (Limerick) and Jerusalem congregation (Schwenksville), he was installed as pastor of the charge in the Trappe Church the Sunday following his ordination, of which charge he is still pastor. Here has been spent, thus far, the most useful part of his life laboring earnestly and zealously in the pulpit and out of it for the salvation of souls and the glory of Christ, the head of the church. The congregations have doubled in membership through his pastorate, church properties greatly improved and the liberality of the people advanced. The church at the Trappe is one of the finest houses of worship in the county, and Augustus congregation is one of the oldest and most important Lutheran congregations in this country, having had for its first regular pastor H. M. Muhlenberg, D.D., the father of Lutheranism in America. Among the list of the pastors of this congregation are the following names well known in the

church: Hartwig, Van Buskirk, Voigt, Weineland, Geissenhainer, Hecht, Wampole, Richards, Miller, Wenzel, Link, Sill and Kohler, the last-named the predecessor of Rev. Mr. Smith. A Young People's Lyceum has been organized in the Trappe congregation under Mr. Smith's direction, which has been the means of cultivating and stimulating a literary taste and establishing a fine congregational library.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1884, Rev. Mr. Smith was appointed to deliver, at the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of

ing the place in the faculty of professor of the German language.

He was married, June 23, 1874, to Miss Laura Affie Barnes, second daughter of Ezra R. Barnes, Esq., of Bridgeport, Conn. Mrs. Smith died June 30, 1884. By the death of this accomplished and estimable lady, Mr. Smith lost a most faithful and affectionate wife, one who never wearied in the assistance she rendered him in his work. Rev. Mr. Smith was baptized in infancy, and confirmed as a member of the Lutheran Church at the age of fourteen years. Shortly after his confirmation he felt called upon to enter the



U. P. Smith.

the Synod, the educational sermon, which was preached at Reading, and received with great favor.

The subject of this sketch uses the English and German languages with equal ease and fluency, which give him the qualifications for distinguished usefulness in his church. His style in the pulpit is free and earnest, accompanied with great force. When preparing his sermons he draws them up with great care in manuscript form, but never uses a note in the pulpit, which makes him especially popular as a speaker.

Rev. Mr. Smith has also been connected with Washington Hall Collegiate Institute, of Trappe, fill-

ing the place in the faculty of professor of the German language. His character illustrates the maxim "where there is a will there is a way."

The St. Luke's Reformed Church, whose building now stands at the lower end of Trappe, was founded October 18, 1742, by the Rev. Michael Schlatter. For a few years they worshiped in the Augustus Lutheran Church, but shortly thereafter, in 1755, they bought a small tract of land and built thereon a log church. This church stood in the present cemetery lot. Here, in this log house, the congregation continued to worship until the beginning of the present century. The first regular pastor of the church was the Rev. Philip Boehm, of whom we learn elsewhere in this history.

He continued until September 15, 1748. On October 9, 1748, the Rev. John Philip Leydick was installed as pastor. Rev. Mr. Leydick was born in Germany in 1715, and emigrated to this country in 1748, when he took charge of the churches at Providence and Falkner Swamp. He continued to serve here until about 1780. He died January 4, 1784, and is buried in Frederick township. From March 28, 1784, to April 9, 1787, Rev. John Herman Winkhaus served the congregation. Next appears the name of Rev. Frederick William Vandersloot, Sr., who served until about 1813, when he was followed by his son, Frederick William Vandersloot, Jr., from November 11, 1813, to December 29, 1818. Rev. Lebecht Frederick Herman, D.D., served several years, and was followed by his student, Rev. John C. Guldin, D.D., who continued until 1840. It was during the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Guldin that the Reformed congregation left worshipping in the Lutheran Church and built a church upon the site of their first log building. This church edifice was built and dedicated in the year 1835. Following this pastorate was that of the Rev. Jacob William Hangen, who served from April 27, 1841, until the time of his death, February 22, 1843. From the fall of 1843 the Rev. Andrew S. Young served the church, and was, in turn, succeeded by Rev. John R. Kookan, whose pastorate extended from 1844 to 1846. On August 1, 1847, Rev. A. B. Shenkle was installed as pastor, and served for twenty years, until April 1, 1867. He was followed by Rev. H. H. W. Hibshman, D.D., who served from October 15, 1867, to July, 1869. During this short time the congregation built a parsonage, which still stands. On April 1, 1870, Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D.D., was installed as pastor, and served the congregation in connection with his work as president of Ursinus College. In 1874 the old church building, erected in 1835, was torn down, and in its stead the congregation erected the present large church edifice upon the opposite side of the turnpike and by the side of the parsonage. Dr. Bomberger resigned October 1, 1883. The present incumbent, Rev. H. T. Spangler, took charge of the church April 1, 1884, and continues as a successful pastor.

The cemetery is still on the east side of the turnpike, where the churches formerly stood. The oldest tombstone therein is that marking the last resting-place of Lodwick Ewalt, who died March 16, 1760. The family names found therein are Beidler, Buckwalter, Darringer, Dull, Everhart, Hillbourn, Longabough, Reed, Shenkle, Smith, Spear, Shade, Tyson and Wanner.

The Friends' Meeting-House was one of the early houses of worship in the township. It is situate

one and a half miles northeast of Port Providence. On Scull's map, in 1770, it is marked and had been there many years. It was built in 1730, of logs. At that time the portion of the township along the river Schuylkill was settled by Friends, and the best families of that neighborhood worshiped in the old log meeting-house.

The land whereon the building was erected was donated by David Hamer, who came to Providence with his brothers, James and Adam, in 1717. Among those worshipping in this first building may be mentioned Richardson, Taylor, Hopkins, Barnet, Tyson, Ambler, Rogers, Jacobs, Cox, Sayler, Hobson, Corson and Hamer. The log house was, in 1828, replaced by



PROVIDENCE FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE.

the present one-story stone meeting-house. It is now very much dilapidated, and very few Friends are now found in its vicinity.

The Providence Mennonite Church is a very old one. When Father Muhlenberg arrived in Trappe, in 1742, he states that there were two houses of worship in Providence,—the Episcopal at Evansburg and one built by the Mennonists. The Mennonists now have a church near Yerkes Station, which was built about 1820. It is a large, plain, stone structure, and no doubt this was preceded by a former building, which was the one referred to by Dr. Muhlenberg. The land on which the present structure is built was given by Abraham Rosenberger. John Hunsicker and Henry Bean were the first preachers, but the latter was soon after deposed on account of some irregularity, and Elias

Landes was chosen in his stead. George Detwiler and John Hunsberger were still later ordained as ministers. Services are now held every two weeks, most of the preaching being in German. The following are names found on the tombstones: Bechtel, Detwiler, Godshall, Hunsicker, Tyson, Buckwalter, Reiner, Landis, Wair, Horning, Rittenhouse, Bean, Alderfer, Rosenberger, Hallman, Wismer, Kratz, Johnson, Kolb, Ashenfelter, Kindig and Kepner.

St. Paul's Memorial Church, Upper Providence, had its inception in a Sunday-school, begun in about 1828, by Mrs. Rachel Wetherill, widow of the late Samuel Wetherill, of Philadelphia, in the latter years of her life, at her summer residence, and which she continued to teach herself until her death, about 1844.

To meet the wants of this school, and also of a place of public worship in this community, she built an edifice at "Wetherill's Corner," in Lower Providence, on her own land, and being a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church herself, she immediately established the worship of the same in this new building by securing, as she could obtain them, the services of the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church from Philadelphia and the neighboring regions, and maintained them at her own cost as long as she lived.

Her family continued the same, and in the same manner, after her death, until about 1850, when Mr. George Mintzer, then rector of St. James' Church, Perkiomen, at Evansburg, undertook to supply regularly with services this nucleus of a parish by preaching on alternate Sundays.

In 1852, Mrs. Rebecca Gumbes, daughter of Mrs. Rachel Wetherill, had repairs made in this building, fitting up a chancel-rail, communion table and other churchly appliances, and further built a chapel to be used in connection with it upon the lawn of her son's residence, on the opposite side of the creek, in Upper Providence.

This chapel, upon the lawn of the late Mr. Samuel W. Gumbes, is still used (by sufferance) for a Sunday-school house to the present time.

Five years later, 1857, Rev. George Mintzer resigned his charge of St. James' Church, Perkiomen, and accepted a call to this new and yet unorganized parish, and Mrs. Rebecca Gumbes installed him in a house which has ever since been used as a parsonage, and which, in her will, she bequeathed to that perpetual use, with ten thousand dollars, the income of which was to be paid to the resident minister of Union Church. Until this time all the records of the ministrations here had been kept in the register of St. James' Church; but from this date, 1857, a regular record of such acts here has been kept, until they have merged down into, and are bound up with, the registry of St. Paul's Memorial Church, Upper Providence.

Rev. Mr. Mintzer died in 1860, and Rev. James

May, D.D., late professor in the Theological Seminary of Virginia, who had resigned his professorship in that institution at the beginning of the war troubles, and had been elected a professor in the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, was called to fill the post made vacant by the death of Rev. George Mintzer.

He entered on his duties in 1861, and continued to fulfill them until his death, in 1864.

Rev. C. N. Chevrier was called to succeed him, in 1865, and continued minister in charge until he resigned, in 1868, to remove to another parish.

During the incumbency of Rev. C. N. Chevrier, a parish was organized, and a charter was obtained for a church, which was to be built as a "Memorial to Rev. James May, deceased,"—that good man who had died in this pastorate, so widely revered and so deeply beloved by this whole community.

Before, however, this new church building was begun the Rev. Joel Rudderow was called to be resident minister of Union Church and the chapel, in 1869. Mrs. Rebecca Gumbes, who had already deeded a commodious lot immediately alongside of the parsonage to this new corporation, and who had also headed a subscription with five thousand dollars towards building the same, installed him in the parsonage. The vestry of St. Paul's Memorial Church, Upper Providence, also elected him their rector. He is still in charge of the parish.

This good woman, Mrs. Rebecca Gumbes, who, by her large-hearted munificence, had been emphatically the support of this enterprise since her mother's death, and through whose liberality principally the new church was completed, died December, 1869.

In the year 1871 the corner-stone of the new building was laid. It was finished in 1872, and the first service, its consecration, was held by the bishop of the diocese, Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D.D., LL.D., on October 20th of that same year, it being the twenty-first Sunday after Trinity, 1872.

The church, which is of the English rural order, is built of the light-gray sandstone from Rhodes' quarry, with Hummelstown trimmings, in rubble; with porch, bell-gable and cross, with interior finished in natural woods (ash and walnut), and open roof, ceiled in pine and oiled, and with stained-glass windows. It is thirty-two by sixty feet, with arch in rear wall to admit of piercing without injury when enlargement shall be needed. It will seat comfortably about two hundred and ten persons.

St. Paul's Memorial Church, Upper Providence, continue the services in (so called) Union Church, as one of their chapels, and they hold their Sunday-school in the chapel upon the lawn of Mrs. Frances S., widow of the late Samuel W. Gumbes.

The Trinity Christian Church, at Freeland, has a fine, large stone church building. This church was founded in 1854. Rev. Abraham Hunsicker, a bishop of the Mennonite Church, on account of his advanced

views on education, communion and other matters, was prevented from preaching in the Mennonite Churches at Skippack, Worcester and Providence, in the year 1851. He and his adherents, therefore, constituted themselves a new body, and proceeded to erect a church building at Freeland, upon land donated by Mr. Hunsicker. The building was finished and consecrated in 1855. It was first called "Christian Meeting," and the congregation was chartered as "The Christian Society of Freeland." There was no regular minister. Rev. Abraham Hunsicker, who preached in German, and Rev. Israel Beidle, who preached in English, assisted by Rev. Henry A. Hunsicker, made themselves responsible for the religious services. Thus

matters continued for several years.

On May 24, 1861, a council was organized by electing deacons and elders. The first council consisted of: Ministers, Henry A. Hunsicker and Joseph H. Hendricks; Elders, Gideon Fetterolf and Abraham Hendricks; Deacons, Henry D. Swartly and Daniel H. Reiff. At the same time arrangements were made for five ministers to alternate in preaching in the following order: Revs. Israel Beidler, Henry A. Hunsicker, Abraham Hunsicker, Abraham Grater and Joseph H. Hendricks.

It was not until 1862 that a regular pastor was elected, when the Rev. Joseph H. Hendricks was called to fill this position. He had been ordained to the ministry June 23, 1861, but entered upon his duties of pastor April 1, 1862. Since that time he has filled that position acceptably to his people, having, in all these years, missed but one appointment, and that by reason of sickness. In 1862 the title of the congregation was changed to "Trinity Christian Church at Freeland."

The church building was considerably enlarged and somewhat remodeled during the summer of 1874, and was rededicated October 3 and 4, 1874. The building is two stories high; the basement is divided into two rooms: a large one in which the Sunday-school is

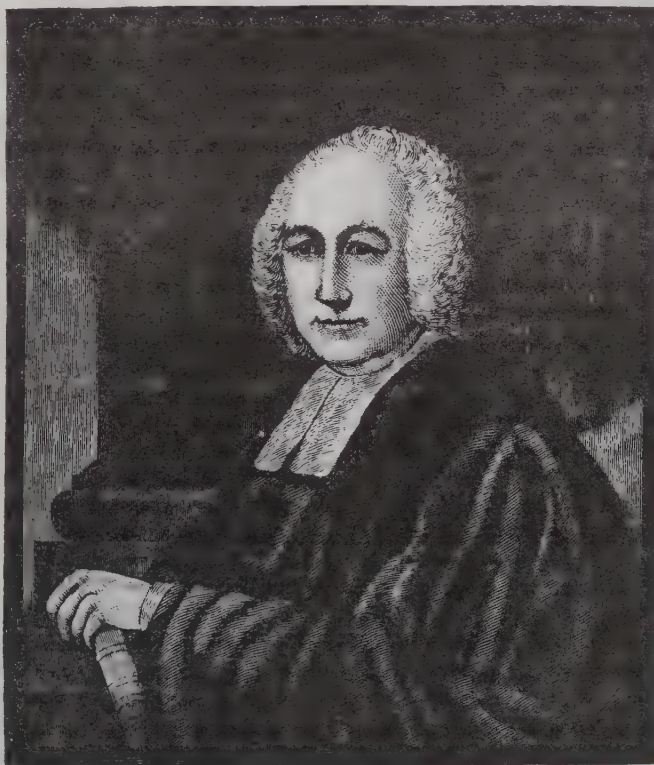
held, the other a small one for prayer-meetings and business meetings. The second floor is the main audience-room. The church is not connected with any other denomination, being entirely independent. There is a church at Skippackville, Perkiomen township, which is a branch of the Freeland Church, both being in the same charge and served by the same pastor. The church is liberal in its creed, yet strictly orthodox, recognizing all Christian Churches as parts of the true church. It has a membership of about three hundred and fifty.

The Dunkard Meeting-House, at Green Tree, was built in 1833. In 1831 a congregation was here organized, with Revs. John H. Umstad and Isaac

Price as ministers, and a church was erected, in 1833, on lands donated by Mr. Umstad. It is a large one story stone building. At present there is a large congregation worshipping there, with the Rev. Mr. Myers as pastor. The cemetery was enlarged in 1858.

Ontombstones are found the following names: Bean, Davis, Dettra, Gottwals, Keyser, Miller, Oberholzer, Rodda, Schranger, Schrack, Shunk, Umstad and Walt.

Near the Lime-rick line and the borough of Royer's Ford is situate the Dismants' burying-ground, being inclosed with a wall



REV. HENRY MELCHIOR MUHLENBERG.

This is nearly one hundred years old, being bequeathed by the Dismants, who were the first settlers in that locality. Several of the Dismants have made bequests to have the ground put in proper shape. There are here buried the Rambos, Dismants, Tysons, Stahls and others. Just back of the Lutheran Church, Trappe, there is a small brick building used as a house of worship by the Evangelical Association. It is of recent founding and has a fair-sized congregation.

PROMINENT PERSONAGES.—A number of the residents of this township have attained distinguished honors in county, State and nation, among whom are the following: Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, born at Eimbeck, Hanover, September 6, 1711. In 1738 he graduated from the University of Göttingen.

He arrived in Philadelphia November 25, 1742, and immediately assumed the pastorate of the three Lutheran congregations at Philadelphia, Providence and New Hanover. On December 26th he first preached at Trappe. He was married to Anna Maria, daughter of the celebrated Indian interpreter, Colonel Conrad Weiser, on April 30, 1745, and shortly after this moved to Providence, where they remained until 1761. Through his exertions the old Trappe Church was built in 1743. In 1776, Muhlenberg moved back to Trappe, and lived there through the exciting times



TOMB OF GENERAL PETER MUHLENBERG.

of the Revolution, an ardent patriot. His work was not confined to the churches named, but he became the overseer of all the Lutheran Churches in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. On May 27, 1784, the University of Pennsylvania conferred on Father Muhlenberg the title of Doctor of Sacred Theology. October 7, 1787, he went to his reward, and was buried near the old church he had built.

General Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg, eldest son of Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, was born at Trappe October 1, 1746. He was educated at Halle, Germany, and was ordained a minister in 1768. He was stationed in Virginia in 1776, at the breaking out of the Revolution. It was here he delivered his powerful sermon on the "duties to country," after which he threw off his robe and appeared before his people a girded warrior. A company of volunteers was raised there and then. He served throughout the war, and rose by merit to the rank of brigadier-general. In 1775 he was elected Vice-President of Pennsylvania, and was re-elected. He served in the First, Third and other Congresses with ability. In 1797 he was a mem-

ber of the State Assembly. In 1801 was chosen United States Senator from Pennsylvania, which honor he resigned the following year. On April 22, 1800, he was appointed major-general of Pennsylvania militia for seven years, and from 1803 to 1807 served as collector of the port of Philadelphia. He died October 1, 1807, leaving two sons. Peter was a major in the war of 1812 and Francis a Representative in Congress from Ohio. A few years ago General Muhlenberg's statue was placed in the National Gallery, at Washington, D. C., as Pennsylvania's most distinguished soldier.

Frederick Augustus Conrad Muhlenberg was born at Trappe January 2, 1750. Like his brother, he was educated at Halle and became pastor of a church in New York. In 1784 he was appointed judge of Montgomery County. He was president of the State convention in 1787 that adopted the Federal Constitution. He was the first Speaker of the National House of Representatives, being twice elected to that position, and was twice a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. He died in 1802.

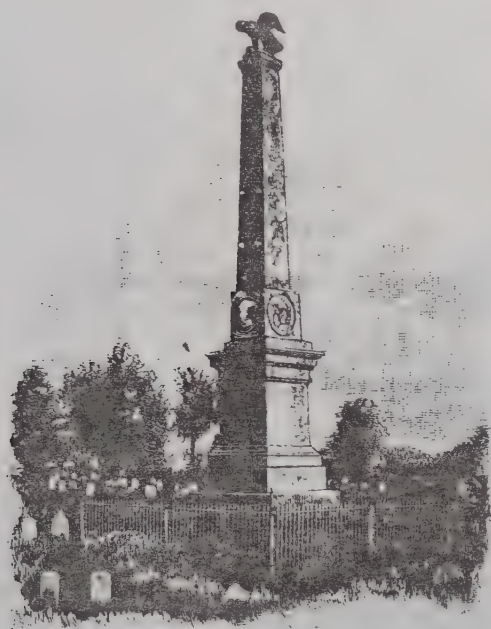
Gottlieb Henry Ernst Muhlenberg was born at Trappe November 17, 1753. He accompanied his two elder brothers to Halle when nine years of age, where he remained until he was eighteen. Returning in 1770, he became pastor of the Lutheran Church in Philadelphia, and afterwards of Providence and New Hanover. While settled in the county he devoted all his spare time to botany and mineralogy, and became one of the greatest American botanists. He died in 1815. Many of the descendants of these old Muhlenberg patriots have risen to eminence in the ministry, the law and in politics, but want of space forbids their mention.

Francis R. Shunk was born near Trappe August 7, 1788. His grandfather, of the same name, was mentioned as one of the first settlers of Providence. The parents of Francis were poor, and he was early compelled to support himself, which he did by teaching school and working on the farm. In 1829 he was appointed as clerk of the canal commissioners of Pennsylvania, and in 1838 Secretary of State by Governor Porter. In 1844 he was elected Governor of the commonwealth and re-elected in 1847, but almost immediately resigned on account of ill health. He died July 20, 1848, and was buried in the Lutheran Churchyard, Trappe. A handsome marble shaft was erected to his memory in 1851 by the citizens of the State.

General Francis Swaine was a resident of the township, was sheriff from 1787 to 1790 and was the first president of Montgomery County Bank.

Gottlieb Mittelberger, who lived in the township for several years, deserves notice. He brought with him from Germany the organs in the Lutheran Churches at Philadelphia, New Hanover and Trappe, parts of which last remain to this day. He was liberally educated as a linguist and musician. He arrived in 1750, October 10th, and for four years resided

in Providence, holding the position of organist and schoolmaster in the Lutheran Church, and gave private instructions in music and the German language at the house of Captain John Diemer. On his return to Germany he wrote a very interesting account of



SHUNK MONUMENT.

his sojourn in America, which was published in German in 1756. Parts of the book have been recently translated and published by Mr. Henry S. Dotterer, of Philadelphia.

Wright A. Bringhurst was born and lived at Trappe. He was a man of intelligence, and served in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. He left a large estate to the township of Upper Providence and the boroughs of Norristown and Pottstown, the income of which is intended for the destitute of these districts.

Hon. Jacob Fry, Jr., born at Trappe, 1802, was a member of Congress from this district, 1834-38, and auditor-general of the State, 1857-60.

Hon. Joseph Royer, born near Trappe February, 1784, lived his whole life in Providence, was a member of the Legislature, 1821-22, associate judge of Montgomery County and several times a candidate for Congress. Two of his sons have since represented the county in the State Senate. Horace Royer was elected Senator in 1865 and Lewis Royer in 1878.

Among others worthy of note should be mentioned Hon. Samuel Gross, member of State Legislature, 1803-8, State Senator, 1811-14, of Congress, 1818-22; Rev. Abraham Hunsicker, bishop of the Mennonist Church, and founder of Trinity Christian Church, Freeland; Hon. Abraham Brower, State Senator, 1840-43; Rev. John H. Umstad, a preacher of the Dunkards; William W. Taylor, a noted anti-slavery advocate, and one in the line of the famous "Under-

ground Railroad;" Henry A. Hunsicker, the founder of Freeland Seminary (now Ursinus College); Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D.D., president of Ursinus College; Professor J. Warren Sunderland, LL.D., founder of Pennsylvania Female College; and Professor Abel Rambo, for many years county superintendent, and now principal of Washington Hall Boarding-School.

Upper Providence lays claim to the first temperance organization in the county. On the 7th of June, 1817, a number of the farmers, Quakers and Dunkards, met at the Green Tree school-house, and organized a temperance society by electing Jonas Umstad chairman and James White secretary. Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

"We will not consider it a practice or custom to give liquors to laborers, or make use of any spirituous liquors in haying or harvest, or any other work, or knowingly suffer it to be used by laborers while in our employ; provided further, that such action is not intended to prohibit the medicinal use of it."

Some time after this Jonas Umstad, John Barnett and Samuel Horning certify "that most of them have abstained without any ill, but with manifest good effects." The township has since maintained its temperance proclivities, being the only township in the county that gave a majority "against license" in the local option vote in 1873, and a large majority it was.

The Lutherans at Trappe deserve the honor of founding the first school and building the first school-house. Before the first church was built, in 1743, a log school-house was erected, in which, for several years, Father Muhlenberg himself taught one week in three, until relieved by Mr. Mittleberger, who taught for several years. Francis Murphy, an Irishman of learning, taught in this school-house for very many years, dying in 1855 at the advanced age of eighty-three. It is almost impossible to collect any definite information in regard to the schools that sprang up for a short time and then died out.

About 1827 there was something of a regular system of pay-schools introduced into the township. The teachers were paid two dollars per scholar for a term of three months, or seventy-two days. The lowest branches only were taught. Upper Providence accepted the Common-School Act about 1844, paying at that time a salary of seventy dollars for a term of thirteen weeks. The villages of Trappe, Freeland and Collegeville were erected into an independent common-school district by the court of Montgomery County on the 23d day of February, 1880. It is called "The Trappe Independent District." It contains two school-houses and four schools. The length of term is seven months, and salary is forty dollars per month. In the township there are eleven school-houses and twelve schools. The term is eight months, and salary paid per month is forty-five dollars.

In addition to its public schools the township boasts of two regularly chartered colleges—viz., Pennsylvania Female College and Ursinus College, now open

to both sexes, and one academy, Washington Hall Boarding-School. These are treated of in full under the chapter of Colleges. To speak of them here would be repetition. About 1834 a private academy was located at Port Providence.

In February, 1809, a public meeting was called to meet at the school-house, near Joseph Cox's, for the purpose of establishing a public library. Nothing can now be ascertained in regard to its success.

The county almshouse is situated in Upper Providence, but as this is treated of in another place in this history, it is unnecessary to treat it more fully here.

Francis. In 1791 it again descended to the next generation, and Moses Hobson lived there until 1831, when his son, Francis Hobson, came into possession. This Francis, who was the father of the subject of this sketch, was married, in 1829, to Mary Matilda Bringhurst, by whom he had two children,—Frank M. and Sarah H.; now the wife of Rev. Henry W. Super, D.D., vice-president of Ursinus College.

Mr. Hobson completed a common English education at Washington Hall, Trappe. He taught public school three years at Trappe, and in 1856 moved to Freeland, where he kept a general store, which busi-



Frank M. Hobson

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

FRANK M. HOBSON.

Frank M. Hobson, of Collegeville, Montgomery Co., Pa., was born January 22, 1830, in Limerick township, said county. The farm upon which he was born and spent the first years of his life had been in the Hobson family since 1743, and consisted of two hundred and sixty-eight acres of the finest land in the township. Francis Hobson was the first of the family to settle in Montgomery County, having come from New Garden township, Chester Co. He lived on the farm from 1743 to 1748, when it descended to his son

ness he pursued for twenty-four years, until 1880, since which time he has lived a retired life.

During these years he also engaged in surveying and conveyancing, besides acting in the capacity of administrator or executor in a large number of estates, conspicuous among which is the estate of his uncle, Wright A. Bringhurst.

Mr. Bringhurst left about one hundred and ten thousand dollars to the boroughs of Norristown and Pottstown and the township of Upper Providence for the benefit of the worthy poor of these districts. He was also one of the trustees named in the will, and afterwards reappointed by the Montgomery County

Court, whose duty it is to manage the trust. He has also frequently acted in other fiduciary capacities.

He has also filled the following public offices and trusts: Postmaster at Freeland, seven years; school director, six years; township auditor, three years; an officer in the Trinity Christian Church, twenty-two years; secretary and treasurer of Ursinus College, ten years; director of Iron Bank, of Phoenixville, two years; director in First National Bank, of Norristown, seven years; treasurer of Building and Loan Association, eleven years. He has recently been elected president of the Perkiomen and Reading Turnpike Road Company.

Mr. Hobson has been independent in politics. Starting life a Democrat, he so remained until 1854, when he left that party on account of its striving to force slavery into the free Territories of the nation. Since that time he has been a Republican. During the reconstruction of the Southern States he opposed, in opposition to his party, the granting of the right of suffrage to the negro until he had properly qualified himself by nature and education to exercise this high prerogative. To-day he is of the opinion that the developments of the past twenty years have shown that his position was the correct one.

Mr. Hobson was married, October 8, 1856, to Lizzie Gotwals, daughter of Jacob and Esther Gotwals, of Upper Providence township. They have but two children,—Freeland G., now in his twenty-eighth year, and Mary M., several years younger. Freeland G. graduated at Ursinus College in 1876, was admitted to the Montgomery County bar in 1880, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Norristown. In 1881 he was married to Ella M., daughter of Rev. Joseph H. Hendricks, by whom he has one child, Frank H.

REV. ABRAHAM HUNSICKER.¹

One of the most eminent and respectable German families in Montgomery County is that whose surname stands at the head of this page. The record of its emigration is that Valentine Hunsicker, a native of Switzerland—a nation which has preserved its freedom and independence a thousand years—came to the United States in 1717, and about 1720 settled in what was then called Van Bebber, since Skippack, now Perkiomen township. He is probably the progenitor of all of the name in Montgomery County. The next generation in the direct line was Henry Hunsicker, whose wife, Esther, was the daughter of John Detwiler. These were the parents of Rev. Abraham Hunsicker, the subject of this biography, who was born July 31, 1793, in East Perkiomen township, Montgomery Co., Pa. His ancestors being followers of Menno Simon, a plain, unworldly sect, most of whom grew up to undervalue liberal education "as of the world," Abraham Hunsicker enjoyed but the

most limited educational advantages. When grown up, he felt the disadvantages of the want of scholastic training, and being of a strong natural endowment, early conceived the idea of reforming his religious brethren in reference to that subject.

On May 30, 1816, he was married to Elizabeth Alderfer, and there were born to them ten children, as follows: Ann, married to John B. Landis; Benjamin A., to Hannah Detwiler; Esther, first married to Abraham Detwiler, and afterwards to Gideon Fetterolf; Henry A., married first to Mary Weinberger, and afterwards to Anne C. Gotwals; Abraham H., married to Rachel Rittenhouse; Elizabeth, wife of Francis R. Hunsicker; Elias A., married to Susan F. Moyer; Mary A., widow of Rev. Jared T. Preston; Catharine A., wife of Rev. Joseph H. Hendricks, pastor of Trinity Church, Freeland; Horace M., who married Eliza Cosgrove. All the children of Abraham and Elizabeth Hunsicker, except Benjamin, the eldest son, who died in 1855, are living. Two sons reside in Philadelphia, two in Montgomery County, a daughter in Bucks County, and the others near the place of their birth.

Abraham Hunsicker was ordained a minister of the Mennonist Church January 1, 1847, and soon after was elected a bishop. About that time a schism occurred in the Mennonite body, and Rev. Mr. Hunsicker was separated from the "old school" or conservative class of the society. In 1851 a second division took place, when Mr. Hunsicker set about organizing anew. He issued a pamphlet entitled "A Statement of Facts and Summary of Views on Morals and Religion, as related with Suspension from the Mennonite Meeting." In this he portrayed the excellence of that Christian charity and toleration which should prevail among religious denominations, as clearly set forth in the teachings and example of Christ. He deplored to the close of his life the undue tenacity evinced by most Christian sects for non-essentials in Christian doctrine, thus keeping them apart, instead of drawing them to co-operate in the great work of saving souls.

Though brought up a Mennonite, under a rigid discipline which forbade marriage with any outside of the meeting, prohibiting members also from going to law to recover property, and regarding a liberal education as not only unnecessary, but dangerous, he was strongly impressed with a sense of duty to labor to modify and correct these traditional views. He believed that whatever ground might have existed in early ages of the church for strict adherence to such rules, the time for a change had come.

About the time of his ordination (1847) as bishop of the Mennonites of the district of Skippack, Providence and Methachen he conceived the idea, in connection with his son, Rev. Henry A. Hunsicker, of founding a boarding-school to furnish his people better means of education. This was accomplished in 1848 by the erection, upon land which belonged to him, of

¹ Auge's "Men of Montgomery County."

the extensive buildings now occupied as Ursinus College. At the head of this school his son, Henry A., who was shortly after ordained a minister, was placed, together with able assistants. The supervisory charge of bishop, which he now held, had been filled for many years previously by his father, Rev. Henry Hunsicker, Sr., who died in 1836, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, after fifty-four years' service as minister. Holding it to be the right and privilege of women, as well as men, to be liberally educated, he proposed, in 1851, in conjunction with Professor J. W. Sunderland, to found Montgomery Female Institute (now Pennsylvania Female College) near by, which was also in due time accomplished.

These proceedings in the cause of education, and other liberal views held by Mr. Hunsicker, led to division in the Mennonite body of the locality, and he proceeded at once to organize Trinity Christian Church of Freeland and to build a new house of worship, he tendering the ground for the purpose. This enterprise was accomplished in 1853. Unlike the society in which he had been raised, he regarded Sunday-schools as a necessary adjunct of the church, and soon had a flourishing school connected with the meeting. In a missionary spirit he planted a Reformed Church and school at Skippackville, which, like the Freeland society, has flourished, and both are ministered to by his son-in-law, Rev. Joseph H. Hendricks. These societies differ from old-school Mennonites not only in the matters before stated, but in holding protracted meetings, with a view of gathering in the unconverted.

Being of a humane and practically benevolent nature, he dispensed freely what he had to give, and labored long and hard to establish, through the church, a systematic poor fund, that should supersede the necessity of beneficial organizations outside of its pale. Notwithstanding his efforts in this direction, he combated the prejudice of his late brethren in the church, who were opposed to secret societies, though he never belonged to any of them himself. He thought the church ought to feel a concern for the material welfare of its members, as it claims to overlook their spiritual well-being. Practical religion, born of love and good-will to all, was pre-eminently his, and that which he labored to establish; hence he was ever impatient of meaningless customs and traditions founded on the letter, but destroying the spirit of the gospel. Accordingly, he was an advocate of free communion among evangelical sects, and set the example in the church to which he ministered. He continued to wear the plain Mennonite garb while he lived, but was not prepossessed in its favor, rather holding attire to be a thing of religious liberty, as he also thought of the form of baptism. He held, however, that the pouring on of water was the significant form of the rite, but would have every one act on his or her conscientious convictions in the matter.

He was of such clear judgment and so untrammelled

in thought that he followed the Divine word as he understood it. He was of a mild and generous nature, and yet uncompromising in what he regarded as vital; so that he may be set down as one of the genuine reformers of our day. In alms-giving he was free to a fault. Although he differed from his old Mennonite brethren in many things, he had the most exuberant charity for those who differed from him in their attachment to forms and dogma.

In person he was tall and stoutly built, weighing over two hundred pounds, with a face expressive of honesty, force and resolution; his forehead was massive, and his temperament sanguine-bilious, indicating power and endurance; his complexion was dark, but ruddy; he enjoyed good health, as a consequence of a good constitution, vivacious spirits and temperate living; he was eminently social, finding enjoyment in the company of young or old alike, and ever giving appropriate advice and counsel to all.

From the time of settlement in Upper Providence, in 1816, he resided on the same farm until 1851. Subsequently he moved on a smaller property purchased from Wm. T. Todd in 1846, in the lower part of the village, where he continued to reside until within three or four years of his death, when he and his aged partner went to live with their daughter, Mrs. Rev. J. T. Preston. Abraham Hunsicker died January 12, 1872, aged seventy-nine years. His widow still (1884) survives at an advanced age.

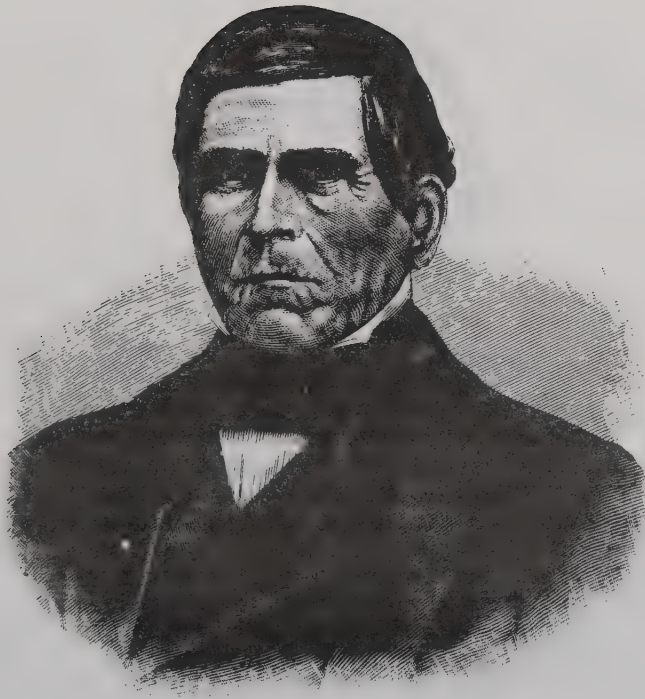
HENRY G. HUNSICKER.

The grandfather of the subject of this biography was Henry Hunsicker, a Mennonite preacher, whose children were John, Jacob, Henry, Garrett, Abram, Elizabeth, Annie, Kate and Sarah. Garrett Hunsicker was married to Catherine Detwiler, whose children are Elizabeth, Henry G., Esther, Christian, Kate, Garrett, Mary and Abram D.

Henry G. Hunsicker was born, February 15, 1812, in East Perkiomen, and enjoyed only such advantages as were to be found at the schools adjacent to his home, after which he engaged in active labor. He was, on the 10th of January, 1835, married to Hannah Stauffer, whose birth occurred September 16, 1815. The children of this marriage are Mary, Catherine, Garrett S., Hannah (married to G. W. Pennepacker), Emanuel, Esther, Lizzie (wife of Horace Ashenfelter), whose children are Hannah, Mary, Amy, Alma and Henry H.

Mr. Hunsicker is identified with the business interests of the county, having served for twenty years as director of the Montgomery National Bank, and for ten years as director of the Montgomery Mutual Fire and Storm Insurance Company. In politics he is a Republican, but not active as a politician. In religion he is a Mennonite and member of the Upper Providence Mennonite Society.

Horace Ashenfelter, son-in-law of Mr. Hunsicker, is descended from John Ashenfelter, who was born June



ABRAHAM HUNSICKER.

7, 1771, and married, March 26, 1799, Mary Spare, whose birth occurred January 20, 1775. Their children were Catherine (Mrs. George Reiff), born August 25, 1801; Jonas, born November 9, 1805, married to Margaret Davis; Samuel, whose birth occurred January 8, 1808, married to Rebecca Miller; and John S., born December 5, 1810. The latter was married, November 1, 1846, to Susan Johnson. Their children are Henry J., William J., Abram J., John J., Horace, Frank J. and Katie.

—
HENRY W. KRATZ.

Mr. Kratz is of German descent, Valentine, his

born November 9, 1809. Their children are Henry W., Catherine (deceased), Sarah (deceased), Andora and Elizabeth (deceased). The eldest, and subject of this biographical sketch, was born in Perkiomen township on the 31st of July, 1834, and at the age of six years removed to Trappe, in Upper Providence, since that date his residence. After a thorough English and partial classical education, received first at the common schools and later at the Washington Hall Collegiate Institute, at Trappe, he engaged in teaching at the latter point and in the immediate vicinity, and for eighteen consecutive years continued his professional labor, one year of this time having been



Henry G Hunsicker

great-great-grandfather, having emigrated from the Fatherland and settled in Pennsylvania. The birth of his son, Valentine, occurred in Montgomery County. Among the children of the latter was a son Isaac, who resided in Perkiomen township, Montgomery Co., where he married Catharine Hunsicker and had children,—Valentine, William, Isaac, Rebecca (Mrs. Wm. Godshall, now deceased), Catherine (Mrs. Jacob Rittenhouse), Mary (Mrs. John Bean), Elizabeth (Mrs. Wm. Young) and Ann (Mrs. Henry Cassel). Valentine was born in Perkiomen township October 10, 1810, and married Mary, daughter of Henry Weikel, of the township of Upper Providence,

spent at the Washington Hall Collegiate Institute. In 1862, Mr. Kratz was elected justice of the peace by his Republican constituents, and held the office continuously for a period of twenty years. In 1866-67 he was appointed transcribing and message clerk of the State Senate, and in the fall of 1881 was elected recorder of deeds for the county of Montgomery, remaining the incumbent of that office until 1885. These offices were filled with ability and integrity, characteristic of the man. Mr. Kratz has been and is in sympathy with every movement having for its purpose the moral, educational and material advancement of the county. He is president of the

board of directors of Ursinus College, at Collegeville, director of the National Bank of Schwenksville, manager and secretary of the Perkiomen Valley Mutual Fire and Storm Insurance Company, president of the board of managers of the Black Rock Bridge Company, and manager of the Perkiomen and Reading Turnpike Company. He is a prominent representative of the Masonic fraternity, and member of Warren Lodge, No. 310, of Trappe, and of Hutchinson Commandery, No. 32, of Norristown. He is, in his religious associations, identified with the Reformed Church, and is a member of the St. Luke's Reformed

Samuel, Joseph, Peter, Anne (Mrs. Pennypacker), Catherine (Mrs. Slough), Mary (Mrs. Slough) and Mrs. Rittenhouse. Peter Custer, the father of the subject of this biography, was born on the homestead, and later made Lower Providence township his home, where he remained until his removal to the property now owned by his son in Upper Providence township. He married Rebecca, daughter of Anthony Vander-slice, of the latter township, who resided upon the farm now owned by Mr. Custer. The children of this marriage are Jacob, Samuel, Anthony V., Elizabeth (Mrs. Jacob Garges) and Nancy (Mrs.



Henry H. Kratz

Church of Trappe, in which he has, for nearly a quarter of a century, been chorister.

Mr. Kratz was, on the 26th of May, 1857, married to Miss Myra, daughter of William Bean, of Trappe. Their children are Mary T., Kate B. (Mrs. Horace Royer) and Henry Elmer, now living; and Irvin B. and Jane, deceased.

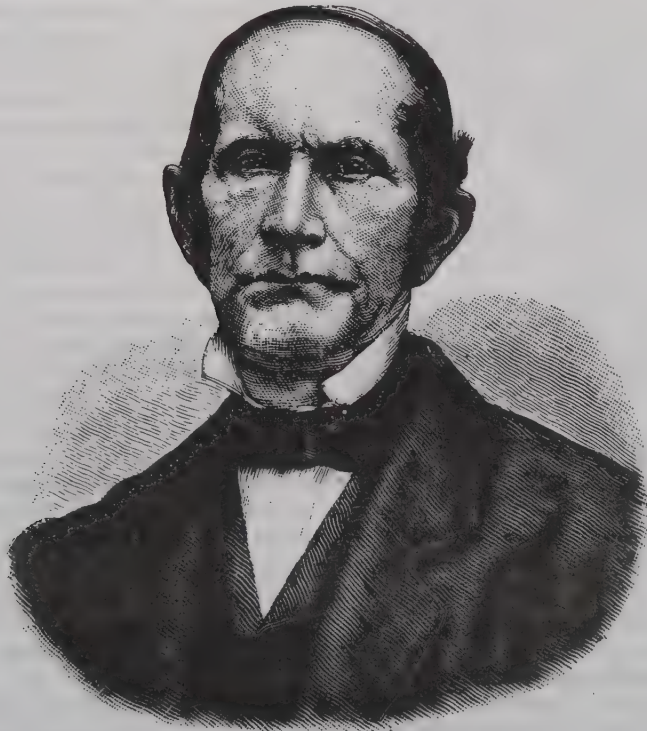
ANTHONY V. CUSTER.

Jacob Kishter (as the name was originally spelled), the grandfather of Anthony V. Custer, emigrated from Holland and settled in Montgomery County, Pa., having purchased a tract of land in Worcester township, of that county. His children were Jacob,

Christian Gross). Anthony V., of this number, was born July 26, 1802, on the maternal homestead, his present residence, where his whole life has been spent. The youth of that day enjoyed but limited advantages of education and were early taught habits of industry and economy. Anthony V. Custer was no exception to this rule, and spent many more days in cultivating his father's land than with his books at school. The lessons of diligence and thrift learned at that time proved of service to him in later years as he fought manfully the battle of life. On the 1st of December, 1829, he married Mary, daughter of Matthias Brumbach, of Lower Providence. Their children are Louisa, deceased; Catherine, deceased

(Mrs. Augustus Yoder); Matthias, whose children are Mary Ida (Mrs. Isaac Garmer), C. Flora, Louisa S., Anthony W., Leora, Werna L., and Olivia M.; Ann (Mrs. Elijah Brunner), whose only daughter is Elizabeth; and Anthony, deceased. Mr. Custer remained with his father, assisting him in his labors until 1832, when he inherited the farm. In 1852 he rented the property for a number of years, after which his son Mathias assumed charge, and now cultivates it. Mr. Custer was formerly a Whig and is now a Republican, but is neither active in politics nor a seeker after office, having been during his busy life entirely absorbed in his own business interests. He is a mem-

central distance from Norristown is about seven miles, greatest length reduced now to five and a half, and breadth two and a half miles, with area of four thousand and thirteen acres. While it is the smallest township in the county, there is probably none in the State so remarkably irregular in form. Its outline on the map justly excites the wonder of a stranger, a portion being a narrow belt, of only one-third of a mile in width and three and one-fourth miles in length, which, until eight years ago, extended to the Schuylkill. By a decree of the court, confirmed November 11, 1876, the extreme end of that narrow strip, containing about one hundred and sixty acres and



A. B. Custer

ber of Augustus Lutheran Church, at Trappe, in which he has been for forty years an exemplary elder.

nearly three-fourths of a mile in length, was annexed to Whitmarsh; hence this township no longer extends to the Schuylkill. This change was made for the residents, with reference to the advantages of nearer school and road facilities.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.¹

SPRINGFIELD may be regarded as one of the southeastern townships of the county, and is bounded on the north by Upper Dublin, west by Cheltenham, south by Philadelphia and west by Whitmarsh. Its

The surface of Springfield is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, and the soil is naturally fertile, containing excellent limestone. Edge Hill is the most considerable elevation, and extends nearly through the centre of the township for the distance of about two miles, in a northeast and southwest course, crossing the Bethlehem turnpike south of Heydricksdale. Where this elevation intersects the Church road a fine prospect is afforded in a western and northern direction. Church Hill begins in the north

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

corner of the township, near the Upper Dublin line, and after a distance of about three-fourths of a mile extends into Whitemarsh. The Wissahickon Creek flows nearly through the centre of Springfield, but only for half a mile, in which distance it propels a grist-mill. The next considerable stream is Sandy Run, near its northern corner, which also propels a mill. Two small streams flow nearly through the centre of the township, and, like Sandy Run, are tributaries of the Wissahickon. These are all steady, constant streams. Nearly every farm possesses a spring-house, with excellent and unfailing water.

Springfield is a thickly-settled township, particularly in the neighborhood of Chestnut Hill and Spring House turnpike. In the vicinity of Chestnut Hill are several fine country-seats and residences, built within the last thirty years, owned chiefly by Philadelphians, and occupied during the summer. The population in 1790 was 446; in 1840, 695; and in 1880, 1535. Owing in part to its proximity to the city, its population has been steadily increasing. In 1882 the number of taxables was 352, the real estate was valued at \$1,522,605 and the aggregate taxable property at \$1,600,830. It is decidedly the wealthiest district in the county, the average per taxable being \$4547, almost double that of the highest rated borough in the county. Licenses were granted in May, 1883, to five hotels, five stores, one maker of agricultural implements and a coal-yard. The public schools are four in number, open ten months, with an average attendance of 103 pupils. Springfield now contains 245 inhabitants to the square mile. In 1850 the return was 114 houses, 124 families and 65 farms.

There are several public improvement in Springfield. The Chestnut Hill and Spring House turnpike, completed in 1805, traverses it nearly two miles. The Germantown and Perkiomen and the Ridge pikes pass only a short distance through the narrow belt. The Wissahickon turnpike begins at Flourtown and runs direct to the Ridge road, a distance of two and a half miles, and for the greater portion of this distance is on the Philadelphia line. It was finished in 1855, and crosses the Wissahickon by a covered frame bridge one hundred and thirty-three feet long. The North Pennsylvania road crosses its entire width, a distance of nearly two miles, in a northwest direction, close to the Upper Dublin line. The stations on it are Edge Hill, Oreland and Sandy Run. The Plymouth Railroad extends from Conshohocken to Oreland, where it forms a junction with the North Pennsylvania road, a distance of two miles, with stations at Flourtown and Oreland. It was extended to the latter place in 1868, and cost, with the additional equipment, about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Both these railroads are operated by the Reading Railroad Company, who have leased them.

On Holme's map of original surveys this township is marked "Gulielma Maria Penn's Mannor of Spring-

field," and according to the Penn manuscripts contained four thousand and ten acres. At this day it has nearly the same singular outline as given on that map. It is a tradition that Maria Penn requested that when it was laid out a strip should be attached to it leading to the Schuylkill, so that forever afterwards she or her successors should have the privilege, whenever they desired, to reach the river by their own land. We also learn, from the Penn-Physick papers, that the survey was made by Thomas Fairman, who mentioned in a bill of charges that previously he and the proprietary, William Penn, had made a journey "to look at some land," that was "afterwards named Springfield." This must have been done before Penn's return to England, in August, 1684. Maria Penn was the daughter of Sir William Springett, of Darlington, in Sussex, and was married to William Penn when in his twenty-eighth year. Mrs. Penn died in 1694, and, a few years later, he married Hannah Callowhill.

Owing to the whole of Springfield having been early taken up and held by the Penn family, it has been difficult to secure the names of the earliest settlers within its limits. Mention is made that one hundred and sixty acres of land were surveyed in the "Manor of Springfield," in 1690, to Thomas Fitzwater, but whether he resided on said tract is not known. The road from Philadelphia through this township to the lime-kilns at Sandy Run was ordered to be opened in 1703, and the following year extended up to Gwynedd. The earliest settlement under the circumstances could not have been made much before that date. In 1734 there were sixteen land-holders residing in the township: Harman Greathouse, 260 acres; John Greathouse, 100; Samuel Adams, 50; John Harmer, 100; William Nice, 75; Thomas Silance; Job Howel, 75; Thomas Hicks, 100; Christopher Ottinger, 85; George Gantz, 40; Allen Forster, 100; Henry Snyder, 50; Adam Read, 50; Hugh Boyd, 30; Michael Cline, 12; and George Donat, 80 acres. Nearly one-half of those names indicate a German origin, which at this day is decidedly the strongest element in its native population. Thomas Penn, son of the founder, in 1738, owned sixteen hundred acres here, being the balance still unsold of the original tract. Herman Greathouse's tract in 1705 comprised five hundred acres.

It is ascertained from the assessor's list for 1776 that Springfield contained at that time 72 taxables and 37 land-holders. Of the latter, John Nice owned 200 acres; Wm. Hicks, 100; Christopher Rex, 100; Christian Donat, 110; Andrew Redheffer, 160; John Ottinger, 100; Christopher Ottinger, 286; Michael Slatter, minister, 133; Henry Bisbing, 200; and Henry Dewees, 120 acres. Henry Friend had a grist-mill, paper-mill and ninety-three acres. The following occupations are mentioned: Ulrich Wagoner and Felix Detwiler, shoemakers; Jacob Haricher and Jacob Leslie, tailors; David Mack, smith; Jacob

Miller and John Lynn, coopers; John Server and Wm. Boler, weavers; Jacob Neff, tanner; Abraham Hiderich, carpenter; and Christopher Lance, mason. Allen Foster was collector of taxes in 1720, and Herman Greathouse in 1723. In 1767, Henry Scheetz was constable and Jacob Miller supervisor; Henry Dewees assessor, and Jacob Neff collector in 1776, and Bernard Bisbing supervisor in 1785. The supervisor's book of this township commences in 1775, and has been used continuously for this purpose down to the present time.

From the "Genealogical Record of the Schwenkfelders" we learn that Abraham Heydrick, son of Balthasar, married Susanna, daughter of Christopher Yeakle, in 1767. Their children were Sarah, Christopher, Susanna, Abraham and Maria. He died in 1826, aged nearly eighty-four, and his wife in 1834 aged ninety years. Shortly after his marriage he kept a store at the present Wheel-Pump Hotel. Abraham Heydrick, the son mentioned, married Susan, daughter of Jacob Neff, in 1803, and had children,—Mary Ann, Caleb, George N., Edward, Levi, Charles and Susanna. He died in 1866 and was the owner of a farm, hotel and other property at the foot of Chestnut Hill, so long known as Heydrick's Hollow, since changed to Heydricksdale, but better known as the Wheel-Pump. Balthasar Heydrick, born in 1750, had children,—George, Mary, Catharine, Abraham, Isaac, Samuel, Elizabeth, Ann and Susan. He was a captain in the army of the Revolution. He died in 1831, aged eighty-one years. His one-story house is still standing on the east side of the turnpike, in the central part of Flourtown, and the only log building remaining anywhere in this section of country. Dr. Christopher Heydrick was born in Springfield in 1770, and in his youth studied medicine in Philadelphia with the celebrated Benjamin Say, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1792, and for some time after was a physician at the hospital and also a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences. He removed in 1819 to Mercer County, Pa., where he died in 1856, aged nearly eighty-six years. Several members of this family still hold real estate in the township. Balthasar Heydrick, and his wife, Rosina, the ancestors, arrived from Silesia in 1734. George Heydrick is the present proprietor of the steam saw-mill and extensive machine-works near the Wheel-Pump.

The Yeakle family, now numerous here and the holders of considerable real estate, are the descendants of Christopher Yeakle, who arrived here in September, 1734, with his widowed mother, and settled in Cresheim, below Chestnut Hill, where he successfully followed the occupation of cedar cooper. The log house he built in 1743 and resided in, is still standing, and now owned by Charles Streeper. He married Maria Schultz in 1743, and died after the Revolution at Chestnut Hill, at an advanced age. Abraham Yeakle, his son, was born in 1752, and married Sarah, daughter of Christopher Wagner, in

1776. Their children were Isaac, Samuel, Jacob, Susanna, Maria, Christopher and Sarah. He died in 1841 on his farm in Springfield, now owned by Daniel Yeakle, his grandson, at Heydricksdale. What is known as the Yeakle burying-ground is located about a quarter of a mile from the Philadelphia line, immediately on the north side of Chestnut Hill. It was purchased in 1802 by Christopher Yeakle and his two sons, Abraham and Christopher, and his son-in-law, Abraham Heydrick, for one hundred dollars. It contains about one-eighth of an acre and has been recently inclosed with a new stone



RESIDENCE OF CHRISTOPHER YEAKLE, BUILT 1743.

wall. It originally belonged to the Mack family, of Germantown, and was used as a place of interment some time before 1753. Here are buried members of the Mack, Yeakle, Heydrick, Schultz, Dowers, Oberholtzer, Krieble and Shuman families of the surrounding section. Tradition states that several soldiers who had died from wounds received at Germantown and from the attack made on the Americans under General Irvine, near by, were also consigned to burial here.

Christopher Ottinger, mentioned in the list of 1734 as holding in this township eighty-five acres of land, can be named among its early settlers, originally purchased by him from Herman Greathouse, in 1706. He resided in the lower end of Flourtown, in a substantial two story stone house still standing on the east side of the turnpike, and now owned by Samuel Raney. A stone on the centre of its front bears the inscription "C. O. M. O., 1743," meaning Christopher and Mary Ottinger. On the list of 1776 we find the names of Christopher, John and William Ottinger, evidently of the same family. The name still exists here, borne by persons who hold real estate in the vicinity of the Wheel-Pump.

Flourtown is the largest village in Springfield, situated on the Spring House turnpike, or better known as the Bethlehem road, twelve miles from Philadelphia. The Plymouth Railroad has a station

here, and a turnpike leads to the Ridge road. It contains about sixty houses, four hotels, three stores, a large Odd-Fellows' Hall, built in 1878, two stories high, containing a room for lectures and concerts, and also a Presbyterian Church. This village is an old settlement, and tradition states that the early settlers of Salford and Franconia came hither with their grain to mill, from whence originated the name. A post-office was established here before 1810, when Nicholas Kline was postmaster, and previous to 1827 was moved further up, to Whitemarsh, where it remained until about 1875, when it was restored to its former place. We know by the Pennsylvania Archives that it was called Flourtown in 1781, and Scott, in his "Gazetteer" of 1795, mentions it as "a village containing sixteen or seventeen dwellings." Gordon in his "Gazetteer" of 1832, states it to contain twenty houses, five taverns and two stores. The elections of the township previous to 1847 were held in Whitemarsh, and since in this village.

Owing to its distance from the city, before the introduction of railroads the inns of Flourtown became noted stopping-places for travelers, and deserve some mention here. Michael Spiegel kept a licensed house here in 1766; John Kenner, 1767; John Streep and Philip Miller in 1773; Joseph Campbell, John Kenner, Jacob Neff, Frederick Kehlhofer and Christopher Mason in 1779. Jacob Neff, who was a collector of taxes, in 1776, kept the Wheel-Pump inn, at least at that date; consequently this is an old-established stand. Tradition states that the name was derived from a wheel-pump in use here during the Revolution and for some time thereafter. John Kenner was still in business here in 1785. Ottinger's tavern is mentioned here in 1772, and was on the present Bisbing property, near the railroad. Mason's stand was on the property of the late George Sechler. Nicholas Kline, who was postmaster here in 1810, kept the sign of the "Wagon and Horses" until his death, about 1826. This was a noted stopping place for farmers. He was an extensive owner of real estate in Springfield and Whitemarsh, and rebuilt the mill on the Wissahickon, now owned by Silas Cleaver. He was buried in the ancient Lukens graveyard, of which he was made one of the five trustees in 1786.

The Presbyterian Church is situated on the east side of the turnpike and near the railroad, in Flourtown. It is a two-story stone edifice, fifty by thirty-six feet in dimensions, built in 1857, and the only house of worship in the township. The church and graveyard comprise about three acres of ground. On the tombstones are found the names of Sliver, Lower, Thatcher Gilbert, Lukens, Dungan, Yeakle, Sorber, Bitting, Bunting, Cressman, Katz, Garner, Murphy, Kline, Soladay, Robeson, Freed, Thornton, Graeff, Gordon, Leidig, Layer, Van Winkle, Dewees, Miller, Willis, Watson, Shaffer, White and McNeill. There has recently been no regular pastor of this congregation.

To show the amount of travel which formerly passed through Flourtown, a list is given of the various stages that stopped here in 1820. A line left the Cross Keys tavern, 18 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, daily at eight A.M. and three P.M.; one started from the Old Rotterdam daily at three P.M.; another from the White Swan, 106 Race Street, daily at the hours of nine, ten and eleven A.M., and at three, five and six P.M. These several lines had their termination here. The Bethlehem stage left for the White Swan, Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at four A.M. The mail-stage for Bethlehem left Yohe's Hotel, North Fourth Street, on the same days and at the same hours. It will thus be observed that to this place there were at that time nine daily arrivals from the city, besides the two tri-weekly lines for Bethlehem. Allowing the capacity of each coach to be twelve, this shows an accommodation by these several lines in going and returning daily of two hundred and forty passengers. We may well judge what a revenue was derived from this source by inn-keepers, toll-collectors and the village smith.

The Edge Hill Furnace is located in the extreme east corner of Springfield, adjoining the Cheltenham and Abington line. It was commenced in 1868, but not fully completed until 1872. It went into operation in January of that year, conducted by the Edge Hill Iron Company, who also erected here for the use of the workmen seventeen three-story stone dwelling-houses. The land attached is one hundred and twenty-three acres, abounding in extensive deposits of iron-ore, and having farm buildings upon it. It is now conducted by Joseph E. Thropp and Charles Richardson, and when visited, in September, 1883, had in employ fifty-five hands at the furnace, and about one hundred and fifty engaged in procuring and preparing the several materials requisite to carry it on, as ore, coal, limestone and marble. About one-third of the ore used is procured on the adjoining lands, the rest from elsewhere, which is so combined as to produce the best quality of iron. The average product had formerly been about two hundred and twenty-five tons per week, but the present energetic proprietors have attained to as high as three hundred and forty tons. Iron has been produced here that showed, on analysis ninety-seven per cent. of pure metal. The engine used has a capacity of five hundred horsepower, and two fly-wheels, each of which weigh fifty tons. These works are situated beside the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and at the northern end of Edge Hill village. From its elevated situation the two lofty stacks serve as conspicuous landmarks to the surrounding country.

In the vicinity of Sandy Run Station a considerable quantity of lime is annually produced and sent off by railroad to other sections, especially to Philadelphia, for building purposes. The limestone and iron-ore surface of Springfield takes up about two-thirds of its entire area. As to the latter, immense

quantities have been dug during the last forty years, particularly in the vicinity of Flourtown, Edge Hill village and Five Points. Near the latter place also a considerable quantity of fire-clay has been procured for the interior linings of furnaces, which is well adapted to resist heat.

ASSESSMENT OF SPRINGFIELD, 1776.

Henry Dewees, assessor, and Jacob Neff, collector.

William Nice, 200 acres, 3 horses, 2 cattle, 1 servant; William Ottinger, 2 h., 5 c.; Jacob Nice, 5 a.; Conrad Redheffer, 75 a., 2 h., 3 c.; William Hicks, 100 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Leonard Redlion, 1 h., 1 c.; Christopher Rex, 100 a., 4 h., 2 c.; Christian Donet, 110 a., 6 h., 2 c.; Christian Friend, 93 a., paper-mill, grist-mill, 3 h., 3 c.; Andrew Redheffer, Jr., 160 a., 4 h., 3 c.; Andrew Redheffer, 2 h., 4 c.; Philip Miller, inn-keeper, 30 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Henry Marcer, 1 h., 1 c.; John Ottinger, 100 a., 3 h., 5 c., 75 acres in Upp. Dublin; Jacob Haricher, 5 a., Just Art, 2 a., 1 c.; Conrad Mason, 1 a., 1 c.; John Fry, 1 c.; John Hammel, 1 c.; John Kenner, inn-keeper, 16 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Ulrich Wagoner, shoemaker, 4 a., 1 c.; Andrew Hiberger, 2 c.; David Mack, smith, 3 a., 1 servant, 1 c.; Abraham Waggener, 2 a., 1 c.; Jacob Miller, cooper, 10 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Adam Deem, 1 h., 1 c.; Susanna Koons, widow, 12 a., 2 c.; Balser Hiderich, 10 a., 1 h., 1 c.; John Server, weaver, 4 a., 1 c.; Jacob Leslie, tailor; Barnabas Francis, 4 a.; Christopher Ottinger, 280 a., 1 servant, 4 h., 4 c.; Jacob Neff, inn-keeper, 35 a. and tan-yard, 1 servant, 1 h., 1 c.; George Nice, 1 h., 1 c.; Frederick Kelhooper, 1 c.; George Fulkemer, 1 c.; Jacob Kerbach, 19 a., 1 c.; Adam Snyder, 70 a., 2 h., 2 c.; William Leverings, 30 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Henry Koons, 5 a., 1 c.; Felix Detwiler, shoemaker, 10 a., 2 c.; Adam Shisler, 4 a., 2 c.; Jacob Norcker, laborer, 2 h., 3 c.; William Burk, 1 c.; Henry Bisbing, 200 a., 4 h., 5 c.; Andrew Fie, 11 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Rudolph Ebright, 2 h., 3 c.; Philip Peterman, 1 a., 1 c.; Abraham Hiderich, carpenter, 1 h., 2 c.; Michael Slatte, minister, 130 a., 2 h., 5 c.; Christopher Lance, mason; Jacob Fisher, 50 a., 2 c.; William Boler, weaver; Henry Overlander, 20 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Christopher Hsler, laborer, 24 a., 1 h., 2 c.; George Sneering, 15 a., 1 c.; Peter Niswander, 1 h., 2 c.; Jacob Staley, 1 h., 2 c.; John Streeper, inn-keeper, 60 a., 2 h., 1 c.; John Linn, cooper, 1 c.; Henry Dewees, 120 a., 1 servant, 4 h., 5 c.; John Thomas Morris, Jacob Hempfer, John Shisler, Baltus Wolf, Jacob Rister, John Hayberger, Adam Snyder, William Dewees, Jr.

The Bethesda Home is situated in Springfield township, on the public road dividing Montgomery County from the northwestern limits of the city of Philadelphia. The premises contain about eight acres of land and are valued in the assessment books of the township at twenty-two thousand dollars, but are not taxed. The locality is healthful, and the region abounds in highly-improved farms and elegant suburban residences. It is near Wyndmoor Station, on the Philadelphia and Chestnut Hill Railroad, and is convenient of access by well-kept public highways in all directions.

The Bethesda Home is one among the comparatively few Christian charities sustained by voluntary offerings, without personal solicitation from those who have undertaken its management, and who have, in a spirit of broad humanity and an unquestioning faith in God, devoted themselves to the relief of the poor and helpless unfortunates found in all crowded communities. The citizens of the commonwealth point with a sense of pride to the splendid public charities sustained by appropriations made annually by legislative authority, but perhaps at no point from the Delaware to the Ohio will be found an institution so universal in its efforts to benefit those most in need, or so tender in its offices of mercy and philanthropy, and at no

place have a Christian people been more appreciative and responsive than those living in humble homes and abodes of affluence within the circle of influence of this home.

In the year 1851 a lady of Quaker parentage, but who had somewhat departed from the simplicity and plainness of her ancestors, united herself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and through the earnest endeavors of this woman the work carried on by the Bethesda Home has been accomplished. A few years after her connection with the church, Annie Clements was appointed to take charge of a class connected with a missionary church, on Eleventh Street, in the southern part of Philadelphia.

The subject of founding an institution or home by which these objects could be accomplished was constantly borne in mind by Miss Clements and prayerfully considered by her. The business in which she was engaged was of such a nature that she was unable to give her personal attention to the direction of an institution such as she had in her mind, and she therefore wrote to a friend in Trenton, a devoted Christian lady, who, being free from domestic cares, was consecrating all her time and talents to doing good as she found opportunity. After much prayer and deliberation, this friend consented to Miss Clement's proposition to become a co-laborer in this good work. About this time an acquaintance wished to open a store at the corner of Eleventh and Ellsworth Streets, and let out the upper part of the building. In some respects this house was well adapted for Miss Clement's purposes, and though not able to carry out both objects in view, she felt that here was an opening by which she might accomplish one. The place had some inconveniences. Being a corner house, there was a great deal of front; the yard was small; there was no bath and only one small room on the first floor to be used by the occupants of the house. It was a four-storied building, with three rooms on a floor, well arranged and ventilated, with high ceilings and many windows. Thus, in 1859, the house was taken, trusting in God to send both inmates and support.

At first all the rooms were not appropriated to the institution; some were let out for a time to poor, respectable women; but as the family increased and rooms were vacated they were gradually occupied. Just at this time another Christian friend called on Miss Clement who seemed to be fitted for carrying out a work of faith; and being disengaged, Miss Clement told her of the proposed work, and asked if she was willing to assist the lady previously mentioned, in conducting the house, as her own business would not yet permit her to engage in the work personally. This sister also consented, and on the 3d of November they took up their abode at the home.

During the first year donations were very few. Publicity had not entered into any of their calculations, and the Bethesda Home was not known beyond the

circle of the personal acquaintances of its originators. Much of the expense of the establishment was borne by Miss Clement herself; but there was enough received from other sources to assure those who were laboring that the work was acceptable to God, and that He was pleased to have them go to Him with all their wants, instead of soliciting donations through human agency.

In the early part of May, while on a visit of a few days to a friend at Chestnut Hill, a large and commodious house was offered to Miss Clement for rent. The rent, six hundred dollars a year, seemed very high; but the location was desirable. In a situation celebrated for its salubrity, a garden already planted with vegetables for the ensuing summer, an orchard and several acres of ground attached, rendered it a very suitable place for such a family. In a few days arrangements were completed, and the inmates of Bethesda Home prepared to move on the 1st of June. At that time, Miss Clement, having freed herself from all business engagements, took up her residence at the house.

During the next ten years the good work went on, still supported by voluntary subscriptions. Within this time the home, a peaceful retreat for the aged and a shelter for the destitute and friendless orphans, cared for twenty old women, blessing God for a quiet Christian home in which to end their days. Also three hundred and fifty found here a refuge from poverty and neglect, and were brought under careful Christian training.

In 1872, Mr. Henry J. Williams, of Chestnut Hill, besides much previous kindness, built a large and commodious house for this home, at the location previously described. It is a large, comfortable-looking stone house, with a fine portico in front and a carriage drive to the door. The parlor is a beautiful room, neatly and appropriately furnished. The school-room, on the other side of the hall, is also pleasant, light and cheerful in all its appointments. The whole second floor is so nicely heated by the furnace that the children are not confined to one room, but have the range of bedrooms, hall and play-room, which conduces to their health. The floors are laid in hard wood, and the chambers are all furnished with single iron bedsteads. The third floor is furnished much like the second. Two communicating rooms are here set apart for sick nurseries, so that in contagious diseases the patient can immediately be separated from the rest of the family. The beautiful views of the surrounding landscape, which are visible from the large and airy windows of this lovely home, make the neat lodging-rooms doubly attractive.

At the close of the year 1872 it was found that the donations, including all moneys received for children's board, amounted to \$1789.35 for current expenses, besides which the sum of one thousand dollars was given for furnishing the new house.

In 1873 the children were moved into their new

home, and many and liberal were the offerings of friends, which greatly added to the comfort of the little ones. During this year the donations for current expenses and money paid for children's board amounted to \$1888.40, which covered all expenses of clothing, provisions, wages, etc. All bills had been paid monthly during this year, as was the original intention of the founder of the home. But in times of great need she allowed herself to be drawn into debt, and this is not a matter of surprise when it is remembered that she had a family of thirty or forty to supply daily with food and clothes, and many additional expenses.

Through the kindness of friends they were enabled to commence the year 1874 free from all debt.

The year 1875 opened with a balance on hand of \$13.96, and closed with forty-five children in the institution and a balance on hand of \$4.96. The expenditures for that year were \$3241.26, and the receipts resulting from the two fairs held at Mrs. F.'s and Mr. A. C.'s children's board and other cash receipts amounted to \$3246.22.

The number of children had increased to ninety-one when the year 1879 began. Sixty-eight were received during the year, seven were adopted, one was placed in Girard College, thirteen placed in good homes, two died, thirty-one were taken by their parents, three left with their mothers who were here at service. Fifty-seven being thus disposed of, it left the number one hundred and two at the close of 1879. The receipts this year were \$5189.41, and expenditures \$5169.74, leaving a balance of \$19.67.

From the report of Bethesda Home for the year 1883 it is found that the number of children had increased to one hundred and forty-one.

The receipts of the Home for 1883 were \$9695.22, and expenditures \$9114.75, leaving a balance in hand of \$580.47.

The work is distinctively a "faith" work. The feature which distinguishes it from others of like object is *direct dependence upon God*. It is that practical and entire reliance upon the promises and providence of God in Jesus Christ which casts off and aims to continue free from all earthly dependence, and which while fully recognizing and heartily responding to the human agencies in Divine beneficence, makes its requests known directly and only to God, the great giver of every good and perfect gift, with full assurance that "the Lord will provide."

The property belonging to this Home consists of eight acres of ground and the buildings thereon erected, which, together with the interest of an invested sum of thirty thousand dollars, was bequeathed to trustees for the use of the home by the late Henry J. Williams. His will directs the incorporation of the Home, indites the charter and names the corporators; but directs that

"The Trustees, to whom the lot of ground and appurtenances above mentioned and devised in trust to procure an act of incorporation, shall



Henry I. Williams

hold the same without applying for any such act so long as the present manager of the 'Home,' Miss A. W. Clement, is able and willing to continue the manager thereof, and they shall permit her to have the full, free and absolute control of the internal affairs of the same so long as she is willing to remain; but upon her death, resignation or departure, then to apply for an act of incorporation, according to the provisions of the foregoing codicil to my will."

Mr. Williams, in his endowment, only perpetuates his customary annual contribution to the Home. Owing to the decrease in the rate of interest and the growth of the work (continually increasing the cost of its maintenance), the endowment is now less than twenty per cent. of the actual cost of carrying on the institution.

HENRY J. WILLIAMS, to whose memory the Bethesda Home of Chestnut Hill is only one of many monuments in this immediate region, and whose character is held in reverent love, not only by the people of this locality, but by those of a far wider circle, because of his many benefactions and the constant exercise of his kindly qualities throughout a long lifetime, was a native of Philadelphia, and was born upon Christmas day, 1791. His descent was through a line of distinguished ancestors, nearly all of whom were possessed of those elements of Christian piety which attained so rich and perfect a fruition in the subject of the present biography. His paternal grandfather was a Puritan, a native of Boston, Mass., a man of wealth, of integrity, of extensive influence, a member of the honored band of patriots who struggled successfully against the tyranny of Great Britain, and the chairman of that memorable assemblage at Faneuil Hall which resolved to prohibit the landing of the cargo of tea sent from the mother-country, which was afterwards thrown into the waters of the harbor. He suffered a penalty for his patriotism, for when the British invested Boston all of his property was either confiscated or destroyed. The wife of this Boston patriot was also of Puritan stock and a relative of Benjamin Franklin. Their son, and the father of our subject, was General J. Williams, a man of most excellent character and the first superintendent of West Point Military Academy. Mr. Williams' mother was the daughter of William Alexander, Esq., of Edinburgh, Scotland, a near relative of Lord Stirling. Thus in his youth Mr. Williams enjoyed the advantages of high social rank. He had naturally fine qualities of mind, and they were developed by a careful military and collegiate education. In due time he chose the profession of law, studied under that eminent jurist, Horace Binney, Esq., began practice under favorable conditions, secured a lucrative practice and attained great distinction in his profession.

Mr. Williams, early in his professional life, was united in marriage with Julia, daughter of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, who, abandoning, in a great measure, the gayeties and pleasures of fashionable society, for which her high position and great personal attractions fitted her, be-

came the efficient helpmeet of her husband in all of his earnest work for the improvement of those around him and the advancement of the Christian religion.

The greatest works of Mr. Williams for the betterment of his fellow-man, and those which most endeared him to the people of this community, were performed during the latter part of his life. Indeed, his riper years were almost entirely devoted to charity and the church. The writer of an appreciative sketch says, "Though in the judgment of others Mr. Williams had been for years an exemplary Christian, yet he did not unite himself to the church until the year 1850, when he was received into full membership in the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. . . .

"When the Calvary Presbyterian Church was organized Mr. Williams was one of its early members, and continued one of its liberal supporters for several years."

It was in 1857 that Mr. Williams, having accumulated considerable wealth and retired from active professional life, purchased a beautiful country-seat at Chestnut Hill, where he spent the last years of his life. Soon after his removal here he identified himself with the local church of the Presbyterian denomination, to which he transferred his membership from Calvary Church in 1866, being elected ruling elder on August 15. At this time, when in his seventy-sixth year, he seemed to receive a new impetus of spiritual energy, and his activity from then until very shortly before his death suffered little abatement.

The first of his organized and extensive liberalities was the building of an attractive and commodious edifice for a public library, which he fitted and furnished and supplied with several thousand volumes. These were made free to all classes in the community, especially the workingmen. This institution was named the Christian Hall Library. All of the current expenses of this establishment were defrayed by Mr. Williams during his life, and he left a large endowment for its use. Another monument of his liberality is the building occupied by the Orphan Home, known as the Bethesda Home of Chestnut Hill, of which a sketch has been given. This institution was also left a liberal bequest. A second building was erected by Mr. Williams a short time prior to his death.

Private benefactions, after all, engrossed the greater part of Mr. Williams' attention. They were most carefully and yet most generously bestowed, and there is no means of knowing their extent, for he distributed his alms most quietly and unostentatiously. He was actuated by the highest Christian principles, and gave not merely for the pleasure which it afforded him.

Labor for the advancement of the religion which he held sacred was the only form of activity which equalled or exceeded his practical charity. In this he was most zealous and untiring. He organized Bible-classes for youths and adults, and even at fourscore years of age was active in conducting them, giving in-

structions in the form of expository lectures. Of these lectures he left notes, some of which, after his death, were deemed of such value that, edited by Dr. R. Owen, they were published,—“Studies on the Epistle to the Hebrews,” Philadelphia, Grant, Faires & Rodgers. The little work gives a fair insight into Mr. Williams’ mind and heart. “The author was not a mere copyist, . . . The whole is pervaded with an humble, devout and reverent spirit.

Mr. Williams’ long life, crowded with good, unselfish, faithful, pious and pure deeds, had a happy close,

the progenitor of the family, prior to the war of the Revolution, and bequeathed to his son Abraham, above mentioned. Here the youth of the subject of this biographical sketch was spent in attendance at the neighboring school and later at schools in Cheltenham and at Chestnut Hill. He returned to the farm and assisted his father in its cultivation until his marriage, which occurred in June, 1845, to Amanda, daughter of Adam Heilig. Her death occurred in August, 1849, and he was a second time married, in 1868, to B. Amanda, daughter of John



Daniel Yeakel

the last scenes being in harmony with his whole career. “He died full of riches, full of honors, full of years.”

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

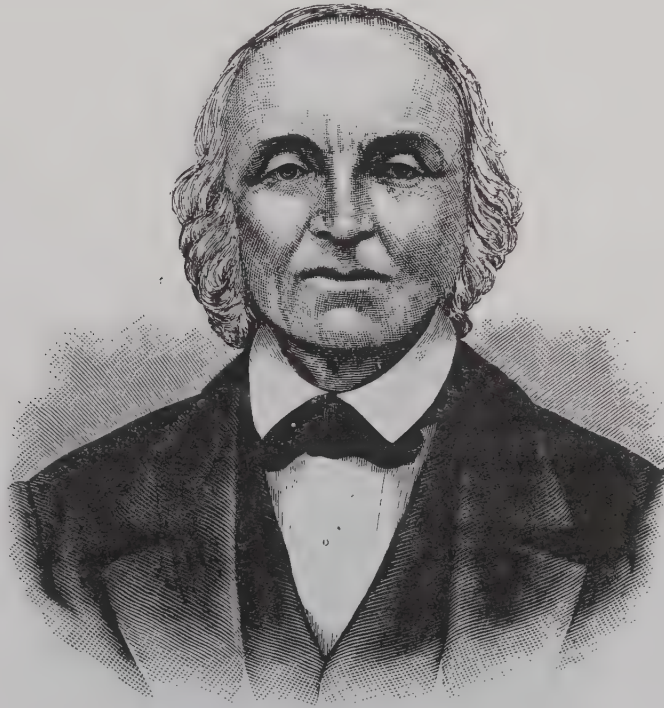
DANIEL YEAKEL.

Daniel Yeakel, the grandson of Abraham Yeakel and his wife, Sarah Wagner, and the son of Isaac and Regina Schultz Yeakel, was born March 27, 1816, on the ancestral land purchased by Christopher Yeakel,

Bush, of Lansdale, Montgomery Co., Pa. The children of the latter union are Emma B. and Daniel Dawson. On the occasion of his first marriage Mr. Yeakel rented the homestead farm for a period of two years. On the death of his father he became possessor by inheritance of a portion of the property and purchased the remaining interest. His pursuits from that time until the present have not varied greatly from the accustomed routine of the agriculturalist. Mr. Yeakel has manifested, during his active life, a deep interest in public matters connected with the township, and by his sympathy and personal

efforts aided greatly in its growth and development. These efforts have not been confined to the township, but have extended to the county. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, though he has never aspired to official position, and filled minor offices in the township only when urgently solicited and from a public-spirited motive. Mr. Yeakel is an active member of the Masonic fraternity and the oldest representative of Hiram Lodge, No. 81, of Chestnut Hill. He is also a member of St. John's Chapter, No. 232, and of St. John's Commandery, No.

standing at Cresheim, Germantown township, Philadelphia Co., which was his dwelling until prior to the Revolution, when he purchased the property on the summit of Chestnut Hill, and died there in 1810, in his ninety-second year, leaving a considerable estate. Christopher Yeakle married, August 9, 1743, Maria, daughter of Balthaser and Susanna Schultz, whose children were Susanna, born 1744; Maria, in 1747; Regina, in 1749; Abraham, in 1752; Anna, in 1755; and Christopher, in 1757. Abraham of this number, married Sarah, daughter of Christo-



Jacob Yeakle

4, both of Philadelphia. His religious associations are with St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Lafayette Hill, of which he is a member and with which he has held official relations.

JACOB YEAKLE.

The great progenitor of the Yeakle (Jaekel) family was Christopher, who died in Silesia, Germany. His son, Christopher, when eighteen years of age, came with his widowed mother, Regina, to America, in 1734, and settled in Pennsylvania. He was apprenticed to a cooper, and continued during his lifetime to follow his trade. He built, in 1743, the log house still

standing at Cresheim, Germantown township, Philadelphia Co., which was his dwelling until prior to the Revolution, when he purchased the property on the summit of Chestnut Hill, and died there in 1810, in his ninety-second year, leaving a considerable estate. Christopher Yeakle married, August 9, 1743, Maria, daughter of Balthaser and Susanna Schultz, whose children were Susanna, born 1744; Maria, in 1747; Regina, in 1749; Abraham, in 1752; Anna, in 1755; and Christopher, in 1757. Abraham of this number, married Sarah, daughter of Christo-

the farm owned by his father until 1806, when he purchased the property, in Springfield township, now owned by his son, William, where he resided until his death, May 29, 1863. He married Gertrude, daughter of George Urffer, on the 1st of November, 1808, and had children,—Susan, born in 1809; Joseph, 1811; Leah, 1814; Charles, in 1817; George, 1820; and William, in 1821. George married Amanda, daughter of Peter Streep, and has three children. Leah married Thomas L. Bates, and has had seven children. Jacob Yeakle was a successful farmer, devoting his attention principally to dairying and marketing in Philadelphia. He was a Whig in politics,

JOSEPH YEAKLE,

The oldest son of Jacob and Gertrude Yeakle, was born on the 11th of April, 1811, in Springfield township on the homestead, where his life has been spent. The winter months were devoted to school, and the remainder of the year, during boyhood, to labor on the farm of his father, where was found an abundance of work for willing hands to execute. He ultimately rented the farm lying adjacent to the homestead, which belonged to his father, and in 1848 purchased the property. He was, in 1836, married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John Huston, whose birth occurred April 1, 1813. Their children were Huston, born in



Joseph Yeakle

and although interested in all that pertained to the good of the township of his residence, did not accept office, having always business matters of importance to occupy his attention. He was a man of marked integrity, of whom it might be said with truth that "his word was as good as his bond." His opinion was much respected in questions of weight, his services often being desired in the settlement of estates and in the capacity of executor. In religion he adhered to the Schwenkfelder faith, which was that of his ancestors, and worshiped with the meeting in Towamencin township.

1835; James, in 1837; Emily (Mrs. James Nash) 1839; Elenora (deceased), 1842; Daniel W. (deceased), 1844; Jacob, 1847; Elvie (Mrs. Cleaver Supplee), 1850. Mrs. Yeakle died in 1852, and Mr. Yeakle was a second time married, in 1854, to Miss Mary Huston, whose death occurred in 1877. Their children are John H., born in 1853 (deceased), and Thomas C., whose birth occurred in 1855. Mr. Yeakle continued farming until 1870, when, desiring to be relieved from the hard labor which had been his portion from youth, he retired and made Flourtown, Montgomery Co., his home. He has been a firm adherent of the

Republican party since its organization, and although not an office-seeker, holds the appointment of postmaster in the village. He has been since 1881, associated with his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Daniel W. Yeakle, in the management of a store at Flourtown. In religion he is a supporter of the Presbyterian Church, of the latter place, though not identified as one of its members.

CHARLES YEAKLE,

The second son of Jacob and Gertrude Yeakle, was born July 7, 1817, on the homestead, now owned by his brother, William. Here his youth, passed with

gomery Co., whose only child, Levi, died in February, 1861. Charles Yeakle has devoted his life to the employments of a farmer and the extensive mining of iron-ore. While successful in these branches of industry, he has found neither time nor inclination for other pursuits. He is a Republican in politics, having been formally allied to the Old Line Whig party. Though formerly the incumbent of one or more minor offices, he is not ambitious for political honors. His services have been sought on frequent occasions in the capacity of guardian and trustee, which appointments have been, with rare exceptions, declined. Mr. Yeakle now worships with the Presbyterian Church, though reared in the faith of the Schwenkfelders.



Charles Yeakle

his parents, was varied by the enjoyment of advantages of education, in some slight degree superior to those ordinarily obtained, at Flourtown, Whitmarsh, and at the Hicks school, at Springfield. After a period devoted to labor on the home-farm he, in connection with his brother, William, cultivated the land on shares, from 1843 until 1849, when he removed to his present home, then owned by his father. This he occupied as a tenant until 1863, when it became his by inheritance. Mr. Yeakle was married, on the 16th of March, 1843, to Sarah, daughter of Michael and Barbara Urffer Neuss, of Upper Hanover township, Mont-

WILLIAM YEAKLE,

The youngest son of Jacob and Gertrude Yeakle, was born on the 7th of November, 1821, in Springfield township, where he has since remained, and is now one of its most influential citizens. His educational opportunities were not superior to those of his brothers, being confined to a few months of instruction, chiefly during the winter. He was reared from youth to habits of industry, and at an early age became useful to his father in his farm employments. He later rented the homestead until the death of the latter, when a portion came to him as his patrimony,

the remainder being secured by purchase. On this place he still resides, and is, as formerly, actively engaged in the various avocations pertaining to a farmer's life. Mr. Yeakle was married, on the 27th of December, 1849, to Mary, daughter of Jacob Wentz, whose birth occurred September 24, 1826. Their children are Atwood, born 1850; Gertrude, 1852; Ambrose, 1854; and John, 1857. Mr. Yeakle is a member of the board of directors of the Montgomery National Bank, of Norristown. A Republican in his political views, he is not active in the field of politics, and finds little leisure for pursuits aside from his life as an agriculturalist. Mr. Yeakle is an attendant upon the ser-

the riots, and in four hours were marching with forty-seven men and their big six-pound cannon. They marched direct to the Girard Bank, and from thence to the Arsenal, where now stands John Wanamaker's store. In 1846 the Mexican war broke out, and George Lower, with his brother Henry, went to Philadelphia and joined Captain R. K. Scott's company of Cadwalader Grays, which, when the First Regiment was formed, became H Company, went to Mexico and participated in the taking of the city of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan Del Ulloa, which capitulated on the 29th of March, 1847. The First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company H



William Yeakle

vices of the Lutheran Church, of which Mrs. Yeakle is a member.

GEORGE LOWER.

George Lower was born January 30, 1823, on a twenty-acre farm in Springfield township, Montgomery Co., Pa. His father, Joseph, died at the age of ninety, and his mother, Ann, at seventy-six years of age. At the age of nineteen, with other young men of the neighborhood, George Lower raised a military company, of which he was made one of the lieutenants; they became so perfect in drill that they would go through the manual by the tap of the drum. In 1844 they received orders to go to the city to help suppress

being one of the companies, was commanded by Colonel Francis M. Wynkoop. Mr. Lower participated in all the important engagements of the war, including Cerro Gordo. After peace had been concluded he returned to Philadelphia, where he arrived in July, 1848, and was mustered out and discharged. He then returned to Springfield township, and in the fall of that year was elected county auditor, and in 1854 was elected recorder of deeds, and whilst in office removed from the old buildings to the new offices in the new court-house, and recorded the first deed. After going out of office he went to Flourtown, in Springfield township. In the spring of 1858 he was elected a justice of the peace and has served almost continually since.

ENOCH SHOEMAKER.

Enoch Shoemaker, who for more than a half-century has been a resident of Springfield township, is a descendant of George Shoemaker, who (with one or two others) came from Wales to Pennsylvania on special invitation from William Penn, landing in 1685 at Chester, where he afterwards married Sarah, a daughter of Richard Waylen, who was a preacher of the Society of Friends. Nothing of the subsequent life of George Shoemaker has been ascertained. A son, or grandson, of his was Jacob Shoemaker, who, with his wife, Margaret, were residents of Whitmarsh township, and parents of the following-named

ary 17, 1816. His wife was Hannah Kenderdine, of Horsham. Their children were Agnes, born September 23, 1765; Margaret, born September 8, 1767; Dorothy, born July 25, 1769; Thomas, born August 6, 1771; Rachel, born December 18, 1773; Mary, born July 19, 1775. The daughters all lived unmarried, three of them reaching an age exceeding eighty years. The only son, Thomas, became owner of his father's farm in Whitpain. His wife was Jane, daughter of David Supplee, who lived in Norriton township, on the farm now owned by Andrew F. Hiltner, of Norristown.

The children of Thomas and Jane (Supplee) Shoe-



Enoch Shoemaker

children: Matthias and Jonathan (twins), born 14th of Twelfth Month, 1736; Barbary, born 30th of Sixth Month, 1738; Jonathan (second of the name), born 16th of Twelfth Month, 1739; Isaac, born 16th of Eleventh Month, 1741; Hannah, born 10th of Ninth Month, 1743; Elisabeth, born 30th of Eleventh Month, 1745; Sarah, born 3d of Second Month, 1748; David, born 30th of First Month, 1753.

The first-named of these children, Matthias Shoemaker, was grandfather of Enoch, the immediate subject of this biographical notice. He lived in Whitpain township on a farm which he purchased in 1777, and which is now owned by his grandson, Charles K. Shoemaker. On that farm he died Janu-

maker, were Enoch (the subject of this memoir), born September 25, 1804; Job, born in 1805, and died in his twenty-second year; David, born in 1806 (father of John K. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia); Allen, born in 1808, and now living in Lewisburg, Pa.; Matthias, born February 17, 1810 (now of Philadelphia); Hannah (died in infancy); Jesse (died in Canada); and Charles K., now living on the Shoemaker homestead in Whitpain township.

Enoch, eldest son of Thomas and Jane Shoemaker, was married, March 8, 1832, to Rachel Mitchel, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Hallowell) Mitchel, whose home was in Springfield township, on the homestead farm, now owned and occupied by Enoch Shoemaker.

Sarah, the wife of Jacob Mitchel, was a descendant of Edward Farmer, the first settler in Whitmarsh. Jacob Mitchell was born in Whitmarsh, of parents who came there from Germany. His father was a leading man in that township and a prominent member of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, at Barren Hill. The children of Jacob and Sarah Mitchel were Elizabeth, born in 1791, married James Pierce, of Plymouth township, and died in 1873; Mary, born in 1793, married Andrew Fisher, of Chestnut Hill, and died in 1873; Sarah, born in 1795, married Frederick Klair, of Gwynedd, and died in 1866; Abigail, born in 1798, married William Cowden, of Plymouth, and died in August, 1861; John, born in 1801, lived in Springfield, and died in 1853; Ann, born in 1804, now widow of Valentine Keely, of Roxborough; Rachel, born September 19, 1806, now wife of Enoch Shoemaker; Hannah, born in 1809, married Phineas Michener, of Plymouth township, and died in 1867.

Enoch and Rachel (Mitchel) Shoemaker have been the parents of the following-named children: Samuel, born August 8, 1833, died in infancy; Charles, born July 8, 1836, now living in Whitpain township; Hannah, born May 3, 1839, now Mrs. John H. Mann, of Horsham; Sallie J., born July 25, 1843, attended a select school taught by Enoch H. Supplee, of Philadelphia; Mary Amanda, born March 26, 1846, died in the fifth year of her age.

Charles, second son of Enoch Shoemaker, attended the common schools, also the school of G. D. Wolfe, at Norristown, in the fall and winter of 1856. He was married to Mary S., daughter of Joseph P. Conard, of Whitpain township, December 24, 1863. They have been the parents of children as follows: Joseph Conard, Enoch (died in infancy), Ella, Rebecca J., Rachel, Annie C., Mary K., Charles and Frank.

Hannah Shoemaker, daughter of Enoch and Rachel, attended the Adelphia Institute, at Norristown, during the winter and spring of 1857. She was married, March 13, 1862, to John H. Mann, of Horsham. Mr. Mann is a descendent of an ancestor who came to America in 1733, and settled in Bucks County. In 1748 he moved to a farm of one hundred and sixty-four acres, which he had taken up in Horsham township. Samuel Mann, grandfather of John H., was married, in 1777, to Margaret Keith, daughter of William Keith, of Makefield, Bucks Co., at whose house General Washington had his headquarters when he marched against the Hessians at Trenton, on the night of December 25, 1776.

The children of John H. and Hannah (Shoemaker) Mann have been Charles S., now a student in the State Normal School, at West Chester; W. Henry; Albert H.; Rachel, deceased; Enoch, died in infancy; Sallie L.; Walter; and Ann Cornelia. Mrs. Mann is a member of Puff's Lutheran Church, in Upper Dublin.

Mr. Shoemaker, the subject of this memoir, received in his youth only such education as was afforded by

the common country schools of that time. He was apprenticed to Morgan Morgan, in Gwynedd township, to learn the blacksmith's trade, at which he afterwards worked about one year with Andrew Fisher, at Chestnut Hill, soon after which he left the business and returned to his father's farm in Whitpain, where he remained until his marriage. He then settled in Springfield township on his father-in-law's farm, which he rented from year to year for sixteen years, and then purchased. He has now lived on the place for fifty-three years. For the first thirty-two years after his marriage he lived in the old farm-house, then removed to the new house, which has now been his residence for twenty-one years. Mr. Shoemaker was by birthright a Friend. Mrs. Shoemaker is a member of St. Peter's Lutheran Church at Barren Hill. Their daughter, Sallie J., is a member of the Manatawny Baptist Church.

On the 8th of March, 1882, the "golden wedding" festival of Enoch and Rachel Shoemaker was celebrated at their house by eighty-four persons, nearly all of whom were members of the family. The Rev. William Smith, of the Cold Point Baptist Church, and the Rev. Charles T. Pritchard, of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, were present and conducted the religious exercises, which were preceded and followed by vocal and instrumental music. The presents were numerous and valuable. The family history was read by Charles S. Mann, grandson of the venerable couple. The ceremonies and festivities were continued during the entire day, and the occasion was one which will be long remembered by those who participated in it.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

TOWAMENCIN TOWNSHIP.¹

TOWAMENCIN² township is one of the central townships of the county, bounded on the northeast by Hatfield, south by Worcester, southeast by Gwynedd, southwest by Perkiomen and west by Lower Salford. Its greatest length is four and a half miles, breadth nearly three, with an area of about six thousand acres. The surface is slightly rolling, and the soil a red shale. It is watered by the Skippack and Towamencin Creeks. The former has a course of nearly three miles, but furnishes no valuable water-power. The latter is a branch of the Skippack, and lies almost wholly within the township, and in a course of six miles propels two grist-mills. These streams also receive several tributaries within this territory, all of

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

² The name of this township is spelled both Towamencin and Towamensing. Though there is good reason for thinking that Towamensing was the original spelling, we have adopted Towamencin because it is so spelled in official proceedings at Norristown, and has been for many years.

which go to help the volume of the Skippack, a confluent of the Perkiomen.

The only material public improvement is the Spring House and Sumneytown turnpike, finished in 1848, which crosses the township for a distance of three miles near its centre. According to the census of 1800, it contained 473 inhabitants; in 1840, 763; and in 1880, 1282. Although its progress has not been rapid, yet every decade has shown an increase. The real estate in 1882 for taxable purposes was valued at \$847,735, and including the personal, \$929,235. The taxables were 313, and the aggregate per head is \$2968, making it in point of wealth the tenth township in the county, and almost the equal of Gwynedd. In 1883 we find here two hotels, one hardware, one boot and shoe, one general store and three dealers in flour and feed. It contains six public schools, open six months, with an average attendance of 233 scholars; in 1856 five schools were open four months, with an average of 142 pupils. The census of 1830 gives 144 houses, 175 families and 132 farms. It contains five churches, belonging, respectively, to the Mennonites, Dunkards, Lutheran, Reformed, Schwenkfelders and Methodists.

Towamencin is a name of Indian origin, and no doubt was taken from the stream bearing it. In March, 1728, the territory was formed into a township, and at the request of the petitioners called Towamencin. A draft thereof in the records states its area to be "about five thousand five hundred acres." Although its boundaries have not since been changed, yet, like all other early surveys, its area is now made somewhat more, no doubt in part brought about by a closer or more exact measurement through the increased value of lands. A list of the land-holders and tenants of this township was prepared in 1734, which we now propose to give here in full, being thirty-two in number, which necessarily must contain some of its earliest settlers, of whom, to a limited extent, a further account will be given: Joseph Morgan, 200 acres; James Wall, 100; John Morgan, 200; Daniel Morgan, 200; Daniel Williams, 200; John Edwards, 250; Joseph Lukens, 200; Jacob Hill, 100; Hugh Evans, 180; Cadwallader Evans, 100; Christian Weber, 50; Nicholas Leshner, 150; Paul Hendricks, 100; Jacob Fry, 200; Peter Weber, 150; Peter Tyson, 100; Christian Brinaman, 150; Lawrence Hendricks, 150; Garret Schrager, 100; Leonard Hendricks, 150; Henry Hendricks, 123; Herman Gotschalk, 100; John Gotschalk, 120; Gotschalk Gotschalk, 120; Abraham Lukens, 200; Francis Griffith, 100; William Nash, 50; Henry Fry, 50; Felty Consenhsier, 23; Peter Wentz; William Tennis, 25; Jellis Jellis, 22 acres.

It is apparent, in examining the above list, that many of the early settlers came hither after a brief residence in or around Germantown. As their children grew up and the country became more improved they moved to where cheaper lands abounded, though at the expense of greater toil.

The first land probably taken up in Towamencin was a grant of one thousand acres from Penn's commissioners of property to Benjamin Furley, June 8, 1703. This was purchased nine days later from Furley's attorneys by Abraham Tennis and Jan Lucken, who, in 1709, divided it, each taking five hundred acres. This tract embraced the northern part of the township and extended to the present Skippack road, and perhaps as far down as Kulpsville. Here they settled and made the first improvements, and even to this day the descendants of John Lucken or Lukens retain a portion of the ancestral tract. Henry Fry purchased twelve hundred and fifty acres on the Towamencin Creek from Benjamin Fairman, December 10, 1724, on which he also was the first settler. The Tennis family, it appears, for awhile flourished here. On the list of 1734 we find only the name of William Tennis with 25 acres, but in 1776, Samuel Tennis with 192 acres, and William and Israel Tennis. They possessed an old burial-place in the northeast part of the township, though the name has now become extinct in this section. Christian Weber made his purchase in 1728, and very likely then made his residence here. Wilhelm, Heinrich, Lorentz and Gerhart Hendricks resided at Germantown before 1700. William Hendricks and his sons, Henry and Lawrence, were naturalized in 1709, to hold and enjoy lands. Among the descendants of those in the list of 1734, the Hendricks and the Gotschalks are still numerous, and the names of Lukens, Wentz, Fry and Edwards are still here. The last is the only surviving one of those of English or Welsh origin, who then constituted over one-third of the total number. William Nash, in May, 1747, was a collector of taxes in Towamencin.

Jan Lucken came from Holland in the fall of 1688 and shortly afterwards settled at Germantown. According to his Bible record, he had seven sons and four daughters. Elias was born in 1686; William, 1687; John, 1691; Peter, 1696; Mathias, 1700; Abraham, 1703; and Joseph, in 1705. Jan Lucken made his will October 9, 1741, leaving to his son Abraham three hundred acres, to be taken off the southeast side of his tract, and the balance he directed to be sold. Abraham made his will March 31, 1776, by which it appears he had nine children,—John, Mathias, William, Abraham, Joseph, Job, Margaret, Jonathan and Enos. His executors were Elizabeth, his second wife, and sons' John and Mathias. The homestead, of two hundred acres, situated near the present Union or Brick Church, was sold out of the family. In the assessment of Towamencin for 1776 we find Abraham Lukens taxed for 215 acres; Joseph Lukens, 98; John Lukens, son of Abraham, 115 acres; Peter Lukens, 87 acres; and John Lukens, 109 acres. John Lukens, son of Abraham, continued to reside on his homestead until his death, and his son George became its owner in 1805, and retained possession for about forty-four

years. The Lukens family here, like their kindred in Horsham, appear to have been noted for longevity, as well as for being substantial land-holders.

Heinrich Frey or Fry, a native of Altheim, in Alsace, it is stated, came to Pennsylvania before the arrival of William Penn and settled near Roxborough. In 1692 he was married, at Germantown, to Catharine, daughter of Wigart Levering. They had nine children, of whom six were sons. He purchased, as has been mentioned, twelve hundred and fifty acres on Towamencin Creek in 1724. It is a family tradition that two of his sons walked up from the Wissahickon, a distance of eighteen or twenty miles, on Monday mornings, bringing their provisions along with them for the week, for the purpose of making a clearing and erecting a house, which they completed by the following spring. A few Indians, who appeared friendly, were still lingering here, having a couple of wigwams on the banks of the stream. The chief, who visited the scene of their labors, observed them eating bread, when they gave him a piece, which he ate and pronounced good. On the following week they brought him an extra loaf, at which he was greatly delighted, and in return the following day brought them a saddle of venison. The eldest of these brothers was Jacob, who had two sons and two daughters, whereof Daniel Fry is still living on the homestead at the good old age of ninety-four years, and yet very active. The family possess an ancient burial-ground in the township, which is now in a dilapidated condition. In the assessment of 1776 we find, as in 1734, the name of Jacob Fry with two hundred acres. The late Jacob Fry, of the Trappe, member of Congress and auditor-general of Pennsylvania, is represented as a descendant of this family.

Christian Weber and wife, Appolonia, arrived in Philadelphia in 1727, and the following year purchased a farm on the west side of the present turnpike, adjoining Gwynedd line. He built a stone house here in 1737, which is still standing. His death occurred in 1778, at the age of eighty-two years. He had sons,—Jacob, Benjamin, Nicholas and Christian. Jacob Weber had three sons,—Abraham, Benjamin and Isaac. Christian Weber, Jr., was born in 1743 and married Elizabeth Wiedner in 1765, and kept an inn half a mile below Kulpsville, on the west side of the turnpike, now the residence of William H. Anders. His wife died in 1805, after which he married the widow of the Rev. Jacob Van Buskirk. He was a captain in the Revolution, and, it is said, recruited one hundred men for the service. Governor Mifflin appointed him a justice of the peace, and he also served in the beginning of this century as one of the county commissioners. He had two sons,—John and Jesse,—who both became prominent men. The former was born in 1768, became a miller, and in 1807 was elected to the Assembly, of which he served twice as Speaker. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Catharine Reiff, and had five

children. His death and also his father's occurred in 1815. Jesse Weber was captain of the Montgomery Union Troop of Horse, to which post he was elected September 28, 1807, and afterwards, with his company, went into the service at Camp Dupont during the late war with England. He was also elected from this county to the Assembly in 1844 and the following year. We find rated in Towamencin for 1776, Christian Weber, Sr., for fifty-two acres; Christian Weber, Jr., one hundred; and Benjamin Weber, sixty-four acres.

Caspar Kriebel and his wife, Susanna, arrived in Pennsylvania in 1734, and settled in the southern corner of the township, on the place now owned by his descendant, Abraham H. Kriebel. His children were George, Abraham and Susanna. He died February 16, 1771. His son, Abraham Kriebel, was born in 1736, and married, in 1762, a daughter of George Shultz. He died in 1801 and his widow in 1820. The farm on which he lived and died, at the Schwenkfelder Meeting-house, he inherited. Melchior Kriebel and his wife, Anna, the daughter of George Drescher, also came in 1734. He died February 14, 1790, aged eighty years. His children were David, Susanna, Melchior and Rosina. In 1776 we find Abraham Kriebel rated one hundred and eighty-nine acres.

Susanna Weigner, widow, whose maiden-name was Seipt, arrived at the same time with her children,—Abraham, George and Rosina. Abraham Weigner married Susan, daughter of Abraham Yeakel, May 31, 1750. Their children were Maria, Sarah, Rosina, Susanna, Abraham and John. He died March 13, 1781, aged sixty-two years.

Abraham Yeakle and wife, Maria, arrived in 1734 and died January 12, 1762. His children were Balthasar (born in 1736), Hans, Susanna, Rosina and Elizabeth. Balthasar Yeakle married Rosina, widow of Christopher Reinwalt and daughter of David Heebner, October 7, 1760. His children were Esther, Maria, Catharine and Abraham. He had in 1776 one hundred and fifty acres of land. He died April 18, 1789. Hans or John Yeakle, who resided in Towamencin, was also the son of Abraham; married Anna, daughter of Christopher Weigner, in 1762. Their children were Maria, Regina, Christopher, Joseph, Magdalena, Jacob, Christian, Anna, Abraham and John. He died in 1801, aged sixty-two years, and his widow in 1822, nearly eighty. He was rated in 1776 with one hundred and fifteen acres. Balthasar Anders and his wife, Anna Hoffrichter, came in 1734 with the others. He had three children,—George, Anna and Abraham. He was a shoemaker by occupation and died in 1754, aged fifty-six years. His widow survived until 1784, having attained nearly eighty-four years. George Anders was rated in 1776 for one hundred and fifty acres and as having a family of seven children.

Yellis Cassel, who, in the list of 1776, is rated for eighty-two acres, was the great-grandfather of Abra-

ham H. Cassel, the noted antiquarian of Lower Salford, who was born in this township September 21, 1820, as was also his father, Yellis, and grandfather, Hupert Cassel. Yellis and Hupert Cassel were landholders in Perkiomen township in 1734. The former arrived about 1715, and the latter in 1727. Johannes Cassel, who settled in Germantown in 1686, it is supposed was uncle of the first Hupert. Frederick Wampole came from Germany in 1744, and purchased from Abraham Lukens one hundred and fifty acres, on which he resided, and was witness thereon to interesting scenes connected with the Revolution. Among the township officers of the past, we find Joseph Smith constable, in 1767; Frederick Wampole, supervisor, 1773; John Luken, constable, 1774; and Garret Gotshalk, assessor, and Owen Hughes, collector, in 1776.

The road from the present Spring House to Marlborough township was laid out and confirmed in June, 1735, and, in consequence, was for a long time afterwards called the North Wales road, and as it became extended further northwards, became known also as the Maxatawny road. In 1829 a charter was granted to turnpike this road up to Sumneytown, and though great efforts were used to secure sufficient stock along its route to complete it, they failed until 1848. This was a great improvement over the old route, not only in being much straighter, but in the reduction of grade. The Forty-Foot road, which extends through the whole length of the township was laid out several years before the Revolution. It was over this highway that the army marched from Skippack to their encampment.

Through the success of continued researches, the writer has ascertained that the occurrences that transpired in this small township during the Revolution are unusually interesting, and for which here but a very brief space can be given. The battle of Germantown was fought on the morning of October 4, 1777, and resulted disastrously to the American cause, when Washington immediately returned with the main body of the army up the Skippack road, beyond the Perkiomen, in the vicinity of the present Schwenksville, where they remained until the afternoon of the 8th, when he arrived and established his camp nearly a mile northwest of Kulpsville, near the Lower Salford line. The officers wounded in the battle were brought to a farm-house on the Forty-Foot road, about a mile and a quarter southwest of the Mennonite Meeting-house. General Nash, who had been wounded in the thigh by a cannon-ball which had killed his horse, we know from an eye-witness, was carried up hither on a litter made of poles. Washington may have come here on purpose to attend the funeral on the following day, for which he issued his orders that he should be interred at ten o'clock, and that "all officers whose circumstances will admit of it will attend and pay this respect to a brave man, who died in defense of his country."

Washington made his headquarters at the house of

Frederick Wampole, whom we have mentioned as being supervisor, and who in 1773 was rated for two hundred and twenty acres of land, one servant and four horses. The house was about half a mile north of the meeting-house. It belonged to J. W. Wampole, Esq., as late as 1856 or the following year. The present owner is Jacob Detweiler, who took down the old house in 1881 and built a new one in its place. In his letter to Congress, dated at Peter Wentz's, in Worcester township, four miles distant on the Skippack road, Washington says: "We moved this morning from the encampment at which we had been for six or seven days past, and are just arrived at the grounds we occupied before the action of the 4th. Our motive in coming here is to direct the enemy's attention from the fort." The Rev. Jacob Duché, of Philadelphia, through the defeat at Germantown, was induced to write a letter, on the 8th, to Washington, desiring him now to abandon the cause and stop the further effusion of blood, and at the head of the army demand from Congress that they make peace. This letter was delivered to him here on the 15th by a female whom he had induced to deliver it, an undertaking which certainly no sane man of his own free will would have risked.

While the camp was here a court of inquiry was ordered and held respecting the conduct of General Wayne at Paoli, of which Lord Stirling was president. John Farndon, a private of Colonel Hartley's regiment, was sentenced, September 25th, to suffer death for desertion to the enemy, and was executed here at noon of the 9th, immediately after the funeral, thus adding additional solemnity to the day, traditions respecting which are still extant in the old families of the neighborhood. The place of execution, it is said, was on the Lower Salford line, about a quarter of a mile northeast of where the turnpike crosses the Skippack Creek, the premises being now owned by J. Wampole. Major John White, a resident of Philadelphia and an aid of General Sullivan, was shot dead by a British soldier from a cellar-window in the attempt to fire Chew's house. Lieutenant Mathew Smith, a native of Middlesex County, Va., in the hazardous effort to carry a flag to demand a formal and immediate surrender was killed by a ball within musket-shot of the building. Concerning Colonel Boyd, we have so far failed to secure any other information than that he and the officers were buried beside each other in the Mennonite graveyard, opposite the camp, and their names even John F. Watson, the annalist, could not give, though on the monument committee. The chief authority that Washington made his headquarters at the house of Frederick Wampole rests in the letter of Colonel Henry Laurens to his father, president of Congress, dated at "Headquarters, Wampole's, October 15, 1777," who was aide-camp and private secretary to the commander-in-chief during the whole of this period.

Kulpsville is the only village of this agricultural

township, and outside of it there is little produced in the way of manufactures. It is situated on the Sumneytown and Spring House turnpike, near the centre of the district, ten miles from the former and seven from the latter place. Its situation is high, and it can be seen for several miles in coming from either direction on the turnpike. It contains at present about fifty houses, two hotels, one store, several carriage manufactories, besides various mechanic shops. A three-story brick hall, built in 1856, and surmounted with a steeple and clock, is a conspicuous mark to the surrounding country. The first story is occupied by a manufacturing establishment, and several of its upper rooms are used as lodges by the Odd-Fellows and the Order of American Mechanics, and the hall is used for worship, lectures, exhibitions and literary exercises. The Methodist Episcopal Church, a one-story brick building, was erected in 1862. In the fall of 1883 the public school-house here was enlarged, and the books of the Literary and Library Association removed to the second story. The village also possesses a brass band, which has been organized for several years. A house of worship was also erected here in 1879 by the German Evangelical denomination.

The name of the place is derived from the Kulp family, of which Jacob Kulp, in 1776, was rated for one hundred and six acres, which lay in the eastern part of the village and extended on the turnpike to the corner of the present Kulpville Hotel. Opposite, at this date, to the northward, but also on the same side of the pike, lay Henry Smith's (the weaver's) tract, containing eighty-seven acres, which will go to show how insignificant this place was in the Revolution. Jacob Kulp was the son of Peter, who had come from Germany and who also had two other sons, Henry and Dilman. Jacob died here in 1818, at the age of seventy-seven, leaving a son, David C. Kulp, who started the first store here in 1812, was a justice of the peace for forty years and died about 1843. His son, Charles C. Kulp, received the first appointment of postmaster here in 1829, and thus its name became established. The place at this date contained seven houses, a tavern (kept by Mordecai Davis) and a blacksmith-shop. In 1858 it contained two hotels, two stores and twenty-three houses, chiefly brick, and several mechanic shops. A licensed inn was kept here by Hugh Hughs in 1773, by Israel Tennis in 1779 and by Jacob Wampole and Elizabeth Weber in 1790. At this time these were the only public-houses in the township. By an act of Assembly, passed in 1797 the townships of the Fourth District comprising Gwynedd, Montgomery, Towamencin, Hatfield, Franconia, Lower Salford, Upper Salford and Perkiomen, were required to hold their elections at the inn of Christian Weber. This act remained in force until 1802, when Upper Salford and the western part of Perkiomen were attached to other districts. In 1824 the entire county was divided into fourteen

districts, whereof several townships still continued to vote here.

Early Churches in Towamencin—MENNONITE.

--Not half a mile above Kulpville, on the west side of the Sumneytown turnpike, stands the Mennonite meeting-house, a plain, one-story stone building, about twenty-four by twenty-eight feet in size, erected in 1805. It is situated on a knoll, at the foot of which flows a small stream, which in a short distance loses itself in the Skippack Creek; near by stand several gnarled and venerable oaks, the whole presenting an olden-time appearance. There is reason to believe, from the early dates on the tombstones, that the first house of worship here may have been erected before 1750, and not likely much later. This building stood until near the building of the present meeting-house, having been destroyed by fire. The society having been remiss in keeping or preserving records, a difficulty exists to supply authentic data. An aged man of the vicinity related to a friend, in 1858, that he remembered well the old stone meeting-house, to which he had gone to worship with his father about the year 1788; that it had the appearance of being very old then and stood near the site of the present building. A log school-house was adjacent, which has been for some time substituted by a more substantial one, of stone.

To the antiquarian the graveyard attached to this meeting-house in several respects, is an interesting one to visit. In extent it may cover two acres, and it has undoubtedly been used for burial purposes for at least a century and a half. A stone was discovered here bearing the date 1733, and another of 1741. One without a date bears the inscription, "Yellis Cassel, a. 85 y." Many of the inscriptions are in German and several of the earliest have become illegible. In our recent visit the following surnames were taken down from its numerous tablets: Overholtzer, Eisenhart, Boorse, Delp, Stauffer, Drake, Ebert, Cassel, Ruth, Frey, Kulp, Vanfussen, Hughs, Keaton, Stover, Detweiler, Mitchell, Rinewalt, Hendricks, Blackburn, Hechler, Metz, Neisz, Rosenberger, Godshalk, Allebach, Frederick, Gehman, Keeler, Moyer, Bernt, Schlosson, Bookhamer, Boyer, Hallman, Kratz, Swartz, Kepler, Zeigler, Keyser, Clemmer, Nice, Klein, Snare, Hunsicker, Eaton, Freed, Nuss, Funk and Roop. Families bearing about one-third of those names are still pretty numerous in the surrounding section. Mitchel, Hughs, Blackburn and Eaton appear in curious contrast, not being German. Here there repose the remains of General Nash, Colonel Boyd, Major White and Lieutenant Smith, of the Continental army, either slain or mortally wounded in the attack at Germantown. Over the body of General Nash has been placed a white marble monument about ten feet high, erected in 1844 by the citizens of Germantown and Norristown. The other officers lie adjoining the monument, with simple head and foot-stones of marble a foot in height.

SCHWENKFELDER.—The meeting-house of this denomination is located about two miles from Kulpsville, near the south corner of the township. About the date of its origin here there is a difference of opinion. One authority states that a school-house and dwelling combined was erected here in 1765, and another that the date was 1790. A death on one of the tombstones is dated 1745, and inclines us to the former view. As the members of this denomination arrived first in this country in September, 1734, and that some of them had settled around here at least in 1735, is confirmed by an early marriage record. Before the erection of their first log school and dwelling-house they were in the practice of worshipping at each other's houses. If they did not constitute themselves a regular congregation earlier than 1782, then the date of 1790 might be correct.

Their first elder or minister in Pennsylvania was George Weiss, who was ordained an elder in 1735 and served until his death, in 1740. He was succeeded in the ministry by Balthasar Hoffman, of Lower Salford, who died in 1775. In 1783, Christopher Kriebel was chosen for the district, followed, in 1802, by Melchior Kriebel, Melchior Schultz and Balthasar Heebner. The present ministers are George Meschter and Reuben Kriebel, who have officiated since May 26, 1849. The first marriage celebrated was that of Balthasar Krause to Susanna Hoffman, January 16, 1736, and probably the first death was that of Maria, wife of Christopher Kriebel, April 11, 1738. Early in April, Bishop Spangenberg, of the Moravian Church, came among them, making a brief stay at the house of Christopher Weigner, now the residence and farm of George Anders, near by. The present plain, one-story stone meeting-house was built in 1854, and is situated on the edge of a forest that extends towards the south. The lot on which it stands does not quite contain an acre, the cost of which and the house was about thirteen hundred dollars. Everything here bears the appearance of neatness and seclusion, which, it seems are carried out in their other places of worship.

The oldest stone in the graveyard that bears an inscription has that of "A. R. W., 1745." Another informs us of the death of Balzer Anders, who died in 1754, aged fifty-six years, and one of a death in 1770. The most frequent name is that of Kriebel, next that of Anders; than may follow: Schultz, Schneider, Heebner, Weigner, Seipt, Drescher, Gerhart, Reinwalt, Clemens, Adams and Sauter. Nearly all the inscriptions are in German, except a few of recent date. In this language the services are still exclusively conducted. Like the Society of Friends, they have no sacrament nor baptism. The ministers receive no remuneration, but about that the society does not appear to be unduly scrupulous. Like most other religious bodies, they are relaxing from their former exclusiveness, and liberal or more enlarged ideas are securing place. Marriages are now allowed with the outside world, in which they have followed the Dun-

kards, and thus the cause of human fraternization is spread. This denomination has five houses of worship in the county, one of which is in the adjoining township of Worcester and the other in Lower Salford. In 1845 they were estimated to comprise in Pennsylvania about three hundred families, or eight hundred members.

DUNKARD.—Next in the order of time is the Dunkard, or German Baptist, meeting-house, situated near the western corner of the township, on the east bank of the Skippack Creek, and fronting on the Forty-Foot road, and within a distance of one hundred yards of the Lower Salford line. It originated in the first schism of the old Skippack or Perkiomen Mennonite meeting. About the close of the Revolution, Christian Funk, one of its members, came out in advocacy of the doctrine of resistance to England, and the justice of supporting the same. A few joined with him in these sentiments, among whom was Jacob Reiff, Jr., who built for them a meeting-house on his own grounds in 1814. On his death, about two years after, the property came in possession of his son, John, who had joined the Dunkards, and to that denomination he willed it with a lot of half an acre. Thesect has ever since maintained here regular worship. The first building having become considerably out of repair, it was torn down, and a new one, of frame erected in 1883, twenty-six by thirty-five feet with a slate roof. It has no settled minister, but is supplied as a branch by the Indian Creek and Skippack congregations. From the latter meeting-house it is about four miles distant.

LUTHERAN AND REFORMED.—This is designated by those congregations as Christ Church, and is situated about a full half-mile above Kulpsville, on the east side of the turnpike, close to the Lower Salford line. It is built thirty-five by forty-five feet in dimensions, two stories high, and cost originally two thousand two hundred dollars. The corner-stone was laid May 27, 1833, and dedicated for worship October 15th. On the first occasion addresses were delivered by the Rev. George Roeller, of the Lutheran Church, and Rev. Samuel Helfenstein, of the German Reformed. Owing to the material of structure, it is popularly denominated through this section as the "Brick Church."

Its first Lutheran pastor was the Rev. John W. Richards, a grandson of the Rev. Henry M. Muhlenberg. He took charge June 1, 1834, and continued in the same until April 3, 1836, when he resigned and went to Germantown. Next was the Rev. Jacob Wampole, until his death, January 3, 1838, aged thirty-five years, greatly beloved and respected. Rev. Henry S. Miller succeeded from April, 1838, till May 9, 1852, —over fourteen years. He is now residing at Phoenixville, aged upwards of eighty-two years. Rev. George A. Wentz was next elected, June 28th, and continued three years. Rev. A. S. Link remained in charge till March, 1859, when the Rev. George Sill was

elected. All the aforesaid were also pastors of the Trappe congregation. The Rev. Mr. Baker, of Sellersville, is the present pastor.

For the German Reformed the Rev. H. S. Bassler was the first pastor, who served until May, 1839. After a vacancy the charge was filled by the Rev. I. W. Hanger, who remained about two years, when the congregation was supplied by Rev. Henry Gerhart. In March, 1843, the Rev. A. Bentz was elected, who served nearly three years. He was succeeded, in the spring of 1846, by the Rev. T. W. Naille, who remained until 1857. The Rev. W. G. Hackman assumed the duties near the beginning of 1858, and remained for some time. The present pastor is the Rev. S. M. K. Huber. The late venerable Benjamin Reiff, of this denomination, it is said, was one of the most active and successful in obtaining funds for the erection of the church, to which he was also a liberal contributor.

The church is well shaded, among the trees being some handsome evergreens, which should be more common at such places. The graveyard contains about three-fourths of an acre, and in the half-century of its existence a goodly number have been interred. In the southwest portion of the ground we find a stone with an inscription, "Sacred to the memory of Jacob Sower, who departed this life November 24, 1843, aged ninety years and five months. He was one of that patriotic band which achieved the independence of his country." The following surnames were copied from the tombstones: Smith, Krupp, Godsbalk, Wile, Johnson, Snyder, Reiff, Baker, Kreamer, Wampole, Boorse, Yocum, Titus, Schneider, Oberholtzer, Schell, Brown, Delp, Garges, Macknet, Fry, Brey, Huth, Wagener, Wilson, Rush, Hechler, Cassel, Weber, Emery, Zepp, Kinsey, Gaul, Hoot, Clemmer, Mace, Hendricks, Bower, Hagey, Master, Henning, Drake, Feable, Will, Schmidt, Berger, Geiger, Reifinger, Metzger, Rudy, Steyer, Barnes, Shoemaker, Sult, Kulp, Detra, Delp, Fox, Reese, Belzer, Rosenberger, Underkoffler, Stillwagon, Koch, Groth, Alderfer, Hoefer, Lutz, Shupp, Hartzel, Miller, Moyer, Funk, Richard, Becker and Sorver.

ASSESSMENT OF TOWAMENCIN, 1776.

Garret Godshalk, assessor, and Owen Hughes, collector.

John Yellis, 108 acres, 2 horses, 3 cattle; Henry Yellis, 130 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Samuel Tennis, 192 a., 2 h., 3 c.; William Hendricks, 60 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Humphrey Hughes, 1 h., 1 c.; Baltzer Yeakle, 150 a., 2 h., 5 c.; Michael Moyer, 2 h., 3 c.; Abraham Lukens, 215 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Frederick Wampole, 220 a., 1 servant, 4 h., 4 c.; John Lukens, son of Abraham 115 a., 2 servants, 3 h., 4 c.; Henry Smith, weaver, 87 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Evan Edwards, 91 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Nicholas Godshalk, 1 h., 1 c.; John Yeakle, 115 a., 1 servant, 4 h., 5 c.; Owen Hughes, 143 a., 3 h., 5 c.; Christian Weber, Sr., 52 a.; Christian Weber, Jr., 160 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Joseph Lukens, 98 a., 4 h., 4 c.; Peter Lukens, 87 a., 4 h., 6 c.; George Anders, 150 a., 250 a., in Gwynedd, 7 children, 3 h., 7 c.; Abraham Kreate, 189 a., 4 h., 10 c.; Abraham Weigner, 2 c.; George Meister, 74 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Rosanna Seifert, 135 a., 3 h., 5 c.; Paul Hendricks, 99 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Samuel Hendricks, 100 a., 2 h., 2 c.; John Springer, 60 a., 2 h., 3 c.; saw-mill; Leonard Hendricks, 125 a., 1 h., 2 c., aged; Adam Gotwaltz, 270 a., 3 h., 7 c.; Jacob Fry, 260 a., 1 h., 3 c.; Henry Lesh, 2 h., 3 c.; William Godshalk, 160 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Peter Hendricks, 88 a., 2 h., 3 c.;

Benjamin Hendricks, 88 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Garret Godshalk, 60 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Christopher Reinwalt, 58 a., 2 h., 3 c., grist-mill; Jacob Kolb, 106 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Harman Boorse, 20 a., 2 c., 1 servant; John Lukens, 109 a., 90 a. in Gwynedd, 4 h., 4 c.; Baltus Reinwalt, 89 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Elizabeth Evans, 190 a., 3 h., 5 c.; John Boorse, 44 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Daniel Springer 1 h., 3 c.; Catharine Godshalk, 13 a., 1 c.; Peter Godshalk, 113 a., 1 servant, 2 h., 3 c.; Baltus Miller, 1 c.; William Evans; Arnold Boorse, 46 a., 1 h., 3 c.; Leonard Hendricks, Jr., 89 a., 1 h., 2 c.; John Shott, 1 h., 2 c.; Christopher Meister, 100 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Jacob Updegrave, 200 a., 2 h., 5 c.; Jacob Pennelaker, 82 a., 2 h., 3 c.; William Tennis, 2 h., 2 c., 56 a. in Lower Salford; Joseph Eaton, 1 h.; Israel Tennis, 1 h., 3 c.; John Edwards, 48 a.; Abraham Dresler, 129 a., 3 h., 5 c.; William Hendricks, 1 c.; Rowland Evans, 1 h., 1 c.; Andrew Label, 2 c.; Jacob Grub, 113 a., 2 h., 5 c.; Yellis Cassel, 82 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Daniel Miller, 2 c.; Benjamin Weber, 64 a., 2 h., 1 c.; George Lutz, 1 h., 2 c. *Single Men.*—Frederick Wampole, Abraham Wampole, Peter Boorse, Garret Godshalk, Godshalk Godshalk, Evan Evans, Jehu Evans, John Edwards, David Spice, George Pluck, Frederick Fisher.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOHN C. BOORSE, ESQ.

The progenitor of the Boorse family in Montgomery County was Harman Boors, a native of Holland, who came to this country at an early period, probably about the middle of the last century, and settled in what is now Towamensing township, Montgomery Co., Pa., near what is now the village of Kulpville. He was, no doubt, a man of considerable wealth and enterprise, and possessed also a liberal education. In his business transactions it became necessary for him to cross the ocean several times, and on his last voyage to America he died at sea. He was the father of five sons—viz., John and Henry, died without issue; Peter, married, and died May 1, 1797; Arnold and Harman, Jr.

Harman, Jr., was the father of the following children: viz., John; Margaret, born September 8, 1765, no issue; Peter, born August 28, 1767, was married and left four children; Henry, born December 25, 1769, died November 27, 1777; Anna, born September 22, 1772, married Abraham Hendricks October 22, 1793; Catharine, born March 28, 1775, married Samuel Metz November 10, 1796; Sybilla, born April 2, 1777, married Jacob Hendricks; Susanna, born February 25, 1779, married Jesse Lewis February 19, 1799; and Elizabeth, born February 17, 1782, married Samuel Kriebel.

John Boorse, grandfather of John C. Boorse, was born October 17, 1763, married Elizabeth Cassel June 8, 1797, and died January 26, 1847. His wife died July 26, 1830. They were the parents of Abraham, Henry C., Magdalena, Peter, Daniel, Joseph, Harman, Jacob, Catharine, Mary and Hubert Boorse. Magdalena married Jacob Boyer, Catharine married James Lloyd and Mary married Elias Cassel. Only four of these children are now living—viz., Jacob, Joseph, Mary and Hubert.

Henry C. Boorse, father of John C. Boorse, was born October 14, 1799, in Towamensing township, on

the farm now owned by Hubert Boorse. This farm has been in the Boorse family for over one hundred and thirty years. Henry C. was married, March 5, 1822, to Susanna Cassel, and died April 26, 1869. She died April 6, 1856. They were the parents of children, as follows:

I. Barbara, born December 8, 1822, married Henry K. Zeigler, of Skippack, and died in March, 1866.

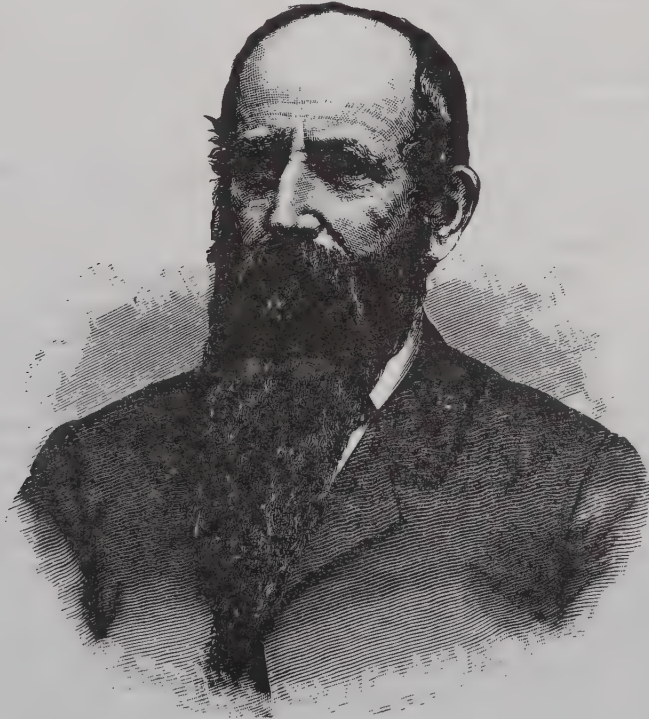
II. Ephraim, born January 24, 1825, married Miss Elizabeth Zeigler, of Skippack.

III. John C., born June 27, 1831, married, January 21, 1855, to Miss Mary Rittenhouse, daughter of Samuel

William Bechtel, of Collegeville, Pa. She died May 7, 1877.

V. Susan, born September 9, 1839, died December 18, 1856.

John C. Boorse, Esq., commenced his business career as a farmer, and in 1855 purchased of his father the old homestead, and conducted the business pertaining to a large farm until 1866, when he retired from the dull routine of the farm and engaged in the more active duties of surveyor, conveyancer and justice of the peace, the duties of which he still performs to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned. He has



John C. Boorse

and Mary Rittenhouse, of Towamensing, and a lineal descendant of the celebrated David Rittenhouse. Their children are Alinda R., born May 29, 1856, died January 31, 1857; Mary Ann, born December 18, 1857, married Humphrey W. Edwards of Kulpville; Melinda, born January 3, 1860, died August 31, 1860; Ella, born March 21, 1862; Lizzie, born March 25, 1864; Henry R., born September 21, 1866, editor and publisher of the *Towamensing Item*, established January, 1885; Alma, born December 9, 1868; Nora, born June 7, 1871; Edith R., born October 21, 1879.

IV. Catharine, born December 6, 1836, married

made five hundred and fifty-four surveys of different tracts of land, and has written seventeen hundred and sixty-four deeds and mortgages and taken acknowledgments of the same. He entered the political field in the early part of 1855, when he was elected township assessor, which position he filled for eight years. He was elected a justice of the peace at the spring election in 1862, and has held that office continuously until the present time. He has been one of the school directors of the township for six years, judge of election for two terms, member of the election board for twenty-seven years, a member of the Republican County Committee

(of which organization he is an enthusiastic member) for at least twelve years, and since the organization of the Republican party has been honored many times with a seat in the councils of its leaders, in the State and county, and has received the most flattering testimonials from the press of the county.

In his official capacity he formulated the charter and made the original survey for the borough of Lansdale. He was one of the original directors of the Lansdale Water-Works Company, and is the present secretary of the same; a director and secretary of the Lansdale Cemetery Association; one of the original members and secretary of the Towamensing Creamery Association; one of the originators of the Kulpsville Literary and Library Association, and one of its active members; a director in the Perkiomen Fire and Storm Insurance Company of Montgomery County. He was the official surveyor of the borough of Lansdale from 1872 to 1881.

He was the originator and prime mover in getting the first telephone line from Norristown to Kulpsville *via* North Wales and Lansdale, with station at his office.

He held the office of justice of the peace for twenty-three years, during which time only nineteen cases were returned to court; he always endeavored to settle cases before going to court. As the Hon. Judge Ross at one time remarked before court: "If all justices of the peace in the county would act like John C. Boorse, of Kulpsville, thousands of dollars would be annually saved to the county in costs."

In 1870 he received the appointment to take the census of Towamensing and Lower Salford townships, which he filed with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the department.

In 1865 he received the unanimous nomination for county commissioner, and ran far ahead of the regular ticket; the Democratic party being then in large majority, he was defeated.

He was also several times strongly urged by the leaders and many others of the party to become a candidate for the Legislature, which honor he positively refused, saying "he was not competent."

He was one of the delegates to the State convention held in 1875, in Lancaster, and voted for John F. Hartranft for Governor and William Rawle for treasurer. He was an active committeeman in the county's centennial, and is also a member of the Montgomery County Historical Society.

He has been a member of Providence Lodge, No. 345, I. O. O. F., since 1867, trustee, treasurer and representative to Grand Lodge of the same for several years, and one of the directors of the Odd-Fellows' Endowment Association of Pennsylvania. He became a member of Charity Lodge, No. 190, F. A. M., Norristown, October 10, 1872; is also a member of Norristown Chapter, No. 190, R. A. M., and was knighted in Hutchinson Commandery, No. 32, K. T., stationed at Norristown, January 25, 1875.

Mr. Boorse has always been active in all progressive movements of the age in which his business life has thus far been spent, especially anything tending to improve the morals and intellect of the young and rising generation by whom he is surrounded.

CHAPTER LXXV.

UPPER DUBLIN TOWNSHIP.¹

THIS township is regular in form, approaching a square, and is bounded northeast by Horsham, south by Springfield, southwest by Whitemarsh, west by Whitpain, east by Moreland and southeast by Abington. It is four and one-half miles long, three and one-fourth wide, and contains an area of eight thousand eight hundred and forty acres. Its surface is rolling and the soil fertile, composed of limestone and loam. Camp Hill is an elevation of Revolutionary memory that commences in Whitemarsh and extends eastwardly across the township on the north side of Sandy Run. The Wissahickon passes through the west corner over a mile, propelling two grist-mills, and receiving as tributaries Rose Valley, Pine and Sandy Runs, which also furnish water-power. The limestone and iron-ore belts extend across the southern angle, following the valley of Sandy Run nearly two miles.

The township is crossed by the Spring House turn-pike two miles, the Lewisville and Prospectville pike two miles, Upper Dublin and Horsham pike one mile, Limekiln pike three and one-half miles and the Plymouth and Upper Dublin pike over one mile. The latter two roads were constructed in 1851 and 1855. The North Pennsylvania Railroad passes nearly a mile and a quarter through its western angle, and has a station at Ambler, fourteen and one-half miles from Philadelphia. The villages are Ambler, Fitzwatsontown, Jarrettown, Three Tons and Dreshertown; with a post-office at each, excepting the last-mentioned place. The population in 1800 was 744; in 1840, 1322; and in 1880, 1856. The taxable real estate in the year 1882 was valued at \$1,652,492, and including the personal, \$1,758,452, the average per taxable being \$3094. Upper Dublin contains fourteen square miles, and, according to the census of 1880, had then 132 inhabitants to the square mile. In May, 1883, licenses were issued to four hotels, nine general stores, one stove-store, six dealers in flour and feed, one coal-yard, one lumber and fertilizers, one tobacco-store and one restaurant. Without Ambler, it contains five public schools, open ten months, with an average attendance of 148 for the school year ending June 1, 1881. The census of 1850 returned 243 houses, 245 families and 129 farms. Every census taken since

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

1800 shows in this township a remarkably steady increase in its population.

According to Holme's map of original surveys, the first land-holders in Upper Dublin, commencing at the Abington line, between the Susquehanna Street road and Horsham, were Samuel Clarrige, Pierce & Co., Richard Hill and Richards & Aubrey; south of that road to the Gwynedd line, in the same order, William Salaway, Mathew Perrin, Henry Patrick, Mathias Seely, John Southworth, Richard Coates, Andrew Soule, Thomas Marle and William and George Harmer. If the aforesaid is correct, it is very probable, judging by the list of 1734, that not one (unless the Harmers be excepted) of those mentioned was a settler, being merely dealers in land, which they took up with a view to speculation. It was, in consequence, settled slowly, and we cannot find that it was recognized as a township much earlier than 1719. Records exist establishing the fact that in 1705 it was regarded as a portion of Abington; hence we may justly conclude that its territory was set off from that township, but at what exact date cannot now well be ascertained.

To touch on the early settlement of Upper Dublin, it is, perhaps, best to refer first to the list of resident land-holders and tenants in the township in 1734, and from that date base all anterior claims. According to that authority, there were at the time mentioned thirty-five, as follows: Derick Tyson, 100 acres; Richard Witton, 200; Joseph Charlesworth, 200; Joseph Britain, 100; Ephraim Heaton, 100; Ellis Lewis, 200; Trump's estate, 200; Samuel Spencer, 100; Daniel Roberts, 200; William Atkinson, 50; Rees David, 100; Edward Burk, 200; Edward Burk, Jr., 20; Hugh Burk, 100; Thomas Parker, 90; Peter Cleaver, 100; William Melcher, 100; John Harmer, 100; Dennis Cunard, 100; Joseph Tucker, 200; Joseph Nash, 100; William Lukens, 200; John McCathery, 100; Thomas Fitzwater, 200; John Conard, 200; John Hamilton, 50; Thomas Fitzwater, Richard Reagan, Thomas Davis, John Trout, Charles Hubbs, Henry Rinkard, Ellis Lewis, John Loanan and Robert Doughty.

Edward Burk's purchase was made from Nicholas Scull and others November 21, 1698, and extended from the Susquehanna Street road to the Whitemarsh line, and included a part of the present village of Ambler. It must have been soon after this date that he settled upon his tract, and he was probably one of the earliest settlers in the township. Edward Burk, Jr., and Hugh Burk were his sons. John Burk was a supervisor of roads from 1774 to 1777, and from this last date Edward Burk continuously to 1786. He was also a collector of taxes in the Revolution. In 1776 we find assessed in this township Edward Burk, "aged," fifty acres; Edward Burk, Jr., seventy-eight acres; John Burk, sixty acres; John Burk, single. Charles Burk, now in his eightieth year, resides on the old homestead, which has never been out of the family. His father and grandfather bore the name

of Edward Burk. The latter was born on this place in 1761, and died in 1832. He is the last survivor of eight children and the only one bearing the name now in the township. The family have been among the earliest members of the St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, of which he has been warden since 1833. The records of this church go back no further than 1742, when Hugh Burk was warden and John Burk a vestryman.

It is known that Thomas Fitzwater owned real estate and carried on lime-burning at the present village of Fitzwatertown before June, 1705, when he had sent in a petition for a road from his kilns to Pennypack Mills; but it was not attended to until 1725. His father, Thomas Fitzwater,, with sons, Thomas and George, came from Middlesex, England, and arrived in the ship "Welcome," with William Penn, in November, 1682. His wife, Mary, and children, Josiah and Mary, died on the passage. He originally settled in Bucks County, which he represented in the Assembly in 1683. He afterwards removed to Philadelphia, and was again in the Assembly in 1690. He was a preacher among Friends, and died October 6, 1699. In the assessment of Upper Dublin in 1776, John Fitzwater is rated for three hundred acres of land and a grist-mill. Mathew and John Fitzwater, probably sons, are also mentioned thereon. John Fitzwater, a descendant of this family and an extensive lime-burner and real estate owner, died at Fitzwatertown, May 13, 1857, in his eighty-fourth year, and was buried in the family burying-ground near by. He was owner of a portion of the Emlin estate, on which is the large mansion used by Washington as his headquarters, while the army lay in the vicinity of Whitemarsh. Fitzwater as a surname has now become extinct in Upper Dublin.

Dennis (or Tunis) Kunders (or Conard) came from Germany and settled at Germantown before 1700, and with his sons—Conrad, Mathias and John—was naturalized September 29, 1707, to hold and enjoy lands. Peter Cleaver also settled in Germantown, and in 1695 was married, in Abington Meeting, to Catharine Shoemaker, and naturalized in 1707. We find here in 1776, Peter Cleaver owning one hundred and fifty acres; John Cleaver, one hundred; and Isaac Cleaver, one hundred acres. Descendants still possess lands here. The Houpt family is also of German origin, and in Montgomery County has produced several successful business men. Samuel Houpt, in 1776, is rated here as possessing a farm of ninety-five acres. His descendants have become numerous. Respecting the Lukens family, in 1776, Ryner Lukens is rated for 100 acres; Joseph Lukens, 100 acres; Isaac Tyson, 150 acres; Mathew Tyson, 50; and Jonathan Tyson, 123 acres and a grist-mill. Samuel Spencer, who is mentioned in 1734, was still living in 1776 and represented as "aged," and owing 150 acres; James Spencer, 150; and John Spencer, the same number of acres. They resided in the eastern part of the township and were members of Horsham Meeting.

Joseph Nash, in the list of 1734, may possibly be the same on whom a raid was made by the British while they held possession of Philadelphia, for which he was allowed two hundred and twenty pounds damages thus sustained.

The road from North Wales or Gwynedd to Germantown and Philadelphia, but now better known as the Bethlehem road or turnpike, which was laid out in 1704, but not opened until 1714, passes two miles across the west corner of the township. What is now called the Welsh road was opened from Gwynedd in 1712, forming the boundary line of Horsham, and extends to the present Huntingdon Valley, on the Pennypack. Respecting this road, there was a dispute, in 1731, between the two townships about keeping it in repair. Although Thomas Fitzwater had applied to the court for the grant of a road from his limekilns to the Pennypack Mills, by way of Abington Meeting-house, in 1705, it was not laid out and opened until 1725. This is the road now leading from Fitzwatertown through Weldon and Jenkintown. The Limekiln road was in use and bore this name before 1716. John Burk, in June, 1744, sent a petition to the Court of Quarter Sessions, stating that he had lately erected a grist-mill in Upper Dublin, and that he was in want of a road of about half a mile in length from the same to the Gwynedd road, passing on his line, with lands of Andrew Bradford deceased. It was accordingly ordered to be laid out. This is now the present John Heist's mill, above Gilkison's Corner.

Thomas Fitzwater was appointed collector of taxes for Upper Dublin in 1719; the amount was £10 10s. 8d., equivalent to \$28.80 of our present currency. Thomas Siddon was collector in 1722 and John Trump in 1723. Hans Caspar Schlater was supervisor of highways in 1765; James Spencer, to 1767; Michael Trump, to 1770; George Reagan, 1771; Samuel Murray and Christian Herner, 1772; John Spencer and John Burk, 1774; John Burk and Michael McCrory, until 1777; John Cleaver and Joseph Butler, 1786; Isaac Cleaver and George Dresher, 1788; Amos Lewis and George Dresher, 1792; Christopher Dresher and Jonathan Scout, 1810. Samuel Houpt was constable in 1767, James Spencer assessor in 1776, and Edward Burk collector.

At the present Gilkison's Corner, on the Bethlehem turnpike, Andrew Gilkison kept an inn from 1779 to 1786, and most probably later; hence the name of the place. This was on the store property now owned by David Dunnet. About a quarter of a mile above this place was a tavern formerly kept by Benjamin Daves. Paul Bower kept an inn in 1774, and Susanna Wright in 1779, which we are at present unable to locate, but very probably in this vicinity. In 1776, John Fitzwater, Jonathan Tyson, Joseph Detwiler and Lewis Rynear owned grist-mills, and Arthur Broades a fulling-mill, at the present village of Ambler.

Upper Dublin contains at present within its limits five houses of worship, namely: Puff's Lutheran,

Friends', Dunkard, Methodist Episcopal at Jarrettown and Baptist at Ambler. There are, besides, five private graveyards, belonging to the Fitzwater, Dresher, Whitcomb and Bergenstock families, and one on the McCormick property.

The large stone building used by Washington as his headquarters while the army lay in this vicinity is still standing in Upper Dublin, on the south side of Camp Hill, but a few yards from the Springfield line, and about half a mile from Whitemarsh. In the beginning of this century it was owned by Caleb Emlin, to which was then attached two hundred and thirty-six acres; after his decease, in 1810, it was sold in several tracts. The mansion and about one hundred and twenty acres were purchased by Mr. Stuckert, next by Mr. Frey in 1833, by John Fitzwater, and after his decease, in the fall of 1857, was purchased by the present owner, Charles T. Aimen, who has taken due care in its preservation. For its day it was certainly a great affair, and even now not many mansions are built larger. It is of stone, seventy-five by thirty-five feet, two full stories in height, and to it was formerly attached a wing on its western end, containing the kitchen. In making some repairs, over thirty years ago, it was deprived of its hip-roof, but otherwise has been very little changed. The hall is fifteen feet wide. The steps at the main front door are of fine soapstone, neatly wrought, and the general appearance of the building denotes it to have been at the date of its erection a superior structure. Its walls are substantial, and with care could be made to last yet for a long time. While Washington was here the army was encamped on the hill to the north of the mansion, which was certainly a strong position. It is even yet principally covered with woods. The encampment lasted from October 20 to December 11, 1777, when they proceeded on their march to Valley Forge. On the night of December 5th, General Howe came hither from Philadelphia, by way of Chestnut Hill, with a view of surprising the camp; but on seeing the position and unable to draw out the Americans, returned, by way of Abington and Jenkintown, to the city, the result proving the expedition a failure.

The Friends' Meeting-house is situated about half a mile northwest of Jarrettown, and was built in 1814 on a lot of ground presented for the purpose by Phebe Shoemaker. It is a one-story stone building, thirty-six by forty feet in dimensions. From its elevated position a fine prospect is afforded, towards the south of Edge Hill, for some distance, and the intervening country. The ground attached covers about two acres, on which are also erected several sheds for the accommodation of horses. About twenty yards from the front-door is a horse-block, of stone, consisting of five steps to the top, four and a half feet from the ground and three and a half feet wide, now so rare as to become an object of interest to the antiquary. The graveyard covers nearly an acre, and seldom among Friends is one seen having so many white

marble tombstones, though rarely over a foot high and with brief inscriptions. The surnames found are Lukens, Teas, Rutter, Beans, Shoemaker, Lightfoot, Hawlurst, Hughs, Rich, Danenhower, Thomas, Gar-riques, Cadwallader, Spencer, Fitzwater, Shaw, Wilson, Reiff, Willard, Conard, Robinson, Kenderdine, Matlack, Dunnet, Sill, Tyson, Atkinson and Potts. The families originally composing the meeting were those of David Lukens, George Shoemaker, Naylor Webster, Joseph Kenderdine, Samuel Conard, Cornelius Conard, Thomas Hallowell, Jacob Kirk, Levi Jarrett, Charles Thomas, Jesse Lukens, Phebe Shoemaker, Daniel Shoemaker, Thomas Shoemaker, Elizabeth Potts, George Dunnet, Jacob Reiff, Isaac Thomas, Atkinson Hughs, Michael Trump and Jonah Potts, now all deceased. A First-day school was started here in 1875, and has been the means of increasing the general attendance of the meeting.

The German Baptist, or Dunkard, meeting-house is nearly a mile northeast of Ambler, on the Plymouth and Upper Dublin turnpike. It is a one-story stone building, twenty-eight by thirty-six feet in dimensions, and was built in 1840. The ground belonging to it is nearly an acre, of which the graveyard occupies about two-thirds. The tombstones contain the names of Reiff, Moore, Smith, Livezey, Gamble, Slingluff, McCool, Jones, Sperry, Fry, Wentz, Souders, Detra, Lear, Ford, Walton, Bisson, Henry, Kneezel, Buchanan, Lightcap, Haycock, Wolfe, Collum, Fulmer and Faringer. Before the erection of the meeting-house the congregation worshiped in a school-house in the vicinity. For some time it was a branch of the Germantown Meeting, and was served by their ministers. Elder John Price was its first stated pastor. Caleb H. Price was elected and preached here until he went to the West. John Slingluff and others next supplied the pulpit for several years, or until about 1881, when Israel Poulson, from New Jersey, settled within its bounds and the charge was given him. Worship is held here every Sunday, the services being conducted in English.

The flourishing village of Ambler is situated in the western corner of the township, on the east side of the Wissahickon Creek, and near to the Gwynedd and Whitpain line. Its origin and prosperity have been chiefly owing to the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and only dating since its construction in 1856. The census of 1880 gives it a population of two hundred and fifty-one inhabitants, and it promises, from its present prosperity, ere long to add to the present number of boroughs in the county. In 1883 it contained one hotel, one hardware, one drug and two general stores, one lumber and two coal-yards, a grist-mill and about seventy houses. The Baptist Church here is a one-story stone building, of which the Rev. Mr. Humphreys is pastor. Upper Dublin post office was removed here from Gilkison's Corner several years ago, and has only been recently changed to Ambler. In December, 1880, this village, with a small portion of

Whitemarsh, Gwynedd and Whitpain adjoining, was formed into an independent school district, of which about one-half of the territory was included from Upper Dublin. The public school building here is of stone, two stories in height, of which Lizzie Magee is teacher. For the school year ending June 1, 1882, it was open eight and a half months with an average attendance of forty-six pupils. There is here also a beneficial society, incorporated May, 1883,—Camp No. 215, of the Patriotic Sons of America,—and several manufacturing establishments. A newspaper was published for about six months, by Dr. Rose, called the *Ambler Times*, which was succeeded, in December, 1882, by *The Ambler Gazette*, which continues to flourish. In the south part of the village, beside the railroad, is the extensive establishment of Keasbey & Mattison, manufacturing chemists, who employ about sixty hands, chiefly in the preparation of carbonate of magnesia and quinine. The business was commenced here in 1881, and they use several steam-engines, the largest of eighty horse-power. Their office in Philadelphia is at 332 North Front Street. The First National Bank of Ambler was organized in May, 1884, with a capital of fifty-five thousand dollars; Benjamin P. Wertsner, president, and J. J. Houghton, cashier. A bank building was commenced in 1884, and is now nearly completed. To the east of the village is Ambler Park, at which, for several years, an agricultural exhibition has been held. The turnpike through this place was made in 1855, on what has been long known as the Butler road, and extends from the Three Tons to the borough of Conshohocken. The grist-mill owned in 1776 by Joseph Detwiler is now in possession of Edward Plumly, on the west side of the Wissahickon. Arthur Broades had a fulling-mill here, on Rose Valley Run, in 1776, since owned by the Ambler family, but no longer in operation. The track of the North Pennsylvania Railroad here was stated by the engineer to be one hundred and ninety feet above tide-water level. Should this in the future become a large town, it will possess, from its situation, excellent facilities for a water supply, so often found wanting at growing places.

Fitzwatertown is situated in the southern part of the township, on the Limekiln turnpike, in the midst of the fertile valley of Sandy Run, abounding in limestone and iron-ore. This is an old settlement, where Thomas Fitzpatrick followed lime-burning before the summer of 1705 and had a grist-mill erected at an early period. It contains a store, hotel, wheelwright and blacksmith-shop, grist-mill and about twelve houses. The post-office was established here before 1858. The value of lime produced in Upper Dublin for 1840 was stated to be twenty thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars, which was all produced in this vicinity, but the business has since been greatly increased through railroad facilities. Edge Hill Station, of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, is only a mile distant; yet, with all its surpassing ad-

vantages, as may be observed, has made but very little progress for the last half-century. The grist-mill mentioned was long carried on by John Price and is now owned by Samuel Conard. Sandy Run is a steady stream rising at the Moreland line, about three miles distant.

Jarrettown is the second largest village, and is situated near the centre of the township, on the Limekiln turnpike, which was constructed in 1851. It contains a hotel, store, a three-story Odd-Fellows' Hall, two story public school-house and twenty-one houses. The post-office was established here in 1866. Gordon in his "Gazetteer," mentions this place in 1832, as containing five or six dwellings. The name of the place was derived from Levi Jarrett, the owner of several farms in this vicinity in 1815. In 1776, John Jarrett was assessed for two hundred and thirteen acres. The name of Jarrett, like those of Fitzwater and Dresher, has now become extinct in Upper Dublin. On the east side of the pike, in the lower part of the village, stands the Methodist Episcopal Church, built in 1866. The pastors who have served are J. W. Haskins, Abel Howard, W. L. McDowell, R. Tumer, J. R. Bailey, M. Barnhill, E. C. Yerkes, A. J. Collom, E. Townsend and G. L. Schaffer. The elections of the township are now held at Jarrettown; previous to 1840, strange to say, they had always been held at Whitmarsh, nearly five miles distant, since the origin of the county, over fifty-five years.

Dreshertown is situated at the intersection of the Limekiln turnpike with the Susquehanna Street road, and equidistant from Fitzwatertown and Jarrettown. As these two highways are ancient, they must denote an early settlement. It contains a store, grist-mill and eleven houses. A post-office was established here in 1832, and the township elections held here from 1840 until after 1856; both have since been removed to the more flourishing village of Jarrettown. George Dresher, the ancestor of the family, with his wife, Maria, arrived in Pennsylvania, in 1734, from Silesia, and settled in the vicinity of Towamencin. George Dresher, his grandson, shortly after the Revolution, moved to this vicinity, and was one of the supervisors of Upper Dublin in 1788 and 1792. Christopher Dresher, son of George, was born in 1771, and married Anna, daughter of Abraham Anders, in 1799. Their children were Agnes, Rebecca, George and Eli. Christopher Dresher, after whom the place was called, died January 23, 1839, in this village, aged sixty-eight years. He was the owner of the farm now belonging to Jacob Barnet. Christopher Dresher was also a supervisor in 1810. George, the brother of Eli, died January 6, 1851, aged thirty-five years.

The village of Three Tons is situated in a fine, fertile section of country, at the intersection of the Horsham and Butler roads, the latter being turnpiked to Ambler, two and a half miles distant. It contains a store, hotel, school-house, several mechanic shops and five or six houses. The post-office was established

here in 1858; T. G. Torbert, postmaster. The Union Library of Upper Dublin is kept here, over the store of E. T. Comly, and now contains about two thousand volumes. It was incorporated May 25, 1840; E. T. Comly, treasurer, and Ellie Teas, secretary and librarian. The Upper Dublin Horse Company, organized many years ago, holds its annual meetings here. Recent researches establish the fact that before 1722 a well-traveled path led from Edward Farmar's mill, in Whitmarsh, through this place, to Richard Saunders' ferry, on the Neshaminy (now the village of Bridge Point, three miles south of Doylestown).

Gilkison's Corner is situated at the intersection of the Spring House and Butler road turnpikes. It contains a store, six or seven houses and the extensive steam tannery of Alvin D. Foust, established some thirty years ago. It was at this place where Andrew Gilkison kept a tavern in the Revolution and for some years thereafter. The Upper Dublin post-office was located here before 1827, but has been removed half a mile distant, to its more flourishing rival, Ambler, to which its name has only been recently changed.

Upper Dublin Lutheran Church.—In its vicinity this church is better known as Puff's church, and is located at the east corner of the intersection of the Susquehanna Street and Butler roads, about a mile northeast of Ambler. Concerning its history very little has heretofore been published; but with the assistance of the Rev. B. M. Schmucker, of Pottstown, one of the editors of the "Halle Reports," we are enabled to present an account of this early congregation. The organization of the church was effected in 1753 or 1754 by the Rev. John Frederick Handschuh, the resident pastor of Germantown. It is supposed, from the fact that the burying-ground was then here, that he preached several years previously at this place. The first building was constructed of logs, of which the Rev. H. M. Muhlenberg, of the Trappe congregation, gives us a relation in his report to Halle, dated June 18, 1754. He says,—

"Many German Lutherans reside in this neighborhood, and although new beginners and poor, they have erected a roomy school and meeting-house and have besought aid from us. Mr. Handschuh has visited them and administered the word. I visited them at their request and preached on a week-day, baptized several children in the presence of a large assemblage of German and English people, who had gathered from North Wales and other adjacent parts. As there was as yet no roof on the building, and it was difficult to preach in it, I urged the poor people to follow my example, and add their contributions to mine, so that at least one-half of the building might be roofed in, which was done."

Mr. Handschuh ministered to the congregation for several years, perhaps until 1757, when the charge devolved upon Mr. Muhlenberg, who sent his student, William Kurtz, to preach, and afterwards committed it to the care of his assistant, Rev. John Helfrich Schaum, who was settled at New Hanover, and took charge of Upper Dublin in the spring of 1758. He continued in the same until 1762, when he removed to Berks County. Mr. Muhlenberg, however, had the general oversight, and occasionally visited the con-

gregation. In January, 1763, he administered the communion and stated that he was no longer able to minister to them. In the following June the Rev. Nicholas Kurtz took temporary charge of Germantown and Upper Dublin until June, 1764. This care of the two churches by the same pastor was now continued for many years.

The Rev. Jacob Van Buskirk had charge from 1765 to 1769; John Frederick Schmidt from 1769 to 1785. The time at which his labors ceased is uncertain, but in 1785 the congregation, in union with Tohickon and North Wales Churches, applied for the recognition and ordination of Anton Hecht, who had been a schoolmaster among them, which request was refused. Mr. Hecht, however, was ordained by some independent minister and served Tohickon and some other congregations for several years, and probably preached at Upper Dublin. In 1793, Mr. Van Buskirk settled at North Wales and probably again preached to this congregation. In 1797, Rev. Henry A. Geissenhainer was licensed at the request of Upper Dublin and North Wales, and was pastor until 1801. Soon after this it was again connected with Germantown, and Rev. Frederick David Schaeffer continued in charge at least until 1810, and possibly until his removal to Philadelphia, in 1812.

At some unknown time, not earlier certainly than 1810 and possibly several years later, services ceased to be held, the congregation became scattered or lost, the building disappeared and the burial-place remained the chief reminder of the past. Chiefly through the efforts of the Hon. John B. Sterigere, whose kindred repose here, a charter was procured from the Legislature in 1852 for a Lutheran congregation at the old burial-ground so long known as Puff's. By the will of Conrad Amrich, proved in 1835, a bequest of six hundred and sixty-four dollars was made to keep the graveyard in repair. Services were held in the public school-house opposite, from 1852, with some regularity, until the erection of the present church by Revs. W. N. Baum and David Swope, of Whitmarsh Church. The corner-stone was laid October 15, 1857, and the church consecrated July 18, 1858, when Rev. John C. Baker, D.D., preached. Rev. Lewis Hippee was pastor until August, 1859; Rev. Edward J. Koons from March 3, 1860, to May 1863; Rev. George Sill from the following September to 1869; Rev. Mathias Sheeleigh from said date until the present time. The members now number about eighty.

The church is a one-story stone edifice, forty by fifty-six feet, with an iron railing in front. Worship is held here and at the Union Church of Whitmarsh alternately, the services being conducted in English. The graveyard contains about an acre of ground, and several of the earliest stones containing inscriptions are not legible. We find here the surnames of Baughman, Leonhart, Engard, Rodemick, Stout, Brock, Webster, Shaffer, Rynear, Smith, McAlonan, Fluck,

Dilthey, Rex, Baker, Collom, Hoffman, Behlmier, Swink, Thomas, Bates, Berkheimer, Snyder, Pruner, Houpt, Taylor, Sterigere, Aimen, Shay, Gilbert, Ulrich and Timanus. The Houpts appear to be the most numerous. One stone was observed bearing the date of 1762 and another of 1770. A marble column about ten feet high has been erected here over the remains of the brothers Wm. L. and John B. Sterigere. The latter died at Norristown October 13 1852, aged upwards of fifty-nine years.

In connection with this subject, we may add that the aforesaid was the son of Peter and Elizabeth Sterigere, and was born in Upper Dublin in 1793. He taught school when a young man in the school-house opposite, and at the age of twenty-five received a commission as justice of the peace and also followed surveying and conveyancing. In 1821 he was elected to the Assembly and continued for three years. He was elected to Congress in 1826 and now left his native township to study law and was admitted to practice in the fall of 1829. In 1839 he was elected to the State Senate and served two terms. As a member of the Borough Council of Norristown he contributed much towards its improvement. He died unmarried and left a handsome estate, the result of his own almost unaided exertions, having been born of poor parents, and in his youth receiving but a very limited education. He was a man possessed of mental ability and force of character.

Wm. Homer and his Reminiscences.—Wm. Homer was descended from a family that by an ancient document dates back to 1684 in Byberry and perhaps Bensalem, adjoining. Mention is made of one of this name owning a farm of fifty acres in the former township in 1734, and in 1782 of two hundred acres. It is likely the former was his grandfather, as he bore his name. His father was also William Homer, who moved from Byberry, in the spring of 1767, on the farm he purchased from James Thornton, containing one hundred and forty-four acres, situated in the east corner of Upper Dublin, a little over a mile northwest of the Willow Grove. Here the subject of this notice was born in July, 1767, and resided during his long life, extending nearly to a century. After he grew to manhood he married Hannah, the daughter of Morris Edwards, whom he many years survived. He had an only brother, Chilion, and two sisters. While young, in addition to working on his father's farm, he followed carpentering, and in the winter, in his work-shop, made bureaus, tables and other articles of furniture. As a mechanic he was self-taught, having a turn that way. He received a very ordinary education, having gone but to two places to school, one was near the present Dreshertown. His father, in the assessor's list for 1776, is rated for keeping two horses, four cows and six sheep,—a fair example of the amount of stock then generally kept on farms of similar size.

Several traits in the character of William Homer

deserve mention. He had his farm divided with the requisite buildings to each, which were rented to his two sons, Cyrus and Jesse, on shares, while he retained for his use a part of the old mansion. Being of a rather retiring and unassuming turn, he was given to spending a portion of his leisure with tools. He had a peculiar fondness for rearing bees, and an attachment to straw hives, also for pigeons, having often over a hundred together, which he loved to feed. The latter would often be shot at during autumn by depredating sportsmen hailing from Philadelphia and Germantown. He estimated men by their intellect or for holding landed estates like himself. He never went farther from home than to Philadelphia, Bristol, Newtown, Norristown and Doylestown, which would not exceed twenty miles. The latter place he remembered when it contained but three or four houses. He had also been to "Buckingham" as he called it. It is supposed that he had never ridden in a stage-coach, omnibus, steamboat or railroad car. He thus passed a contented and unambitious life, was of good habits and respected by his neighbors. On the 31st of January, 1860, he died at the advanced age of ninety-two years and six months, retaining good health till near the last. At his funeral, Henry Woodman, of Buckingham, delivered an excellent sermon. In religion he was a Friend, and he was buried in the graveyard attached to Horsham Meeting-house. He left two sons and three daughters; the former are now both deceased. Jesse Homer, the last, died on the estate March 6, 1883, in his eighty-fifth year. Extracts will now be given from his reminiscences, taken down by the writer in casual visits to his house fully one-third of a century ago.

He saw wild turkeys in his father's woods occasionally as late as the year 1785. Turkey buzzards were frequently seen as late as the beginning of this century. Wild pigeons, at times, were seen in immense flocks, particularly in 1793, the year of the yellow fever in Philadelphia. He remembered well one flock particularly, that appeared to be about one and a half miles long and all of half a mile in breadth. Previous to 1810 they bred in great numbers in the woods, and he had counted as many as twenty nests on one tree. He had himself caught, in nets, many thousands in the spring and fall. Horses and wagons were used to convey what were thus taken. One of his nets, now almost a century old, is still preserved in the family. The last bear seen in the vicinity was in the woods, nearly a mile northeast of his house, in 1772. In his woods he also showed traces of three saw-pits, which had been used in his father's day to convert logs into boards with a whip-saw.

Concerning the Willow Grove, he related the following particulars: Here he first went to school, in a log school-house that stood near the forks of the old York and Easton roads. Joseph Butler kept the

tavern there in the Revolution, being the stand so long known as the Red Lion. While the British held possession of Philadelphia a detachment came out and took him prisoner. Divisions of the American army encamped several times in the orchard back of the tavern. The soldiers appeared to be chiefly Virginians, who practiced shooting at a mark one hundred yards distant with rifles, and he stated that they got him to cut out the balls for them with a hatchet. In the skirmish of December 8, 1777, on Edge Hill, near the present Susquehanna Street road, where Morgan's regiment had twenty-seven either killed or wounded, some of the latter were brought in a wagon to Butler's tavern, where the scholars beheld them so bloody that it frightened them so that they hurried back to the school-house. Where is now the Mineral Spring Hotel lived Nathan Bewly, who followed scythe-making, and had a mill for grinding them immediately back of his house, in the meadow, the dam being on the west side of the York road, now Rittenhouse's meadow. He caught sunfish there with a hook and line. Near the present intersection of the railroad and turnpike there then lived a woman called Nanny McSween, whose husband followed hunting at the Blue Mountains.

On the formation of Montgomery County, in 1784, the elections for thirteen townships were held at the village of Whitemarsh, nearly four miles from his farm. On those occasions a great many pugilistic encounters took place, fighting being postponed for those occasions. He remarked the great diminution taking place in streams, through clearing the land and drainage. He remembered in his vicinity the sites of three grist-mills that had long ago disappeared, owing to a want of water. Apple-cuttings, apple-butter boilings, flax-pullings, flax-spinnings, corn-huskings and shooting-matches had become things of the past. About 1790 there resided about two miles west of him a famed "witch doctor," as he was called, of considerable practice. He was chiefly called upon to relieve children, horses and cattle thus afflicted. He was a witness more than once to his operation. He carried with him on these occasions, a large black-letter volume, bound with brass clasps, which he would open and repeat a peculiar lingo, and use certain powders to exorcise and ward off the evil influences under which it was supposed the victim had been laboring. That he possessed supernatural powers, and that witchcraft actually existed, was really believed in at this time by not a few throughout the country. Those that practiced the "doctoring" were really looked up to as following a beneficial calling.

ASSESSMENT OF UPPER DUBLIN, 1776.

James Spencer, assessor, and Edward Burk, Jr., collector.

John Trump, 158 acres, 1 horse and 1 cow; John Fitzwater, 300 a., 5 h., 5 c. and a grist-mill; Mathew Fitzwater, 1 h.; John Fitzwater, Jr.; Ellis Lewis, 280 a., 5 h., 5 c.; John Lewis, 1 servant, 3 h., 2 c.; Jacob Howell, 1 h., 1 c.; Joseph Nash, 100 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Jacob Timanus, 100 a., 2 h., 2 c., aged; Peter Shoemaker, 14 a., 2 h., 2 c.; An-



Charles Dapson

drew Kastner, 140 a., 2 h., 2 c.; George Kastner, 140 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Stephen Brown, 75 a., 1 servant, 2 h., 2 c.; John Mann, 150 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Isaac Tyson, 150 a., 4 h., 5 c.; Jonathan Tyson, 123 a., 1 servant, 3 h., 3 c. and a grist-mill; Abraham Charlesworth, 200 a., 3 h., 4 c., aged and helpless; John Heston, 150 a., 2 h., 6 c.; Leonard Knorr, 1 h., 2 c.; Martin Faringer, 6 h., 6 c.; Michael Rapp, 4 h., 8 c., 1 servant; Rynear Lukens, 100 a., 5 h., 4 c.; Joseph Lukens, 100 a., 5 h., 3 c.; Isaac Kirk, 200 a., 3 h., 3 c.; Rynear Kirk, 200 a., 4 h., 5 c.; Mathias Smith, 100 a., 1 h., 1 c.; John Coler, 7 a., 1 c.; David Coler, 3 a.; Caspar Slater, 50 a., 2 h., 2 c., has 9 children; Mathusala Evans, 100 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Daniel Rynear, 83 a., 1 h., 3 c.; Samuel Houpt, 95 a., 2 h., 3 c.; George Regan, 100 a., 3 h., 5 c., 1 servant, aged; Mathew Tyson, 50 a., 1 h., 3 c.; Samuel McCrory, 30 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Abraham Hollis, 3 h., 2 c.; Henry Inghart, 100 a., 3 h., 3 c.; Edward Wells, 3 h., 3 c.; Daniel McVaugh, 3 h., 2 c.; Edward Burk, 50 a., aged; Arthur Broades, 24 a., 2 h., 3 c. and a fulling-mill; John Weiss, 80 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Lewis Rynear, 80 a., 2 h., 8 c. and a grist-mill; William Homer, 140 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Christian Herner, 150 a., 4 h., 7 c., has 7 children; Michael Trump, 140 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Abraham Trump; Catharine Inghart, 90 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Bastian Wolfinger, 1 c.; James Sloane, 1 c.; Peter Cleaver, 150 a., 1 h.; Nathan Cleaver, 2 h., 4 c.; John Cleaver, 100 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Jacob Romer, 50 a., 2 h., 1 c.; Henry Romer; Isaac Cleaver, 100 a., 3 h., 2 c.; Alexander McDowell, 130 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Isaac Shoemaker, 100 a., 4 h., 2 c., has 7 children; Edward Burk, 78 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Isaac Wood, 40 a., 3 h., 2 c.; John Burk, 60 a., 3 h.; 8 c.; Jacob Cobler, 14 a., 1 h., 1 c.; John Chestnut, 2 h., 2 c.; John Martin, 75 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Mathias Martin, 75 a., 1 h., 1 servant; John Trump, Jr., 100 a., 3 h., 3 c.; John Jarrett, 213 a., 4 h., 8 c.; John Potts, 150 a., 2 h., 5 c.; John Spencer, 150 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Samuel Spencer, 150 a., 2 h., 2 c., aged; James Spencer, 150 a., 3 h., 3 c.; Jacob Shaneline, 2 h., 1 c.; John Robinson, 70 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Henry Grubb, 1 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Benjamin Walton, 5 h., 3 c.; Hannah Walton, 1 h., 1 c.; William Brown, 2 h., 1 c.; John Inghart, 2 a., 1 h., 1 c.; John Baker, 1 h., 1 c.; Mark Cupp, 25 a., 1 h., 2 c.; James McDowell, 1 h., 1 c.; James McCrory, 15 a.; John Whitcomb, 1 c.; Peter Budey, 2 h., 2 c.; Jacob Woolrich, 140 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Jonathan Thomas, 9 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Rudolph Bartholomew, 2 h., 3 c.; George Snyder; John Jamison; Paul Brown, 19 a., 1 h., 1 c.; John Eman, 6 a., 1 c.; Joseph Seifert; Jacob Fulmore, 1 c.; Joseph Cartwright; George Hoffman, 1 c.; Samuel Spencer, 30 a., 2 h., 2 c. Henry Fret. *Single Men.*—Amos Lewis, John McGlathery, James Britton, John Faringer, George Faringer, Jacob Lukens, Christian Herner, Jr., John Sterner, Peter Leasor, John Dunlap, Benjamin Stemple, William Inghart, Peter Inghart, John Burk, Nicholas Rynear and Amos Regan.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES PAXSON.

Charles Paxson was the son of Joshua and Mary (Willett) Paxson, of Middletown township, near Langhorne, Bucks Co., Pa., where he was born on the 19th of August, 1803. He was one of the younger of a family of nine children, all of whom lived to pass the middle age, and one of whom (Mrs. Anna P. Burton, widow of Anthony Burton, of Bucks County) is still living, at Germantown. It is related of these nine children that they were all possessors of vigorous health, stout and robust in person, and that at one time their aggregate weight exceeded two thousand pounds.

In 1808, Charles Paxson removed with his parents from Bucks County to Cheltenham township, Montgomery Co., where he resided with them for eighteen years, on the farm which is now of the estate of John W. Thomas, deceased. In 1826, he removed from the paternal homestead in Cheltenham to Upper Dublin township, where he located on a fine farm

which his father, Joshua Paxson, had purchased a few years earlier, it being a section of the old Spencer property, patented from William Penn. In later years it became known as the "Spring Farm," on which Mr. Paxson lived for more than half a century, until his death, and which is now the residence of his widow.

Charles Paxson was married, January 4, 1844, to Agnes, daughter of John and Sarah (Paxson) Tyson, of Abington. The families on both sides, from their early ancestors down to the present time, have been of the Society of Friends. The children of Charles and Agnes Tyson Paxson have been Sarah T. (now living at the Paxson homestead), Joshua W., Anna B., Josephine (died in July, 1883) and Charles S. Paxson. Their father, Charles Paxson, died at his home, in Upper Dublin township, on the 2d of March, 1880, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. His remains were interred in the family lot in the Friends' graveyard at Abington.

At the time of his death Mr. Paxson was the owner of two farms, situated on the Limekiln, Horsham and Welsh roads, and aggregating two hundred and eighty-five acres of excellent and well-watered lands. He was a practical farmer, of advanced ideas, who pursued his chosen vocation with the intelligence, enterprise and industry which seldom, if ever, fail to yield the return which they gave to him,—that of abundant success. He possessed a firm will, a noble spirit and a genial nature. He ever gave his support to the wise reforms of his day, as opposed to traditional wrong and depredation, and he took especial delight in the eloquence of orators who, like Phillips, uttered what he termed sublime truths in advocacy of the righteousness which exalteth a nation. At the time of his death a gifted writer, who had known Mr. Paxson well and intimately through life, paid this truthful tribute to his memory: "The deceased was possessed of traits of character that, wherever found, adorn human nature. He was a good neighbor, a kind friend, an affectionate husband and a kind, considerate father; beyond these he was a just man, a liberal Christian, a patriotic citizen and an earnest reformer; a lover and helper of every good work that was going on in the world, that came within his cognizance. He was one of a half-dozen noble men in his neighborhood who uplifted the banner of anti-slavery in the beginning, in the time that truly tried men's souls, and maintained it to the end, not aggressively, but patiently, steadfastly, and without a thought of consequences or of giving up the contest while the wrong existed."

The ancestry of Charles Paxson and of his wife, Agnes Tyson, is traced back respectively to two brothers,—William and James Paxson, who came from Bucks County, England, to America, in the ship "Samuel," in 1682, and settled at Middletown (now Langhorne), in Bucks County, Pa. The first-mentioned William Paxson married Mary Packingham, and they

became the parents of William Paxson, the second, who was married, in 1711, to Mary Watson. Their son, William Paxson, the third, was married, in 1740, to Anna Marriott, daughter of Thomas Marriott and his wife, Martha Kirkbride, who was a daughter of Joseph and Phebe (Blackshaw) Kirkbride and a granddaughter of Randle Blackshaw. William and Anna (Marriott) Paxson were the parents of Joshua Paxson, who, with his wife, Mary (Willett) Paxson, were the parents of Charles Paxson, the subject of this memoir and the great-great-grandson of the William Paxson who came to America in 1682. On the maternal side his ancestry is traced still further back, to

The lineage of Agnes Tyson, wife of Charles Paxson, is traced back to James, the brother of the first William Paxson, who, as before mentioned, came to America and settled in Bucks County in 1682. William Paxson, son of James and Jane Paxson, was born October 25, 1675, and died in May, 1719. He was married, December 20, 1695, to Abigail, daughter of George Pownell. Their son, Thomas Paxson, was married, in 1731, to Jane Canby, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Oliver) Canby and granddaughter of Benjamin Canby and of Evan Oliver. Thomas Paxson died in October, 1782. His son, Jacob Paxson, was married, November 13, 1777, to Mary Shaw,



William C. Potts

Thomas Cornell, whose daughter, Sarah Cornell, married Thomas Willett; and their son, Col. Thomas Willett (baptized in 1645), married Helena, daughter of Elbert Stoothoff. Their son, John Willett, married Mary, daughter of John Rodman. They were the parents of Jonathan Willett, whose wife, Deborah Lawrence, was a daughter of Obadiah Lawrence, the granddaughter of Major William Lawrence and his wife, Deborah Smith, and the great-granddaughter of William Lawrence, and of Richard Smith. Jonathan and Deborah (Lawrence) Willett were the parents of Mary Willett, wife of Joshua Paxson and mother of Charles Paxson.

daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Shaw. A daughter of Jacob and Mary (Shaw) Paxson was Sarah Paxson, who became the wife of John Tyson and mother of Agnes Tyson, wife of Charles Paxson.

WILLIAM C. POTTS.

William C. Potts, of Upper Dublin township, and one of its most widely-known and prominent men, as he is also one of its most prosperous farmers, is of Welsh extraction, directly descended from the first emigrants of that family name,—David and Alice Potts,—who came from Wales to Pennsylvania, and settled at Germantown nearly, if not quite, two hun-

dred years ago. Among their descendants of two or three generations later was John Potts, who, in 1760, was married to Hannah Davis. Their farm was one of about one hundred and fifty acres, in which was included about fifty acres of the homestead property, now owned and occupied by their great-grandson, William C. Potts, in Upper Dublin. The house in which he now lives was built by John Potts for his son Thomas at the time of his marriage. It was occupied by Thomas Potts, the elder, during his life, and after him by his son, Thomas Potts, the father of William C. John Potts, the great-grandfather, died in 1808. His son Thomas was born July 7, 1761, and died March 2, 1812. His son, Thomas Potts, the second, was born February 23, 1802, and died February 4, 1870. His wife was Caroline Cooper, daughter of William Cooper, of Horsham township. She died in 1851.

William C. Potts, son of Thomas and Caroline (Cooper) Potts, was born November 10, 1827, in the house where he now lives, and which had been the home of his father and grandfather before him. The only other child of Thomas and Caroline C. Potts was Thomas Elwood Potts, who is now living on a good farm near his brother's, in Upper Dublin. The youth of William C. Potts was passed in the manner usual to farmers' boys of his time,—working on the farm in the summer season, and in winter attending the common schools, which furnished his only means of education. In 1855 he commenced farming for himself on the farm of his father, who at that time retired from the active pursuits of agriculture, but continued to live at the homestead with his son until his death, in 1870. The farm of Thomas Potts, which was seventy-seven acres in area, became the property of his son, William C., who has been very successful, not only as a farmer, but in other business enterprises. By subsequent purchase he has increased the farm to one hundred and five acres, well stocked and under excellent cultivation, and he is also the possessor of ample means independent of his real estate. He was an original stockholder in the First National Bank of Ambler, and has been a member of its board of directors from its organization to the present time. He has been a Republican in politics from the time of the formation of that party, but has never held nor in any way sought for public office of any kind.

On the 4th of January, 1855, William C. Potts was married to Phebe K., daughter of Jacob Walton, of Horsham township, and they have been the parents of the following-named children: Thomas Elwood (now living with them), Dubre K. (deceased), Carrie (died in her tenth year), Lydia W. (youngest child and living at home). Mr. and Mrs. Potts are members of the Upper Dublin Friends' Meeting, and the ancestors of both, for many generations back, were of the people called Quakers.

DAVID J. AMBLER.

David J. Ambler, of the village of Ambler, in Upper Dublin township, is descended from an ancestor named Joseph Ambler, of Montgomery township, who (as is shown by the Philadelphia County records) purchased a certain tract of ninety acres of land in that township of William Morgan, May 1, 1723. Among the children of this Joseph Ambler and Ann, his wife, were Edward and John Ambler. The ninety-acre tract in Montgomery township, above mentioned, was sold by Joseph Ambler, in 1768, to his son Edward, who, in 1770, devised it by will to his brother John, who was great-grandfather of the present David J. Ambler. In 1794, John Ambler sold the same tract for two hundred pounds to his son Edward, who was by trade a weaver. The present residence of Mrs. Mary Ambler, in Montgomery township, is the place where Edward Ambler lived, and where he died on the 1st of January, 1838. His wife, Ann Ambler, died October 15, 1827. Their son Andrew, the father of David J. Ambler, was married, May 14, 1829, to Mary Johnson, daughter of Benjamin and Abigail Johnson, of Richland, Bucks Co. The Johnson family was of German descent.

Andrew Ambler settled in Lower Dublin township, on eighty acres of land, which he purchased in 1832 of Mary Davies, and on which he built and occupied a house which is still standing in Ambler village, and owned by Charles O. Yocum. He was a fuller by trade, and soon after his settlement he built a fulling-mill on his land, on the site of a small mill of the same kind which had stood there more than seventy years, having been sold, in 1759, by the executor of Daniel Morris, to Arthur Broades, father of the Mary Davies, from whom Andrew Ambler had made the purchase. The Ambler fulling-mill remained in use many years, and was finally destroyed by fire December 31, 1869.

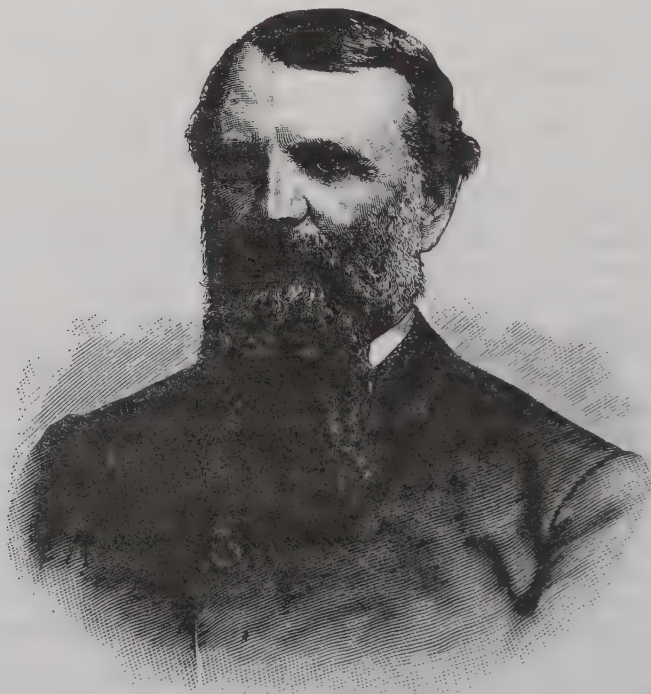
Andrew Ambler died March 7, 1850, at the age of fifty-six years. His widow, Mary J. Ambler, died August 18, 1868, aged sixty-three years. It was for her that the station (and from it the village) of Ambler received its name. During her widowhood (in 1856) a very serious railroad accident occurred near Fort Washington by the collision of a school excursion train going north with a local passenger train going south. On receiving the intelligence Mrs. Ambler, without a moment's delay, gathered lint, bandages and other necessary materials, and went on foot two miles to the scene of the disaster, where she remained through the day till all the wounded were cared for, rendering such conspicuous service to the suffering victims as elicited the warmest gratitude and high commendation from the officers of the railroad company, who, after her death, honored her memory by changing the name of the station from Wissahickon to Ambler.

David J., son of Andrew and Mary (Johnson) Ambler, was born March 22, 1837, at his father's place, in

what is now Ambler village. His education was obtained at the common schools, supplemented by two winter terms at the Freeland Seminary, then in charge of Henry A. Hunsicker. After leaving school he was employed for two years as a clerk in a store at Fitzwatertown, Montgomery Co. In 1859 he went to Quakertown, Bucks Co., where he established a coal and lumber business, in which he continued for ten years. In 1869 he removed to Upper Dublin township, where he purchased the homestead property on which he was born, and upon which a part of the village of Ambler was laid out and sold in lots in 1870—

rector from the time of its opening. He is now, and has been for four years, one of the directors of the Ambler Independent School District.

Mr Ambler was married, March 6, 1862, to Caroline F., daughter of Aaron Penrose, of Quakertown, Bucks Co. They have one daughter, Ella, who is the wife of Daniel M. Leedom, son of Dr. Edwin C. Leedom, of Plymouth, Montgomery Co. Three brothers of Mr. Ambler—viz.: Isaac E., Joseph M. E. and Evan J.—are also residents of Ambler village. Another brother, Louis J., resides in Philadelphia. The family of Ambler in Montgomery and Bucks Counties for



Daniel J. Ambler

71. In 1874 he returned to Quakertown, and again engaged in the coal and lumber business, which he still retains, though now living in Ambler, to which place he returned in 1878, and built the stone mansion which has from that time been his residence.

In the years 1866–68, inclusive, Mr. Ambler was a member of the Borough Council of Quakertown. In 1868 he was elected a director of the Doylestown National Bank, and resigned after two years' service. In 1884 he, with Benjamin P. Wertsner, William M. Singerly and others, organized the First National Bank of Ambler, of which he has been a di-

rector from the time of its opening. He is now, and has been for four years, one of the directors of the Ambler Independent School District.

JOHN L. JONES.

John L. Jones, one of the substantial land-owners and farmers of Upper Dublin township, of which he has been a resident for more than sixty years, was born on the farm of his father, in Montgomery township, of the same county, on the 25th of June, 1811. He was a son of Henry Jones and his wife, Jane Lewis, daughter of Amos Lewis, who owned and occu-

pied a fine farm at Three Tuns, Upper Dublin township. The children of Henry and Jane (Lewis) Jones were Lewis and Clement, both deceased; John L., born as above stated, and now residing at Jarrettown; and Henry, now living at Ambler, in Upper Dublin. The father of these children, Henry Jones, died in 1815, when his son John L. was between four and five years of age. He received his only education at the common schools, which he attended in winter, working on the farm in the summer season. In 1821 he moved, with his mother and the family, from the Jones

removed from the Lewis farm to a smaller property which he had purchased at Jarrettown, and which is still his place of residence. After his removal from the old homestead farm of his grandfather, Lewis, he still continued to own it about twelve years longer, and finally sold it in 1884.

John L. Jones was married, February 12, 1840, to Margaret Garrigues, daughter of Benjamin and Anna Garrigues, who were the parents of three daughters and one son, all of whom are now living, viz.: Margaret (Mrs. John L. Jones), Lee Garrigues (now of



John L. Jones

place, in Montgomery township, to the Lewis farm, near Three Tuns, which was then owned and occupied by his grandfather, Amos Lewis, who died a few months later in the same year. Mrs. Jones then occupied the farm of her father for nineteen years, until 1840, when she died and the property of herself and her deceased husband (the homestead and two other farms) was divided among their sons, Lewis, the eldest, taking the old Jones place of one hundred and seventy acres, in Montgomery township, and John L. becoming the owner of the Lewis homestead farm, of one hundred and eight acres, in Upper Dublin. On that place, as boy and man, he lived and worked as a farmer for more than a half-century, leading an honest and industrious life, and gaining a property more than ample for all his needs and requirements. In 1872 he

Norristown), Sarah (wife of George Wood, of Moreland township) and Ellen (wife of John Meredith, of Norristown).

The children of John L. and Margaret Jones have been Evan, born February 2, 1841, and died November 5, 1864; Jane, born January 13, 1843, and now the wife of Dr. Franklin T. Haines, of Rancocas, N. J.; Anna G., born February 13, 1845, and died April 1, 1866; Mary Ellen, born April 20, 1847, and died January 30, 1869; Caroline, born July 12, 1849, and died in infancy; Clement, born November 21, 1850, died in infancy; Henry, born November 28, 1852, died in infancy; Caroline H., born July 9, 1854, and died September 19, 1881; Louisa G., born August 6, 1857, died at Enterprise, Fla., March 12, 1882.

Mr. Jones has always been a steadfast adherent of

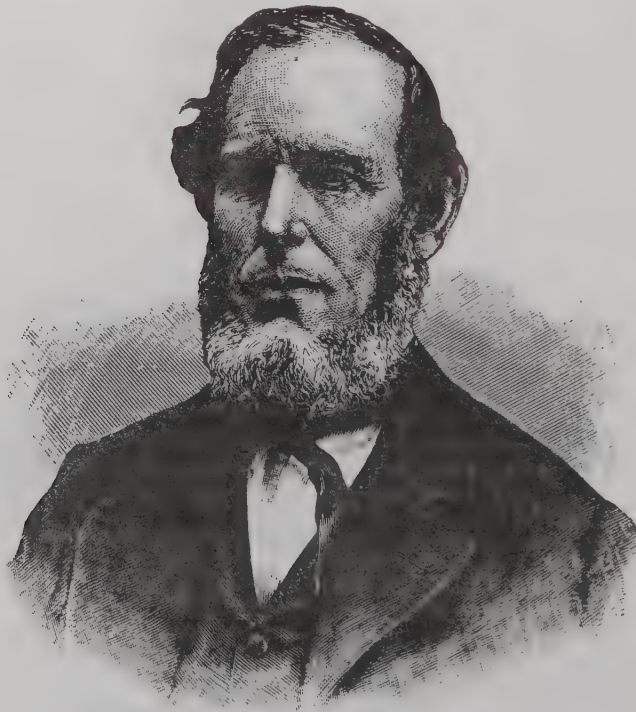
the Republican party from the beginning of its existence to the present time, but he has never been an office-seeker nor a politician, in the strict meaning of the term. He and his wife are descendants of Quaker ancestors, and both are members of the Friends' Meeting of Upper Dublin.

BENJAMIN KENDERDINE.

Benjamin Kenderdine, one of the wealthy farmers

the Horsham farm immediately after the death of its previous owner, Richard Kenderdine. From that early time to the present the Kenderdine family have been of the Society of Friends and members of the Horsham-Friends' Meeting.

Benjamin Kenderdine, of Upper Dublin, was the youngest of Thomas Kenderdine's family of eight children, who were the following named: Armitage, who died in Illinois; Margaret, unmarried, and now living in Horsham township; Mary, married David Todd, and both she and her husband deceased; Han-



Benj. Kenderdine

and most respected citizens of Upper Dublin, was born in Horsham township, Montgomery Co., on the 16th of August, 1818, he being a son of Thomas Kenderdine, a grandson of Benjamin Kenderdine, and a great-grandson of Thomas Kenderdine (all of Horsham township), and a descendant of a more remote ancestor of the family name, who came from Wales and made his first settlement in Abington. The first of the Kenderdine family who settled in Horsham was Richard, a half-brother of the elder Thomas Kenderdine, which last-named purchased and settled on

nah, widow of Robert Tomlinson; Sarah, unmarried, living in Horsham; Elizabeth, married Chalkley Kimball, of Hilltown, Bucks Co., where she died; Rachel, unmarried, living in Horsham and Benjamin Kenderdine, of Upper Dublin, to whom this sketch especially refers. In January, 1844, he married Sarah Ann Sneden, of New York. Their children are Cornelia, wife of D. Jarrett Kirk, of Upper Dublin, and Thomas, who is unmarried, living at the Kenderdine homestead, in the same township, near the Horsham line.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

UPPER HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

In the extreme northwestern part of the county is situated the township of Upper Hanover, bounded on the north by Lehigh, northwest by Berks, and east by Bucks Counties, south by New Hanover and Frederick, southeast by Marlborough and west by Douglas. Its greatest length is five and a half miles, greatest width four and a half miles, with an area of twenty-three square miles, or fourteen thousand seven hundred and sixty acres, having been reduced nearly two hundred acres by the erection of East Greenville into a borough, in 1875.

The surface is rolling and in some parts quite hilly. The soil is chiefly red shale. The Hosensack Hills, the highest elevation, commence near the Douglas line and extend across the whole northwestern part of the township at the distance of a mile from the Berks County line. They are covered with large boulders of granite, which are being split up, and furnish the best of material for building purposes. From the top of these hills splendid views of the valley on each side, with the hills beyond, are had, the view to the south being especially fine. Below, the valley expands and becomes a broad basin surrounded with hills, extending a distance of over six miles, nearly through the centre of which the Perkiomen Creek flows in a southern direction upwards of seven miles, and propels in this distance five grist-mills and four saw-mills. Hosensack, West Branch and Macoby Creeks are tributaries of this stream, the last-mentioned flowing through the eastern part of the township. They also furnish some water-power.

The Gosenhoppen and Green Lane turnpike extends to Treichlersville, Berks Co., and was completed in 1851. It passes on the ridge between the Perkiomen and Macoby Creeks, its elevation being such that persons driving along the road have a full view of the valley and surrounding hills. For about four miles this road is nearly level, and presents one of the most beautiful and attractive drives, with its succession of villages, farms, churches and fine scenery, that can be desired. The Gerysville and Sumneytown turnpike, finished in 1865, crosses the eastern angle of the township for two and a half miles, and another public road passes along the ridge between the Perkiomen and West Branch, known as the "Devil's Hole road." The Perkiomen Railroad has a course of upwards of five miles, with stations at Welker's, Hanover, Pennsburg, Palm and Hosensack. It was opened to Pennsburg in 1874, and in September of the following year to Emaus and the Lehigh Valley. Though so recently constructed, this improvement has already done much to develop this part of the county, formerly so remote from railroads. The post-offices are Pennsburg, Red Hill, Palm and Hillegass. The largest villages are Pennsburg, Palm, Kleinville and Hillegassville.

The population of Upper Hanover in 1800 was 738; in 1830, 1300; in 1850, 1741; in 1870, 2197; in 1880, 2408. The taxables in 1741 numbered 97; in 1828, 258; in 1858, 504; in 1875, 646; in 1884, 628. This township, which was a part of Hanover township, was formed before 1741, and for its early settlers the reader is referred to the article on New Hanover. Johann Frederick Hillegass, the ancestor of the numerous family of this name in this locality, arrived in the ship "William and Sarah" from Rotterdam in September, 1727. He had seven sons and three daughters; two of the former, Leopold and Adam, came over a few years later. Before 1734 we find that he took up a tract of one hundred and fifty acres of land here, on which he made the first improvement. Isaac and John Kieir came from Germany in 1736, and the Kleins of this locality are probably their descendants. Tobias Hartranft in 1742 took up a patent of one hundred and thirty acres of land from the proprietaries.

The First Grist-Mill on the Upper Perkiomen.—The following data of an ancient and interesting character, furnished by Philip Super, Esq., would seem to fix with reasonable certainty the claim of Upper Hanover to the oldest grist-mill on the Upper Perkiomen. Considering the importance attached to improvements of this character in the days of first settlements, the expensiveness of machinery, the importation from Europe of mill-stones, and their transportation on wagons from Philadelphia, over roads that were little more than cartways or bridle-paths, it becomes a matter of historical interest to fix as near as possible the early location of those establishments which supplied flour to the first bread-winners of the valley.

"To-day, date y^e 6th February, 1738 to '39, an agreement has been made between Geo. Groner and Frederick Hillegass, in Upper Hanover township; above-named George Groner has sold his mill and the land to it from the white-oak tree down to where the stakes are set to Ebenezer Thomas' line, and along with it the crow-bar, two hatchets, and one broad axe, and the half-brushel, and the toll and two hogsheds, and all things nail fast; and George Groner promises that Frederick Hillegass shall have the right from Jacob Wisler's line down to the mill-privilege, with the mill race, one perch on this side and one perch on the other side, but the above-mentioned Hillegass must do him no damage; the above-mentioned Hillegass shall keep said George Groner clear of expenses that might be made on the certain land that he has sold to him and said Groner shall still have the privilege to grind in the mill till the first day of April, 1739, and the above-named Frederick Hillegass promises said George Groner to give for the mill and above-mentioned land 150 pound and one wagon, 80 pound on the 16th of November, and 25 pound on the 16th of November, 1740, and again 25 pound on the 16th of November, 1741, and further Frederick Hillegass promises to pay 20 pound on the 16th of November, in the year 1742, and the purchaser and seller promise to fulfill the above sale, as witness,

"JOHANNES HULS.

"PHILIP LABAR.

"FREDERICK HILLEGASS.

"GEORGE GRONER.

"[Seal.]"

"Articles of agreement made, indented, agreed and fully concluded on the twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight and nine, between George Groner of Upper Hanover township and county of Philadelphia, yeoman, of the one part, and George Shenk, of the same place, husbandman, of the other part, witnesseth that the said George Groner for the consideration

of fifty-five pounds, current lawful money of Pennsylvania, the said George Groner hath bargained and sold, and doth bargain and sell, unto the said George Shenk all the improvements and work done upon a piece or tract of land that was bought of Lodowig Christian Sproegel some years ago, in the township above mentioned, situated on Macove creek, an improvement which Henry Roder hath improved and possessed some years ago, containing in one hundred and fifty acres of land, which has been surveyed to the said Groner and said Roder, doth except for a reserve of the said plantation for his heirs, execs., adms., or assigns one perch or pole of land upon one side of the mill-race, and one perch or pole upon the other side forever, for to mend the race, but the said Groner, his heirs, execs., adms., and assigns shall not mow any grass upon the said reserved land, and the said George Shenk, his heirs, execs., and adms., and assigns shall not make any fence without license within a perch or pole distance of the said race, and it is also agreed that the said Geo. Shenk, his heirs, execs., adms., or assigns shall keep the said George Groner, his heirs, execs., adms., or assigns harmless of any costs or charges or interests which could or should be demanded any time hereafter of the said tract or piece of land. As for the time performance, the both parties have interchangeably set their hands and seal in the 12th year of his Majesty's Reign, George the second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, &c., in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight and nine. N. B. —The said George Groner hath accepted the half crop of winter corn which is now sowed in the ground, which shall be divided next harvest upon the field.

"Sealed and delivered in the presence of us,

"LUDWIG BITTING.

"PETER WALSTEIN.

"GEORGE GRONER.

"GEORGE SHENK.

"[Seal.]"

These documents conclusively prove that there was a mill on the Makove Creek, in Upper Hanover township, before the 6th day of February, 1739.

Pennsburg is situated on the Green Lane and Goshenhoppen turnpike, and the station of the Perkiomen Railroad here is twenty-three miles from the Reading Junction, and forty-eight from Philadelphia. The greater part of the ground on which Pennsburg now stands was formerly owned by several brothers by the name of Heilig, and as each of these had built a house along the public road, which has since become the turnpike road, the place began to assume the appearance of a village, and people, in speaking of it, began to name it, some calling it by one name, and some by another, the greatest number speaking of it as Heiligville. After much talking, a meeting was held at the store of Jacob Hillegass, Sr., on an evening in the beginning of the year 1843, for the purpose of deciding the question in dispute, at which three different names were proposed, viz.: Heiligville, Pennsburg and Buchananville, this last after James Buchanan, who was then a Senator of the United States, and afterwards President. At this meeting it was agreed that the village should commence at the line of Frederick Hillegass' (later Thomas B. Hillegass') land at the south, and extend up the road to the upper line of land then owned by the heirs of James Ashmead, deceased, on the north, a distance of a mile and a half. There was no difficulty in fixing the boundaries, as each one was agreed that the village was destined to become an important place, and that it was therefore desirable to have plenty of ground to spread upon, and thus prevent the necessity of annexing more territory for a long

time to come. But when it came to agreeing upon a name, the unanimity of the meeting was at once broken up, the advocates of the different names becoming very much excited, and each vehemently insisting upon the adoption of his favorite name. It becoming evident, after a long discussion, that neither party could command a majority of the votes of the meeting for the name desired by it, a compromise was effected, by which it was agreed to adjourn the meeting for a week, and to invite all either in or out of the village who felt an interest in the matter to attend.

Notice of the adjourned meeting was accordingly published, and as each party had been busy in advocating its cause, the meeting proved large and enthusiastic. After another heated discussion the vote was finally taken, when the name of Pennsburg was adopted by a considerable majority over its competitors. The proceedings were ordered to be published in the *Bauern Freund*, at that time published in Sumneytown, and from thenceforth Pennsburg was the name under which the village has grown and prospered. At that time the village contained twelve houses scattered along the road, in one of which was a country store. It also had a blacksmith-shop, a carpenter-shop, and some out-buildings. The tavern was wanting. There had formerly been a tavern kept in the large two-story store building at the crossing of the Pottstown and Quakertown roads, but for want of patronage this had for several years been abandoned. It was not till the year 1847 that a tavern was again opened in the place, when Mr. George Graber put up the large two-story frame building, which was licensed the same year, and which has since been kept as a tavern by the name of the Pennsburg Hotel.

For many years before the village was named there was a post-office established and kept at a house in the lower end of the place, at present owned by Mr. Aaron Griesemer, which was called Upper Hanover post-office. At that time there was a weekly mail to and from Philadelphia, by which a person could with reasonable certainty count upon getting an answer to a letter sent to any part of the State in from two to four weeks. About the year 1840 the post-office was moved to the house before mentioned as having been a tavern, where it was kept till 1866, when it was moved to the store of Jacob Hillegass, Sr., where it is kept at present. The name of the post-office was changed to Pennsburg about the year 1850. The first improvement in mail service was a tri-weekly mail from Philadelphia to Hereford and return, established about twenty-five years ago, which passed through the village. Then came a daily mail over the same route, after which another daily mail was established from Pennsburg, by way of Quakertown, to Philadelphia and return. These services were kept up till the opening of the Perkiomen Railroad rendered a change necessary. At the present time the mail service consists of two daily mails from Pennsburg to

Philadelphia and return, one by the Perkiomen Railroad and the other by the way of Quakertown and the North Pennsylvania Railroad. A daily mail is made up from Pennsburg to Hereford, and a tri-weekly mail from Pennsburg, by way of Hillegassville, Pleasant Run, Douglas and Frederick, to New Hanover and return.

In 1851 a lodge of Independent Order of Odd-Fellows was opened in the village which now numbers one hundred and seventy-five members, and meets on Saturday evening of every week. An encampment of the same order has been established, which meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Pennsburg contains upwards of one hundred dwelling-houses, two potteries, two blacksmith-shops, one wheelwright-shop, one butcher-shop, two carpenter-shops, two cooper-shops, one fine school-house, one brick church (occupied jointly by a Lutheran and a Reformed congregation), a printing-office (at which the *Bauern Freund und Pennsburg Democrat* is published, also the *Perkiomen Valley Press*), a steam brick-yard where bricks are manufactured by machinery, a steam felloe manufactory, a large steam planing-mill and sash-factory and numerous out-buildings. There are in the place a hotel, a restaurant, two large country stores, a hardware and drug-store, a shoe manufactory employing a number of hands, and a tinware and stove-store. Several trades in addition to those enumerated are carried on in the place. William M. Stauffer began the manufacture of cigars here about 1870, and later John Dimmig, J. M. Keller and William M. Jacobs entered the business. About sixty persons are employed in this industry, and four millions of cigars are made annually. The Perkiomen Railroad Company have erected here a large and convenient depot, and have also put up a large frame engine-house, cattle-pen and the necessary sidings. Messrs. Hillegass & Mensch have opened a coal, lime and lumber-yard near the depot.

The railroad facilities enjoyed by this village have greatly increased the value of property. Streets are being opened, building-lots laid out, which, when offered for sale, command excellent prices, and the idea of those who named the place, "that it was to become the largest and most important town in the valley," is fast being realized.

Palm Station or village is situated on the Goshen-hoppen and Green Lane turnpike, between two and three miles northwest of East Greenville. The main highway is here intersected by a cross-road leading to the Schwenkfeld meeting-house, and the Perkiomen Railroad passes within a few hundred yards of the turnpike. The village has its hotel, store, post-office and station, with mechanic industries and a number of dwellings, most of which appear to have been recently built. The village is pleasantly located near the base of the Hosensack Hills, and near where the Hosensack Creek empties into the head-waters of the Perkiomen. The surrounding country is well

improved, and the station is one of considerable importance to the community.

Kleinville, so named from two brothers by the name of Klein, who owned several farms in the vicinity, is nicely located on a straight and level piece of the turnpike road. It is a rather scattered village, containing about fifteen houses, most of which are neat and comfortable farm-houses, surrounded by the usual farm buildings. We here find the tavern, the store, blacksmith-shop, shoemaker-shop and several useful trades.

Hillegassville is divided into two parts, each of which is apparently about to set up for itself and to repudiate the old name. The upper part of the village consists of a hotel and several dwellings. The hotel was built about fifty years ago by George Hillegass, who died shortly after its erection. It then, with a large tract of land, passed into the hands of his sons, who, several years back, sold the hotel, with about eighty acres of land, to Henry N. Hevener. This part of the village is but a fourth of a mile from Hanover Station, on the Perkiomen Railroad, and Mr. Thomas B. Hillegass, the owner of the land on the north side of the public road leading from the hotel to the station, has laid out his front in building-lots, several of which have been sold to parties who intend to erect buildings thereon. The upper and lower parts of the village are divided by a tract of farm-land of more than a quarter of a mile in length, making the two parts of the village more than a quarter of a mile apart. Some years ago a post-office was established at a place called Red Hill, a hill on the turnpike road about a mile below Hillegassville. At that time a store was kept there, the proprietor of which selling out, and there being no other place for the post-office, it was removed to the store in the lower part of Hillegassville, which at once adopted the name of Red Hill. This part of the village was commenced in 1836 by Jacob A. Hillegass, now deceased, who in that year built a large store and dwelling-house and a large barn and out-houses, which were occupied in the spring of 1837. Subsequently he put up other buildings in the place. This part of the village contains about a dozen dwellings, a school-house belonging to Upper Hanover District, a blacksmith-shop, a tailor-shop, a cigar manufactory and other buildings. This is the last of the villages in the basin through which the Perkiomen, the Northwest Branch and the Macoby Creeks flow.

There are eleven public schools in Upper Hanover, including the independent school district of Pennsburg. The regular school term is five months, nine teachers (all male) being employed at a salary of thirty-two dollars per month. When Pennsburg was formed into an independent school district a large two-story brick school-house was erected at a cost of four thousand dollars, which is conveniently fitted up and is an ornament to the place. Two schools are organized in this building, for which two teachers, one

male and one female, are employed, the former at a salary of fifty dollars and the latter thirty-two dollars per month. The school term is six months. The entire number of pupils in attendance upon the public schools in the township is four hundred and sixty-six.

The number of taxables is 628; value of improved lands, \$1,305,970; value of unimproved lands, \$74,540; value of 540 horses, \$33,615; value of 1205 cattle, \$35,360; total value of property taxable for county purposes, \$1,511,705.

The following, from the mercantile appraiser's list of 1884, gives an accurate idea of the present business places in this township: Joseph B. Bechtel, live-stock; Frank Bachman, butcher; William Christman, live stock; William Diel, stoves; B. B. Emery, merchandise; M. K. Gilbert, merchandise; D. K. Graber & Brother, stock; S. P. Hillegas & Co., live-stock; M. H. Houch, merchandise; Hillegas & Heyner, flour and feed; J. G. Hillegas, lumber and coal; John G. Hillegas, flour and feed; William Hiestand, coal; William Hiestand, flour and feed; Charles Kentz, coal and feed; D. S. Kern, sewing-machines; Krause, Brother & Leshner, flour and feed; Milton Kern, butcher; John Kepler, flour and feed; Kline & Brother, flour and feed; S. G. Mensch, hardware; John Mack, merchandise; Wilson Ritter, live-stock; Jesse Rodenberger, live-stock; E. Senkle, butcher; F. S. Schelley, merchandise; J. F. Seasholtz, live-stock; M. Snyder, flour and feed; W. H. Trump, coal and lumber; W. H. Trump, flour and feed; Charles Void, boots and shoes; William A. Welker, merchandise; J. Yergey, flour and feed; C. A. Miller, butcher; Peter S. Renninger, live-stock; Henry Schwenk, live-stock; Henry Stahsel, truck and fruit; F. K. Walt, boots and shoes.

Reformed Church of Goshenhoppen.—About one mile west of East Greenville, and close to the east bank of the Perkiomen, stands the Reformed Church of New Goshenhoppen.¹

The reason of its location at this point was owing to the donation of six acres of land for graveyard purposes by John Henry Sproegel at the opening of the eighteenth century. It is impossible to fix the date of this benevolent act more definitely. It is known from the public entries that the Sproegel brothers entered the province of Pennsylvania as Hollanders, and that they were naturalized in 1705. By several purchases they acquired thirteen thousand acres of land, which was known for many years as the "Sproegel Manor." A part of the domain em-

braced Upper and New Hanover townships. Their homestead of six hundred acres lay in Pottsgrove. In the neighborhood of Pottstown, on the bank of the Schuylkill, the Sproegel burying-grounds are still to be seen. The six acres which were donated for burial purposes were given to the Reformed, Lutheran and Mennonite denominations, and were used by the several parties till quite a late period. Tradition establishes the German Reformed Church at New Goshenhoppen as early as 1716, but, adhering to the first church records, of which there is certain knowledge, it is only safe to date its organization from the opening of the book. In 1731 the following preface was written: "A Record of the names of the Fathers of Families who belong to the congregation at New Goshenhoppen."

Catalogue of names: John Steinman, Henry Gallman, John Bingeman, Joh. George Welker, Benedict Strohm, Philip Emmert, John Hut, Abraham Trans, Aredreas Graber, Philip Ried, George Mesz, John George Pfalsgraff, Jacob Fischer, Paul Staab, Wendel Wiandt, Herman Fischer, Conrad Colb, John Michael Roeder, John Michael Moll, Frederick Hillegass, John Bartholemaus Kucker, Michael Lutz, Andreas Loehr, George Mirtz, Michael Fabian, Henry Jung, Philip Jacob Shellhammer, Loenhart Fnozf, Jacob Fnozf, Caspar Lamm, Caspar Holtzhauser, Michael Zimmerman, Baltasar Hut, Michael Lefy, Jacob Maurer, Frederick Maurer, Christian Fnozf, Frederick Pfanenbeker, Benedict Raderly, Valentine Griesemer, Lorentz Hartman, George Philip Dotder, Jacob Meyer, Daniel Lanar, Peter Walzer. Some of the emigrants whose names had been entered in this early church-roll had arrived prior to 1727. Quite a goodly number of this colony are still represented in the congregation by their posterity. Of these are especially to be noted the Hillegasses, Grabers, Molls, Reids, Griesemers, Welkers, Wiandts, Youngs, Maurers, Roeders, Pannebeckers, Kolbs, Fishers, Kuckers, Lefys, Moyers and others. The church at this time had a membership of about one hundred and thirty-five persons. The bulk of these original members had been to the Germanic churches what the Pilgrim Fathers were to the Puritans in America.

With these Pilgrim Fathers of the Reformed Church in the New World, we count the primitive members of the German Reformed congregation at New Goshenhoppen. Johann Heinrich Goetschy, who brought a number of Swiss to this country about the year 1731, is accredited with being the first minister of this congregation.

The pastors—Boehm, who had arrived in 1720, and Weiss, who piloted a colony of Palatinates in 1727 to Pennsylvania—doubtless installed Goetschy in his large field, the various points of which were Skip-pack, Old Goshenhoppen, Egypt, Maxatawny, Masillon, Oley, Bern, Tulpehocken, Great Swamp, Saucon, and here at New Goshenhoppen. Pastor Goetschy was a learned man, being familiar with the Holland,

¹ The region known as "Goshenhoppen" is a part of Perkiomen Valley, and comprises two sections,—Old and New Goshenhoppen. The division of the territory does not imply an earlier and later occupancy, since the whole was settled simultaneously; but that the southern portion (Old) was brought into note somewhat sooner than the northern part (New) in consequence of its proximity to Philadelphia. Since the date of the oldest record extant Goshenhoppen has been variously written, viz.: Quesohopen, Cosshoppa, Coshenhoppen, Coshahopin, Cowimahopen, Coschehoppe, Goshenhoppen.

German, Latin and Greek languages, and was a most diligent worker. His pastorate seems to have closed in 1739. It is not to be unmistakably inferred that Dominie Goetschy had really been the first pastor at New Goshenhoppen. All that can be declared is that he opened the church register in a regular way. Pastor Weiss may have been the pioneer and founder of the congregation, and he may have placed Pastor Goetschy in the field after an organization had been effected under his hand, for he was familiar with the whole Reformed field at that day, and subsequently became closely identified with this charge. Pastor Weiss was born at Stebbeck, in Necherthal, Germany, about 1700. He was educated at Heidelberg well and thoroughly, and licensed in 1725. He emigrated in 1727. Ministering in Philadelphia and visiting outlying points for the purpose of organizing congregations in various localities, such as Skippack especially, he returned to Holland in 1729, in company with Elder Reiff, of the latter point, to collect funds for church-building. In 1731, Dominie Weiss returned to America, Elder Reiff remaining abroad still longer. Instead of returning to Skippack, we find him operating in the State of New York from 1731-35, the reason for which being thus accounted for: The Rev. John Philip Boehm, who had emigrated in 1720, already had, as a schoolmaster, performed ministerial functions at the earnest solicitations of the people and flocks scattered over the province. Dominie Weiss could not endure such an irregular course. A long quarrel ensued between the two men and the several parties siding with them. Opposition organizations were forming. Weiss' trip to Holland was directly occasioned by a desire to gain funds for the church edifice at Skippack. Meanwhile Boehm was ordained, in the wake of which act a reconciliation was effected and the opposition ceased. Consequently Weiss sought another field on his return. In 1746 he returned to Pennsylvania, according to the records extant. He commenced his labors now at Goshenhoppen (New and Old) and Great Swamp, in Montgomery and Lehigh Counties (then Bucks), receiving an annual salary of forty pounds and continued in this charge until the day of his death, in 1763. His tomb is inclosed in the churchyard at New Goshenhoppen.

Comparing the roll of membership which Pastor Goetschy entered with that of Pastor Weiss, an addition of a number of emigrants is noticed, whose names were mingled with those of the primitive colony. Although they were all possessed of a religious mind and identified with the Christian Church in the Old World, it must not be forgotten that the Reformed colonies planting themselves over the province of Pennsylvania during the early period of its history were a chaotic body.

Many and severe were the trials of the zealous and cultured Dominie Weiss in organizing the masses into congregations. They were suspicious of ecclesiastical

enslavement and imposition above all things. When Pastor Weiss presented his ordination certificate in Latin they ignored it, and obliged him to secure a German copy, which they could themselves read, ere they confided in him. It was during Pastor Weiss' term that the six acres which John Henry Sproegel had originally donated as a burying-ground to the Reformed Lutheran and Mennonite denominations were increased by fifty acres and twenty-six perches. The purchase was effected in 1749, although the deed was not secured until February 23, 1796. The instrument was executed by Abraham Sniger and his wife, Anna, and Thomas Tresse and wife, Mary, who succeeded to the Sproegel estate, to Wendel Wieandt and John Schell, of the Reformed congregation, in trust. The Lutherans and Mennonites became joint owners with the Reformed.

The first church was accordingly a *Union Church*. In what year it was erected no record declares. The primitive log building may have been planted shortly after the organization of the congregation, in 1731. Perhaps the year 1744, during which the church in Old Goshenhoppen was built, may be taken as a good and a correct one. The Lutheran congregation sold out its right, in 1796, to the Reformed for ninety pounds. The Mennonites had erected for themselves a meeting-house in Washington township, Berks Co., in 1741. They, however, held a burying right until a very late day. The parsonage grounds, a tract of some fifty acres, were likewise appropriated to the use of the three Reformed congregations during Pastor Weiss' reign, in 1749-50. In 1834 the Old Goshenhoppen congregation seceded from the triune fellowship. In 1865 the remaining two congregations sold the parsonage to Mr. Jonas Welker, in whose possession it still remains.

The death of Pastor Weiss caused a break in the regular line of ministers likewise at New Goshenhoppen. The congregation had not been left wholly without a shepherd, the following persons having temporarily officiated: Jacob Reiss, a pastor almost unknown, who had been minister in charge at Indian Field and Tohickon from 1749-53. It is probable that he had not been a regular pastor after the year 1753. He died December 23, 1774. Another pastor was Philip Jacob Michael. Though a weaver by trade, he is said to have been a man of culture. He was the founder of Ziegel's church, and succeeded in gathering a series of congregations around himself near his home. Pastor Leydich had been the minister at Falconer Swamp and New Providence, in Montgomery County, a man in good repute and loyal to the church. He emigrated in the year 1748, from which time dates, likewise, his long and settled pastorate to the end of his life. Besides ministering faithfully to his own charge, he supplied, in seasons of emergencies, Upper Milford, Salzburg and New Goshenhoppen. Pastor John Theobald Faber was born in the Palatinate in 1739.

His early training and later preparation for the

office of the ministry had been of the highest order. He sailed for this country and landed at Philadelphia September 2, 1766. On the 24th of October of the same year he opened his pastorate as minister in the charge composed of the three congregations at New and Old Goshenhoppen and Great Swamp. He resided near Sumneytown, Montgomery Co., having found a home at Mr. Hiester's house. On the 7th of August, 1770, he was married to Miss Barbara Rose, of Reading, and after his marriage moved to the parsonage. For thirteen years his ministry in this field went on smoothly. In 1771 a new church was erected, and the inner life of the congregation near his home had especially revived. The Reformed Church at Lancaster had, at various times, extended a call to Pastor Weiss to that charge. His old charge unanimously desired to retain him as their pastor, but, notwithstanding, the thrice-repeated call led the Synod to urge him to make the change. He preached his farewell sermon at New Goshenhoppen October 6, 1779. It seems that the city of Lancaster contrasted unfavorably as against the quiet valley of Goshenhoppen in Pastor Faber's mind. In his correspondence with his former rural friends he betrayed a restlessness and frequently expressed his regret over the change he had made. Nor did things move on so smoothly in his new field, and he assured his wife and intimate friends that he would return to the lower counties by the first opportunity. After the lapse of three years the Indian Field charge, in Bucks County, Pa., became vacant. A call having been extended him, he promptly accepted it, and now he was within fifteen miles of his former home. He labored in Bucks County during two years, when he moved back into his first and favorite field. During his absence the Rev. Frederick Dellicker officiated at Goshenhoppen from 1781-84, and Rev. Frederick Wilhelm Vandersloot from 1784-86.

The reunion of Pastor Faber with his flock resulted well to both parties, but it was not of long continuance. At the close of a funeral sermon, preached on the 2d day of November, 1788, he became unconscious and in a short time breathed his last. Two days later his grave was dug within the walls of the church, beneath the pulpit. The elder Weiser had a memorial tablet placed over his remains, with an inscription corresponding to another similar one which he had also placed over the remains of the younger Faber's dust, likewise buried within the church, at the opposite side of the pulpit. For nearly one year after the sudden demise of Pastor Faber the Goshenhoppen flock was without a pastor. The neighboring ministers did all necessary services, but in 1789 the Rev. Nicholas Pomp commenced his ministry here and remained in charge till Johann Theobald Faber, Jr., had prepared himself to be his father's successor. John Theobald was in his eighteenth year (1789) when he entered upon his preparatory course for the holy ministry. In the early part of the year 1791

he was licensed, ordained and installed pastor of the charge. His return to the flock as pastor was a circumstance of much interest to all parties. In his introductory he did not fail to call attention to the peculiarly solemn position in which he found himself placed. The death of his beloved father occurring, as it were, in the very spot on which he then was speaking; his mouldering remains lying under his very feet; his youth and hasty preparations to become his sire's successor; the questionable propriety of becoming a prophet in his own country,—on all these points the young pastor delicately touched with much trembling and many tears. He was married to Mary Arndt, of Easton, Pa., in 1796, and then established himself in the parsonage, becoming fully his father's successor. He filled the pulpits in charge acceptably, the older members regarding him in the light of a dear son and at all times addressing him in words of encouragement and love. He wisely cared, too, for the young of his flocks, and gave himself no little concern for the maintenance of parochial schools. In consequence of some dissatisfaction arising, he resigned his charge, in 1807, for one in New Holland, Lancaster Co., Pa., after having served this people in the room of his father for the period of fifteen years.

The Rev. J. Albert C. Helffeinstein succeeded to the pastorate. His first church record in the church register was made April 21, 1808, and his ministry extended over a period of two years and ten months. The Goshenhoppen charge was his first field of labor, he having been a licentiate fresh from his studies. Being a young man and somewhat inexperienced, as well as wholly unused to the ways of a rural people, he found himself ill at ease in his work here. Besides, the English language was his vernacular, which he was obliged to lay aside entirely among this people. Believing that a more congenial field had opened for him, and fully persuaded, too, that another shepherd could be chosen who might prove more efficient in this charge, he left for Carlisle, Pa.

When Pastor Helffeinstein left Goshenhoppen, in 1811, the choice of a successor fell at once upon Pastor Frederick Wilhelm Von der Sloot, Jr. The remembrance of the father, no doubt, contributed much towards the selection of the son. His father and grandfather having been men of liberal education, Frederick Wilhelm enjoyed many advantages over others in his own country. He had been prepared with a view of entering the legal profession, and it seems he had actually entered upon the active practice of his chosen calling for a few years prior to his emigration, which was in 1801. Coming thence to Philadelphia and Easton in search of his father, who had preceded him to America, he fell in with a farmer from Allen township, Northampton Co., who conducted him to the parsonage which the older Von der Sloot occupied. The meeting of father and son proved, in a measure, the narrative of the parable of the Prodigal Son over again. The elder exclaimed,

"This is my only beloved son from Germany!" The stepmother said, "And a fine-looking son he is." He remained with his father and prepared himself for the ministry. Later he visited the charge at Goshenhoppen, preached trial-sermons in the several pulpits, received and accepted a call and entered upon his duties in this locality in 1812-13. He served in the charge for a period of five years, supplying the Reformed congregation at Trappe, Montgomery Co., in addition to his regular duties.

By an inscrutable Providence, the younger Pastor Faber was led to follow still further in the foot-prints of the elder Faber. Both father and son had commenced their pastoral life among this people, and both had been called to separate charges, the one to Lancaster City, the other to Lancaster County, and so, too, had it been ordained that both should again be recalled to and end their histories among this people. When Pastor Von der Sloodt had vacated the field, the minds of a large majority of the membership in his congregation favored the recalling of their former pastor. It was during this election of pastor that the Reformed congregation of Old Goshenhoppen became dissatisfied and severed its connection of eighty years' standing with the other churches of this charge. Its pulpit was supplied by the pastor over the charge in Falconer Swamp until the death of Pastor Faber, when it became identified as a factor in that pastoral charge. The congregation at Upper Milford was substituted in its room in Pastor Faber's field on the 22d day of October, 1820, and remained a part of his field to the close of his life. He entered upon the discharge of his duties on the 3d day of June, 1819, and continued his second pastorate over thirteen years, both periods swelling it to twenty-nine. His field of labor was still the same, though its complexion had vastly changed. The old house at the parsonage had been removed and a new two-storied stone building erected in its stead under Pastor Helffenstein. The few who remained of his father's time at the close of his first term had ended their days, and the companions of his youth and early ministry had become aged like himself. He was no longer "young" Faber, but "Father" Faber rather, and in his own mind he determined that, as he had been young and old in this field, his bones should lay beside the dust of his father, if it pleased God. Pastor Faber's history, like that of his sainted father, came suddenly and solemnly to a close. While in the middle of a funeral discourse he was taken suddenly ill and sank away. It was just forty-five years later than the time his father had received his final call to the eternal world. He lingered a few days, his death occurring on the 16th day of February, 1833. The congregation decided to lay his remains beside the dust of his father within the chancel. When the repairing of the second church was being carried forward, the pastor had the unpretending mark of Pastor Faber's tomb supplanted by an entablature.

Thus did the tombs of the two Fabers, under the right and left sides of the pulpit, seem as pillars. In the erection of the third church these sacred spots fell without the walls. The temple now standing excels all its predecessors, it is true, but the glory which these tombs conferred on the former the latter has not.

The next pastor over this charge was the Rev. Daniel Weiser, the youngest child of eleven born to Conrad and Barbara Weiser. In his youthful years he was employed as clerk in the service of his brother Conrad at Beavertown, Snyder Co., Pa. In his fourteenth year he enlisted as a volunteer in Nerr Middlesworth's company and served in the war of 1812 for four months, after which he was discharged, the war having ended. For this act of youthful patriotism he was rewarded with one hundred and sixty acres of land in 1861, and a pension of twelve dollars per month in 1871 to the day of his death. His trade was that of a nailsmith during his first manhood. In his twenty-second year he commenced the study of theology under the Rev. James R. Riley, of Hagerstown, Md. He subsequently continued and completed his course under the Rev. Henry Yost Fries, of Mifflinsburg, Pa. He was licensed to preach the gospel in 1822 and ordained by the Synod in 1823. His first charge was composed of three congregations, located around Selinsgrove, Snyder Co., Pa., which subsequently embraced fourteen stations. Here he labored ten years. During this part of his ministry he married Lydia Ruth, of Milton, who died seven months later of yellow fever. Several years later he married Caroline Boyer, of Norristown, Pa. In 1833 he succeeded as pastor over the New Goshenhoppen and Great Swamp charge, over which he ministered as an active pastor for thirty years, serving during the last twelve years as superintendent of the Infant Sunday-school, occasional assistant to his son and temporary supply in vacant fields. Pastor Weiser continued healthy and vigorous to the last. On the 22d day of November, 1875, after complaining of a cold for several days, he was stricken with paralysis. After lingering for ten days, with conscious and unconscious intervals, he died December 2d, at the age of seventy-six years. He was buried on December 9th, at the New Goshenhoppen Reformed Church, amid many of his former members and friends. But two children survive him, a son and a daughter, Pastor Weiser had served but two charges during a ministerial life of fifty-two years. His first field embraced the church in which he had been baptized by the Lutheran pastor, Iasensky, and subsequently confirmed by the Reformed pastor, Isaac Gerhart. He was a self-made man, and for a man in his circumstances, or of his opportunities, we would pronounce him well-made. Franklin and Marshall College conferred the title of Doctor of Divinity upon him during the evening of his life.

Pastor Daniel Weiser had often said the next evil to a pastorate too brief seemed to him to be a pastor-

ate too long. As little as he approved of itinerating, so little did he favor the outliving of one's day. Accordingly, after laboring diligently and successfully through thirty years, his son was called to his side as assistant pastor, April, 1862. The younger Weiser had been serving his novitiate pastorate in and around Selinsgrove, Snyder Co., Pa., his native place, as it had likewise been the birth-place of the father, as well as his maiden field. On the 2d day of November, 1863, the Rev. C. Z. Weiser was elected pastor-in-chief of the Goshenhoppen charge by a literally unanimous vote. Thus for the third time in the history of this charge had father and son worn the same mantle in the same field,—the Von der Sloots, the Fabers and the Weisers. On the 21st day of August the installation services were held in the Great Swamp Church, the brethren Revs. A. J. G. Dubbs, R. A. Van Court and P. S. Fisher having been appointed the committee by Goshenhoppen Classis to attend to this duty. After a term of service, extending over twenty years, the present pastor has reason to be thankful for having had the labor of his heart and hand so largely blessed. The number of the several flocks has constantly increased by fair accessions, the guests at the altar now numbering near one thousand souls. He attributes the steady and healthy growth of the field, under God, to the long line of properly-equipped and very worthy pastors before or back of himself. In comparing the condition of the church to-day with that of more than a century ago striking contrasts are noticed. One hundred and fifty years ago Pastor Goetschy served in a diocese which extended from Skippack to Tulpehocken, from Goshenhoppen as his centre. Many laborers have entered the field, whilst New Goshenhoppen and Great Swamp have sustained their own shepherd exclusively since the advent of Pastor Daniel Weiser, in 1833. We doubt whether the whole territory numbered as many communicants as now surround the altar at New Goshenhoppen.

The church at New Goshenhoppen is a large brick edifice, built in the year 1857. It is one of the largest and most showy churches to be found outside of the cities and is the third church built at this place.

REV. CLEMENT Z. WEISER, D. D.—Dr. Weiser, the only survivor of three sons, was born in Union (now Snyder) County, Pa., which was also the native place of his brother, the late Dr. Daniel Weiser. He is the fourth removed from the renowned and historical Conrad Weiser. He graduated from old Marshall College in 1850, and then acted as German tutor, and subsequently as co-principal over the preparatory department for two years after the removal of the college to Lancaster. Just twenty-five years after graduation Franklin and Marshall College conferred upon him the meritorious title of Doctor of Divinity. He was called to his native place as pastor, and so also was his father, it

being the first field of labor for both. Serving in this field as pastor from the time of his ordination, in 1855, he was called as an assistant to his father in Goshenhoppen, Montgomery Co., where he has now lived seventeen years. A fact worthy of note is that Dr. Weiser began his pastoral duties where his father did, and closely followed in his footsteps, each serving but two charges. The charge he now holds has quite a history, and has on three different occasions been served by father and son,—first, by Pastors Vander-sloot, Sr. and Jr.; second, by Pastors John Theobald Faber, Sr. and Jr.; third, by Dr. Weiser and his son. The congregations at Lancaster, Philadelphia and at several other points placed calls in the hands of Dr. Weiser for his consideration, but he invariably refused to leave his country parish. Here his spare time is zealously devoted to general literature and study. His pen is not idle, and whatever time is allowed him from his pastoral duties is used in the preparation of articles for the *Messenger*, *Guardian*, *Hausfreund*, *Reformed Quarterly Review* and other publications. Among his literary productions is a "Life of Conrad Weiser." He also devotes much time to the aiding of churches and Sunday-schools by the delivery of lectures. Dr. Weiser stands high in the councils of his church, is much esteemed for his good qualities of mind and heart by his brethren in the ministry, and dearly loved by the people of his congregation. As a man fully equipped for the work and the field of work of his choice, the church cannot, perhaps, show many as his equal and none as his superior. Dr. Weiser has been since 1874 a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. On the occasion of the celebration of the Centennial of Montgomery County he was honored by an invitation to deliver the Centennial oration. He is chaplain of the Sixth Regiment National Guards of Pennsylvania. Dr. Weiser was, in 1859, married to Louisa C., daughter of Judge I. Gutelius, of Mifflinburg, Union Co., Pa. Their children are three sons and a grown daughter, all deceased.

OFFICERS OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL AT NEW GOSHEN-HOPPEN, 1840-80.

Superintendents.—Rev. Daniel Weiser, 1841-46; Henry Dotts, 1846-49; Charles Hillegass, 1849-55; John F. Gerhard, 1855-59; Jonathan Gery, 1859-60; John F. Gerhard, 1860-63; Jesse D. Pannepacker, 1863-71; George Deisher, 1871-74; Rev. C. Z. Weiser, D.D., 1874-80; Professor C. S. Wieand, A.M., 1880, etc.

Assistant Superintendents.—Philip Super, Esq., 1841-44; Lewis Masteller, 1844-46; Rev. Daniel Weiser, 1846-49; Lewis Masteller, 1849-50; John F. Gerhard, 1850-55; William Trippe Cramer, 1855-56; Rev. Daniel Weiser, 1856-57; Charles Hillegass, 1857-58; William Trippe Cramer, 1858-59; Rev. Daniel Weiser, 1859-60; Henry L. Gerhard, 1860-82; Rev. C. Z. Weiser, D.D., 1862-64; Reuben Masteller, 1864-65; Jonathan Gery, 1865-66; Abraham Welker,



C. L. Wilson

1866-73; William H. Kehl, 1873-75; Professor C. S. Wieand, A.M., 1875-80.

Treasurers.—Lewis Masteller, 1841-49; John F. Gerhard, 1849-75; Adam J. Dimmig, 1875-81.

Secretaries.—Charles Hillegass, 1841-49; Mahlon Hillegass, 1849-55; Charles Hillegass, 1855-57; Mahlon Hillegass, 1857-81.

Assistant Secretaries.—Benjamin Gery, 1866-70; James D. Bobb, 1868-74; Mrs. Mahlon Hillegass, 1870-74; William H. Steltz, 1874-81.

Librarians.—Jonathan Gery, 1863-65; James D. Bobb, 1865-68; Nathaniel R. Reed, 1868-69; Ambrose E. Roeder, 1869-81; George F. Hoot, 1876-81.

Chorister.—Mahlon J. Gerhart, 1869-81.

Collectors.—Nathaniel Deisher, 1869-73; Charles Kehl, 1873-80; Charles L. Fluck, 1880-81.

Sunday-School Paper Agent.—Tobias Fried, 1876-81.

Infant Sunday-School.—1865-70: Superintendent, Rev. D. Weiser, D.D.; Assistant Superintendents, Mrs. Maria Hillegass, Mrs. Elizabeth Deisher, Mr. Samuel Roeder, S. M. Beysher (chorister). 1870-73: Superintendent, H. E. E. Roeder; Assistant Superintendent, Mrs. Maria Hillegass, Mrs. Deisher, T. K. Gerhart, E. H. Steltz (chorister), W. Krause, D. Dimmig. 1873 to date: Superintendent, Mrs. C. Z. Weiser; Assistant Superintendents, Mrs. M. Bobb, Mrs. M. Roeder, D. Dimmig, T. K. Gerhart, M. J. Gerhart (chorister), F. L. Fluck (assistant chorister).¹

The New Goshenhoppen Lutheran Church, commonly called the "Six-Cornered Church," is about a mile east of the village of Pennsburg. It is a large and handsome stone building, surmounted with a tall steeple, and constitutes one of the land-marks of the valley.

The congregation is probably as old, or nearly so, as the Reformed congregation, it having had part with said congregation in the burial-ground and having buried its dead there till it sold its claim to the Reformed Church, in 1796. The exact date at which the congregation was organized is uncertain, but that it was previous to the year 1739 is shown by the church record, which states that in that year Johann Jacob Birkenstock was installed as pastor of the congregation. At the spot where the present church stands formerly stood an old log church. When it was built is uncertain, but it was probably in the beginning of the last century. An old member of the congregation states that he had often heard his forefathers say that at the time this log church was built Indians were still plenty in the valley.

This church stood till 1803, when the congregation resolved to build a new one of stone. The old one was torn down and sold, the purchaser using the best logs in the erection of a house which is still standing. Rev. F. W. Geissenheiner, who was the pastor of the congregation, and who was afterwards widely

known as Dr. Geissenheiner, was requested to furnish a plan for the new church. This he willingly did, but unfortunately for the congregation, it came in his mind to furnish two plans,—one with a four-cornered building and one with six corners,—he, in the goodness of his heart, supposing that the congregation would be able to decide on one or the other of them. In this he was mistaken, as there immediately arose two parties in the congregation,—one for the four-cornered and one for the six-cornered plan. After much heat and contention, the six-cornered plan was finally adopted. The church was built with six corners, and has ever since been known as the "Six-Cornered Church." The six corners are caused by the building of an alcove, in which is placed the large organ of the church. In 1860-61 the large steeple, containing a bell weighing fifteen hundred pounds, was erected on the part forming the six corners.

The first pastor of the congregation, as has been said, was Johann Jacob Birkenstock, who served from 1739 to 1743. The second was Conrad Andrea, from 1743 to 1752. The third was Frederick Shultz, who had charge from 1752 till 1756. He was succeeded by Rev. Frederick Reis, who, in turn, was followed, in 1764, by G. Frederick Neimayer. In 1771, Conrad Sebastian Roeller took charge and was followed, in 1775, by Pastor Schwabach. After him came Pastor Dornapfel, who served the congregation till 1790. In this year Christian Esprich took the charge and remained there three years, when he was succeeded by Rev. Frederick Wilhelm Geissenheiner who took charge and served till 1807. Of the reception of this pastor by the congregation the following is told:

"When, in 1793, Pastor Esprich left the charge the congregation applied to Revs. Smith and Hellmuth, of Philadelphia, to procure them a pastor from Germany. The new pastor arrived safely on the 8th of December, 1793. He was a young man, apparently much younger than he really was, and wore a three-cornered hat. On Sunday morning he found the congregation, many of whom were old German emigrants from Oberwald, gathered in the old school-house to receive him. On his entrance many of them whispered together, 'What can that youth know, and what can he teach us.' They went from there to the old log church to hear his first sermon to them. The stripling was equal to the emergency, and as he proceeded in his sermon with an enthusiasm and pathos that struck deep into the hearts of his hearers, all eyes were turned upon him and he was listened to with deep attention. After the service the old men gathered around him and congratulated him, saying, 'This we did not expect of you.' Another difficulty now arose; the young preacher must have a home. Another meeting took place in the school-house, and the question went round, 'Who will take the pastor in his house?' On all sides came the answer, 'I don't want him; neither do I.' They could not agree what to do with him, till at last one of them made the proposal, 'We will draw straws, and the one who draws the longest must take the pastor in his house.' This was assented to, and one of the fathers of the church, named Reiter, drew the longest straw, and with it not only the pastor, but his future son-in-law, as some time afterwards Mr. Geissenheiner married one of his daughters."

The pastor left the congregation in 1807 and moved to Reading, being succeeded by the Rev. Jacob Miller, who had been his student. He remained till 1829, when he also moved to Reading. After Miller,

¹ C. Z. Weiser, D.D., Hist. of New Goshenhoppen Reformed Church, 1851.

on May 12, 1829, the Rev. Frederick Waage took charge of the congregation, of which he was pastor till 1870, when he was succeeded by his son, the Rev. O. F. Waage, the present pastor. Rev. Frederick Waage served the congregation over forty years, and only retired when his age prevented him from performing the hard work of his large charge.

On the evening of the 23d of August, 1884, closed the life of this venerable and highly-respected man. His long, active and devoted life rendered Pastor Waage's name one of the best known over Eastern Pennsylvania, as well as quite famous throughout the Lutheran Church, more especially so during the earlier history of his time and services. Cay Frederick Sophus Waage was born August 17, 1797, in the dukedom of Holstein, Denmark. At a remarkably early age he commenced his school-days, and from the primary, through the higher and classical institutions, he was promoted until he entered the university at Kiel. For six years he attended here, laying the foundation to a high degree of scholarship in later years attained. His stay at Kiel made him a familiar friend of Pastor Claus Harms, who became to him his ideal pastor and theologian. His picture hung on the walls of his admirer's study, his autograph was put under glass and inclosed in a frame of gilt, and Pastor Waage's whole life was tinged by the spirit of this man. When twenty-two years old, in 1819, in the month of June, the young student went to Hamburg for the purpose of sailing for America. In the ship "Milo" he was tossed about on the ocean for sixty-eight days, and landed in Philadelphia in the month of September. On the shores of this new world he met a Reformed clergyman, Rev. Jacob Wilhelm Dechant, who led the young German to the house of Rev. Frederick William Geissenheiner, a Lutheran minister of note, and under the roof of this pastor young Mr. Waage spent two years preparing for the ministry of the gospel. To this happy event Father Waage referred with great gratitude. In Chester County these two years were spent both in somewhat Americanizing himself and in waiting, since the rules of the church required that a certain time should elapse ere a foreigner could take orders.

In 1822, on the 27th of August, Mr. Waage became a licentiate, by order and permission of the Pennsylvania Lutheran Ministerium, during its sessions at Germantown, Pa. His ordination followed on the 10th of June, 1828, by authority of the Synod at Reading, Pa. He served his first charge as a licentiate, which consisted of the congregations at Trumbauerstown (Charlestown) and Flatland (Richlandtown), Bucks Co., Pa.

After a little more than four years he received a call to his second charge, spreading over parts of Northumberland, Columbia and Lycoming Counties. The points were Milton, Fulmer's, Muncy, Williamsport, Paradise, St. John's, St. James' and Black Hole Valley. Here he remained three years, and during

this period he was naturalized as an American citizen. In 1829, in the month of May, he was called to his third and last charge in this region. The New Goshenhoppen Lutheran, together with the congregation at Charlestown and Sheetz's church, formed a pastoral field. In 1836 he organized and added the church at Huber's, in Montgomery County; and in 1854 he established and joined Ridge Valley Church. In this unwieldy field Pastor Waage labored and toiled during a period of forty years. Adding his student service and his voluntary labors since his retirement, his pastoral history covers a full half-century.

Pastor Waage maintained independent views in religious matters. His personal life was singularly pure and Christian; he erected his own standard, and according to that lived and worked conscientiously. The large and growing family of this busy and thoughtful man led him to study the theory and practice of homœopathy for the benefit of his own house, and his skill and success soon went abroad in the charge and neighborhood. But "the strong man" fails and falls at last. Even the physician cannot heal himself always. Age and its inevitable colleagues came to him too, who had so long been hale and hearty. The evening of his life was spent in meditation and quiet acts of personal devotion in near communion with his sons. Father Waage died at the close of the week,—on Saturday evening,—as if to show that a full life had been well rounded off. In his death a spirit left the world matured for a higher life,—a man scholarly, educated, well-informed, conversant with men, of a poetical temperament and a believer in everlasting life.

The burial of Father Waage was largely attended, on the 27th of August, at his favorite "Six-Cornered" Church, in New Goshenhoppen. There were present clergymen of four denominations. Rev. Dr. A. R. Horne, of Allentown, preached a sermon in the German language, on the words found in Zechariah i. 5. Rev. Dr. E. Huber, of Philadelphia, followed with a discourse, likewise in German, based on the text found in Rev. xxii. 14. A biographical sketch was read by Rev. Dr. C. Z. Weiser, of the Reformed Church.

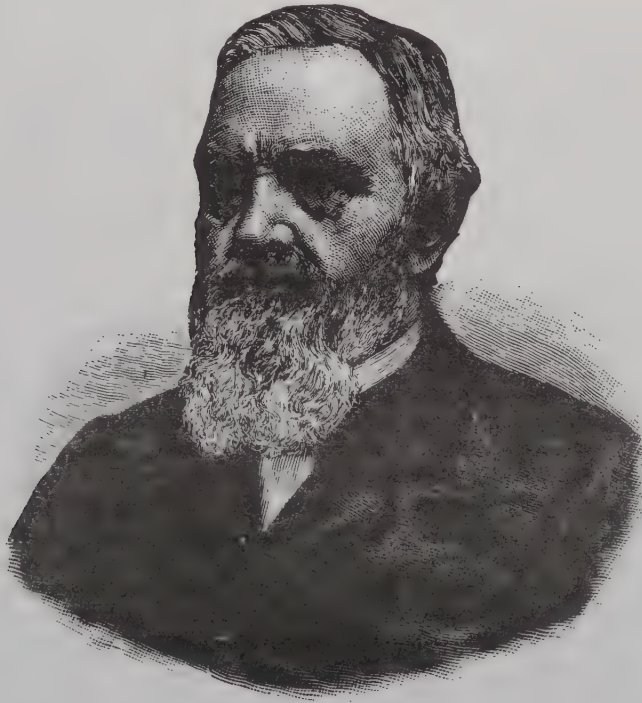
The hymn was announced by Rev. Dr. Wackernagel, of Allentown. The reading of the Scripture lesson (St. John's Gospel, 14th chapter) was attended to by Rev. Dr. Sadler, president of Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa. Rev. Jacob Maeschter, of the Schwenkfeldian Society, read the burial service. Rev. Moses Gottschall, of the Mennonite Church read the hymn, in addition to some remarks at the house. His remains were borne to the grave by six of his brethren,—Rev. A. L. Dechant, Rev. William Rath, Rev. S. K. Gross, Rev. Dr. Wackernagel, Rev. C. Z. Weiser and Rev. William B. Fox.

There were also present Revs. D. H. Reiter and Professor Mathew Richards, of the Lutheran Church, and Rev. Jacob Kehm, of the Reformed Church.

In Pennsburg we find a neat brick church built in 1855. It belongs to a congregation of Reformed and a congregation of Lutherans, and is occupied by them on alternate Sundays. The Reformed congregation was organized some five years before this church was built, and the Lutheran in 1855. The present pastor of the Reformed congregation is the Rev. A. L. Dechant, and of the Lutheran, the Rev. William B. Fox.

(Mrs. Charles Famous), Ann and one who died in infancy.

Philip was born on the 21st of February, 1815, in Philadelphia, where he resided until his seventeenth year. After a rudimentary education, he, at the age of fourteen, entered a hardware-store and remained thus employed for three years, when advantages were offered which induced his removal to Lederachsville, Lower Salford township, as clerk in a country store.



Philip Super

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

PHILIP SUPER.

Philip Super, the grandfather of Philip, the subject of this biography, came from Germany to America at an early date, and in 1788 purchased four hundred acres of land in Columbia County, Pa. His children were Hannah (Mrs. Ristine), Mary (Mrs. Ludwig Knoll), Sarah (Mrs. Block), Joseph, Philip and Jacob. The last of this number—born in 1774—was probably a native of Philadelphia, where his death occurred. He learned the trade of a cabinet-maker, which he conducted in Philadelphia until his death, when his wife succeeded to the business. He married Jane Brooks, of Delaware County, whose children were William, John, Sarah, Mary Ann (Mrs. Lewis W. Hampton), Hannah, Philip, Jane

In 1835 he removed to Pennsburg, in Upper Hanover township, and acted in the same capacity for Jacob Hillegass. His attention was next directed to the vocation of a teacher, which absorbed the following three years, when he was, in 1840, elected, as a Democrat, justice of the peace, in which office he was continued until 1875. His business was gradually merged into that of a conveyancer, while his familiarity with property in the township, together with his popularity and known integrity, caused him to be frequently selected as guardian and executor. To these responsible trusts his time and abilities have been mainly devoted for many years.

Squire Super was married, on the 3d of December, 1837, to Catherine, daughter of Henry Dotts, of Pennsburg, whose only child, William Henry, died in infancy. In 1884, Squire Super was elected county auditor. He is secretary of the Perkiomen Railroad

and the Goshenhoppen Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Pennsburg, and secretary of the Green Lane and Goschenhoppen Turnpike Road Company, as also identified with all important movements of a business or social character in his township. His religious preferences are for the Lutheran Church, of which Mrs. Super is a member.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

UPPER MERION TOWNSHIP.¹

THIS township is situated on the south side of the Schuylkill, and is bounded on the northwest, north and northeast by the same, on the northeast by Bridgeport, on the southeast by West Conshohocken and Lower Merion, on the south by the counties of Chester and Delaware, and on the southwest by Chester. Its greatest length is eight and a quarter miles, greatest width three and a half miles, and the area ten thousand two hundred acres, having been reduced, in 1851, four hundred and fifty acres by the erection of Bridgeport into a borough, and again, in 1874, about two hundred and ninety acres, by the erection of West Conshohocken. As will be observed on the map, its form is very irregular. The surface is rolling and the soil generally loam and limestone.

The principal elevations in Upper Merion are called Mount Joy, Red Hill, Flint Hill, North Valley Hill, Rebel Hill, and Conshohocken or Gulf Hill. Mount Joy is of a conical form, and is wooded to its top, and forms a beautiful feature in the landscape. It gave name to a manor that belonged to Letitia, daughter of William Penn. Tradition states that he gave the hill this name while on a visit to the neighborhood. It is supposed to be the highest eminence in Upper Merion in the vicinity of Valley Forge. In the time of the Revolution it was strongly fortified, and the remains of intrenchments are still visible on its top. Red Hill is an eminence somewhat over a mile southwest of Bridgeport. It is a well-known tradition, handed down by several families in the neighborhood, that two panthers were shot on it in the time of the early settlement. The Conshohocken or Gulf Hill is a long, narrow range that runs a great way into Chester County; it is a continuation of Edge Hill, which crosses the Schuylkill at Spring Mill, and extends east and west. Nowhere in Montgomery County, on its south side, are iron-ore, limestone or marble found. Geologically speaking, it forms a narrow belt of the primary rocks, with gneiss and talcen slate. The name of Gulf Hill has only been applied in this vicinity from the deep, narrow passage of Gulf Creek through it in its course to the Schuylkill. This natural curiosity will be subsequently described. The

North Valley Hill is a range following the Schuylkill, and commences a short distance above Bridgeport. It is only of moderate elevation, and is the highest between Port Kennedy and Valley Forge. Rebel Hill is just outside of the borough line of West Conshohocken, and between the Township Line road and Gulf Creek.

Probably one of the most fertile tracts of land in Montgomery County is that portion of the township lying along the Schuylkill, between Bridgeport and Gulf Creek, and extending west for about a mile and a half. Within this space limestone and iron-ore are obtained in abundance, and the stranger views with regret the disfigurements occasioned in obtaining these materials from such beautiful and productive fields. Indeed, in few neighborhoods has nature been so lavish of her choicest gifts. The soil is a loose loam, nearly level on its surface, and so free from stones that no country can produce, probably, any land of easier cultivation. The Swedes, in taking up and settling this tract, showed considerable foresight as to its future importance. In proceeding along the Schuylkill Canal from Bridgeport to Port Kennedy the land is chiefly cultivated to the river, with an occasional margin of trees, making it a shady and agreeable walk.

When we come to consider its size, this is not a well-watered township. The streams do not rise from many springs, and are, therefore, too weak to furnish much valuable water-power. Elliott's Run, by some called Crow Creek, rises from two branches near the Chester County line, is three and a half miles in length and propels only a saw-mill near its mouth. Frog Run, two and a half miles long, and Matsunk, a smaller stream, and both emptying into the Schuylkill below Swedesburg, propel no mills. Mashilmac Creek rises in Chester County, and, after a course of about two miles, empties into the Schuylkill at the Catfish Locks, below Port Kennedy. For its length it is a pretty strong stream, and, on account of rising from several large springs, is not liable to be affected by drought or cold weather. Near its mouth it turns a grist-mill. The largest and most important stream is Gulf Creek, in the southeast part, near the Lower Merion line. It is a rapid stream, which rises in Delaware County, and, after a course of nearly four miles, empties into the Schuylkill at West Conshohocken, about half a mile above the Matson's Ford bridge, furnishing power to several cotton and woolen-mills. The East Valley Creek, for the distance of a mile, forms the western boundary of the township and propels a paper-mill. The aforesaid furnish all the water-power and are much the largest streams. There is a fine spring at Port Kennedy and several near Bridgeport.

The wealth that the inhabitants of Upper Merion derive from its mines and quarries is probably not exceeded by that of any other township in the county. It contains three large furnaces for the manufacture of iron,—one at Port Kennedy and the other two on

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

the Schuylkill, a mile below Bridgeport. The ore is obtained in considerable quantities in the vicinity of Valley Forge, Gulf Mills and King of Prussia. It can be safely estimated that one-fifth of the area of the township abounds more or less in this mineral, which has been pretty extensively worked in the past thirty-five years.

This township is noted for the manufacture and quality of its lime. The limestone belt crosses the Schuylkill at and below Swedesburg, and has an average breadth of a mile, running in a western direction into Chester County. Its length in Upper Merion is nearly six miles. The marble prevails on its southern edge, and on its northern line the softer limestone. It has been satisfactorily ascertained that the lime made from its northern side is the best. The quarries of William B. Rambo, near Swedesburg, and those at Port Kennedy have this position: While approaching the opposite edge, it increases in hardness till it terminates in white marble, which merges into the still harder blue marble. This limestone is placed in the primitive formation, and, as may be supposed from the aforesaid remarks, is by no means uniform in its quality, some of its beds yielding lime of much greater purity than others. But, taken collectively, no lime in the United States surpasses it, especially for mechanical purposes. Mr. Trego says, in his "Geography,"—

"It is scarcely possible to form an estimate of the incalculable advantages derived by Pennsylvania from the limestones so extensively diffused throughout the State. They impart fertility to the soil wherever found; they are used as a building-stone for houses, barns, bridges, canal-locks, etc., and they constitute an indispensable article of use in our furnaces for smelting iron-ores. When burned into lime they yield a necessary ingredient in the mortar for stone-masons, bricklayers, plasterers, for whitewashing, and for several purposes in the manufactures and the arts. But it is from the benefits derived to our agriculture, from the use of lime as a manure for the soil, that our State is destined to be most enriched by this important article of her productions. At several points on our canals and railroads vast quantities of limestone are quarried and transported to places where it is required for use, and from the rapidly increasing demand, it is becoming a considerable item in the tolls upon our public works."

Oldmixon, in his "British Empire in America," published in 1708, speaks of limestone being procured quite early in America, on Letitia Penn's manor of Mount Joy. This probably may have been near the present Swedesburg. The census of 1840 values the lime then manufactured in Upper Merion at \$74,772, or about one-third of that produced in the entire county. This business, of course, has since greatly increased through the additional facilities afforded for its transportation. It is said that Port Kennedy, for the year ending with June 1, 1857, exported lime to the value of \$140,000. The whole county is represented in 1840 to have produced lime to the amount of \$236,162. This sum, we have no doubt, is now surpassed in value by Upper Merion alone.

Marble is composed of crystalized carbonate of lime, and the two are always found combined, more or less, together. The marble worked in this town-

ship runs in a long, narrow, perpendicular seam, extending down, no doubt, to a considerable depth. It is said the deeper it is obtained the better is its quality. What was formerly and so long known as Henderson's quarry, is now owned and worked by Daniel O. Hitner. It is situated two miles southwest of Bridgeport and was worked before 1782. There is here an extensive steam mill for sawing marble. The greatest depth reached in obtaining it is considerably over one hundred feet. Thirty-five hands were employed in the mill and quarry in 1858. Immense quantities have been taken out here within the last forty-six years. A portion of the material used in the construction of Girard College was from this place. The depth made could not have been reached without the aid of several pumps propelled by steam. The ingress of water is a serious obstacle to the successful working of marble quarries, entailing considerable expense. That there is an abundance of this beautiful material in this township there is no doubt, and it is believed, as the demand for it increases, this difficulty may be the easier prevented. About half a mile from the King of Prussia, and near the Chester Valley Railroad, is the quarry formerly worked by J. Brooke, in 1858 to 1876 or later by Derr & Adams, but now by Schwyer & Leiss. There is also here a steam saw-mill. These two are the only marble-quarries that have been worked in the township. The census of 1840 states that nine men were employed in the business, producing marble to the amount of six thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

According to the census of 1800, its population was 993; in 1840, 2804; and in 1880, 3275. The real estate and personal property for taxable purposes was valued in 1882 at \$1,935,840 with 745 taxables, averaging \$2598. In May, 1876, licenses were issued to three inns, eight stores, three coal-yards and three dealers in flour and feed. In 1858 it contained three inns, nine stores, four grist-mills, three saw-mills, three iron furnaces, two marble-mills and seven or eight cotton and woolen manufactories. The census of 1850 returned 624 houses and 108 farms; in 1785, three inns, four grist-mills, three saw-mills, one forge and a fulling-mill, three churches,—one Episcopal, a Presbyterian and a Christian Baptist,—besides a Union Chapel. The public schools for the year ending June 1, 1883, were twelve, open ten months, with four hundred and eighteen enrolled pupils. In 1857 it contained nine schools, with ten teachers, and attended by five hundred and sixty-six scholars. In the latter year seven of the teachers were males; now they are all females. The post-offices are four, located at Port Kennedy, King of Prussia, Gulf Mills and Abrams. From what is stated, it will be observed that, independent of the production of lime, marble, iron and brick, this township is also extensively engaged in other manufactures.

In the way of public improvements, Upper Merion has been pretty well provided, and they have tended

still further to develop its resources. Besides the canal, the railroad runs its entire length on the Schuylkill, a distance of nine miles, with stations at Swedeland, Merion, Port Kennedy and Valley Forge. The Chester Valley Railroad, which was finished in 1853, extends through its entire width from east to west, about four miles, with stations at King of Prussia, Henderson and Shainline. It commences at Bridgeport, and connects with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Downingtown. There are, besides, six or seven short branches erected by private enterprise, leading from mines and quarries towards the Schuylkill, two of which are over a mile in length. A turnpike extends from Bridgeport to the King of Prussia, three miles, finished in 1853.

Swedesburg is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Schuylkill, adjoining the eastern line of Bridgeport. It contains about sixty-five houses, chiefly two-story frame, a church, school-house, several stores and a blacksmith and wheelwright-shops. The census of 1850 gives it three hundred and eighty-eight inhabitants, and that of 1870 three hundred and eighty-six. This place has chiefly grown up since 1840, and owes much of its prosperity to the manufacturing business carried on in its neighborhood. About half a mile below this village William B. Rambo carries on the lime business quite extensively, employing here in his operations eighty hands. He uses his own boats, some of which are calculated for sailing on the rivers and bays as well as along the coast and up the Schuylkill to the coal regions. To facilitate its shipment he has a railroad from his quarries and kilns to the river, half a mile in length. Considerable of his lime is sent to New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

Matsunk is the name of a village that has chiefly grown up since 1846, and is situated on a small stream of the same name, near the Schuylkill, about a mile below Swedesburg. It contains about forty houses, several of which are handsome residences, surrounded with fine, shady lawns and gardens and inclosed with iron railing. In 1858 the place had increased to nineteen dwelling-houses. The extensive works of the Swede Iron Company are here, comprising two large furnaces, a railroad leading from the mines to the furnaces, a mile in length, numerous out-buildings and a tract of land, on which there is an abundance of iron-ore and limestone of the best quality. The total cost of the improvements here is stated to have been considerably over two hundred thousand dollars. A woolen-factory has also been in operation here for some time. Swedeland post-office was established here before 1876, but several years ago was merged with the one at Bridgeport. The station bears the aforesaid name. The land in this vicinity is of superior quality and ranks with the best in the county.

King of Prussia is situated near the centre of the township, at the intersection of the Gulf and State roads. This name was derived more than a century ago from an inn here, kept by John Elliott in 1786. It

contains a public-house, store, post-office, library, blacksmith and wheelwright-shops and seven houses. Five roads centre here, one of which was turnpiked in 1852 to Bridgeport. The stone bridge over Elliott's Run was built in 1835. The township elections have been held here for some time. In 1871 two districts were formed, the Upper since voting here. The post-office, established before 1827, and originally called Reesville, was changed previous to 1851 to its present name. The public library was founded in 1852, and contains three thousand volumes. Miss Ella Thomas is librarian. Charles J. Elliott, one of its founders and first librarian, quite a promising young man, died here February 24, 1861, aged thirty-six years.

Gulf Mills is located at the intersection of the Gulf road with Gulf Creek, where an inn was kept in 1786 by John Roberts. It had for its sign the "Bird-in-Hand," and that is still the popular name of the place including Mechanicsville, only half a mile distant, it may be estimated to contain about fifty houses. It is a business place, containing several woolen-mills, saw and planing-mill, besides other establishments, also an inn, store, post-office and a church. The Bird-in-Hand post-office was located here before 1827, and retained this name until 1830, when it was changed to its present one of Gulf Mills. The Christian Baptists, or Plummerites, erected in 1835 a one-story stone meeting-house, about one-quarter of a mile southeast from Gulf Mills. Among the pastors who have served the church are the Revs. Godfrey Hawk, Charles Plummer, — Noble, Jacob Rodenbaugh and John Conard, the present pastor, who has been in charge since 1870. George McFarland has for some time carried on here extensively the manufacture of woolen goods. The venerable stone bridge over Gulf Creek bears no date, but is supposed to have been erected before the Revolution. The elections for the Lower District of the township are held at the school-house at this place.

Merion Station is on the Reading Railroad, about two miles above Bridgeport, where Crow Creek empties into the Schuylkill. It contains a saw-mill, Union Chapel, school-house, five or six dwellings and a post-office, called Abrams. Port Kennedy and Valley Forge will be treated of in separate articles near the close of this chapter.

Gulf Hill rises immediately on the south side of the creek, opposite the village of Gulf Mills, is quite steep, and is wooded to the top. About three-quarters of a mile from this place a grist-mill is standing in a romantic situation, on the west side of the Gulf road, and to the antiquary is an object of interest. It was built in 1747, and is known as the "Old Gulf Mill." In 1858 it was owned by Rebecca Thomas, and now belongs to Henderson Supplee. This is probably the oldest mill now standing in Montgomery County, and, excepting some of its machinery, it is believed to have undergone no alteration since its erection. It is built of stone, and may yet with care

stand for centuries. It was, no doubt, in its day, considered a great affair. On William Scull's map of Pennsylvania published in 1770, the "Gulf Forge" is marked as being in this vicinity.

As we have now spoken of the name of Gulf being applied to a road, a creek, a hill, a mill, a forge, and a post-office, it is perhaps time that we inform the reader what this word implies, or rather how it originated. What is understood to be the Gulf is where the Gulf Creek passes through the Gulf Hill, and to effect a passage has cleft it to its base. The stream and the road by its side wind through it somewhat in the shape of an S, and at the narrowest part there is just room enough for both, the whole width not being more than forty feet. The hills on either side are pretty steep, and are covered with rocks, bushes and trees to their summits. The hill on the east side is about one hundred and fifty feet high, and on the west side of less elevation. Near the old Gulf Mill, on the south side of the entrance, a rock juts out at the road to an elevation of about fifteen feet, which has sheltered people from the rain. As this hill runs a considerable distance west of the Schuylkill, and as the road through it is perfectly level, it will at once appear obvious that, from the earliest period of the settlement above, this passage was of great advantage in passing to and from the city. Hence its name is mentioned from an early date. To be in such a place in the dreary hour of midnight, with the roar of the troubled waters among the rocks, and the gloom of the wood-covered gorge, is enough to arouse in the solitary traveler feelings of an unusual kind.

From Bridgeport to Valley Forge is six miles, and few walks in Pennsylvania are more interesting than that along the tow-path by the river for this distance. The towns, villages, manufactories and scenery on each side, at every turn of the river, present something new and beautiful, which, were we to describe it at length, would occupy too much of our space. A quarter of a mile below the Catfish Dam, and three miles above Bridgeport, is presented one of the most beautiful landscapes we remember seeing almost anywhere. If it is worth, as Thomas Jefferson has said, a voyage across the Atlantic to see the scenery of the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, then we say, it is, at least, worth traveling from Norristown, on any fine day, to this spot to view the scenery of the Schuylkill Valley. In standing at a certain point here and looking up the stream, the falls of the Catfish Dam are seen extending across the river, and about three-fourths of a mile beyond is seen nestled in the hills a portion of Port Kennedy, with its bridge; and still beyond, and for the background, in the centre, and as if springing from the river, the picturesque and fine wooded hill-tops of Valley Forge, four miles off—the whole forming such a combination of objects, so advantageously connected, as are seldom found in any one view. At the dam aforesaid are two locks,

placed side by side, which are called the Catfish Locks. These, as well as the dam, were built by the Navigation Company.

Upper and Lower Merion appear to have been originally one township called Merion, or rather by the early Welsh settlers Merioneth, after a county in North Wales. At what exact time it was divided has not been ascertained, but it must have been before 1714; for in this year we find the earliest mention in records of Upper Merion as a township. From Thomas Holme's map of original surveys, commenced in 1682, we learn that the upper half of the township was included in Letitia Penn's manor of Mount Joy, the middle portion in William Penn, Jr.'s, and the lower part, adjoining Lower Merion, in John Pennington and company's. The remaining portion of the manor lay in the adjoining township of Tredyffrin, in Chester County, and included in all seven thousand eight hundred acres. It was patented to his daughter by William Penn, 24th of Eighth Month, 1701, and he retained possession of it until 1786. The land belonging to John Pennington and company, it is probable, formed a part of the Welsh tract, which we know extended through a portion of the township into Chester County, comprising in the whole forty thousand acres, and of which mention was made in the history of Lower Merion. It was chiefly through this last great purchase that the original settlers were Welsh, and named it after a shire from whence many of them had come.

Although the Swedes had settled near the mouth of the Schuylkill in 1642, and four years later erected a church there, yet no evidence exists of their having located early anywhere within the present limits of the county. It has been recently ascertained that Peter Cox had made a purchase of land within the present limits of Upper Merion before 1702, and that Gunnar Rambo in said year had endeavored to secure a tract beside him. The Swedes came into the township about 1712, and settled on a large tract which they purchased from the Welsh, who had for some time preceded them. The names of these settlers were Mats Holstein, Gunnar Rambo, Peter Rambo, Peter Yocum and John Matson. They took up several hundred acres each, which lay from the present borough of Bridgeport down to the Lower Merion line, and back nearly two miles from the river. This tract, for fertility, is almost unequalled in Pennsylvania, and is still chiefly in the hands of their descendants, and comprises nearly one-fourth of the present area of the township. On this tract the names of Swedes' Ford, Swedes' Church, Swedesburg, Swedeland and Matson's Ford sufficiently indicate the presence of these settlers. Near the close of this subject some additional information will be given respecting those Swedish families.

The following possesses interest, being a list of settlers residing in Upper Merion in 1734, thirty-two in number, and with the amount of land re-

turned as belonging to each: Mats Holstein, 252 acres; Hugh Hughs, 200; Morris Edwards, 150; Owen Thomas, 100; Griffith Phillips, 50; John Moor, 150; Owen Jones, 100; Thomas Jenkins, 100; John David, 100; Alexander Henderson, 100; Mounce Rambo, 100; John Rambo, 100; Gabriel Rambo, 150; Elias Rambo, 150; Peter Yocum, 50; Andrew Supplee, 50; Hugh Williams, 100; Benjamin Davis, 100; John Sturgis, 100; Isaac Rees, 100; Richard Bevan, 200; David James, 100; William Rees, 150; Edward Roberts, 100; Mathew Roberts, 100; William George, 150; Thomas Rees, 100; Harry Griffith, 100; Hannah Jones, 100; Griffith Rees, 50; David Lewis, 100; and Jones Rees, 40 acres. Of this list, it will be observed that nearly two-thirds are Welsh. In the assessment of 1780, out of one hundred and thirty-eight names, but very little over one-fourth are found to be of the aforesaid origin. This denotes a considerable diminution in the Welsh element during a period of forty-six years. Within the past fifty years the Irish population has increased through the encouragement given them as laborers in the lime, marble and iron industries. Descendants and land-holders of the name of Holstein, Hughes, Moore, David, Henderson, Rambo, Supplee, Jones, Roberts, Griffith, Phillips, Thomas and Davis are found scattered over the township, many of whom still occupy their ancestral tracts.

Mathew Roberts was the son of John Roberts, one of the early settlers of Lower Merion, who removed to the Swamp Vraas farm, near the present King of Prussia, which had been bequeathed to him by his father about 1727. His son Jonathan was in the Colonial Assembly, and elected to Congress in 1790, besides holding other positions. The latter was the father of Jonathan Roberts, of the United States Senate. Richard Bevan, mentioned in the list of 1734, advertises in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of July 24, 1751, that he has for sale, "near the Gulf Mill, a likely negro man thirty years of age, fit for town or country business. Also a negro girl about fifteen years of age." Evan Jones was appointed by the county commissioners collector of taxes in the township for 1719, the amount assessed being £5 12s. 8d. In 1742, Thomas Jones was collector, Peter Holston in 1780 and the following year George George. John Johnson was appointed constable in 1767, and Isaac Hughes assessor for 1780.

A road was laid out from Whiteland, in Chester County, in 1723, to the Swedes' Ford, now the borough of Bridgeport, by way of the present King of Prussia, thus showing that the travel at an early period must have been considerable in this direction. The Gulf road, as it is called, leading from Valley Forge through the King of Prussia and the Gulf Mills towards the city, is denoted on Lewis Evans' map of the Middle Colonies, published in 1749, thus clearly indicating that this, too, was an early highway. Along this road may be seen the Penn mile-stones, as they are called,

having on one side the distance to the city and on the other the Penn coat-of-arms. The uppermost one now standing is three miles below Valley Forge, known from its figures as the eighteenth milestone. Were the proper researches made, we entertain no doubt but that this road would be found to possess an interesting history, which, it is hoped, some diligent antiquary will take in hand.

The first school-house built by the Welsh in the township was in Matthew Roberts' woods, about 1740, on the present State road, not half a mile east of the King of Prussia. It was a log structure and lasted some fifty years, when a stone building was erected to take its place on the land of William Cleaver, about one hundred yards from the former, who deeded half an acre to trustees in 1810, when they were incorporated. Through a bequest, these trustees erected the present edifice, containing a school-room, library and hall. Another school-house stood on the Gulf road, near the Lower Merion line, where Jonathan Roberts went to school in 1785 and part of the following year to Edward Ferris, walking the distance of four miles from his father's house. This was known as the Gulf School, and has been continued down to this day. His son, William B. Roberts, now in advanced years, retains in his possession some of the school-books used by his great-grandfather, Mathew Roberts, about 1708-14.

The Revolutionary history of Upper Merion is not without interest, for nearly all the leading events connected with Valley Forge happened within its limits. On the 11th of December, 1778, Washington, with his army, left Whitemarsh, and on the afternoon of the 13th crossed at Swedes' Ford and proceeded towards the Gulf and the vicinity of the King of Prussia, where they remained until the 19th, when they arrived at Valley Forge, where they were to remain until the following 18th day of June, exactly six months. Owing to the lateness of the season they at once set about building huts to shelter them from the rigors of winter. General Potter, who had been stationed at the Gulf in November, now marched towards Swedes' Ford and joined Washington's army, when a court-martial was held to try such men as threw away their arms and equipments for the purpose of facilitating their escape in the late attack made on them at the Gulf by the British from the city. A number were sentenced to be publicly whipped, which was carried into effect, and produced not a little excitement in the camp. Although at some distance from Philadelphia, the citizens suffered considerably from the marauding expeditions of the British army. The assessor appointed for this purpose rated the damages done by them in Upper Merion at £1517. Among the claimants may be mentioned Isaac Matson, who was allowed £64; Peter Matson, £26; Cephas Bartleson, £127; Benjamin Eastburn, £119; John Johnson, £269; and Isaac Knight, £340.

From the assessment of Upper Merion in 1780 we

are enabled to obtain some additional information. Abraham Griffith carried on the grist-mill belonging to Jacob Walker and Samuel Kelly, to which was attached one hundred and twenty-five acres of land; on Isaac Potts' estate of thirty-five acres, at Valley Forge, was a grist and saw-mill; George George had a saw-mill and four hundred and seventy acres; John Roberts, a mill and twenty-three acres, now known as the old Gulf Mill, carried on in the beginning of this century by Richard Roberts; William Gabb, a mill which we are unable to locate; Amos Willets, a fulling-mill, probably on Gulf Creek. Inns were kept by James Barry, George Savage and Cephas Bartleson. The latter had this year rented the "Swedes' Ford" tavern from Peter Holstein. John Pugh, probably at the present Gulf Mills, is the only store-keeper mentioned.

Hon. Jonathan Roberts was a native and resident of this township, and died in July, 1854, at the advanced age of eighty-three years, and at his request was buried on a part of his place called "Red Hill," where he had appropriated two acres of land for the poor of the neighborhood to bury their dead free of charge. Mr. Roberts was elected a member of Congress in 1811, and in February, 1814, was chosen a member of the United States Senate, which office he filled until 1821.

Port Kennedy.—The village of Port Kennedy is situated on the south bank of the Schuylkill, and is twenty-one miles from Philadelphia and four from Norristown. The country in its vicinity is rolling and the soil fertile. It is noted for the vast quantities of lime burned there and exported to other places. Through this business it owes its chief prosperity. In 1828 it was almost a waste, with nothing on it to attract attention but a fine spring of excellent water. In 1858 it contained one hotel, two stores, a furnace, church, school-house, blacksmith and wheelwright-shop and forty-two dwelling-houses. The census in 1850 returned four hundred and forty-nine inhabitants, and in 1870 five hundred and sixteen. We doubt the correctness of said enumeration; the number of houses is too small to warrant such a conclusion. From the hill on the road to Valley Forge, a short distance from the village, there is a fine prospect of the place and surrounding country, as well as of the Schuylkill for several miles down its course.

The furnace belongs to the Montgomery Iron Company, of which Abraham S. Patterson is president, Joseph J. Patterson secretary and treasurer, and John W. Eckman manager. It was commenced in 1854 and went into operation in 1856. It possesses one stack, fifty by fourteen feet, and two roasters for magnetic ores, added in 1880. The annual capacity is twelve thousand net tons of forge pig-iron, for which magnetic and hematite ores are equally used. A considerable portion of the ore is obtained in the vicinity. The First Presbyterian Church of Port Kennedy was organized in the summer of 1845, mostly

from members of the Great Valley Presbyterian Church, of Chester County. The corner-stone of the present church edifice was laid the same year, and the building was dedicated January 1, 1846, since which time it has been used without material change. The church, from the time of its organization until 1873, was in connection with the Lower Providence Presbyterian Church, and under the charge of the Rev. Henry S. Rodenbough. In 1873 the church called to the pastorate Charles Anderson, a recent graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary and a licentiate of Burlington Presbytery. He was ordained and installed pastor in May, 1874, and served about one year and was succeeded by the Rev. Edward P. Howes, who served two years and resigned on account of ill health, since which time the church has had a stated supply,—Rev. Yates Hickey, for two years, and the present incumbent, the Rev. Belleville Roberts, of Norristown. The church has fifty-five members. The hotel, which is the only one in the place, is a large three-story stone building, upwards of forty feet square. It has an elevated position on the river's bank, and the Reading Railroad has a station near by. The Port Kennedy Bridge Company was incorporated by an act of Assembly passed March 9, 1846. It is a covered frame bridge, resting on three stone piers and is of sufficient width to admit of two wagons passing. It was not completed till the close of the year 1849. The post-office was established here before 1851. It is the lime business that has given this place its present importance, and probably in this respect it is not exceeded by any other in the valley of the Schuylkill. The lime manufactured is of superior quality, and most of it is shipped off by the canal to New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland; a considerable quantity is also sent to Philadelphia and New York. When we were here in August, 1858, three schooners, one sloop and a canal-boat were loading at the wharves. One of these, a schooner, was a neat and beautiful craft, and so symmetrical in form that one might have supposed that it had been intended rather as a pleasure-yacht than for the more useful purposes of trade. As the vessels, in order to reach this place from the city, have to pass under bridges, it becomes necessary for them to have falling masts, which are raised while loading.

According to the census of 1840, Upper Merion produced lime to the amount of seventy-four thousand seven hundred and seventy-two dollars. At this time Port Kennedy alone produces fully double that amount, thus showing that this business has greatly increased and will yet rise to much greater importance. The burning of lime is carried on here the most extensively by Andrew Blair & Co., by Mrs. Violetta, widow of Robinson Kennedy, and by Messrs. Hunter & Roberts. The business was carried on here very extensively for many years by the late John Kennedy, who died here September 4, 1877, aged sixty-one years. His kilns were the nearest to the village, and

in 1858 he had fourteen in operation, some of the largest containing as much as two thousand five hundred bushels, giving employment to sixty or seventy men. David R. Kennedy, brother of the aforesaid, and David Zook, at said date, were also extensively concerned in the business. Considerable limestone is also quarried here and sent off by navigation to the extensive furnaces at Phoenixville, six miles distant.

Alexander Kennedy, the founder of this place, and after whom it was called, was a native of Ireland and came to this country poor. He was first employed by a person of wealth in this vicinity. Through his industry and business qualifications he accumulated, in the course of years, a handsome fortune. The property on which this village is located belonged to Mordecai Moore, who died in 1803, at an advanced age. It was then purchased by Mr. Kennedy, who moved on it in the spring of 1805. He continued to reside here until in the fall of 1824, when he died at the age of about sixty-three years, and was interred at the Great Valley Presbyterian Church. He was a highly-respected and useful man, and his loss was lamented by a large circle of friends. He has four sons,—John and David R. Kennedy, who resided here, and became the principal property-holders of the village and vicinity; William, removed to Kent County, Md.; and Alexander, to East Pikeland, Chester Co. Before this village had attained its present size it was called by the less dignified name of "Kennedy's Hollow;" but time, the changer of all things, has transformed this uncouthness into its present more euphonious name.

In working in the limestone quarries here an extensive cavern was reached, which had an area equal to many of our largest public buildings. It contained a considerable number of stalactites of calcareous matter, some of which extended to the floor and formed several conical arches, with borders of variegated colors; also pyramidal columns of various sizes. This cavern, from the singularity of its chambers, was an object of considerable curiosity during the brief period it was open to visitors. A concert was held in one of its largest chambers on the 4th of July, 1846, at which several hundred persons were present. Its existence has now become only a matter of the past, for its walls have been quarried away these several years. No doubt it lay here concealed for ages, even before the creation of man himself, and his industry has only lately revealed and destroyed it in the process of the beneficial purpose of enriching his fields.

Valley Forge.—The village of Valley Forge is situated on the south bank of the Schuylkill and at the mouth of East Valley Creek, which here forms for nearly a mile and a half the boundary between the counties of Montgomery and Chester. It is six miles above Norristown and twenty-three from Philadelphia. That portion of it comprised within the limits of Upper Merion contains a store, grist-mill, paper-mill and ten houses. The Methodists have

held services at the place since 1870. The Rev. C. I. Thompson, a resident, served from that time for about ten years. The Rev. T. K. Peterson is now in charge. On the Chester County side there are a factory, store, post-office and fifteen houses. Palm Paper-Mill is under the management of Colonel Joseph Jordan, and does an extensive business. The Reading Railroad has a station here, and crosses the creek near its mouth on a bridge some thirty feet above the water, from which a beautiful view is offered looking up the stream. Among the interesting objects seen are the falls of the dams of the grist-mill and paper-mill, a short distance above each other, and of the venerable stone bridge crossing it about one hundred yards above; these, with the deep gorge of the stream and the high and rugged hills rising on either side and hemming in the village, form an interesting sight. Stolid, indeed, must be the person that has the recollections of the past stirring within him that can gaze on such a scene unmoved. The hills on both sides of the creek are generally steep, rugged and wooded to their summits, and present a wild appearance, much more so than one might expect from the populousness of the surrounding country.

In June, 1701, William Penn, in company with Isaac Norris, made a journey to the Susquehanna to treat with the Indians at Conestoga. On his return he came across the country to the Schuylkill and got lost among the woods on the hill near the present Valley Forge, and did not know where he was till he got on the hill this side of East Valley Creek, when, by a glimpse of the Schuylkill and the country to the southward, he regained his way, and in consequence named the former hill Mount Misery and the latter Mount Joy, which names they respectively bear to this day. On this occasion there is reason to believe he selected the tract, constituting in consequence the manor of Mount Joy, containing seven thousand eight hundred acres, located on the south or southwest side of the Schuylkill, adjoining the Welsh tract, patented to his daughter, Letitia, 24th of the following October, only ten days before his last return to England. In this grant Penn states as included, "all the powers of Court Baron, Court Leet and Frankpledge." Oldmixon, in 1708, speaks of this manor and of limestone having been procured thereon some time before. From Holme's map of original surveys we learn that it composed all of the upper portion of Upper Merion and part of the adjoining township of Tredyffrin, in Chester County.

The name of this place was derived from a forge erected here by Isaac Potts, a son of John Potts, the founder of Pottstown. How early this forge was erected we cannot say, but it must have been before 1759, for it is denoted on Nicholas Scull's map of the province, published in said year, as being on the Upper Merion side of the stream, which is confirmed on William Scull's map of 1770. On September 19, 1777, a detachment of the British army encamped

here and burned the mansion-house of Colonel Dewees and the iron-works, leaving the grist-mill uninjured. In the assessment of Upper Merion for 1780 we find Isaac Potts taxed here for a grist and saw-mill. In 1789 he is assessed here for one hundred and seventy-five acres of land, a forge, grist and saw-mill and eight horses, the forge having since been rebuilt. In these several authorities there is certainly sufficient evidence that the forge did stand on the Montgomery County side and not on the west of East Valley Creek, as a few writers have persisted. In addition, it is reasonable to suppose that, as the residence of Isaac Potts was in Upper Merion, as well as the iron-ore obtained near by, that necessarily, for convenience, the forge would also be on the same side.

Both Washington and his officers were satisfied that Whitemarsh was not the proper place for a winter encampment. The former, therefore, requested his general officers to communicate to him, in writing, their sentiments respecting the most eligible site for that purpose. A council of war was held on the 30th of November, at which a wide difference of opinion prevailed as to the locality and the best manner of cantoning the troops. So various and contradictory were the opinions and councils that unanimity could not be hoped for, and it was necessary for Washington to act according to his own judgment and upon his own responsibility. He decided to form an encampment at Valley Forge, where he might be near enough to the British army to watch its movements, keep its foraging-parties in check, and protect the country from the depredations of the enemy. For this purpose the patriot army left Whitemarsh December 11, 1777, but did not arrive at Valley Forge until the 19th. Two days before Washington issued a proclamation to the army, in which he gave his reasons for the course he was about to pursue. It is an interesting document, and breathes throughout the language of devoted patriotism, while at the same time it evinces the cool determination to conduct the war to a happy close. Owing to its length, we shall only give place to an extract,—

"The General ardently wishes it were now in his power to conduct the troops into the best winter-quarters; but where are they to be found? Should we retire to the interior of the State, we should find them crowded with virtuous citizens, who, sacrificing their all, have left Philadelphia and fled hither for protection; to their distresses humanity forbids us to add. This is not all. We should leave a vast extent of fertile country to be despoiled and ravaged by the enemy, from which they would draw vast supplies, and where many of our firm friends would be exposed to all the miseries of an insulting and wanton depredation. A train of evils might be enumerated, but these will suffice. These considerations make it indispensably necessary for the army to take such a position as will enable it most effectually to prevent distress and give the most extensive security; and in that position we must make ourselves the best shelter in our power. With alacrity and diligence, huts may be erected that will be warm and dry. In these the troops will be compact, more secure against surprises than if in a divided state and at hand to protect the country. These cogent reasons have determined the General to take post in the neighborhood of this camp, and, influenced by them, he persuades himself that the officers and soldiers, with one heart and one mind, will resolve to surmount every difficulty with a fortitude and patience becoming their profession and the sacred cause in which they

are engaged. He himself will share the hardships and partake of every inconvenience."

It is not our intention here to enter into the details of the important events that transpired at Valley Forge during the six months' encampment, for that belongs rather to the Revolutionary history of the county, but merely mention a few local facts outside of that subject. Washington, in the latter part of the summer of 1796, when his second term as President of the United States had nearly expired, and he was about to return to private life, concluded once more to visit this place, the scene of so many toils and struggles. This information was furnished the writer by the late Henry Woodman, a native of the vicinity, in 1858, then aged sixty-three years, as obtained from his father, who at the time was engaged in plowing on his farm, near the place of the encampment. In the afternoon he observed an elderly man, of dignified appearance, on horseback, dressed in a plain suit of black, accompanied by a colored servant, ride to a place in the road nearly opposite, where he alighted from his horse and came into the field. He stated he had called to make some inquiry concerning the owners and occupants of the different places about there, and also in regard to the system of farming practiced in that part of the country, and numerous other questions relating to agriculture. He also made inquiry after certain families in the neighborhood. As answers were given, he noted them down in a book. Mr. Woodman informed him that he could not give as correct answers as he wished, as he had only moved in the neighborhood since the war, though he had been in the army while it was encamped here. This gave a new turn to the conversation. The stranger informed him that he had also been in the army and at the camp, and as he expected to leave the city in a few months, with the prospect of never returning, he had taken this journey to visit the place which had been the scene of so much suffering and distress, and to see how far the inhabitants had recovered from its effects. On learning it was Washington, he told him that his appearance had so altered that he did not recognize him, or else he would have paid more respect to his late commander, now the chief magistrate of the nation. He replied that to see the people happy and the desolate fields recovering from the disasters they had experienced, and to meet with any of his old companions, now peaceably engaged in the most useful of all employments, afforded him more satisfaction than all the homage that could be paid to his person or station. He then said that pressing engagements rendered it necessary for him to be in the city that night, and taking him by the hand, bade him an affectionate farewell.

Among the prisoners of General Burgoyne's army was Captain Thomas Anbury, who gives the following interesting account of his stay here overnight in December, 1778, while on the march to Virginia under escort, exactly six months after the Americans

had vacated it. Some of this information is new and no doubt reliable, and also corroborates the great suffering and hardships of our army here,—

"Our troops slept in the huts at Valley Forge, which had been constructed by the Americans, and we remained till late the next day for the delivery of provisions before we marched. I had a full opportunity to reconnoiter the whole camp. On the east and south sides were entrenchments, with a ditch six feet wide and three deep, the mound not four feet high, very narrow, and easily to have been beat down with a cannon; two redoubts were also begun, but not completed. The Schuylkill was on the left, and, as I before observed, with a bridge across it; the rear was mostly covered by an impassable precipice formed by Valley Creek, having only a narrow passage near the river. This camp was by no means difficult of access, for the right was attainable, and in one part of the front the ascent was scarcely to be perceived. The defenses were exceedingly weak, and this is the only instance I ever saw of the Americans having such slight works, these being such that a six-pounder could easily have battered down. The ditches were not more than three feet deep, and so narrow that a drummer-boy might with ease leap over.

"A Loyalist, at whose house I was quartered, at Valley Forge, and who resided here at the time Washington's army was encamped, told me that when General Washington chose that spot for his winter-quarters his men were obliged to build their huts with round logs and suffered exceedingly from the inclemency of the season. The greater part of them were in a manner naked at that severe season of the year, many without shoes and stockings, and very few, except the Virginia troops, with the necessary clothing. His army was wasting away with sickness, that raged with extreme mortality in all his different hospitals, which were no less than eleven. His army was likewise so diminished by constant desertions in companies, from ten to fifteen at a time, that at one period it was reduced to four thousand, and those with propriety could not be called effective.

"The horses, from being constantly exposed to showers of rains and falls of snow, both day and night, were in such a condition that many of them died, and the rest were so emaciated as to be unfit for labor; had he been attacked or repulsed he must have left behind all his artillery, for want of horses to convey it. In addition to all those distresses, Washington had not in camp at any one time a week's provisions for men and horse, and sometimes he was totally destitute. The Loyalists greatly censure General Howe in suffering Washington to continue in this weak and dangerous state from December till May, and equally astonished what could be the motive he did not attack, surround or take by siege the whole army when the severity of the weather was gone. They expected that in the month of March, April and May they should hear of the camp being stormed or besieged. But it seems that General Howe was exactly in the same situation as General Burgoyne respecting intelligence, obtaining none he could place a perfect reliance on."

The house occupied by Washington as his headquarters is still standing, having undergone but little alteration since that time. It was owned in the Revolution by Isaac Potts, the proprietor of the forge. It is a two-story stone building, situated near the Reading Railroad. The main portion of it has a front of about twenty-four feet and is thirty-three in depth. The outside is of dressed stone, pointed. The interior wood-work is still in a good state of preservation, and with care this building may be made to last for centuries, as its walls appear as durable as when first built. No one familiar with our Revolutionary history can enter the room which served the great chief for nearly half a year, both as a reception-room and bed-chamber, and where he wrote many important dispatches, without feelings of the deepest emotions. In the sill of the east window of this room, and out of which can be seen a considerable portion of the camping-ground, is still pointed out a small, rough box, as having contained

his papers and writing material. We gazed at this depository and other objects around with considerable interest, hallowed as they are by so many associations of the times that "tried men's souls." Adjoining is a wing one and a half stories high and about twenty-four feet in length, which has been built since the war, but it occupies the site of a smaller structure that was erected for the accommodation of Mrs. Washington. In a letter to a friend this lady remarks: "The General's apartment is very small,—he has had a log-cabin built to dine in, which has made our quarters much more tolerable than they were at first." This property was long owned and carefully preserved by Mrs. Hannah Ogden, of whom, in 1878, it was purchased by the Centennial and Memorial Association of Valley Forge, which was specially organized for this purpose, and it can therefore be no longer regarded as private property.

There are various remains of the encampment still visible. On the road to Port Kennedy is a portion of land uninclosed, where the foundations of the hut occupied by Baron Steuben are still visible, and the ground is undisturbed on which he drilled his soldiers. At the distance of half a mile from the headquarters a line of entrenchments crosses the road, beginning near the Schuylkill, and extending southwards fully a mile, terminating near the Chester County line. On the farm of William Stephens, a few yards north of this road is a redoubt, not quite a quarter of a mile from the Schuylkill, placed there to command Sullivan's bridge, which was just below Catfish Island, in case of an attempt being made to enter the encampment from the north side of the river. This redoubt is about a mile from the headquarters. On the south side of the road, and in front of these entrenchments, is a redoubt called Fort Hamilton, and another called Fort Washington nearly a mile south and close to the Chester County line. These are now the most prominent remains existing and were among the most important. As most of the encampment-ground is still in a state of nature, it has therefore generally remained undisturbed to this day, though more than a century has passed away since that eventful period.

Relics are still occasionally found by persons living in that vicinity. Wm. Henry, Jr., found a number on his father's farm, which were shown to the writer in 1858. Among these were pewter buttons, having on them the figures seven, eight and ten, no doubt intended to show the regiment or brigade to which they belonged; also, spoons, bayonets and fragments of musket-locks, looking considerably time-worn, besides a variety of musket-balls, some of which were of a large size. Wm. R. Kennedy, in the spring of 1857, turned up with the plow, on his farm, several twelve and sixteen-pound cannon-balls and several hatchets. The latter were about the usual size, but shaped precisely like a modern chopping-axe. At the Montgomery County Centennial exhibit, Norristown, in September, 1884, a considerable display of relics was

made, many of them having been obtained in and around the place of this encampment.

The Swedes in Upper Merion.—The credit is due to the Swedes of having made the first permanent settlement in Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1637 two vessels arrived from Göttenburg, called the "Key of Calmar" and the "Bird Grip." A purchase was made by those colonists from the Indians the following year of the lands on the west side of the bay and river from Cape Henlopen to Santhicon, or the falls of the Delaware, which they called New Sweden. Tradition has it that the ancestors of the Rambos, Holsteins, Yocums and Matsons came in these vessels. After more arrivals, in February, 1643, Governor Printz, selected for settlement the low alluvial island in the Delaware, called Tinicum or Tinnekonk, situated below, but near the mouth of the Schuylkill. Here a settlement was made and a fort and a church built. Peter Lindstrom, the royal Swedish engineer, in 1654, made a map of New Sweden, on which the Schuylkill is denoted as far up as to contain a small part of the territory now comprised in Montgomery County. But no evidence, strange to say, exists of any early settlement or explorations up or along this river by the Swedes, even thirteen years after the arrival of Penn.

In 1696, John and Gunnar Rambo had secured by purchase a tract of land in the present Upper Merion, which had also been previously granted to Lasse Cock and company in 1684. Subsequent to any settlement it was ascertained that William Penn had granted the aforesaid tract, containing in all seven thousand eight hundred acres, October 24, 1701, to his daughter, Letitia, as the manor of Mount Joy. Upon investigation Penn's attorneys restored two hundred and fifty acres to John Rambo, March 6, 1709. A tract was surveyed to Gunnar Rambo, April 11, 1702, containing six hundred and fourteen acres, which is stated to have been bounded on the north by Peter Cock's and the south by Widow Yocum's land. It appears that afterwards a different survey was ordered, because "being within the bounds of Letitia Penn's Manor." How these matters were afterwards adjusted we have not definitely ascertained, but it is certain that what is known as the Swedes' Tract was located on the west side of the Schuylkill, between the present borough of Bridgeport and the Lower Merion line, and extending from the same a mile or more westwards, and came in possession of Mats Holstein, Gunnar Rambo, Peter Rambo, Peter Yocum and probably John Matson in 1712, and upon which they soon after settled and made the first improvements. It was a judicious selection, and their descendants to this day still retain a considerable portion of the same. According to tradition, these settlers commenced clearing away the trees and underbrush along the river early in the spring of this year and erected rude log dwellings, into which they moved with their families in June. Further additions were made by purchase from Robert Llewellyn, Evan Hughes and perhaps

other Welsh settlers in this vicinity, who had preceded them nearly a quarter of a century. The Swedes called this section Ammasland, probably after some district or place in Sweden.

Of these, Mats Holstein settled the farthest to the northwest of Philadelphia. His wife was Brita Gostenberg. His family consisted of sons, Andrew, Mathias and Frederick, and daughters, Deborah and Brita. His original dwelling stood beside the Schuylkill, within the present limits of Bridgeport. He died in 1738, aged sixty-one, when his eldest son, Andrew, inherited the home place, which we know in 1723 if not earlier, bore the name of Swedes' Ford. He married Mary Jones, of Lower Merion, and at his death left the property to his only son, Peter, who was rated in 1780 as holding here one hundred and ninety-seven acres, and was at this time the township collector. He died in 1785, and the property descended to his only child, Mary, who had married Levi Bartleson. On account of the French and Indian troubles in 1747, a company of volunteers was formed, of which Mathias Holstein was lieutenant and Frederick Holstein ensign.

Mats Holstein, the first settler, in 1714, built a stone house, about a mile from the river, to which he removed, with his family. Four generations of his descendants were born here, and its walls still stand, though they have been built upon and added to several times since. His second son, Mathias, already mentioned, who was born in 1717, married Magdalena, daughter of Marcus Hulings, of Morlatton, a Swedish settlement on the Schuylkill, four miles above the present borough of Pottstown. Mrs. Holstein survived her husband many years and related several incidents in her early life which at this day seem curious. She well remembered, when quite young, being carried some distance on a squaw's back. The traveling was then chiefly performed in canoes. When married and brought to Swedes' Ford, near where her husband resided, she and all her wedding friends came down the river in canoes. Mathias Holstein died December 10, 1768, aged fifty-one years, and was buried at the Swedes' Church. He is stated to have been one of the most active in its erection in 1760.

Samuel Holstein, son of the latter, was rated in 1780 as holding two hundred and seventy-eight acres. It is said that on this tract he shot deer as late as 1760. He had four sons,—Major Mathias, Charles, Colonel George W. and William. Some account of the former is given in the history of Bridgeport. The latter became the owner of the homestead, remained unmarried, and after his death the property was sold, and thus, after a long possession, it passed out of the family. George W. Holstein resided on Peach Farm, adjoining the old homestead. In 1812 he was secretary of the Mount Joy Horse Company, became captain of the Second Troop of Montgomery County and lieutenant-colonel of the Second Battalion. At a meeting held

at Norristown August 25, 1824, he was appointed one of a committee of six to invite Lafayette to visit Montgomery County, particularly Whitemarsh, Barren Hill and Valley Forge. In November, 1827, he was elected one of the first managers of the De Kalb Street bridge, since declared free. He died February 10, 1841, aged sixty-three years. He left three sons,—Isaac, William H. and Dr. George W., the former being lately deceased.

Of our early Swedish families, perhaps none are now so numerous as that of Rambo. The first ancestor, Peter Rambo, appears to have been a conspicuous man in the early settlement. In 1657 he was appointed one of the magistrates of the colony; he was also a commissary, which office he resigned in 1661. In May, 1668, was made one of the counselors of Robert Carr, Deputy-Governor; appointed a justice of the peace, with five others, October 3, 1676, for the jurisdiction of the Delaware River. He was a native of Göttenburg and had a sister living there in 1692, and the following year is mentioned, with Andrew Bonde, as perhaps the only survivor of those that came over in the first expedition, which would show that he must then have been pretty well advanced in years. He had four sons then living; these were Peter, Gunnar, Andrew and John. Peter Rambo, Jr., was present at the landing of Penn at Upland (now Chester) November 8, 1682. He is mentioned as having in 1693 six persons in his family. Charmed with the beauty and fertility of the Schuylkill Valley, he removed with his family from the vicinity of Upland, and settled on his tract in Upper Merion, with the others, in 1712, on which he spent the remainder of his days. Gunnar Rambo, in 1685, represented Philadelphia County in the Assembly; is mentioned in the list of 1693 as having also six in family. He arrived with his brother and settled on a large tract just below the present Bridgeport. A lot of land was purchased from his estate in 1758, upon which a school-house had been erected and subsequently the church.

Mons or Mounce Rambo was the son of Gunnar Rambo, and was born in 1693, and accompanied his father to Upper Merion, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was a famous hunter, and his exploits still live in the traditions of the neighborhood. He used to say that when he first came here there were numbers of friendly Indians about and among them. He stated that he had shot deer in the vicinity as late as the year 1770. Once he shot a panther which he discovered attempting to attack his dog. Another time he wounded a large deer, and, stepping across it to cut its throat with a knife, the deer made off with him at full speed; however, he clung to its back, and in this position succeeded in killing the animal. In the graveyard of the Swedes' Church may be seen a large stone which has inscribed on it, "In Memory of Mons Rambo, who departed this life October 23d, 1782, aged 89 years." In the list of settlers of Upper Merion, in 1734, we find the names of Mounce, Gabriel,

John and Elias Rambo, and for the same year Peter Rambo, holding two hundred acres in Providence township. On the ancient tombstones we find the names of Diana Rambo, who died January 30, 1744—45, aged thirty-six years; Peter Rambo, June 18, 1767, aged forty-two years; and Mathias Rambo, October 10, 1782, aged sixty-six years. In the assessor's list of Upper Merion for 1780 we find Ezekiel Rambo rated for 45 acres; Sarah Rambo, 40; John Rambo, 90; George Rambo, 200; Tobias Rambo, 57; Mounce Rambo, 100; and Abraham Rambo; as single men, Gunnar Rambo, James Rambo and Benjamin Rambo. Gunnar Rambo was assessed in Limerick township, in 1776, for one hundred and seventy acres, and Moses Rambo, a single man, probably a son. In the list of voters in Upper Merion in 1858, six Rambos are registered and the same number in Upper Providence.

Peter Yocum is mentioned in the Upland Court records as being on a jury held there in December, 1681. In March, 1682, he was appointed overseer of highways for one year, from Karker's Mills to the Falls of Schuylkill. The list of 1693 represents his having nine persons in his family. He also removed to Upper Merion, and settled immediately below the Rambo brothers. In the list of 1734 we still find the name of Peter Yocum; whether the same person or a son we are not able to state. In the assessor's list of the township for 1780, Moses Yocum is rated for one hundred acres and James Yocum twenty-five acres. Swan Yocum was a resident of Towamencin township in 1780. A stone in Swedes' Churchyard informs us that the aforesaid Moses Yocum died March 1, 1787, aged sixty-seven years. At Morlatton, Peter Yocum resided, and died July 13, 1794, aged seventy-six. The voter's list of Upper Merion for 1858 shows that the family has here become extinct, but is found in Upper Providence and several of the adjoining townships.

Nils Matson was a native of Sweden, and very probably the ancestor of John Matson, mentioned in the list of 1693. The latter is represented at that date as having eleven persons in his family. One of the same name, who was probably a son, is represented as having moved into Upper Merion on a large tract of land adjoining Lower Merion. As the country became settled a ford was established here, and thus received the name of Matson's Ford. During the Revolution the American army crossed several times at this place. It was then owned by Peter Matson, and on his death the land was divided among his sons, leaving each a farm. In the assessment of 1780, Peter Matson had here one hundred and seventy-nine acres, a portion being then farmed by his son, Isaac Matson. Jacob Matson at this date resided in Lower Merion, and was probably a brother of the latter. The land here has for some time passed out of the family. In the Upper Merion voters' list for 1858 one of the name is mentioned.

William Penn, it appears, was delighted with the kind reception he received from the gentle-hearted

Swedes. After his departure from this country he sent a letter from London, dated the 16th of First Month, 1684-85, to Thomas Lloyd, president of the Council, in which he says, "Salute me to the Swedes, Captain Cock, old Peter Cock and Rambo and their sons, the Swansons, Andrew Binkson, P. Yoakum, and the rest of them. Their ambassador here dined with me the other day." Again, in his "Present State of America," printed in London in 1687, at page 106, says, "I must need commend the Swedes' respect to authority and kind behavior to the English; they do not degenerate from the old friendship between both kingdoms. As they are people proper and strong of body, so they have fine children, and almost every house full, rare to find one of them without three or four boys and as many girls; some, six, seven, eight sons. And I must do them that right: I see few young men more sober and industrious."

In connection with this subject are a few matters deserving mention. The Swedish language, it appears, was still spoken by their descendants here as late as the Revolution. Mathias Holstein, who died in 1768, spoke it in his family. Andrew Rambo, aged seventy years, informed the writer at Swedesburg, in 1858, that when a young man he attended worship at Gloria Dei Church, at Wicaco, and heard the Rev. Dr. Colin preach there in Swedish, but was unable to understand it. He also stated that his grandfather, Tobias Rambo, spoke the language. It is supposed that no preaching in Swedish was ever done in the Swedes' or Christ Church here, but that Dr. Colin, would now and then, from habit, use a Swedish word in his sermon, which he would endeavor afterwards to explain. From the earliest period the Swedes and their descendants have shown a predilection to reside along the valleys of the Delaware and Schuylkill, and where they still hold most fertile tracts. As a people they have been honest and industrious, and remarkable for pursuing the even tenor of their way to prosperity, rarely venturing in any undertaking that partook of mere speculation. In consequence they have been rarely affected by those disastrous convulsions that now and then occur to wreck the more venturesome.

Christ Church.—The early Swedes were undoubtedly a moral and religious people, and under the most adverse circumstances never lost sight of their faith. On Tinicum Island, in 1646, they erected the first house of worship in Pennsylvania. At Wicaco, now in the lower part of Philadelphia, they converted a block-house to this purpose in 1677, which was torn down in 1700, and a commodious brick church, called Gloria Dei, built in its place. A patent was granted to Rev. Andrew Rudman and other Swedes, October 2, 1701, for ten thousand acres situated on the east bank of the Schuylkill, about four miles above the present borough of Pottstown. On this tract a settlement was made, very probably the following year,

which was called Morlatton, but now known as Douglassville. They had worship here in private houses until 1735, when a church, denominated St. Gabriel's, was commenced and finished in 1737. The graveyard, however, was used as a place of interment, according to the tombstones, at least as early as 1719.

About 1730 the Rev. Samuel Hesselius, the pastor of Morlatton, on his return from Wicaco, made a visit to the Swedes of Upper Merion, and at the house of Gunnar Rambo held services, at which there was a good attendance from the surrounding neighborhood. On this occasion he advised the erection of a school-house, that their children might enjoy the advantages of a better education than they had heretofore received in their home instruction, as well as for holding therein religious services. His suggestions were so well received that arrangements were soon afterwards made to carry out the project. A committee was appointed to secure the site and erect the building. An acre of ground was obtained from Gunnar Rambo, which was inclosed with a post and rail fence, which no doubt led to the origin of the burial-ground. The school-house was completed in 1735, if not earlier, but no regular teacher was employed for some time. Religious worship was now held here several times a year and at private houses, generally conducted by lay members. The Rev. Olif Parlin, a missionary stationed at Wicaco; it is known preached here at least on one occasion, in 1756. Before this marriages and baptisms had been performed at Gloria Dei, with which this congregation was united, as well as the one at Kingessing.

With a view of building a church, the school-house lot was purchased, for eleven pounds sterling, from the estate of Gunnar Rambo, deceased. The deed therefor was dated May 7, 1758, and was executed by Ezekiel Rambo and wife to Mounce Rambo, Andrew Holstein, Peter Rambo and George Rambo, who had been chosen trustees on behalf of the Swedish Lutheran congregation. It conveys the lot to them "in trust for the use of the said Lutheran congregation, their heirs and successors forever, and that for the use of a burying-ground, a church, a school-house and other buildings hereafter to be erected thereon, as the said congregation and their successors forever shall or will think meet or proper, and for no other use, intent or purpose whatsoever." Arrangements were now made for the erection of the church, and were so actively entered into, that it was completed and dedicated as Christ Church June 24, 1760. On this occasion the sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles Magnus Wrangle, who had been sent over the previous year to take charge of the three congregations already mentioned as constituting the mission. His sermon on this occasion was based on the text from Isaiah, "Thus saith the Lord, the heaven is my throne and the earth is my footstool: where is the house that ye build unto me? and where is the place of my rest?" He returned to Sweden in

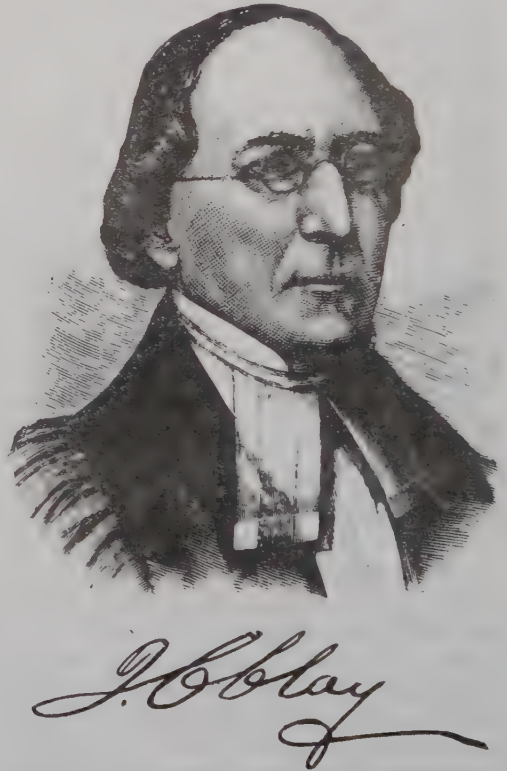
1768 and was there made a bishop. He was a popular and eloquent divine, and because of the numbers that frequently attended to hear his discourses, often preached in the open air. During his ministry in Pennsylvania he generally held services here once a month. On these occasions numbers would come hither in canoes, even from Morlatton, and also by the same means to hear him at Wicaco. At this time the church and yard were inclosed by a stone wall, leaving the school-house outside the same.

The Rev. Andrew Goeranson succeeded in the charge, and continued therein until the close of 1779. In 1774, Rev. Charles Lute, of the Episcopal Church, was appointed his assistant. He was a warm patriot during the Revolution, and animated his hearers by introducing the subject in his sermons. It is a tradition that when Washington was in the vicinity with his army he attended worship here on one occasion, if not afterwards. In January, 1780, Rev. Mathias Hultgrew succeeded Mr. Goeranson, and officiated until May, 1786. In July of that year Rev. Nicholas Colin received the charge of the mission, which he held until his death, in 1831, the long period of forty-five years, and retained the high regard of his congregation to the close. In this interval he was occasionally assisted in his ministrations by several pastors of the Episcopal Church. Although Dr. Colin resided at Wicaco, he always took an interest in his Upper Merion congregation, whom he visited monthly on horseback. He loved his calling and the church flourished under his pastorate. He was buried at Gloria Dei, where a tablet has been placed to his memory, he being one of the last of a long line of missionaries sent out from Sweden to sustain in the faith her colonists and descendants.

Owing to a petition from the members of this and the other churches at Wicaco and Kingseessing, they were all three unitedly incorporated by Governor John Penn, September 25, 1765, as "Swedish Lutheran Churches." At a meeting of the vestry in July, 1786, it was resolved that whenever His Majesty, the King of Sweden, shall deem it proper or convenient to recall the Rev. Mr. Colin, "the mission to the congregations will undoubtedly cease." In consequence, application was made to the State Legislature for an amendment to the charter, which was passed September 10, 1787, which makes a provision in the fifth section for the election of a rector or other ministers and "that such rector or other ministers shall be in the ministry of the Lutheran or Episcopal Churches." The union of the three churches prior to 1765 was continued till 1843, when it was dissolved by a petition from the several congregations, through an act of Assembly, which severed their connection with each other as a corporate body, forming them into three distinct parishes, with their respective rectors.

After the death of Dr. Colin, the Rev. Jehu C. Clay became the rector of the three churches from January, 1832, until their separation, in 1843. Rev. Edwin N.

Lightner succeeded in the sole charge in July, 1844, and continued until February, 1855. In the spring of said year Rev. William Henry Rees became the rector, which relation he sustained for six years. The Rev. Thomas S. Yocum, of Swedish descent, followed in May, 1861, and remained till the summer of 1870. Rev. O. Perinchief, in July of said year, held the charge to September 8, 1873. The Rev. E. A. War-riner immediately assumed the rectorship until February 21, 1875. Mr. Perinchief resumed the charge in the following April, which he retained until his death, April 29, 1877. The Rev. A. A. Marple became his successor September 9, 1877, and is the present incumbent.



The graveyard having become too small, with a desire to its enlargement and making other improvements, a meeting was held at the church March 12, 1837, the vestry consisting of George W. Holstein, Benjamin B. Hughes, Andrew Shainline and J. Cleaver Rambo, to whom were added a committee consisting of William H. Holstein, Nathan Rambo, Ivins Rambo and Samuel H. Coates, to attend to the necessary arrangements. It was now agreed to enlarge the church. C. Ramsey & Sons were engaged to do the mason-work, and Andrew Rambo to superintend the carpentry. On the 1st of February, 1838, the church was consecrated by Bishop Onderdonk, assisted by Revs. J. C. Clay, William N. Deihl, William H. Rees and others. On this occasion the rite of confirmation was administered for the first time within its walls

to eleven persons. In 1845 the parsonage was erected at a cost of upwards of seventeen hundred dollars, and the Sunday-school building previous to 1870.

The church is a handsome, plain, stone, Gothic edifice, built in the form of a cross, with a square tower upwards of fifty feet high, in which a bell was placed in 1855. Few houses of worship have a more beautiful situation, being on an elevated, sloping, shady bank of the Schuylkill and to the traveler on the eastern side of the river forming a picturesque object, through some resemblance reminding one of the old church at Stratford-on-Avon. It is surrounded by a large graveyard, inclosed by a wall, in which grow maple, poplar and cedar-trees. A great many, as may be well supposed, have been buried here, one of the tombstones bearing the date of 1745, showing that it must have been thus used some time before the erection of the church. Among the names found here may be mentioned Broades, Brook, Holstein, Gartley, Supplee, Novioch, Custer, Ramsey, Thomas, Amies, Jones, Clay, Hughes, Munson, Learnard, Pastorius, Dehaven, Rambo, Engle, Coates, Roberts, Famous and Henderson. Though the form of worship is Episcopal, yet this church is not attached to the diocese, this right having been reserved by its members. Of all the Swedish Lutheran Churches in Pennsylvania, this is now the only one that has retained the privilege. Major Mathias Holstein related that down to 1780 the worshipers that came from any distance, and lived away from navigation, came to attend service here on horseback, which practice was pretty generally maintained down to 1830. Indeed, for this purpose, the side-saddle formed a portion of the young bride's outfit.

ASSESSMENT OF UPPER MERION FOR 1780.

Isaac Hughes, assessor; Samuel Holstein, assistant assessor, and Peter Holstein, collector.

Adam Eve, tailor, 32 acres, 1 horse and 2 cows; Leonard Shanline's estate, 22 a.; John Famous, 1 h., 2 c.; Evan Evans, 2 h., 2 c.; Margaret Bell, 125 a.; Joshua Phillips, 200 a., 2 h., 6 c.; James Abraham, 190 a., 3 h., 8 c.; John Cleaver, 80 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Benjamin Ramsey, 2 h., 5 c.; William Long's estate, 20 a.; Peter Wells, farmer, 112 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Isaac Davis, 250 a., 2 h., 2 c.; John Moore, 3 h., 2 c.; Abraham Griffith, miller, 1 h., 1 c., for Jacob Walker and Samuel Kelly, 195 a. and a grist-mill; Daniel Thompson, tailor, 1 c.; Jane Moore, 275 a., 2 h., 5 c.; James Hazelton's estate, 125 a.; Michael Sher, 1 h., 3 c.; Henry Casselberry, 2 h., 2 c.; Morris Stephens, 150 a., 1 negro; David Stephens, 300 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Mordecai Moore, 50 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Bernard Vanhorne, 1 h., 2 c.; George Hart, 2 c.; John Pugh, store-keeper, 1 h., 50 gals. rum, 200 lbs. brown sugar, 100 lbs. coffee; Isaac Potts' estate, 35 a., grist and saw-mill; James Berry, tavern-keeper, 2 h., 2 c.; John Britton, 190 a., 2 h., 5 c., 1 riding-chair; Henry Braunman, 50 a., 2 h., 1 c.; Lawrence Stuart, 100 a., 4 h., 5 c.; William Terrance, 3 h., 5 c., rents on shares; Robert Blunden, weaver, 1 c.; Thomas Sturges, 100 a., 2 h., 3 c., 1 negro wench; Amos Sturges; John Sturges, 100 a., 2 h., 2 c.; John Lyle, 160 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Thomas Edwards, shoemaker, 6 a., 2 h., 2 c.; William Farr, in the army, 150 a., 2 h., 1 c.; John Dugan, 2 h., 2 c.; Thomas Rees, 300 a., 4 h., 8 c., 1 negro; Benjamin Jones, 15 a.; Arthur Campbell, weaver, 2 h., 2 c.; George George, 470 a., 2 h., 6 c., saw-mill; Thomas Davis, 135 a., 2 h., 1 c.; Peter Whiteside's estate, 90 a.; Isaac Supplee, 80 a., 2 h., 2 c.; John Ingals, 115 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Griffith Powell, 100 a., 2 h., 6 c.; John Johnson, 90 a., 3 h., 4 c., 1 servant; William Crawford, 100 a., 2 h., 4 c., 1 servant girl; Abraham Thomas, smith, 1 c.; Isaac Matson, 2 h., 1 c.; Anthony Sturges, 90 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Amos Willets, fuller, 39 a., 1 h., 2 c., fulling-mill; Peter Matson, 179 a., 3 h., 2 c.; Isaac

Knight, 2 h., 3 c., rents from Edward Shippen's estate, 230 a.; David Jordan, 1 h., 2 c.; Henry Coldflesh, 100 a., 2 h., 2 c.; John Rees, 100 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Andrew Supplee, 64 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Moses Yocum, 100 a., 3 h., 3 c.; Benjamin Ramsey, 1 c.; Ezekiel Rambo, 45 a., 2 h., 2, 1 servant girl; Absalom Priest, tailor, 1 h., 1 c.; Jonas Yocum's estate, 25 a.; William Gabb, miller, 2 c.; Sarah Rambo, 40 a., 2 h., 1 c.; John Rambo, 90 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Dennis Collins, weaver, 2 h., 2 c.; George Savage, inn-keeper, 2 h., 1 c.; Philip Rees' estate, 28 a., 2 h., 2 c.; John Roberts, miller, 23 a., grist-mill, 2 h., 2 c.; Joseph Williams, 200 a., 4 h., 3 c.; Jonathan Roberts, 300 a., 3 h., 6 c.; William Cleaver, 180 a., 3 h., 3 c.; William Wilson, 1 h., 1 c.; Samuel Phillips, 150 a., 3 h., 5 c.; Jacob Eagy, 2 h., 2 c.; Jonathan Tucker, 93 a., 3 h., 2 c.; Moses Davis, 1 h., 1 c.; George Rambo, 200 a., 2 h., 6 c.; Jehu Jones, 250 a., 3 h., 6 c.; Nathan Sturges, joiner, 100 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Thomas Martin, tailor, 1 h., 1 c.; John Horn's estate, 60 a.; John Henderson, 100 a., 3 h., 1 c.; Benjamin Eastburn, 200 a., 3 h., 5 c., 1 servant; Henry O. Neal, 2 h., 2 c.; George Woolmore, weaver, 2 c.; Sarah Bryan's estate, 71 a.; Michael Wals, 1 h., 2 c.; Isaac Abraham's estate, 60 a.; Tobias Rambo, 57 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Andrew Shanline, shoemaker, 100 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Mounce Rambo, 100 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Abraham Rambo, 1 h.; Samuel Ramsey, smith, 1 h., 2 c.; William Dewees' estate, 120 a.; James Jones, 17 a.; Abijah Stevens, 60 a.; Jacob Bailets, 1 c.; Andrew Kiammon, 1 c.; Henry Priest, mason, 2 h., 3 c.; Cephus Bartleson, inn-keeper, 4 h., 6 c., pays 200 bu. of wheat rent to Peter Holstein; Peter Holstein, 197 a., 1 L.; Samuel Holstein, 278 a., 5 h., 9 c., 1 negro; Isaac Hughes, 489½ a., 3 h., 8 c., 1 negro wench; Abraham Nanna's estate, 196 a.; Lindsay Coats, 13C¼ a., 3 h., 6 c., negro boy and girl; Jesse Roberts, stiller, 1 h., 2 c., still holds 90 gals.; John Jones, 99 a.; Samuel Miles, 150 a.; Rev. William Smith, 125 a. *Single Men*.—Jesse Roberts, Jonas Rambo, William George, David George, Nicholas Bower, William Stuart, Arthur Rice, Levi Priest, Leonard Spade, George Cool, Jonathan Phillips, Israel Davis, Enoch Enox, Morris Rowland, William McClure, Benjamin Rambo, Henry Brinsley, Matthias Coldflesh, Nathan Cook, John Pugh, Henry Castleberry, Jonathan Cleaver, Richard Moore, Morris Stephens.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN KENNEDY.

John Kennedy, the youngest of eight children of Alexander and Margaret Robison Kennedy, was born on the 18th of October, 1815, in Upper Merion township, Montgomery Co., Pa., and spent his youth on the homestead farm, located in the above township. The common schools, and, later, a boarding-school, afforded opportunities for more than a rudimentary education, after which his time and energies, until the attainment of his majority, were given to the farm. He then began the purchase and sale of stock, which in after-years reached such proportions as to become an important feature of business in the county. Mr. Kennedy was, on the 27th of November, 1841, married to Miss Margaret S., daughter of Moore Connell, of Lancaster County, Pa. Their children are Josephine, wife of M. M. Ellis, of Phoenixville, Pa.; Maggie S., wife of N. D. Cortwright, Jr., of Mauch Chunk, Pa.; Moore C., and five who are deceased. Mr. Kennedy, after engaging for several years in the purchase and sale of stock; secured, in 1842, the lime-works at Port Kennedy, which he continued during his lifetime to operate. He erected wharves on the Schuylkill River, and owned many schooners which were constantly plying between this and other ports, bearing the products of his extensive limekilns. With his advent the neighbor-

hood assumed an aspect of business life before unknown, dwellings being erected, as also structures for the prosecution of various commercial enterprises. In all this activity he was the leading spirit which directed and encouraged, by capital and personal effort, the growth and development of the place. In 1855, Mr. Kennedy purchased five farms in Kent and other counties in Maryland, and, although not a resident of the State, gave his supervision to their cultivation and improvement, and gave special attention to the growth of peaches. He still retained his extensive interests at Port Kennedy, and engaged largely in the sale of blooded stock, the superior quality of the

for years officially connected. Mr. Kennedy was, in politics, formerly a Democrat, and later affiliated with the Republican party. He cared little for office, and although, from motives of public spirit, occasionally accepting minor township positions, he declined more important honors tendered him. His death, which was felt by the community to be a public loss, occurred on the 4th of September, 1877, in his sixty-second year.

DANIEL KINZIE.

Mr. Kinzie is of Scotch antecedents, Alexander McKinzie, his great-grandfather, having emigrated in 1775



John Kennedy

horses and cattle offered at these sales making Port Kennedy an objective-point for buyers throughout the State.

Mr. Kennedy was identified with most of the important interests in the county. He was president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Phoenixville, president of the Montgomery Agricultural Society, in which he felt a deep interest, and largely identified with the Grange movement in the county. He assisted in the construction of the Reading Railroad, having been awarded a contract for grading a section of the road. He was one of the originators of the Port Kennedy Bridge Company, with which he was

to America in company with his son Donald, who was born May 23, 1763, in the parish of Inverness. The latter was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was wounded while in service on board a privateer. He subsequently became a farmer and died in 1843 in possession of much valuable land, a portion of which is still in possession of the family. His children were John and Ann by a first marriage, and by a second union, Rebecca, Christiana, Peter Davies, Mary and Alexander. John was born in 1786 in Delaware County, and first engaged in labor on the farm, after which he was employed in teaching. He served with the Norristown Rifles, under Captain Robinson, in the war

of 1812, having been stationed at Sandy Hook. Mr. Kinzie married, in 1811, Mary, daughter of William Sheaff, of Haverford, Delaware Co., and had children, —Emily, Sabina, Daniel, Susan, William, Isabella, Rebecca, Charles, John and Horatio G. Daniel was born on the 7th of April, 1818, in Lower Merion township, and devoted his boyhood to acquiring a common-school education, after which he, in 1836, entered a store in Manayunk, Philadelphia Co., and remained two years as clerk. He then became a resident of Upper Merion, and filled the same position at Bird-in-Hand, in that township. In 1847 he formed a co-part-

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

UPPER SALFORD TOWNSHIP.¹

THIS township is bounded on the north and north-west by Marlborough, south by Perkiomen and Lower Salford, west by Frederick, northeast by Bucks County and east by Franconia. Its greatest length is above eight miles, and breadth nearly four, with an area of twelve thousand seven hundred and fifty-five acres, and in extent it is the fourth in the county. The surface is rolling and several hills extend through it whose surface is stony; the soil consists of loam and



Daniel Kinzie

nership with Perry M. Hunter, which continued until 1859, when he retired from business. Mr. Kinzie having previously studied surveying with his father, he adopted it as a profession, and has since his retirement from commercial life found his services much in demand as a civil engineer and surveyor. He has during his whole life been a Democrat, and active in local political issues, having served for nine years as a member of the school board, and in other positions of trust, and since 1875 filled the office of justice of the peace. He was educated in the faith of the Baptist Church.

red shale. The principal streams are the East Branch, the Ridge Valley and Perkiomen. The latter forms its western boundary nearly four miles, and propels in the township four grist-mills and several other manufacturing establishments. The East Branch rises in Bucks County and forms its eastern boundary for nearly four miles, and, like Ridge Valley Creek, furnishes water-power to several mills.

One mile north of Schwenksville, on the east side of the Perkiomen Creek is Stone Hill, probably the

¹ By Wm. J. Buck.

highest elevation in the township. On measurement it is ascertained to be two hundred and forty feet above the adjacent stream. Its top affords a fine prospect of the surrounding country and is covered with timber, abounding in huge rocks, which renders it at places unfit for tillage. Foxes, raccoons, opossums and pheasants are still found there. In 1852 five full-grown red foxes were captured here that had lived upon the poultry of the neighborhood; they have now become scarce. On the west side of Ridge Valley Creek is also a wild, rocky range, following its course, covered with timber and abounding in all of the aforesaid animals. On the farm of Abraham G. Kober, about half a mile north of Mechanicsville, a copper-mine was opened in 1879. It has been leased for a royalty to Tetham & Brothers, of New York, who made excavations to a depth of twenty-three feet in the fall of 1888. It was discovered in plowing by traces of the ore existing in the stones near the surface. It is evidently a continuation of the same vein discovered and worked long ago near Zeiglersville, four miles distant.

The Spring House and Sumneytown turnpike crosses the central part for upwards of three miles. The Perkiomen Railroad enters Upper Salford about a mile above Schwenksville, following close along the east bank of the stream for three miles, in which distance it has three stations, called Salford, Hendricks and Kratz. The villages are Salfordville, Tylersport, Hendricks, Salford Station, Branchville and Mechanicsville, the first four containing post-offices. According to the census of 1800 it possessed 676 inhabitants; in 1840, 1301; and in 1880, 1866. The real estate for taxable purposes was valued in 1882 at \$979,230, and including the personal property, \$979,230, the average per taxable being \$2429. In May, 1883, five hotels, four general stores, twelve flour and feed, one boot and shoe, one stove and one furniture-store, one coal-yard and two restaurants were licensed. The township contains eight public schools, open five months, with an average attendance of 305 pupils for the school year ending June 1, 1882. The census of 1850 returned 277 houses, 277 families and 195 farms. A small portion of the territory of the township in the vicinity of Sumneytown and the adjoining part in Marlborough was formed into an independent school district in October, 1882.

The township of Salford was originally formed in March, 1727, and then contained upwards of thirty thousand acres of land, including all of the present townships of Marlborough, Upper and Lower Salford and a part of Franconia. In the beginning of 1741 a petition was sent to the Court of Quarter Sessions, signed by a number of the residents, wherein they state "that said township is settled with many inhabitants, some of whom escape being taxed for want of the true bounds being ascertained, praying this court would be pleased to view a draught to the said petition annexed, being part of the land of said township

of Salford, which contains about ten thousand acres, and that the same may be erected into a township by the name of Upper Salford." The court having taken the said petition into consideration, and examined said draught and bounds, erected the same into a township to be called by the name of Upper Salford, and the bounds were as follows, viz :

"Beginning at a White Oak on the East Branch of Perkiomy Creek, at a corner of Marlborough township, thence by the same North East 91 perches to a Post, thence by the same South East 30 perches to a White Oak, thence by the same North East 160 perches to a stone, thence by the same South East 96 perches to a Black Oak sapling, thence by the same North East 106 perches to a Post, thence by the same South East 10 perches to a Black Oak, thence by the same North East 26 perches to the Swamp Creek, thence up the same 150 perches, thence by the township aforesaid North East 22 perches to a Post, thence by the same North East 1200 perches to a Post in a line dividing the counties of Philadelphia and Bucks, thence down the same by Franconia township about 1300 perches, thence by Franconia township South East 184 perches to a Post at a corner of Salford township, thence by the same South West 165 perches to a White Oak, thence by the same South East 89 perches to a Post, thence by the same South West 772 perches to a Post, thence by the same South East 18 perches to a stone, thence by the same South West 78 perches to a Post, thence by the same South West 126 perches to a Post, thence by Perkiomen and Skipack townships North West 430 perches to Perkiomy Creek aforesaid, thence up the same about 1560 perches to the place of beginning, containing 10,000 acres. Erected at March Sessions, 1741."

The townships of Lower Salford and Marlborough were also established at this time, and consequently occupied all the remaining territory of Salford since the formation of Franconia, in 1731.

The records of the Old Goshenhoppen Church furnish us with a partial list of the early settlers of this township and vicinity, who were members of the same, with the places, in most instances, of their nativity, and the year of their arrival. Elias Long and wife, from Würtemberg, in 1716; John George Gankler and wife, Anna Barbara, from near Zürich, in 1717; John Henry Boyer, from the Pfaltz or Palatinate; John George Weiker and wife, Elizabeth, from Darmstadt, 1724; John Martin Derr and wife from Rheinbaiern, in 1728; John George Wagner, wife and son, George Martin, from Baiern, in 1731; John Michael Reicher, from Würtemberg; John Philip Gabel and wife, from Zweibrücken; Mathias Waltner, from the Pfaltz; John Christopher Bickel, from Würtemberg; John George Underkoffler, in 1732; Andreas Boyer, from the Pfaltz; Valentine Nungesser, in 1733; Isaac Klein; John Klein; George Weigert; John Jacob Fillman, wife and son Philip, in 1736; John William Daub and wife from near Worms, in 1737; and George Michael Wonnkessel and wife, from Würtemberg, in 1748. Henry Worman purchased a tract of land here in 1742, Henry Bomberger one hundred and fifty acres the year following, and Jacob Eck one hundred and twenty-five acres in 1747.

In the list of land-holders and tenants of Salford in 1734 the following, through the assistance of James Y. Heckler, of Harleysville, have been located as residents of Upper Salford; Peter Kuntz, 100 acres; Hans Michael Wagley, 100; Valentine Kratz, 100; Hans Wollyberge, 100; Jacob Ingress, 100; Ulrich Steffe,

50; Martin Hildebidle; Dewalt Young, 100; Christian Lehman, 100; Hans Adam Maurer, 100; Rudolph Drake, 50; Yost Cope, 100; Christopher Ankabrant, 100; Andrew Haake, 120; Ludwig Schaffer, 100; George Cochler, 100; William Smith, 100; Philip Read, 50; Christian Younglin, 20; Hans Underkofler, 100; John Lebo; Abraham Titloe, 50; Michael Moll, 50; Mathias Haas, 100; Samuel Moyer, 100; Samuel Moyer, Jr.; Hans Moyer, Jr., 100; Hans Freed, 100; Jacob Cook, 100; John Henry Snyder, 100; Jacob Preuss or Price, 150 acres. Descendants of the name of Scholl, Moyer, Freed, Kratz and Hildebidle still hold lands here.

As this section of country from an early period has been called Goshenhoppen, and the first church erected in this township known only by this name, we deem the subject of sufficient importance to give some attention as to its origin and claims. The name has also been bestowed on several other places, as in Frederick and Upper Hanover townships and in the neighboring parts of Berks. It has puzzled numbers as to whether it is of Indian or German origin. By the modern spelling it would seem to belong to the latter, but the test of historical investigation indicates the former. The map accompanying Gabriel Thomas' "Account of Pennsylvania," published in London in 1698, establishes the fact, from the manner that the Perkiomen and its several branches are delineated thereon, that even previously to that date this section of country must have been pretty well explored, or it could not have been given with such correctness. A short distance north of Schwenksville, where the road crosses over Swamp Creek, veins of copper-ore are readily seen in the neighboring rocks, which is just below the mouth of what has been long known as Goshenhoppen Run, a stream about four miles in length. There is strong reason to believe that copper-mining was pursued here some time before any actual settlement was made for other purposes. In 1730 or thereabouts a large tract was taken up here for this especial object by a company, who sunk various shafts and entered into extensive operations. This was finally relinquished as not proving profitable. Hence it is our opinion that through these early labors the name of the aforesaid stream, in the absence of any other, became applied to this section of country, and it has been impossible to ascribe it to any other source. Nicholas Scull, in his map of the province, published in 1759, denotes these copper-mines. The earliest mention yet found of the name in records is in a petition of the inhabitants of Colebrookdale and parts adjacent, dated May 10, 1728, wherein it is called "Coshahapopin," and in another of 1745, "Quesohopin." In a petition to the court from this section for a road in March, 1751 it is "Cus-saoppin." In an address of Rev. George Michael Weiss to Governor Thomas, November 2, 1754, he styles himself as residing in "Goschhoppe." The name of Goshenhoppen Run has been found in deeds of 1732,

but further research can no doubt reveal it earlier. Some have supposed the name to be derived from Shakhoppa, one of four chiefs of whom a considerable purchase of lands was made in 1685, in the present limits of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware. There was a school district in this township so called which was abolished by an act of Assembly passed in 1859.

The earliest road in Upper Salford, according to the records, was one laid out and confirmed in June, 1728, from Skippack, through the present Lederachsville and Salfordville, to Sumneytown, where it terminated. It was then called the Skippack and Salford road. The road from the present Spring House to Sumneytown was confirmed and opened in June, 1735, and turnpiked in 1848. What is now known as the Ridge road was opened in 1766, and commenced at a corner of Detrich Rudy's land, on the Bucks County line thence through the present Tylersport, by lands of William Mayberry, deceased, Frederick Wentz, Woolrich Hertzell, Philip Zeigler, John Eck, Widow Philmon, Bastian Heap, Valentine Boyer, Jacob Landis, John Gans and George Doctor; thence through Sumneytown, Perkiomenville, Fagleysville, terminating near the present Sanitoga Station on the Schuylkill. John Hildebidle and Philip Wentz were township supervisors in 1767, Richard Klein in 1773, Valentine Kratz and Michael Scholl in 1776, Frederick Berndt and Abraham Scholl in 1810. John Eck was constable in 1767, Adam Hildebidle in 1774, and Philip Gable assessor and George Frederick collector in 1776.

In the assessment for 1776 mention is made of John Bergy owning 180 acres and a grist and saw-mill; Jacob Graff, 200 acres and a fulling-mill; Ludwig Moyer, 50 acres and a grist-mill; George Moyer, 50 acres and a grist and saw-mill; Henry Deetz, 125 acres and a grist and saw-mill; Jacob Kulp, 88 acres and a fulling-mill; Daniel Heister, 130 acres and a tannery; Robert Coleman, ironmaster, one servant and ten horses; Conrad Epler, forgeman; Godfrey Kersneck and Henry Croll, saddlers; John Brown and Sebastian Nell, smiths; Henry Sauder, weaver; George Walt, tailor; William Antich, shoemaker; and Joseph Warner, fuller. Jacob Graff's fulling-mill is now the property of Jesse Zeigler, at Salford Station, and Jacob Kulp's fulling-mill was on the Ridge Valley Creek, about a mile from Sumneytown, on the property now owned by William Nice. A licensed inn was kept by Michael Croll in 1767, by Philip Gable from 1776 on to 1790, by Jacob Rudy in 1790, and by Frederick Rudy, Peter Wagoner and Jacob Croll in 1807.

On the east side of the turnpike, close to Ridge Valley Creek, stands a fine brick house bearing the date of 1757, and now the property of D. Krouse. A new slate roof has been recently put on it by the present proprietor, and its walls appear durable enough to last at least another century. Nicholas Scull, in his

map of Pennsylvania, published in 1759, thought it of sufficient importance to have it denoted thereon as "Heister's." This was the property of Daniel Heister, a native of Elsoff, in Westphalia, who arrived in Pennsylvania in 1737 with his brother Joseph, having been preceded a few years by his elder brother, John. Daniel settled on this tract, which was then known as Goshenhoppen, and raised a family of four sons and one daughter. He was rated for holding here, in 1776, one hundred and thirty acres of land, one negro, three horses, three cows and a tannery. He died in 1795, aged eighty-two years, and was the uncle of Governor Joseph Heister. Daniel Heister's sons were John, Daniel, Gabriel and William, who were born on this homestead. They all served in the army of the Revolution, the first three being officers. John and Daniel Heister afterwards became members of Congress, the former from Chester and the latter from Berks County, where they had removed.

From 1785 to 1807 Upper Salford belonged to the Third Election District, and the people voted at Creps' tavern at the present village of New Hanover Square, distant from the central part of this township about six miles, and having to cross the Perkiomen, which at this period was bridged. In 1838 it was placed in the Fifth District, voting at the house of John Hartman, Sumneytown. In July, 1878, the township, from its great length, was divided into two districts, called East Upper Salford, voting at Tylersport, and West Upper Salford, voting at Mechanicsville.

Tylersport is the largest village, and is situated in the northern part of the township, near the Bucks County line. It contains a store, hotel, post-office, meeting-house and about fifty houses, and, according to the census of 1880, two hundred and twenty-four inhabitants. In 1849 the place contained only a few houses. R. R. Cressman carries on extensively the manufacture of segars; his taxes on the same for 1882 amounted to twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and seven dollars. There are here also several mechanic shops.

Salfordville contains a store, hotel, post-office and nineteen houses. T. W. Cressman has a cigar manufactory here, besides the usual mechanic shops. A creamery has been recently established about a quarter of a mile to the northeast of the village. This place in 1858 possessed eleven houses. It was at the upper end of this village where Michael Croll, in 1767, kept an inn and owned a farm of two hundred and sixty acres. He was long a justice of the peace, and died about 1810.

Mechanicsville contains one hotel, a restaurant, hall, shoe shop, wheelwright-shop, store and twelve houses. At the north or upper end of this village a splendid view is offered of the Oley Hills, Methacton, and of Bucks County for many miles. The elections for West Upper Salford are held at this place. About half a mile west of this is the Methodist Episcopal

Church, built about 1858. It has no regular stationed minister. It was at the sign of the "Black Horse" here where Jacob and Frederick Rudy so long kept an inn. This village formerly bore the name of Croppa Stettle, or Crowtown.

Salford Station, on the Perkiomen Railroad, contains a merchant mill, a grain and feed-store, coal-yard and five or six houses. Rudy post-office has recently been established here, called after the late Samuel D. Rudy, sheriff of the county in 1856-59. Branchville contains a store, hotel, several mechanic shops and three houses.

The Old Goshenhoppen Church.—This long-established place of worship is situated but little over half a mile northeast of Salford Station and nearly midway between Salfordville and Mechanicsville. It dates back nearly to the early settlement of this section, when the country for miles around was only known as Goshenhoppen, and hence applied to denote the locality of this church, and which it has ever since retained. The settlers of the Lutheran and German Reformed faith united, in 1732, to procure by warrant a tract of land, upon which they erected a log school-house in the fall of that year, which was also used as a place of worship. However, the tract was not surveyed until January 26, 1737, when thirty-eight and one-quarter acres, with allowances, were taken up for the express purpose mentioned, and the deed recorded the following 7th of February. Michael Royer, on the part of the Lutherans, and Jacob Keller, for the German Reformed, made final payment for the same January 12, 1738, the cost being £8 9s. 3d., equivalent to \$23.34 of our present currency.

As the German Reformed members were without a pastor, they worshiped together in the aforesaid building until the spring of 1744, when it was decided to proceed to the erection of a church. The masons commenced their work the 9th of May, and on the following 14th the corner-stone was laid. It was erected that year, but the interior wood-work was not finished until 1748. An agreement was made with a carpenter to complete the same for fifteen pounds, which included a gallery, pews, benches and painting. The pulpit was made by Gabriel Schuler, of Lower Salford, as a present to the church. The expense incurred in the erection of the building is not exactly known, the members doing considerable of the work without charge. At the settlement, in 1751, a debt of thirty pounds remained, which was subsequently paid off. The building committee on the part of the Lutherans was composed of Michael Reyer, Balthasar Gerlach, John Philip Gable and Conrad Schneider; and for the German Reformed, Christian Schneider, Christian Lehman, Bernhard Arndt and John Servier. The first Lutheran elders were John Michael Reisser and John Philip Gable; Deacons, William Ganckler and John Lenhart Durkheimer. The German Reformed elders were Jacob Hauck and John Getz. Deacons, Isaac Summers and Andreas Ohl.

The first Lutheran members of this congregation were Conrad Schneider, John Martin Derr, Elias Long, John William Daub, John Jacob Nuss, John George Weikel, Heinrich Schmidt, Isaac Klein, John Klein, George Weikel, John Christopher Bickel, Ludwig Adam Bickel, John Jacob Fillman, Philip Fillman and John George Wagner. The German Reformed members were Jacob Hauck, John Getz, Gabriel Schuler, Heinrich Bomberger, Daniel Kuster, Jacob Isett, Samuel Schuler, Jost Keller, John Nice, Christian Hollebush, Peter Hollebush, John Faust, John Knouss, Nicholas Wolfart, Frederick Getz, Christopher Dickenscheit. The pastor's book commences in 1751, and the entries since have been made by the several clergymen. Mr. Raus, who commenced the record, was evidently a well-educated man, his writing being excellent, and on the title-page he made a considerable inscription in Hebrew characters. In 1751 there were forty-six

Rev. John Wm. Ingold, 1780-81; Rev. Frederick Dilleker, 1781-84; Rev. Frederick Wm. Vonder Schlotte, 1784-86; Rev. John Thomas Faber, Jr., 1786-88; Rev. Albert Helfenstein, 1808-11; Rev. Albert Zent, six months in 1811; Rev. Frederick Wm. Vonder Schlotte, Jr., 1812-18; Rev. Jacob Wm. Dechant, 1818-33; Rev. Andreas Hoffman, 1833-56; Rev. Robert Vancourt, 1856-63; Rev. Augustus L. Dechant, since 1863.

The school-house mentioned, in which worship was first held, stood until 1808, when it was torn down and another erected in its place. The first church was built of stone, two stories high, and in dimensions fifty by thirty-five feet. After standing above one hundred and thirteen years, it was resolved by the two congregations to tear it down in the spring of 1858 and erect a larger and more commodious building in its place. The writer of this account, learning



THE OLD GOSHENHOPPEN CHURCH.

members composing the two denominations. The Lutheran population was estimated at one hundred and ninety-five and the German Reformed one hundred and five.

The congregation was originally formed by the Rev. J. Conrad Andreas, an expelled Lutheran clergyman in Germany, who, without any recommendation so insinuated himself into their confidence as to become their pastor, but who was soon after discharged for immoral conduct. The first regular Lutheran minister was the Rev. Lucas Raus, from 1751-53; Rev. Frederick Schultz, 1753-59; Rev. John Joseph Roth, 1759-71; Rev. Frederick Neimier, 1771-72; Rev. Conrad Roeller, 1772-95; Rev. Frederick Geisenhainer, 1795-97; Rev. John George Roeller, son of Conrad, 1797-1840; Rev. Engelbrecht Peixto, 1841-64; Rev. Frederick Waltz, from 1865 to the present time. The first German Reformed pastor was Rev. Jacob Reisz, 1751-66; Rev. John Thomas Faber, 1766-80;

this, proceeded hither a few weeks previous on purpose and made a drawing of the same, which has since been ascertained to be the only one extant. By the 1st of May it was leveled to the ground, and in the corner-stone was found two silver coins, one dated 1652 and the other 1695. The former proved to be the pine-tree shilling of Massachusetts and the other an English shilling bearing the head of William III. A pint bottle contained a tasteless yellow fluid which it was supposed had been wine. All these were replaced in the corner-stone of the new building, which was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, May 15th and 16th of said year. The church was completed by the close of 1858, and is a fine two-story stone structure, sixty-two by fifty feet in size, with a spire one hundred feet high, the total cost of which was six thousand one hundred dollars. The church is calculated to hold about eight hundred persons. It possesses a fine organ, made in 1837 by A. Krauss

& Son, of Allentown. The bell is of five hundred and thirty-seven pounds weight, and can be heard from its elevated position for some distance around. There is an ample churchyard and sheds for horses and carriages, besides a shady, unfenced woods of several acres adjoining.

The graveyard contains about five acres, and few in the county can surpass it in the number of its tombstones. The oldest graves are near the centre of the yard. The earliest inscription observed was that of "1745, H W B H." One is said to be here bearing the date of 1733. It has been stated on reliable authority that seventy-two persons have been buried here, killed by powder-mill explosions in this vicinity previous to 1859. Three Revolutionary soldiers are known to be interred here,—John Andrew Artman who died in 1843, aged eighty-six years; John Sallide and Jacob Schaeffer, in 1840. The ground here is hard to dig, being composed of a shelly, red slate-stone. The following surnames were copied within the ample inclosure: Fliieger, Schneider, Geisinger, Hiltebidle, Groff, Wagner, Ruckstuhl, Cope, Humel, Langbein, Schuler, Mayer, Geyer, Heebner, Lunn, Hertzell, Hoffecker, Musselman, Gabel, Gerges, Klein, Boyer, Grimley, Smith, Scholl, Walt, Shied, Miller, Bock, Hillegass, Detweiler; Wambold, Fried, Weishe, Ried, Roudenbush, Gerhab, Borneman, Kehs, Daub, Richards, Meyers, Hutt, Wail, Neidig, Reiman, Zepp, Cressman, Nyce, Pannapacker, Kerr, Ratzel, Shade, Zink, Jacoby, Ache, Johnson, Neitz, Wohlfard, Dietz, Hauberger, Schwartley, Schell, Wandelich, Reichert, Fillman, Sallade, Zeigler, Weidemeier, Erdman, Bibighaus, Schwartz, Kerwer, Schwenk, Wirth, Roeller, Mayberry, Ettinger, Steiner, Bout, Roshong, Hendricks, Dietz, Ochs, Liedtke, Underkoffler, Sheib, Wisler, Koppelberger, Souder, Kuhlman, Anderson, Herbst, Adrian, Seit, Rahn, Kneezel, Keyser, Faust, Long, Kolb, Sleifer, Schäfer, Emert, Brey, Cressman, Kemerer, Hartranft and Troll.

John Eck and Reminiscences of his Family.—Jacob Eck, the ancestor of the family in this county, with his son John, arrived from Baselbede, in Alsace, possibly in 1746 or near the beginning of the following year. He was by occupation a locksmith, and perhaps a widower, his son being then a young man and single. The father took up by patent in Upper Salford, in two tracts, one hundred and twenty-five acres. The survey was made June 3, 1747, and the deed given April 6th of said year, under the great seal, by Governor George Thomas. The cost of the land was £19 7s. 6d., under a yearly quit-rent of a half-penny sterling for every acre, payable on the 1st day of March at the manor of Springettsbury, near the city of Philadelphia. This tract lay near the northern part of the township, within Ridge Valley and near the present Dietz's grist and saw-mill. Here the father and son at once commenced the first improvements, not only in building, but in clearing the land to render the same fit for tillage.

It is likely that within the first ten years Jacob Eck died and the son inherited the property and took in marriage for his first wife Savina Ott, the daughter of a neighboring farmer. She died before 1764, leaving him several children, when he married Mary Snyder, who died a short time before the Revolution, for in the assessment of Upper Salford for 1776, John Eck, who it is noted had ten children and had "lost his wife," is rated as owning one hundred and twenty-five acres, with a dwelling, two horses, three cows and five sheep, taxed £10 7s. 8d. In 1766 the Ridge road was opened from the Bucks County line, through the present Tylersport and along the whole length of his farm on to Summeytown. In 1767 he was appointed, greatly against his will, by the Court of Quarter Sessions at Philadelphia, constable of the township. About the close of the Revolution he married Dorothy Yost, who survived him. He died in the beginning of June, 1809, at an advanced age.

His will was made January 30th and proven June 20th of said year. In it he appoints his son Dorus and Nicholas Buck his executors. He leaves to his son John twenty-five acres, with all the improvements thereon; to Dorothy, his wife, in addition to her other allowances, he leaves "£150 in lawful gold or silver money." Eleven children are mentioned therein, as follows: Conrad, Dorus, John, Anna (widow of Martin Miller), Catharine (wife of Simon Adams), Margaret (wife of Joseph Storm), Magdalena (wife of Nicholas Buck), Sabilla (wife of Mark Zeigler), Theresa, Catharine and Fanny. He had in all fifteen children, a son, Michael, and three daughters having previously died. Although the surviving descendants of John Eck at this day may number thousands, the surname has become extinct in the township within the past sixty years. Dorus settled on a farm in Maryland, some moved to Berks County, others to Philadelphia and out West. The witnesses to the will were John Keller, Jacob Bäer, and Cadwallader Foulke, the last of whom very probably wrote it. Through the descendants of the first two, who still exist in the vicinity, the homestead of the Ecks was ascertained and visited in September, 1883, in company with Solomon K. Grimley, Esq.

The original tract has since been divided into several farms, now owned by Henry Richards, Andrew Loch, William L. Nace, Thomas Roth and Frederick Beltz. The latter, who is the owner of the original homestead portion, took pleasure, on learning our object, to point out the several remaining objects of interest. The site of the old house is still readily discernible about two hundred yards northwest of Mr. Beltz's dwelling, within a few yards of which are still standing two venerable pear-trees, about two feet in diameter, the fruit of which was then ripe. We do not question that their growth must have begun very close to 1747, or one hundred and thirty-six years ago. The spring was shown, about one hundred and fifty yards to the north of the site of the old house. Though

now long unused, except for cattle, it never has been known to fail. Strange to say, the original barn still remains in use, and must now be one of the very few existing in the county that antedate the Revolution. It is part stone and part log, thirty by forty-two feet and we know of no other that has so old and primitive an appearance. In the beginning of this century John Eck built himself a new house, to which he retired, and died in 1809, the site of which was also pointed out, and is still discernible on the premises of William L. Nace.

Mary Magdalena was the daughter of John Eck and his second wife, Mary Snyder, born on the homestead in June, 1767, where she remained until her marriage, in 1793, with Captain Nicholas Buck, a native of Springfield township, Bucks Co., and the founder of Bucksville. She attained the age of nearly ninety-one years, and at her death left ninety-five living descendants. Her memory remained unimpaired almost to the last. In 1856 her reminiscences were written down by one of her grandsons, and that portion relating to her residence in Upper Salford will be briefly given. In the vicinity of Jacob and John Eck's settlement here, in 1747, deer still abounded, of which several were shot by the latter. Wolves were becoming scarce, but occasionally destroyed sheep. Wild fruit was abundant, as grapes, red plums, hazel-nuts, shell-barks, huckleberries and crab-apples. Her father raised considerable hemp and flax, which was manufactured by the family into goods for household and other purposes, their clothing being all home-made. The women assisted considerably in out-door labors connected with the farm, and all grain was reaped by sickles, even corn and buckwheat. Her father kept a heavy farm-wagon, but the produce was chiefly taken in panniers and wallets, on horseback, to Philadelphia. Rye was chiefly grown for bread, as in Germany, with which beans were ground to increase the quantity. While Washington and his army were encamped by the Skippack, in Towamencin, seven miles distant, her father drove down with his wagon, taking her and several of his children along to behold so novel a sight. The incidents connected therewith she often related, being at that time past her tenth year. In connection with those reminiscences one fact is remarkable, that though John Eck reared so large a family, and was entirely dependent on his farming operations for a subsistence, yet, with all the disadvantages he labored under and the aid given his children, the inventory of his estate, which is still preserved, shows that his effects amounted to above eight thousand dollars, which was no inconsiderable sum three-quarters of a century ago, originating from such limited means, and may raise a query whether farming may not have then been more profitable than now.

ASSESSMENT OF UPPER SALFORD, 1776.

Philip Gable, assessor, and George Frederick, collector.

John Bergy, 180 acres, 3 horses, 5 cows and a grist and saw-mill; George Slotterer, 200 a., 3 h., 6 c.; Jacob Wagoner, 100 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Frederick Rudy, 180 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Philip Gable, Jr., inn-keeper, 260 a.,

4 h., 3 c. and 1 cow; Thomas H. Gable, 100 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Philip Zeigler, 378 a., 3 h., 8 c.; George Mousers, 100 a., 3 h., 9 c.; Henry Landis, 75 a., 3 h., 7 c.; John Foust, 40 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Adam Hildebide, 145 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Abraham Cassel, 103 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Frederick May, 100 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Jacob Groff, 207 a., 4 h., 6 c. and a fulling-mill; Philip Fisher, 120 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Conrad Grim, 100 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Valentine Nungesser, 150 a., 2 h., 4 c.; Leonard Snyder, 150 a., 2 h., 3 c. and 7 children; Godfrey Kersneck, saddler, 55 a., 2 c.; Henry Streaker, 100 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Charles Derr and Henry Kepple, 160 a., 2 h., 4 c.; John Brown, blacksmith, 2 c.; Henry Hersch, 160 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Michael Kroll, inn-keeper, 260 a., 4 h., 3 c.; Richard Cline, 150 a., 2 h., 4 c.; John Eck, 125 a., 2 h., 3 c., 10 children, and lost his wife; Ulrich Hertzell, 128 a., 2 h., 4 c.; John Foust, 140 a.; Christian Reiff, 1 c.; Caspar Walt, 100 a., 2 h., 3 c.; John Hoot, 125 a., 3 h., 6 c.; Dorothy Welshey, widow, 50 a., 1 c.; Margaret Wentz, widow, 100 a., 2 h., 2 c. and 6 children; Martin Leightle, 50 a., 1 h., 3 c.; Abraham Krider, 1 c.; Ludwig Moyer, 50 a., 2 h., 3 c. and a grist-mill; George Moyer, 50 a., 2 h., 3 c. and a grist and saw-mill; Dewalt Nace, 375 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Henry Walt, 250 a., 2 h., 3 c. and 9 children; Philip Wentz, 185 a., 2 h., 4 c.; George Hertzell, 430 a., 4 h., 10 c.; John Fillman, 2 h. and 150 a. for his father's estate; Sebastian Heap, 10 a.; John Nice, 100 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Jost Martin, 120 a., 2 h., 3 c.; John Oberholtzer, 158 a., 3 h., 4 c.; Jacob Landis, 160 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Michael Young, 100 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Henry Moyer, 180 a., 4 h., 8 c. and 8 children, George Wyant, 60 a., 3 c., old and poor; Hans Ulrich, stover, 200 a., 3 h., 8 c. and 8 children; Henry Mertz, 125 a., 2 h., 4 c. and a grist and saw-mill; Jacob Kulp, 88 a., 2 h., 4 c. and a fulling-mill; Adam Smith, 40 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Daniel Heister, tanner, 130 a., 1 negro, 3 h., 3 c.; Frederick Koch, 2 c.; Elizabeth Wentz, widow, 100 a., 2 h., 1 c.; Valentine Kratz, 150 a., 2 h., 5 c.; Jacob Daub, smith, 60 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Jacob Ellinger, 12 a., 1 c.; Sebastian Nill, smith, 2 c.; Henry Sander, weaver, 2 c.; Elizabeth Wentz, widow, 62 a., 1 c.; William Zirkle, 2 c.; Henry Zeigler, 1 h., 2 c.; Robert Coleman, iron-master, 10 h., 4 c., 1 servant; Conrad Epler, forgerman, 1 c.; Jacob Cline, 110 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Jacob Landis, Jr., 2 h., 4 c.; George Walt, tailor, 2 c.; Martin Riddlemier, 1 c.; William Antick, shoemaker, 2 c.; Henry Hass; Peter Wentz, 100 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Jacob Wyant, 1 c.; Christian May; Peter Gerhart, 1 h., 3 c.; Henry Strowman, 1 c.; Joseph Warner, fuller, 1 c.; Henry Croll, saddler, 1 c.; Jacob Young, Philip Benn. *Single Men.*—Killian Fisher, Jacob Fillman, Dewalt Young, Adam Shearer, Henry Foust, George Landis, Michael Swartz, Christian Martin, Valentine Kooker, Abraham Groff, Christopher Streaker, Wilder Bevans, John Moyer, Andrew Zeigler, Christian Bergy, Henry Hartinistine, Anthony Treale, Wendle Wentz, John Nice, Valentine Snyder, Daniel Murray, Peter Kepple, John Landis and Michael Derr.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

WHITEMARSH TOWNSHIP.¹

WHITEMARSH is bounded on the northeast by Upper Dublin, southeast by Springfield, southwest by the Schuylkill and Conshohocken, west by Plymouth and northwest by Whitpain. Its length is six and one-fourth miles and breadth two and one-half, and it contains an area of eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven acres. In 1850, by the erection of Conshohocken into a borough, its territory was reduced three hundred and twenty acres, but by a change of the boundary line, in 1876, about one hundred and sixty acres were added from Springfield township along the Schuylkill. The surface is rolling and the soil generally of a superior quality, being a rich loam, with an abundance of excellent limestone. Edge Hill extends through this township a distance of two

¹ By William J. Buck.

and a half miles, and crosses the Schuylkill below Spring Mill. It is a singular circumstance that no limestone, iron or marble is found anywhere on the south side of this hill. Barren Hill, Militia Hill and Camp Hill are well-known elevations that figure in our Revolutionary history, but do not extend to any length.

Whitemarsh possesses several fine lasting streams of water. The Wissahickon Creek rises from two small branches in Montgomery township, and then flows through Gwynedd, Whitpain, Upper Dublin, Whitemarsh and Springfield townships into the Schuylkill, nearly a mile below Manayunk. Its total length is about nineteen miles, of which thirteen are in this county and three and a half in this township. It is an excellent mill-stream, being steady, copious and rapid in its current. Its principal branches are Valley Run and Sandy Run. At a very early period the Wissahickon was used for mill purposes, a grist-mill having been erected on it by Edward Farmar very near the beginning of the last century. On Holme's map of original surveys it is called "Whitpaine's Creek," after Richard Whitpaine, a large land-holder on this stream in the present township of Whitpain. In the Upland Court records for 1677 it is called "Wissahitkonk," which, according to Heckewelder, in the Delaware Indian language, signifies the "catfish or yellow-water stream." Sandy Run has a course of upwards of a mile through the east corner of the township, and empties into the Wissahickon below Fort Washington. It is a clear, spring-water stream, abounding in native trout, and propels a grist-mill and an auger-factory. We know from records that it bore its present name in 1703, if not earlier.

After Lower Merion, Pottsgrove, Upper Providence and Upper Merion, Whitemarsh is the most populous township in the county. In 1800 its population was 1085; in 1840, 2079; and in 1880, 3239. The real estate for taxable purposes, in 1882, was valued at \$2,284,915, and including the personal, \$2,454,050; the average per taxable, \$2981, Montgomery, Upper Dublin and Towamencin being rated higher. In May, 1883, licenses were issued for six hotels, eleven general stores, two hardware-stores, four dealers in flour and feed, one lumber and two coal-yards. In 1858 it contained ten hotels, fifteen stores, six grist-mills, three furnaces, two marble-mills, one paper-mill and one auger-factory. In 1785 five inns, five grist-mills, three paper-mills and two tanneries are mentioned. The public schools are eleven in number, open ten months, with an average attendance of three hundred and one pupils for the school year ending June 1, 1882. In 1856 the township had eight public schools, open nine months. In 1880 a small portion of Whitemarsh was attached to Ambler School District. The census of 1850 returned 398 dwellings, 426 families and 149 farms. The villages are Barren Hill, Plymouth Meeting, Fort Washington, Spring Mill, Marble Hall, Lafayette, Lancasterville and Whitemarsh or Val-

ley Green. The first four places contain post-offices. Barren Hill has lately been changed to Lafayette Hill, and William Penn post-office is at Spring Mill. There are six houses of worship in Whitemarsh, namely,—one Episcopal, one Lutheran, one Lutheran and Reformed, one Friends', one Baptist and one Evangelical. Besides the common roads, which are numerous, five turnpikes traverse the township. The Norristown and Schuylkill Valley Railroads pass beside each other along its southwestern border upwards of two miles, with stations at Lafayette and Spring Mill; also the Schuylkill navigation for the same distance. The North Pennsylvania Railroad crosses the eastern angle near the Upper Dublin line for about a mile, with a station at Fort Washington. The Plymouth Railroad passes through its central part upwards of three miles, with stations at Plymouth Meeting, Williams and Flourtown. The Schuylkill Valley Railroad was commenced in 1883 and finished in the summer of 1884, extending from Philadelphia, through Norristown, to the coal regions.

Through the researches of Hon. William A. Yeakle it has been ascertained that the executors of Edward Farmar, in a deed of a portion of his estate, dated April 14, 1746, to George Greenfield, mention that it was a "part of the lands by the Indians called Umbilicamense." Through this information an additional discovery has been made in regard to an excursion on horseback by William Penn to view the country. In a bill of charges made out by Thomas Fairman, commencing in 1682, he states, among other items, of his being debtor "To a journey with the Proprietor and his friends to Umbolekensin, with 3 of my horses, 12 shillings." This trip was no doubt made in 1683, as on August 12th of the following year he embarked for England. It was under these singular circumstances that we have been enabled to locate Umbilicamense, and prove that it was actually within the rich valley of the Wissahickon and not more than a mile from the centre of the township. Another interesting circumstance in this connection is the discovery of the origin of the name of Whitemarsh. In the petition of the inhabitants of Skippack and vicinity to the Court of Quarter Sessions, dated June 2, 1713, for a road, they state that it may be laid out "from the upper end of the said township down to the *wide marsh* or Farmar's Mill." At the latter place, by the Wissahickon, as is well known, there is an extremely broad, level expanse of meadow greatly subject to overflows, and we do not doubt, from its miry, wet nature at that early day, that it was known as the "*wide marsh*," which has needed but a slight change to convert it as now called. The settlement at this mill, too, has borne the name of Whitemarsh from the earliest period, Lewis Evans having thus denoted it on his map of the province published in 1749.

The Farmar family were the earliest and most extensive purchasers of land in Whitemarsh, as well as

the first of its settlers. Major Jasper Farmar was an officer in the British army and a resident of Cork, Ireland. Hearing of the advantages offered by William Penn in colonizing his province induced him to purchase from Penn, by a patent dated January 31, 1683, two tracts, containing together five thousand acres.¹ When all arrangements had been made for the voyage Major Farmar died, when his widow, Mary and children,—Edward, Sarah, John, Robert, Catharine, Charles, Jasper and Robert,—accompanied by Thomas Farmar, Catharine Farmar (widow), Elizabeth Farmar, Edward Batsford and servants Joanna Daly, Philip Mayow and Helen his wife, John Mayow, John Whitlow, Nicholas Whitlow, Thomas Young and his wife, William Winter, George Fisher, Arthur Smith, Thomas Alferry, Henry Wells, Robert Wilkinson, Elizabeth Mayow, Martha Mayow, Sarah Burke, Sheele Oceven, Andrew Walbridge, all from Ireland, embarked on the ship "Bristol Merchant," John Stephens, master, and arrived at Philadelphia November 10, 1685. In the same ship also arrived Nicholas Scull and his servants Samuel Hall, Cornelius Davye, George Gooding, Miles Morin, Daniel Morin, John Ward and Mary Cantwell. All these must have soon after their arrival settled on the aforesaid purchase, which it is likely had not been long located. It appears from the colonial records that John Scull, as overseer for the Farmar family, had settled on the tract with a number of servants several months before their arrival, probably with a view to the immediate erection of buildings and other improvements and preparations in advance of their coming. Complaint was made by Indians to the Governor's Council, July 21, 1685, that the servants on Jasper Farmar's place had made them drunk and abused them. A warrant was issued and sent out by a messenger, who, after being lost in the woods, returned, when it was deferred. When the time arrived the servants made their appearance, but the Indians did not appear as accusers, and so the matter was probably dropped. This would show that in the immediate vicinity there must have then existed an Indian settlement, and from this circumstance Edward Farmar acquired his knowledge of the Indian language which enabled him, in May, 1701 and 1712, to perform for the government the duties of an interpreter.

As legatee of her husband's estate, Madame Farmar, as she was usually called, and Catharine, wife of Jasper Farmar, deceased, made a partition of the estate, by which one-half of the five thousand acres under the will became in fee her property and the other one-half that of her two sons, Richard and Jasper Farmar, Jr. Shortly after this Richard disposed of his share, one thousand two hundred and fifty acres, to Thomas Webb, who sold his interest to Madame Farmar, who, by will, devised the whole to her son Edward Farmar, who thus became the owner of three-fourths of the original purchase. The mother, prior to 1690, married a gentleman by the name of Billop, of Philadelphia, and must have died within a few years thereafter. Respecting this lady, Chief Justice Nicholas More mentioned, in a letter dated from his residence at Green Spring, in the manor of Moreland, September 13, 1686, to William Penn, then in England, that "Madame Farmar has found out as good limestone on the Schuylkill as any in the world, and is building with it; she offers to sell ten thousand bushels at sixpence the bushel upon her plantation, where are several considerable hills, and near to your manor of Springfield." This would show that she must have been an energetic woman, and that probably the earliest lime from limestone used in Pennsylvania came from her kilns, at what has been so long known as the village of Whitemarsh.

Edward Farmar was one of the early noted men that settled in this county, and, judging from his penmanship, must have received a good education in his



SEAL OF EDWARD FARMAR.

youth, which eminently qualified him for the important trusts he afterwards assumed. The family, from purchasing here so much land, retaining so many servants and making the extensive improvements they did, must have been in affluent circumstances, at least wealthier than the majority of the early emigrants. At his arrival Edward Farmar was not fourteen years of age, and consequently did not attain his majority until in 1693. With John Sotcher, of Pennsbury, he was sent, in May, 1701, to the Lehigh River to ascertain the intentions of the Indians in that vicinity. He was commissioned a justice of the peace for Philadelphia County September 2, 1701, which office it is known he held continuously till or near the close of his life. Andrew

¹ Since this article was written we have secured the following interesting document, which has not heretofore been published:

"L. S.: William Penn, Proprietary and Governor of Pennsylvania and the Territories thereunto belonging. At the request of Jasper Farmar, Junior, in the behalf of his father, Major Jasper Farmar, his brother Richard and himself, that I would grant him to take up 5000 acres of land, being of the lanes by the Indians called Unioilicamence, fronting at one end upon the River Schuylkill. These are to will and require thee forthwith to survey or cause to be surveyed unto him the said five thousand acres in the aforementioned place where not already taken up, according to the method of townships appointed by me, and make return thereof unto my Secretary's office. Given at Philadelphia the 31st of the 10th month, 1683.

"WM. PENN.

"FOR THOMAS HOLMES, Surveyor-General."

Hamilton, the Lieutenant-Governor, appointed him, with John Guest and Samuel Finney, justices of the court, February 23, 1703, for the trial of criminal cases. His settlement in Whitemarsh, we know in 1708, if not earlier, was called "Farmer's Town," and probably several years before this he had erected a grist-mill on the Wissahickon, which had an extended reputation in 1713. In 1710 he presented the lot of ground on which St. Thomas' Episcopal Church was built, besides taking an active part in its erection, for which he may be almost regarded as its founder. A council with the Indians was held at his house May 19, 1712, at which was present the Governor, Charles Gookin, and several of his friends, besides a number of Indians. The most prominent chiefs at this meeting were Sasoonan, Ealochelan and Scholitchy, the latter being the principal speaker, Mr. Farmer acting as interpreter. He was elected to the Assembly in 1710, and held the office almost continuously to 1732, and was also for several years one of the county commissioners. He died November 3, 1745, aged seventy-three years, and was buried in the graveyard of St. Thomas' Church, where a tomb is inscribed to his memory. From the Penn-Physick manuscripts we learn that he furnished lime and flour to Thomas and Richard Penn, at Springettsbury, at various times from 1735 to the period of his death. His extensive estate was settled by his son, Joseph Farmer, and Peter and Jonathan Robeson, who had married his daughters. Though once so numerous, the name of Farmer has now become extinct, not only in Whitemarsh, but probably in all the surrounding townships. Strange to say, in the assessment of Horsham township for 1702, the name of Edward Farmer is mentioned as holding a small farm there. From the similarity of names, it is very probable that he belonged to this family. Descendants exist through intermarriage in the families of Robeson, Shoemaker, Mitchell and Pierce.

From what has been stated, it appears the Scull family settled early here with the Farmers, and it has been supposed, from their intimacy, they were related. Nicholas Scull, who arrived here in 1685, made a purchase in the vicinity, in 1688, of four hundred acres, but which was not located until December 24, 1692. John Scull, who had arrived here previously as overseer for the Farmer family, was a brother of the aforesaid, and also came from Ireland. Nicholas Scull died in 1703, leaving a widow, Mary, and six sons,—Nicholas, Edward, Jasper, John, James and Joseph. Nicholas, the eldest son, and subsequently surveyor-general, was born in Whitemarsh, and, in 1708, married Abigail Heap. The latter was buried in the family ground on the south side of Camp Hill, now on the estate of Gillingham Fell, where a stone has been erected to her memory stating that she died May 21, 1753, aged sixty-five years. Her husband, it is said, was also buried here, and his head-stone was removed, but from attending circumstances, this is regarded as doubtful. Mr.

Scull as a land surveyor in his day had few equals, and could also speak the Indian language, which, in his youth, he had acquired here, acting on several occasions on behalf of the government as an interpreter. From what information we have been able to procure respecting him, he must have received a better education than was usually given at this early period of our colonial history. In 1722 he made the survey of the road leading from where is now Willow Grove to Governor Keith's residence, in Horsham, and from the latter place another road on the county line to York Road. He was sent, with his brother, John Scull, as interpreter, by Governor Gordon, in May, 1728, to hold a council with the Indians at Conestoga. This year, a disturbance happening between several Indians and whites residing in the vicinity of New Hanover township, he was sent with presents to pacify them, in which he was successful. He was sent on a similar errand to Shamokin in 1729. Mr. Scull, we know, in 1731 resided in Philadelphia, and for several years afterwards. In February, 1734, he was appointed deputy-surveyor for the counties of Philadelphia and Bucks. Governor Thomas, in May, 1740, sent him to the Minesinks to settle a difficulty between a white man and an Indian, by which the former was wounded, for which service the Assembly allowed him fifteen pounds. In October, 1744, he was commissioned sheriff of Philadelphia County, which office he held for several years. The Indians from Shamokin having visited Governor Thomas, in Philadelphia, in July, 1745, he again served as interpreter. Through ill health, William Parsons resigned the office of surveyor-general of Pennsylvania, when, June 14, 1748, Mr. Scull was appointed to fill his place, which he continued to hold to the close of his life,—a period of thirteen years. Dr. Franklin speaks of him, in his autobiography, as one who "loved books and sometimes made verses." In connection with George Heap he published "A Map of Philadelphia and Parts Adjacent" in 1750. In 1759 he had published a large map of the improved parts of Pennsylvania and Maryland, which, for correctness, far surpassed all previous ones. Mr. Scull died at an advanced age about the beginning of November, 1761, when his associate, John Lukens, of Horsham, was appointed his successor. Respecting Mr. Scull, Richard Peters, in a letter dated Philadelphia, May 11, 1753, wrote to Thomas Penn, that "though he is industrious and enjoys a good office, yet he has a large family and is not beforehand in the world." All efforts at finding some notice of his death in the Philadelphia newspapers at the time has proved unsuccessful.

By order of Thomas Penn, one of the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, the constables of the several townships of Philadelphia County were required to make a return of the names of all the land-holders, with the number of acres respectively held by them, and also of the tenants. This list was made out in

1734, and is called an "uncertain return," prepared by John Hyatt, but, in the absence of anything better or more reliable, possesses unusual interest at a particular period, when the country had been sufficiently settled to warrant the care of the government in the due enforcement of the laws. From said list, as pertaining to the township of Whitemarsh, the following forty-seven names have been copied: Edward Farmar; Jonathan Robeson; Edith Davis; John Klinky, 150 acres; Henry Bartlestal, 170; Marchant Maulsby, 40; Nicholas Stiglitz, 150; Benjamin Charlesworth, 200; John Morris, 200; Jonathan Potts, 80; Samuel Gilkey, 50; Josiah White, 18; David Davis, 50; John Petty, 500; Margaret Nichols, 200; Francis Cawly, 50; David Hart, 200; William Williams, 200; Frederick Stone, 150; Joseph Williams, 200; Adam Kitler, 170; Ludwig Knoos, 100; Walter Gahone, 100; Casper Simons, 50; Jacob Coltman, 50; Isaac Morris, 300; William Trotter, 100; James Stroud, 200. Tenants: John Anderson, Joseph Wooleq, Evan Jones, John Scull, John Parker, Henry Rinkard, John Ramsey, Jr., Edward Stroud, John Ramsey, — Campbell, Henry Steward, Thomas Shepherd, William English, Jenkin Davis, John Patterson, Joseph Faris, John Coulson, Handle Hansell, Mathias Ignorance. It will be observed that no figures appear after the first three names, information probably being refused to evade a higher rate of taxation. The list serves as an aid in arriving at a knowledge of the early settlers, though no doubt the number of acres in most instances is given only in round numbers, without aiming at exactness.

The name of Robeson does not appear in Whitemarsh on the list of 1734, but the family were quite early settlers along the lower Wissahickon. Before the death of Edward Farmar, in 1745, Peter Robeson had married his daughter Sarah, and his nephew Jonathan Robeson, Jr., Catharine, a younger sister. Through this connection they came in possession of considerable real estate in the township. Peter Robeson's tract contained nine hundred and fifty-two acres on the Wissahickon, and was part of the tract which the Indians had called Umblicamense. He sold a portion containing five hundred and fifty-two acres, March 4, 1755, to Anthony Williams, of Bristol township, for £1666 4s. 9d. Charles Williams, a descendant, still retains a valuable portion, that has ever since been in the family. Jonathan Robeson, in 1780, was assessed for two hundred and thirty-eight acres, a grist-mill, and three negroes, one riding-chair, five horses and four cattle. He is reported as having eleven children, who have numerous descendants in the county and elsewhere. Jonathan inherited the mill property now owned by Silas Cleaver, and a portion of the tract is comprised in the farms of John Cleaver and Thomas S. Phipps, adjoining. Among the sons were also Peter and Andrew Robeson. Judge Andrew Robeson, the ancestor of the family, died February 19, 1719-20, aged sixty-six years. Robeson

township, where he was a considerable land-holder, was called after him.

Adam Kitler, who is mentioned in the list of 1734 as owning one hundred and seventy acres of land, resided in the vicinity of the present Marble Hall, where buildings erected by him in 1743 are still standing. In 1745 he purchased additional land, which extended southward to Barren Hill Church. His name is mentioned in the assessment of 1780, and John Kitler, who may have been a son, as holding one hundred and sixteen acres. The former was buried in the Barren Hill graveyard. This tract has proved itself rich in marble and iron-ore; large quantities of both have been sent off to Philadelphia or to the neighboring works and furnaces.

In the list of 1734 we find the name of John Morris as holding here two hundred acres, and in Abington, at said date, Morris Morris, four hundred acres. It is a tradition that the family in Whitemarsh are descended from Evan Morris, who came from Wales and settled a mile east of Friends' Meeting-house, in Abington, and it may be, in consequence, that the aforesaid John and Morris Morris were his sons. Samuel Morris was a justice of the peace in Whitemarsh from 1745 to 1753 and an overseer of Plymouth Meeting.

He died in 1772, leaving an estate of three hundred and fifty acres, which descended to his brother Joshua, of Abington, long a member of Assembly. He donated a lot of land for a school-house and five hundred and thirty pounds in trust, the interest to be applied to the building and keeping the same in repair, which went into operation before 1790, and was long known as the Union School. In the assessment of 1780 the only names found in Whitemarsh are Samuel Morris, tanner, rated for twenty-nine acres, and Owen Morris, a single man.

In the northern part of the township, adjoining Upper Dublin, a tract of six hundred acres was taken up by the Free Society of Traders, who sold three hundred and ten acres of the same to John Jones, which was located by Jacob Taylor, surveyor-general, April 4, 1724. This descended by will to his son, John Jones, Jr., who, with Sarah, his wife, May 21, 1760, conveyed twenty and three-fourths acres, for £39 5s., to Abraham Houser, chair-maker. The original deed of this purchase was by the latter buried in the ground for greater safety while the British held possession of Philadelphia in 1777. When it was taken up the parchment was found to be almost entirely illegible through the effects of moisture, when the owner thereof called on Mr. Jones, "gentleman, of Philadelphia," who executed to him a new deed, bearing date November 14, 1793, wherein the aforesaid circumstances are related.

Abraham H. Carn, a descendant of Mr. Houser and the owner of said tract, possesses both the deeds, which are thus invested with singular interest, the latter having been executed a third of a

century later, denoting that the parties thereto had been favored with longevity.

The Scheetz family has been for some time in Whitemarsh, several members of which have been noted business men and held office in the county. It has been stated that John Jacob Scheetz, a minister of Creyfelt, on the Rhine, was a member of the Frankfurt Company, organized in 1683 to promote and encourage settlement from Germany. His son Henry was thus induced to come to Pennsylvania and first settled at Germantown, afterwards removing on a purchase in this township, where he spent the remainder of his days. This property was inherited by his son Henry Scheetz, who, in the assessment of 1780, is called a "paper-maker," and rated for owning a paper-mill and eighty acres of land. This mill he built in 1769, on Sandy Run, to which he added afterwards a grist-mill, which is still standing. It is said he also erected, at a later date, the paper-mill on the same stream, a short distance over the Springfield line, which is still in possession of the family. He was appointed a justice of the peace before the Revolution, and on the formation of Montgomery County commissioned, December 10, 1784, one of the justices of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas. He died about 1794, leaving two sons, Henry and Justice. The latter was elected sheriff, serving in the office from 1816 to 1819.

General Henry Scheetz, son of the aforesaid Henry and Catharine Scheetz, was born at the homestead on Sandy Run, in Whitemarsh, in 1761. His education was received in the schools of the neighborhood. During the rebellion of John Fries, in 1798, the command of a county brigade was assigned him. When they arrived in the vicinity the affair had subsided; he returned and the troops disbanded. In 1805 he was elected a member of the Assembly, followed, in 1808, as one of the directors of the new poor-house. In September, 1811, was appointed by Governor Snyder major-general of the Second Division of the Pennsylvania militia. After the breaking out of the war with England he marched with his command to Marcus Hook and the protection of Dupont's powder-works, near Wilmington. After the unsuccessful attempt of General Ross on Baltimore the militia were recalled and discharged. In 1817, General Scheetz was elected one of the directors of the Montgomery Bank, at Norristown. He was appointed, in 1830, one of the six viewers for laying out the State road from New Hope, on the Delaware, through Doylestown, Norristown and West Chester, to the Maryland line. Though in his seventy-seventh year, he was elected, in 1837, one of the members from Montgomery County to frame a new Constitution for the State, the duties of which he faithfully performed. Having a competency, he retired from business, making his home in Valley Green, where he died September 4, 1848, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. The plain, substantial two-story house he occupied is still stand-

ing on the east side of the turnpike, near the Springfield line, above Flourtown, and is now owned by Samuel Van Winkle, Jr. He left nine surviving children, all by his first wife. His descendants are numerous, bearing the names of Scheetz, Hitner, Sechler, Wentz and Acuff. His daughter Catharine was married to Daniel Hitner, of Marble Hall, and was the mother of Daniel O. and Henry L. Hitner, long and well-known business men of the county.

Among the eminent teachers of the past may be mentioned Patrick Menan, a native of Ireland, who resided on a farm of fifty acres at the east corner of the cross-roads at the present Marble Hall. Here, in addition to school-teaching, he followed for a long time conveyancing and surveying. He wrote, in 1746, the deed for the old burying-ground near Williams' school-house and witnessed it, which indicates that he must have resided in the township some time previously. He was made one of its trustees in 1786. Among the pupils of his school can be mentioned General Andrew Porter and the eminent philosopher, David Rittenhouse; to attend, they came daily from the homes of their parents, in Norriton and Worcester, six miles distant. Through his instructions they made rapid progress in mathematics. In the assessment of 1780 he is reported as being "aged" and as keeping a horse. He died February 5, 1791, aged eighty years, and is interred in the graveyard mentioned, where a tombstone has been erected to his memory.

The road from Plymouth, through Whitemarsh, to the city was laid out quite early, as also that from the present village of Whitemarsh. The latter, we know, was opened in 1703. What is now known as the Reading or Manatawny road was laid out, fifty feet wide, from Wissahickon Mill to Edward Lane's, at the Perkiomen. In 1714 the Skippack road was opened, striking the road to the city at Farmar's mill, in the present village of Whitemarsh. What is now termed the Church road, leading from St. Thomas' Church to Oxford, was laid out in 1811. The Germantown and Perkiomen turnpike was completed in 1804, twenty-five miles in length, at a cost of two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, and solely built by individual subscription. In 1874 the company forfeited its charter through a suit with the city of Philadelphia, by which the latter was required to pay to the stockholders ninety-one thousand dollars, and the whole road made free to travel. Since said date the several townships in the county through which it passes are required to keep it in order. The Skippack road was turnpiked in 1855, and the Township Line road, from Plymouth Meeting to Upper Dublin, the same year.

The mill built by Edward Farmar, on the Wissahickon, before 1713, stood where the Gwynedd and North Wales and Philadelphia roads cross the Skippack. In 1722 a well-traveled pathway is mentioned leading from the present Bridge Point, on

the Neshaminy, below Doylestown, through Graeme Park, to this mill, thus showing a necessity of coming hither for flour, a distance of thirteen miles, previous to said date. After the death of Edward Farmar it came in possession of Samuel Morris, thence to his brother, Joshua Morris, and next to his son-in-law, Isaac Mather, who erected the present mill and mansion-house. After his death it passed to William Miller, who owned it but a short time, when Samuel W. Comley became the possessor, who carried on milling for many years; next, Wm. H. Witte, from whom it passed to Charles Otterson, Esq., of Philadelphia, the present owner. A violent tornado visited this property in 1837, unroofing the buildings, twisting off the tops of trees and carrying them towards Camp Hill, on which occasion also a huge spiral column of water arose from the dam to a great height, dropping the fishes in the neighboring fields. Its fury was chiefly confined to this locality.

What was known as Joseph Lukens' grist-mill, near the Upper Dublin line, has been converted into a manufactory of woolen goods, but has not been in operation for some time. Before the Revolution it was owned by Daniel Morris. A grist-mill was erected on the Sandy Run, beside the Spring House turnpike, which has been converted into an auger factory, before 1850, by Albert Conard, and who still carries on the business. The mill now owned by Silas Cleaver is near the Springfield line, and has been greatly improved. He is now enabled, with the assistance of a steam-engine, added in 1882, to grind two hundred bushels of wheat per day. This mill was also originally built by Edward Farmar, on whose death it passed into the hands of his son-in-law, Peter Robeson, thence descended to his son Jonathan, after which William Dewees, Esq., became owner. About the beginning of this century it came in possession of Nicholas Kline, of Flourtown, who erected the present mill and was for some time its owner. There is also a grist-mill on the Wissahickon, three-quarters of a mile above this, belonging to J. B. Comly, the history of which we have not ascertained. The average volume of the Wissahickon, like that of other streams, by the removal of forests and the drainage and cultivation of the adjacent land for nearly two centuries, has been materially reduced.

On the farm lately owned by Lewis A. Lukens, near the Wissahickon, is an old burying-ground that deserves notice. It was used for this purpose in 1722 and most probably earlier. Samuel Farmar, a son of Edward, conveyed, by a deed dated September 2, 1746, half an acre of ground to Henry Bartleson, Peter Knight and James Stroud, for the purpose of a burying-ground and place of worship, for the consideration of five pounds Pennsylvania currency. Peter Knight, as the last surviving trustee, continued the trust, August 2, 1786, to George Hocker, Nicholas Kline, Patrick Menan, Peter Bartleson and Bartle Bartleson, for the object contemplated. For its better

preservation and care the whole was inclosed in a wall, which has now become greatly dilapidated. The earliest tombstone here containing an inscription is that of John Nicols Knight, who died December 29, 1729, aged forty years and ten months. It is of some size, deeply paneled, with antique-looking letters, which, for that early day, must have cost some labor as well as expense. Isaac Knight and Isaac Knight, Jr., who were land-holders in Abington in 1734, may have been relatives. A stone is inscribed to the memory of Elizabeth Bartleson, who died March 24, 1769, aged sixty, and another to Bartle Bartleson, deceased February 17, 1777, aged eighty years. The names of Trump, Menan, Siddon, Hench, Coleman, Mason and Bilger are also found here. A number of the graves are unmarked, which, of course, cannot now be ascertained. Among those were some of the Kline family and George Heydrick. That no house of worship was built here, as originally designed, was probably owing to the erection of Barren Hill Church, in 1761.

On the main roads passing through this township from the northwestward, and leading to Philadelphia, there was, before the introduction of railroads, a great amount of travel, which, of course, necessitated a use for inns. From the records we learn that Joseph Norris was licenced in 1773 and James Stringer in 1774; in 1778, Conrad Bean, Jacob Hauser, George Hitner and Isaac Lyle. Besides Bean and Lyle, the following year the names of Ludwig Dagen, Frederick Houseman and Andrew Gilkison are mentioned. In 1785 five public-houses were licensed; four of these were kept by George Daub, George Eckhart, Christian Steer and Ludwig Dagen. Conrad Bean kept at Barren Hill and George Eckhart at Whitemarsh, where the elections were so long held. Sandy Run tavern was advertised for sale in 1809, with stabling for one hundred horses; it has recently ceased as a public-house. George Streepner advertises the "Rising Sun" tavern for sale, on the Ridge road in 1810, eleven miles from the city. The stand of George Eckhart, on the Spring House turnpike, must have been an old and noted one. It was kept by a Mr. Bisbing; next by Philip Sellers, who was here at least in 1811 and continued in the business until after 1829. He kept the post-office here in 1816, and was sheriff from 1819 to 1822. Jacob W. Haines afterwards became the owner and kept it and the post-office many years. On coming into the possession of William H. Witte, of Philadelphia, who moved here, he converted it into a private dwelling, which it still remains.

Among those who held township offices in the past may be mentioned Nicholas Stiglitz, collector in 1721, and Peter Robeson in 1742; Samuel Morris, appointed, in 1745, justice of the peace, as successor to Edward Farmar; John Kitler and Jacob Edge, supervisors in 1767, John Kitler and James White in 1773, Joseph Lukens and George Freas in 1785, and in 1810, Jacob Gilbert and Andrew Fisher. Samuel

Williams was constable in 1774; John Bower collector and Leonard Streeper assessor in 1780. From the assessment of 1780 we get some additional information. The manufacture of paper was then carried on by Henry Scheetz, Henry Katz, William Kagge and Jacob Hagge, in four paper-mills, showing that this was quite an industry. Jonathan Robeson, Evan Meredith and Joseph Paul carried on grist-mills; the latter, in addition, a saw-mill. Christopher Shupart is mentioned as having in operation two stills, and Leonard Kulp one, probably for the manufacture of apple whiskey. We next find the names of Henry Kuntzman and Peter Streeper, smiths; Samuel Morris, tanner; Jacob Jones and William Fitzgerald teachers; Richard Maers, millwright; Jacob Cook, weaver; Samuel McCool, James White and Benjamin Krouse, tailors; John Clinton, Robert Kane, Henry Seabolt and Israel Everly, shoemakers. William West is rated for two hundred and eighty acres, part of the property being now owned by Thomas Wentz. Anthony Williams' estate of four hundred and seventy acres, in tenure of Isaac Williams, is now chiefly owned by Charles Williams; Joseph McClain, two hundred and thirty acres, now partly comprised in the Sheaff estate; Evan Meredith rented three hundred acres and a grist-mill from Robert Walls. The latter is now Eberhart Flues' woolen manufactory, near Fort Washington.

Whitemarsh is rich in Revolutionary associations, and on its hills are still to be seen the remains of redoubts and entrenchments erected in that memorable struggle. While the British held possession of the city they made several excursions out here, and the damages thus committed upon the people of the township were estimated by commissioners appointed for the purpose at six hundred and sixty-one pounds. The large stone building used by Washington as his headquarters is still standing in Upper Dublin township about half a mile over the line, owned by Charles K. Aimen, and may be seen from the passing cars on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, just above Sandy Run Station. The army was encamped here from about October 20th to December 11, 1777, when they proceeded on their march to Valley Forge for winter-quarters. From his autobiography we learn that Col. Samuel Miles, in 1774, removed from Philadelphia to a farm he purchased at Spring Mill. While here he took an early and active part in opposition to the arbitrary proceedings of the British government. He states that the second company of militia raised in Pennsylvania for the service was organized by him in Whitemarsh, and that he commanded forces raised in Whitemarsh, Plymouth and Germantown. At the battle of Long Island he was taken a prisoner and retained above two years before being exchanged, when he returned to his farm to recruit himself after his long and severe confinement. He shortly afterwards sold his place and removed to Cheltenham, where he died in 1805, in the history of which town-

ship additional particulars are given concerning him.

Before the Revolution the electors, not only of this township, but of the whole county, voted at the inn opposite the State-House, in Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. By an act passed June 14, 1777, the elections of this and all adjoining townships were required to be held at the public-house of Jacob Coleman, in Germantown. After the erection of Montgomery County an act of Assembly was passed, September 13, 1785, which divided the same into three districts, and the freemen of the townships of Whitemarsh, Springfield, Cheltenham, Abington, Moreland, Horsham, Upper Dublin, Gwynedd, Montgomery, Towamencin, Hatfield, Lower Salford and Franconia were required to hold their elections at the tavern of George Eckhart, in the present village of Whitemarsh. By an increase of the number of districts, in 1797, the townships voting here were reduced to Whitemarsh, Springfield, Upper Dublin and Horsham. This district in October, 1802, polled 476 votes. In 1838 the townships of Whitemarsh, Upper Dublin and Springfield still voted here, the house being then kept by Jacob W. Haines. Springfield continued voting here until 1847, when the elections of that township were ordered to be held at Flourtown. By an act of Assembly passed April 18, 1853, the elections were ordered to be held at Barren Hill. By a decree of the court, July 2, 1875, Whitemarsh was divided into two districts, to be called the Eastern and Western, the elections of the former to be held at the Clifton House, at Sandy Run, below Fort Washington, and of the latter at Barren Hill.

Samuel Morris, of Whitemarsh, having died in 1772, by an unsigned will donated a lot of land for the purpose of a school, extending the benefit to the neighborhood around for the distance of a mile and a half, and five hundred and thirty pounds in addition for the erection of a school-house and keeping it in repair, for which the interest was only to be applied. The aforesaid objects were fully carried out by his brother, Joshua Morris, to which was afterwards added the sum of \$33.33 from Mr. Ulrich. A conveyance from the aforesaid was executed, January 13, 1773, to John Cleaver, of Upper Dublin, Thomas Lancaster, Joseph McClean, Jacob Edge, Joseph Lukens and Henry Scheetz, of Whitemarsh, in trust. The school-house was built not long afterwards, with a building attached on the lot fronting on the Spring House turnpike, about half a mile below Fort Washington. It was incorporated by an act of Assembly passed May 12, 1797. The first entry in the minute-book is dated 11th of Fourth Month, 1791, but the school was opened several years before this. The first teacher was Ezekiel Hill, who retained the position for several years; afterwards Thomas Livezey, who became a justice of the peace; Francis Murphy, about 1812, followed by Robert Kerr, William Kerr, John M. Jones, Daniel Sellers, Samuel Davis, Thomas

Bitting and others. It was known as the Union School and used as such until 1869, when the school directors of Whitemarsh built the house adjoining for the public school, when the former building was remodeled by the trustees. It is now used principally for lectures, concerts, etc.

A lot of ground, containing two acres and eighty perches, adjoining the aforesaid school-ground was conveyed, 23d of Sixth Month, 1791, by Joshua Morris to Joseph Lukens, Isaac Mather, John Wilson, Thomas W. Pryor, Joseph Jeanes, Thomas Lancaster, Jr., and Jesse Trump, of Whitemarsh, and Jesse Cleaver, of Upper Dublin, in trust to Gwynedd Monthly Meeting, for a meeting-house and burial-ground forever. Four of the surviving trustees, the 25th of Second Month, 1815, continued the trust, which, in 1847, was again transferred, to William Longstreth, Charles Williams, Joseph Jeanes, Ellis Cleaver, Thomas Livezey, Daniel Foulke, John L. Jones and Henry Jones. The present meeting-house and dwelling on said lot was erected about 1860. Friends hold occasional meetings here, the dwelling part being occupied.

The first school-house where is now the Williams Public School was built by a committee of Plymouth Preparatory Meeting in 1816. It was octagonal in form and hence bore the name of Eight-Square School-house. The first teacher was Thomas Paxson, father of Judge Edward M. Paxson, of the Supreme Court, who died in Buckingham, Bucks Co., April 19, 1881, in his eighty-eighth year. He was followed by his sister, Grace Paxson, next David Lukens, John H. Callender, Hughs Bell, Jacob Paxson and others. When the common-school system went into operation the building was taken in charge by the board of directors, who, in 1866, had it torn down and a more commodious one erected in its place.

Iron-ore has been obtained in considerable quantities in Whitemarsh for some time. Mention is made in Gabriel Thomas' "Account of Pennsylvania," published at London in 1698, of the discovery of ore in the province several years previous, but the locality is not specified. Near the present Edge Hill village, in Abington township, the existence of mines is stated in 1725. Just a short time previous to the completion of the Schuylkill navigation, in 1826, iron-ore was discovered in abundance near Spring Mill, from whence great quantities were shipped to furnaces in New Jersey and elsewhere. It was pronounced to contain seventy-five per cent. of pure iron, for which, in 1827, a royalty of fifty cents per ton was paid on the ground and when delivered in the city, \$4.50. From the quantity of ore taken from his farm, at Marble Hall, Henry S. Hitner had, to 1858, attained to a depth of ninety-five feet perpendicular, a steam-pump being used to remove the water. Great quantities have also been dug in the vicinity of Harmanville, Barren Hill, Cold Point and Lancasterville. According to the census of 1870,

nineteen iron-ore mines were worked in the county, employing two hundred and twenty-seven hands, producing 52,179 tons, valued at \$152,736. It is probable that Whitemarsh may have produced one-third of this amount, the other iron-producing townships being Abington, Upper Dublin, Springfield and Upper Merion.

Marble has also been procured for some time in Whitemarsh. Several quarries were worked before the beginning of this century. The Hitner quarry, at Marble Hall, in 1858 had reached a depth of two hundred and forty-two feet, showing that a considerable amount of marble must have been taken out to cause such an excavation. The Fritz quarry, which had been opened before 1800, in 1858 had attained a depth of one hundred and seventy-five feet. Besides these may be mentioned the Lentz and Dager or Potts quarries, that have also produced considerable of this material. The marble is of various colors and differs in quality,—white, blue and clouded, the former being the most valuable. Considerable of the marble used in the construction of Girard College was obtained from Mr. Hitner's quarry and Henderson's, in Upper Merion. The census of 1870 returned five marble-quarries in the county, which are limited to Whitemarsh and Upper Merion, the former producing the most. The business appears to be a very fluctuating one, at times the mills and machinery connected therewith being in full operation, and at intervals long idle or applied to other purposes. James Traquar had a marble-yard established near Marble Hall, in 1801, if not some time earlier, in charge of William Bush, keeping on hand a supply of tombstones, mantel and chimney-pieces, steps, sills, etc.

Lime was burned for building purposes in Whitemarsh, we know, in 1686, and in the vicinity of Plymouth Meeting before 1698. Its excellence and whiteness are known over the Union. According to the census of 1840, Whitemarsh produced lime to the value of fifty-one thousand four hundred and fifty-eight dollars, but the business has since been greatly increased through the extension of the railroad to Oreland. It is most extensively burned in the vicinity of Plymouth Meeting, Corson Station, Williams Station, Sandy Run and Whitemarsh village.

Peter Le Gaux, a native of Lorraine, France, where he was born in 1743, was a counselor of law by profession, and came to America in 1785 and settled the following year at Spring Mill. He resided on the hill to the north of the railroad station in an imposing, substantial two-story house, now occupied by his granddaughter, Mrs. Toland, to which was attached a considerable plantation. An act was passed by the Assembly, September 8, 1787, empowering him to establish and keep a ferry here. From 1786 to 1790 he was a contributor to the *Columbian Magazine*, published in Philadelphia, especially on meteorology, of which he was a close and practical observer and a man of scientific ac-

quirements. He was on intimate terms with the Audubons, father and son, of Lower Providence. While residing here he entered into vine-growing, with a view to the manufacture of wine. Robert Sutchiff, an English traveler, in a visit here, in August, 1804, thus mentions it in his work: "We crossed the Schuylkill at Spring-Mill Ferry, and had a sight of a vineyard of about five acres, under the management of a Frenchman. As the vines were not suffered to grow more than three feet in height, it had somewhat the appearance of a field of raspberries." No doubt he endeavored to introduce the cultivation of the foreign grape; hence, like many others, was unsuccessful. Mr. Le Gaux died here in 1828, aged seventy-five years. His will, in the register's office, is quite lengthy, and exhibits an eccentric mind.

With a view to changing the boundary line between Whitemarsh and Springfield, William Sibley, Michael O'Brian and Florence Sullivan were appointed commissioners, and made a report, which the court, November 11, 1876, modified and confirmed as follows:

"That instead of the Ridge turnpike road being the northeastern boundary, the dividing line shall be the line dividing the lands of J. Kratz and Wm. L. Rittenhouse, on the southwesterly side of said Ridge turnpike road, so that the township of Whitemarsh shall comprise that part of Springfield lying between the River Schuylkill, the line of Philadelphia City and county and the said line, between lands of J. Kratz and Wm. L. Rittenhouse."

By this change Springfield township no longer extends to the Schuylkill, and Whitemarsh has gained about one hundred and sixty acres of additional territory.

About half a mile southwest of Flourtown, on the Wissahickon, is the residence and farm of Norman W. Kittson, of St. Paul, Minnesota, containing four hundred acres, devoted to the rearing and improvement of blooded horses; with this purpose in view, Aristides Welsh, about 1861, purchased here a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, which he increased to two hundred and fifty acres. Among the most noted horses owned or bred by him may be mentioned Rysdick, Strathmore, Lexington, Susquehanna, Leamington, Lady Duke, Alarm, Reform, Iroquois (the winner, several years ago, of the Prince of Wales' stakes at the Ascot races), Harold and others. He likewise became the owner of Flora Temple, the famous trotter of thirty years ago. In May, 1882, Mr. Welsh sold the property known as Erdenheim to Mr. Kittson for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, who has increased its area by adjoining purchases and making additional improvements, with a view to the enlargement of stock-raising. Three tracks for training and exercising the horses and colts have been recently laid out, of a mile, half-mile and the eighth of a mile in length, the latter under cover, so that it can be used in bad weather. For the purpose of affording readier communication between the grounds on the opposite sides of the Wissahickon, Mr. Kittson, in the summer of 1883, had a stone bridge erected across the stream, which, as a private enter-

prise was, possibly, not previously surpassed in the county. About one hundred and twenty-five acres of this estate are in Springfield township.

On the line adjoining Plymouth and Whitpain townships is an elevation known as Cold Point, where there is a scattered hamlet, containing on the Whitemarsh side more than a dozen houses. The Cold Point Baptist Church, located at this place, was first known as the Plymouth Church, and the locality became a preaching-place about 1842, when the Rev. Robert Young, then pastor of the Chestnut Hill Baptist Church, began service in the school-house, which then stood opposite the present church. The corner-stone of the old stone church edifice was laid in the summer of 1845, and after completion was in use until 1867. The corner-stone of the present stone house, sixty by forty feet, was laid in August of that year and completed and dedicated in 1868 and is still used. It stands a short distance west of the old church. The Rev. Mr. Young retired from the charge of Chestnut Hill Church in 1849 and the Revs. — Wilson and Barnhurst preached at the place until 1854, when the present church was regularly organized and the Rev. Jesse B. Williams became the pastor. He was succeeded by Alexander H. Folwell, — Trotter, J. B. Williams, H. H. Lemy, — Oakley, Rolando Kocher and John C. Jacobs. The churches are at present without a pastor. The membership is about one hundred and fifty. The grounds occupy about two and a half acres and are kept in neat condition. We find on the tombstones the names of Freas, Rodebaugh, Lysinger, Fight, Phipps, Hellings, Williams, White, Sands, Bisbing, Hallet, Rex, Coulson, Moore, Robinson, Fisher, Nagle, Schlater, Yetter, Butler, Kirk, Radcliff, Getman, Wood, Jones, Childs, Wimmer, Roberts, Heller, Gilbert and Dewees. From these grounds a fine view is obtained of the surrounding country, particularly towards the north and west, embracing the greater portion of Plymouth township. Near this is the residence of the late Alan W. Corson, well known as a teacher, surveyor, nurseryman and botanist, who died June 21, 1882, aged ninety-five years.

The Union Church, as it is called from being held in common by the Lutheran and Reformed denominations, is situated in the lower part of the village of Whitemarsh, on the turnpike, and was originally built in 1818. In 1867 it was remodeled with a tower in front. It is built of stone, one story high, with stained-glass windows. The grounds comprise about five acres and extend from the turnpike to the Church road. Quite a number have been buried here, as may be judged by the following surnames transcribed from the tombstones: Van Winkle, Kehr, Shriver, Smith, Cox, Shaffer, Schofield, Francis, Aimen, Heist, Swimp, King, Bisbing, Gratty, Pierce, Trexler, Stout, Herrman, Hoover, Hallowell, Ruch, Robbins, Kübler, Wallace, Thompson, Baum, Detweiler, Fisher, Prince, Rodebaugh, Dewees, Bolland,

Keyser, Wentz, Armstrong, Steevy, Ball, Slingluff, Heydrick, Day, Bitting, Sorber, Wolf, Dager, Yetters, Quandrill, Dotts, Faringer, Everhart, Harmer, Cook, Carr, Engard, Hocker, Scheetz, Gilbert, McClellan, Clemens, Nace, Jones, Graff, Wimmer, Hess, Heister, Redifer, Fries, Lear, Hallman, Benner, Ott, Heany, Frantz, Hersh, Fultz, Bryan, Heller, Cox, Carn, McNeill, Sechler, Farr, Davis, Neiman, Kline, Coar, Peterman, Hauss, Brooke, Daub, Shugard, Irwin, Bush, Yeakle, Burnet, Closson, Hemp, Kerper, Bowers, Hogg, Cooper, Shaw, Frederick, Steer, McClay, Jacoby and Roberts. A handsome monument has been erected here to the memory of General Scheetz, who died in 1848. On the part of the Lutherans, the pastors of Barren Hill Church had charge here until the Rev. Mr. Sentman's time. Since the erection of the Upper Dublin Church, in 1857, this congregation has been assigned to the same pastor, the Rev. Lewis Hippee having charge until August, 1859; Rev. Edward Koons, from March, 1860, to May, 1863; Rev. George Sill, from September, 1863 to 1869, who was succeeded by the Rev. Mathias Sheeleigh. The Rev. George Wagner was the German Reformed pastor in 1858; the present is Rev. J. D. Dietrich, who reported that there were, in June, 1883, one hundred and sixty church members and one hundred and sixty Sunday-school scholars.

Barren Hill has a high location on an eminence of this name, which appears to be a spur of Edge Hill, and affords a fine view of the surrounding country. The Chestnut Hill and Perkiomen turnpike and Ridge turnpike approach here within a quarter of a mile of each other, and between them the village is chiefly situated. It contains three stores, three hotels, several mechanic shops, school-house, a three-story hall, post-office, mill and about fifty houses, St. Peter's Lutheran Church, a handsome edifice, founded in 1731, of which a further account will be given. The post-office was established before 1827. A steam grist-mill was built in 1858. The public school-house is a large two-story building. A passenger railway was completed from this place to Roxborough about ten years ago, over which five or six daily trains are drawn by two horses. The elections for the Western District of the township have been held here since 1875. That this place has improved, the following statistics will show: In the Revolution it contained a church, school-house and four or five houses; in 1858, thirty-three houses; and in 1880, four hundred and sixteen inhabitants. A meeting of the people of this county was held in December, 1799, to raise by subscription a sufficient sum to have the hill here on the Ridge road graded, when Colonel Andrew Porter, Abraham Webb and Andrew Norney were appointed a committee to make a survey and to report thereon. The work was accomplished by the middle of the following April and duly paid for. In the summer of 1883 an effort was made by some of the citizens residing here to have the name changed to that of Lafay-

ette Hill, which, being assented to by the post-office department, took effect January 1, 1884.

Spring Mill until recently was the most populous village in the township, but owing to the demolition of its furnaces and several manufacturing establishments, its prosperity has been impaired. It is situated on the east side of the Schuylkill, with two railroads having double tracks passing through it from Philadelphia. It contains at present four stores, one hotel, two clay-works, a grist-mill, several mechanic shops and about fifty houses. The census of 1880 gives seven hundred and eighty-eight inhabitants; if this is no typographical error, it is entirely too high; the number of houses will not admit of half this population. Mr. Hitner has sold his two furnaces here to the Schuylkill Valley Railroad Company to give room to their improvements. The village received its name from several copious springs of water near by, the principal ones being five or six in number. They are all situated within an area of half an acre, and flow into one stream, which, after a course of a quarter of a mile, empties into the Schuylkill. In this distance it has sufficient power to propel the whole year round the grist-mill mentioned, which was built here before 1715, and then owned by David Williams, next by Robert Jones. Thomas Livezey, in January, 1812, advertised it for rent, stating that it was affected by "neither frost nor drought." Mr. Hitner's furnaces were erected here in 1844 and 1853, with an estimated capacity to produce annually twelve thousand tons of iron. John Meconkey advertised the tavern and ferry here for sale in December, 1803, stating that the house was thirty-five by eighteen feet, two stories high, with an ice-house attached, and that the ferry had the advantage of not being fordable at any time of the year. Edge Hill crosses the Schuylkill just below the village, and continues up the other side of the river to West Conshohocken, where it turns to the southwest. The river is quite narrow where it flows through the hill and rises on both sides to an elevation of upwards of two hundred and fifty feet, contributing to the beauty of the scenery. Its flourishing neighbor, Conshohocken, bids fair to absorb the entire place, it being no easy matter now to a stranger to tell where the one begins or the other ends. The post-office here is called William Penn, and was established before 1876.

Marble Hall is situated on the Germantown and Perkiomen turnpike and extends within half a mile of Barren Hill. It contains two stores, a marble-mill, several mechanic shops and above twenty houses. The census of 1880 gives it one hundred and twenty-two inhabitants. Daniel Hitner, the father of Daniel O. and Henry S. Hitner, was the founder of the place; he died here March 3, 1841, aged nearly seventy-six years. It was some time before the Revolution when Patrick Menan kept school here and taught the higher mathematics. Daniel O. and Henry S. Hitner hold

considerable real estate, and have long carried on the iron and marble business. The latter, according to the report of Henry D. Rogers, the State geologist, secured from his farm of two hundred and thirty-five acres here, in 1852, ten thousand tons of good ore, and in the following year over twelve thousand tons. The village appears to have improved very little since 1858.

Fort Washington is situated near the Upper Dublin line, at the intersection of the Spring House turnpike and North Pennsylvania Railroad. It contains two stores, hotel, post-office, railroad-station, coal and lumber-yard and about eighteen houses. The post-office was removed here from Whitmarsh village in 1873 and A. H. Carn appointed postmaster, who still retains the position. Its title was changed from Whitmarsh to its present designation January 1, 1879. A woolen-mill and a silk-factory are in the vicinity, but have not been in operation for some time. Near this is also Isaac & Albert Conard's auger manufactory, who have been in the business many years. What was known in 1702 as the *wide marsh*, on the early North Wales road, and gave name to the township, begins at this village and extends southwardly nearly a mile. The venerable stone bridge over Sandy Run bears the date of 1792, and gives fair promise soon to be a centenarian. About half a mile south of Fort Washington Station a terrible collision between two trains took place July 7, 1856, by which forty persons were instantly killed, twenty died subsequently and nearly sixty were wounded. The accident was occasioned through the up train being behind time with a Sunday-school excursion, and the down train not waiting here, as it should have done. What pleasing anticipations that party must have had but a few moments before, when the object of their journey was almost in sight!

Undoubtedly the oldest settlement in the township is the village of Whitmarsh, situated on the Spring House turnpike, thirteen miles from Philadelphia. It contains two merchant mills propelled by the Wissahickon, two churches, school-house and seventeen dwellings. A considerable quantity of lime is burned here. An account of the Episcopal and Union Churches is given elsewhere. The Skippack road, laid out in 1713, was turnpiked from here, in 1855, a distance of five miles. It was at this place where the elections were so long held and the Whitmarsh post-office established before 1816. The lower portion of the place has for some time been denominated Valley Green. Here resided, from 1837, Morris Longstreth, appointed associate judge of Montgomery County, in 1841, afterward elected canal commissioner, and in 1848 defeated by a very small majority for Governor by William F. Johnson. A few years after this he died here on his farm. The buildings and a portion of the land are now owned by Franklin P. Seltzer, the balance by Franklin A. Comly, president of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, who resides here. This is a populous sec-

tion of country and abounds in fine, productive farms.

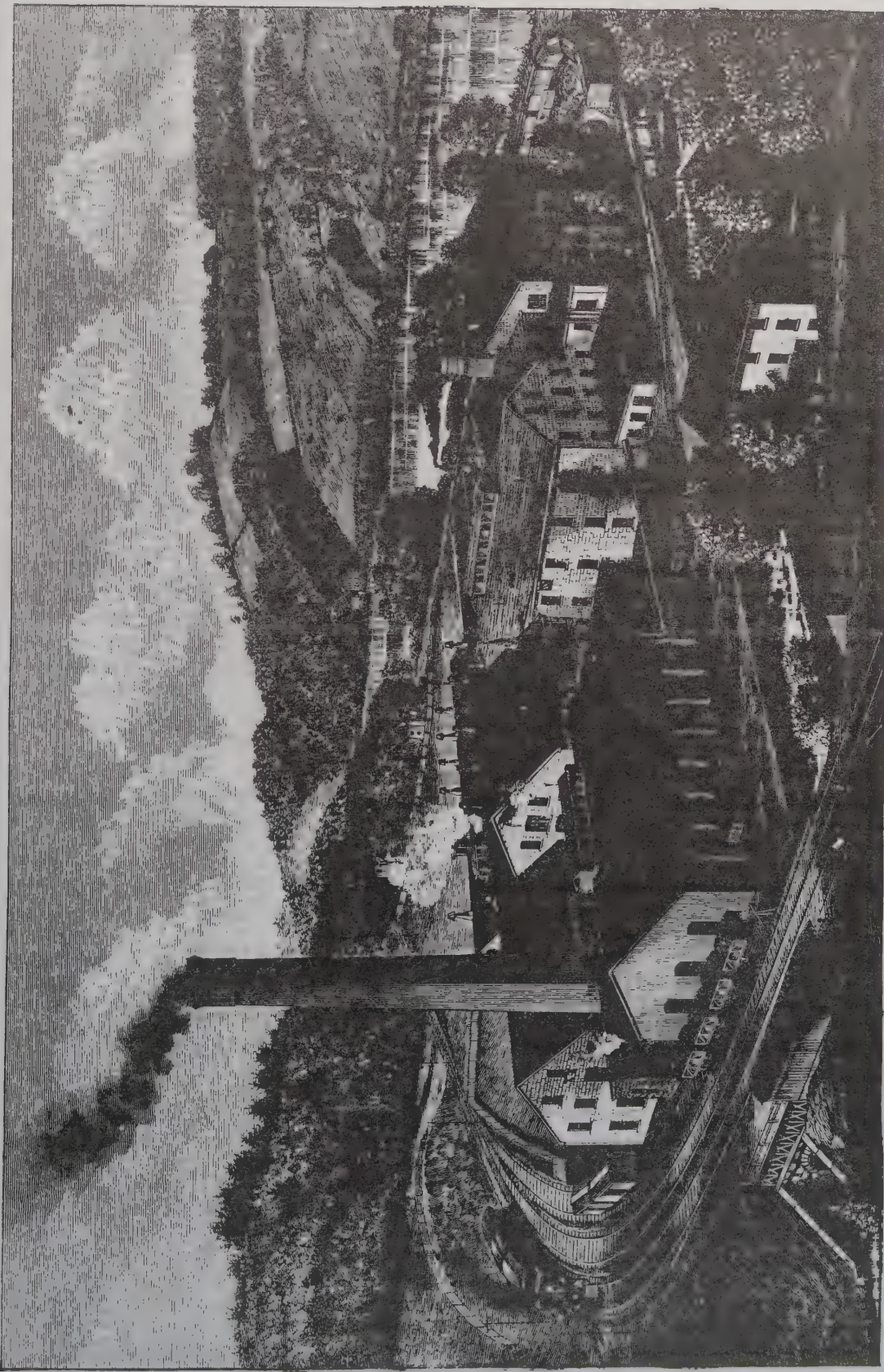
Lancasterville is situated near the Whitpain line, and formerly owed its prosperity to the manufacture of lime, but since the completion of the Plymouth Railroad to Oreland the business has been removed to its proximity, and the place has gone to decay. Here resided Thomas Lancaster, a Friend, who, in 1774, emancipated his negro man, Cato, aged forty-six years, and, in addition, gave bond that he should not fall for his keep on the public charge. He was assessed in 1780 for holding a farm of two hundred acres and keeping four horses. He had a son of the same name, who inherited the property. It was from this family that the place received its name. The numerous neglected kilns and quarries abounding here attest the industry that once prevailed.

Lafayette is the name of a station a mile below Spring Mill, on the Norristown Railroad. An extensive paper-mill was built here in 1856 by Mr. Cope, of Germantown, who carried on the business for several years. It is now owned and operated by W. C. Hamilton & Sons, who employ about one hundred hands. The census of 1880 gives one hundred and thirty-nine inhabitants. In 1858 there were but four or five dwellings and the ruins of a grist-mill that had been propelled by a stream that empties here into the Schuylkill.

At Plymouth Meeting, on the Perkiomen turnpike, in this township, are now some twenty houses, and it appears to be an improving place. An Evangelical meeting-house was commenced here in 1876, but not dedicated until July 22, 1883. It is a two-story stone edifice, with a capacity to seat five hundred persons. The pastor is the Rev. H. M. Capp.¹

St. Thomas' Episcopal Church.—This congregation ranks among the earliest of the denomination in Pennsylvania. The Farmar family, who were its founders and principal patrons, arrived in September, 1685, and had probably settled here the following year. Tradition derived from several sources states that between 1690 and 1700 a church was built, of logs, which, in 1710, was destroyed by fire, when a stone building was erected in the northeast corner of the old graveyard, on land given for the purpose by Edward Farmar, and which stood there and served all the purposes of a house of worship to the congregation for the long period of one hundred and seven years. Who was its first pastor remains undetermined. It was not, however, till about 1695, that the Rev. Mr. Clayton first established the services of the Church of England in Philadelphia; his death occurred only three years later. He was followed by the Rev. Evan Evans, who came to this country in 1700, and was for many years rector of

¹ The writer acknowledges himself under obligations to the Hon. William A. Yeakle for some information relating to Whitmarsh, having written a series of interesting sketches on the subject, recently published in the *Norristown Herald*.



“RIVERSIDE PAPER-MILLS.”
W. C. HAMILTON & SONS,
WHITEMARSH TOWNSHIP, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.

Christ Church. He was frequently invited by those that visited his church to make journeys of fifteen and twenty miles from the city to minister to their spiritual wants, which opportunities he did not neglect, and thus an interest was maintained for worship.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in 1718, appointed the Rev. Mr. Weyman as their missionary at Oxford and Radnor. He came to this country and entered upon his ministry with diligence and made his residence at the former place. He shortly afterwards informed the society "that there is a congregation at Whitemarsh, about ten miles distant from Oxford, who are desirous of a minister, and have, for the decent performance of divine worship, erected a goodly stone building." This certainly implies that at that early date the congregation could not have been small, and that they had a creditable church. Mr. Weyman now resigned the Radnor charge and confined his labors chiefly to the Oxford and Whitemarsh congregations, which came thus to be associated for a long period. He was succeeded, June 24, 1733, by the Rev. Alexander Howie, whose ministry lasted nine years, when he left for the West Indies. The Rev. William Currie assumed the duties in 1742, at which time the wardens were John Barge and Hugh Burk, and the vestrymen Thomas Bartholomew, William Malchior, Edward Burk, Francis Colley, William Dewees, Jr., and John Burk.

From a record of the business proceedings of the wardens and vestrymen for 1742 the following interesting extract is taken :

"It was agreed that James Whiley, for officiating as Clark, cleaning the church and keeping things in decent order, should receive five pounds per annum. That the old tiles be sold for the best price, and the roof covered with cedar shingles. That a new pew and pulpit be made in the northeast corner, and new bannisters round the communion table. Also to fence in the graveyard with red cedar posts and cedar boards, and make three gates, one on each side, and the other at the end of the graveyard."

This establishes the fact that the original roof had been covered with tiles. The expense of repair was met by some forty contributors. The accounts show that Samuel Gilkey repaired the roof and Jacoby Whiley and George Lawrence attended to the carpenter-work.

The Rev. Eneas Ross came over from London in June, 1741, and became pastor of Christ Church, Philadelphia, which he resigned in June, 1743, to take charge of the churches at Oxford and Whitemarsh, in which he continued until 1758. He was the first minister to make any record of baptisms and marriages; unfortunately, his example was not followed for over half a century afterwards. Mr. Ross having been transferred to New Castle, Del., the Rev. Hugh Neill became his successor, who stated, on entering on his duties, that the attendance at worship was about one hundred and fifty, of which not more than thirty were members, the rest being Dis-

senters, or Germans who had received some knowledge of English. It is supposed that on the removal of Mr. Neill, in 1766, that the Rev. Dr. William Smith, provost of the college at Philadelphia, officiated occasionally until 1779.

From the following entry made April 17, 1786, it will be observed that all early records of the church have been unfortunately lost, except one book from 1742 to 1766: "Ordered, That proper books be provided for keeping the registers of this Parish, the old books and registers having been destroyed during the late war." At the aforesaid meeting of the congregation John B. Gilpin and Andrew Redifer were elected wardens, and Edward Burk, Levi Stannerd, William Hicks and Frederick Hitler vestrymen. Efforts were at once made to repair the injuries resulting from the war. It is therefore "*Resolved*, That, as the church is much gone to decay and the fence round the graveyard totally destroyed, the church be immediately put into decent repair, a communion table provided and a desk made for the clerk. Also, that a rail-fence of cedar be made round the graveyard." The Rev. Joseph Pilmore was, on this occasion, chosen minister and John Stewart appointed clerk. For the long space of twenty years, extending from 1766 to 1786, they had no regular pastor and but irregular worship, the members being scattered and the building and grounds in a ruinous condition.

Mr Pilmore retained the charge until 1794, when Rev. Dr. Wm. Smith succeeded until 1796, followed by the Rev. John H. Hobart to 1797, who afterwards became bishop of the diocese of New York, next the Rev. Slater Clay until 1812, then his son, Rev. J. C. Clay. The Rev. Bird Wilson, rector of the church in Norristown, officiated until 1821, followed by Rev. Mr. Robertson for a short period. He was followed by Rev. John Rodney, in connection with St. Luke's Church, Germantown, to 1833, the Rev. Dr. Cruse and Rev. John Reynolds to 1836, Rev. Wm. H. Deihl to 1852, Rev. George Foote to 1855, Rev. David C. Millett from 1856 to 1864, Rev. Charles Bonnel to 1869, Rev. Mr. Stryker to 1876, who was succeeded by the present rector, Rev. H. I. Meigs.

On the erection of the church, in 1817, the tower and spire were not completed until between the years 1847 and 1857, when the parsonage and school-house were built, additional ground purchased and a bell of eleven hundred pounds weight and a communion service presented. The church was forty by sixty feet in dimensions, built of stone, one story high, with a spire of one hundred and thirty feet. So weak at times has been the congregation that in 1817 the membership was only fifteen and worship was held only once a month. A drawing was made of this building in May, 1857, which may now be the only one extant. The distance to the Oxford Church does not exceed nine miles, and it was not till 1734 that the road was opened between them and declared a public

highway, which has ever since borne the name of Church road. The remains of Edward Farmar, who died in 1745, were placed in the upper part of the north aisle; the original slab retains its position, thus denoting the site of the old church. Tradition states that several Indian chiefs were buried here, but the exact place of their interment is unknown.

The church in the Revolution was occupied by both parties. During Washington's encampment in the vicinity soldiers were quartered in it, who made hearths of the grave-stones for their cooking purposes, which will account for the loss of head-stones from the earliest graves, fragments of which may be still discovered with lettering on them. On the retreat of the Americans from Germantown, the British, in their pursuit, occupied it, and again on their march out here to attack Washington. On this last occurrence they made use of it for several days. The late church, believed to be the third erected here, was torn down in 1868, and the present large and beautiful edifice commenced in the previous year, which, however, was not used for worship until 1877, and not fully completed until 1881. It is built of dressed red sandstone, procured in the neighborhood, forty-two by one hundred and twenty-four feet in dimensions, with a tower at the east end eighty-two feet in height. The windows are of stained glass and of the most elegant designs. From this elevated churchyard a fine prospect is afforded of the surrounding country, including Flourtown, Chestnut Hill, Barren Hill, Camp Hill, Fort Washington and the romantic valley of the Wissahickon. It is undoubtedly one of the handsomest church buildings in the county.

The grounds embrace all of six acres, substantially inclosed and kept in a neat condition. As may be expected from its antiquity, many have been buried here, probably above two thousand. The oldest stone bearing a date is that erected to the memory of James Allison, who died in 1727, aged forty-five years. Several quaint and curious epitaphs are here, bearing the dates of 1732, 1738, 1749, 1755 and 1763. Among the numerous surnames to be found here can be mentioned Burke, Barge, Wells, Farmar, Allison, Woolen, Brant, White, Shay, Houpt, Ingleman, Cleaver, Bisbing, Robinson, Nash, Acuff, Donatt, Taylor, Nague, Loeser, Bradfield, Hayes, Hinkle, Lukens, Smith, Jackson, Hickling, Young, Warley, Comly, Corson, Aimen, Stackhouse, Hersh, Summerfield, Grafty, Hart, Gibbs, Janney, Dodson, Kifer, Platt, Foote and Vancourt. In the spring of 1883 this church was represented in the Episcopal Convention by William H. Drayton, John H. Bringhurst and Hamilton Taggart as lay delegates. The present communicants number nearly one hundred; the children attending the Sunday and parish-schools number about eighty. Of the eleven Episcopal Churches now in the county, this was established the earliest, the next being St. James', in Lower Providence, in 1721.

St. Peter's Lutheran Church.—The origin of this church appears to be greatly due to the early and active efforts of the Rev. Henry M. Muhlenberg, which is thus acknowledged in the minutes: "Our collectors having, in his name and with his letters of recommendation, raised contributions to defray the expenses of the school-house, and having, after these were paid, also, by means of his written petitions, collected money in Philadelphia and in the Provinces of New Jersey and New York for the building of St. Peter's church, he himself having, at the same time, as far as it was possible for himself and his fellow-labourers, served us in the preaching of the gospel." From the deed of the school-house, dated March 15, 1758, we learn that Christopher Roberts, Philip Cressman, Valentine Miller, Philip Hersh and Adam Snider, of Whitemarsh, had commenced the building, but, through a



ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BARREN HILL.

majority of votes, transferred their rights to Rev. Richard Peters; Charles Magnes Wrangel, D.D., provost of the Swedish Lutheran Churches in Pennsylvania and New Jersey; Henry M. Muhlenberg, first minister of the United German Evangelical Congregations in Pennsylvania; Henry Keppeler, Sr., of Philadelphia; John Koplin, of Providence; Valentine Miller, Ludwig Kolb and Mathias Sommer, members of the church in Whitemarsh.

The aforesaid school-house was completed in 1758, and worship was held in it until the completion of the church. The first teacher was Michael Seely, who subsequently had the misfortune to become blind. The church, it is supposed, was commenced in 1761, but was not finished until a few years later. It was a substantial stone edifice, with galleries on three of its sides, surmounted by a steeple, which remained stand-

ing until 1849,—a period of nearly eighty-eight years. The school-house was built of logs; since, three others have been successively erected on the same spot, the two last, by the directors, under the public-school system. Conrad Bischoff, in 1765, taught the school, followed by John George Kuhn in 1768. Mr. Muhlenberg officiated at the laying of the corner-stone of the new church, and gave towards it, out of a certain legacy, twenty-four pounds, and preached in it before roofed, in which state it had cost five hundred pounds, and on its completion, upwards of five hundred pounds more.

It appears that the congregation had subscribed but little towards its building, for they were in debt upwards of £1000 (\$2666.66) when the church was finished. Hearing of the pecuniary embarrassment Dr. Ziehnhausen, chaplain to the King of England, authorized Mr. Muhlenberg to draw on him for five hundred pounds sterling. After the most clamorous of the creditors had been paid the church, school-house and lot of ground were conveyed to the German Lutheran congregation of Philadelphia. But what principally enabled the securities to meet their engagements was a legacy of thirteen thousand gulden (five thousand two hundred dollars) from the Count of Roedelshelm, in Germany, which he bequeathed to the German Lutheran congregations of Pennsylvania, three thousand gulden (twelve hundred dollars) of which were expressly given towards the indebtedness of this church. Thus was the debt of the church paid off to save it from being sold, and not long afterwards the whole was freed from incumbrances.

At an election held at St. Peter's, April 1, 1766, Henry Katz, John Bauer, Andrew Koeth and Philip Lehr were chosen elders, and William Hiltner and John Fisher deacons. In June, 1769, Rev. John Frederick Schmidt accepted the charge of the Germantown congregation, and preached every other Sunday in the parochial churches of Frankford and Whitpain, and occasionally at Barren Hill, in which church divine service had been previously held every other Sunday by the Germantown ministers, during the time of Pastors John Nicholas Kurtz, John Ludwig Voight and James Van Buskirk. Through the war and for several years after its close the Rev. H. M. Muhlenberg, no doubt, occasionally officiated here, also his son, the Rev. H. E. Muhlenberg, of St. Michael's, Philadelphia, followed by the Rev. Daniel Schroeder and John Henry Weinland, in 1786 to 1789, of the Germantown congregation, whose several labors helped to keep the congregation together.

During the Revolution the church received considerable injury, having been by turns occupied by the contending armies, and used as a battery and stable. The Rev. H. M. Muhlenberg, in his journal, under date of November 4, 1777, says "that it was used as a stable for horses by a portion of the American army, encamped in the vicinity," and further mentions that a short time previous the British army had been here,

and taken from the people their horses, oxen, cows, sheep and hogs. Lafayette quartered in the church, as a point for observation, during his brief tarry on the hill, in the middle of May, 1778, and came near being captured by General Grant, with a strong detachment of the British army. After the war, as may well be supposed, it was almost a ruin, full of rubbish and dirt, and its members, from being pillaged, were miserably impoverished and destitute of even the necessities of life.

The Rev. Frederick D. Schaeffer has left the following interesting account of the condition of affairs here:

"In the year 1790 I was called to the congregation of St. Peter's Church as their regularly ordained minister, and found the church and school in such a lamentable condition as to be commiserated. Only a few heads of families adhered to this congregation; the greater number of the children had already been sent to English schools, and an English school-master had been appointed to teach without my knowledge. The church building was in a deplorable condition, like a neglected or disordered house, the rude walls, windows and frames broken and shattered, and the roof appeared also ready to fall in."

Like St. Thomas' Church, at Whitemarsh, it seems it required sometime to get over the disasters occasioned by the war and relieve themselves from the difficulties under which they had labored.

Through the exertions of Mr. Schaeffer the church and surrounding premises were put into better condition, but from having been built nearly half a century considerable repair was needed. To carry this out, the congregation made application to the Assembly, who passed an act, April 13, 1807, authorizing them to hold a lottery to meet the expense. For the want of unanimity this was not carried out, when a committee of seven members was appointed, in 1809, to rebuild the structure and restore the fence and graveyard, which was accomplished within the year. It was dedicated January 7, 1810, in the presence of a numerous assemblage. The preaching in the forenoon was in the German, and in the afternoon in English. After a service here and with the Germantown congregation of over twenty-two years, Mr. Schaeffer resigned and went to Philadelphia, preaching his farewell sermon August 23, 1812. The Rev. John C. Baker succeeded in the charge and remained its pastor until 1828. During his ministry the German language was entirely dispensed with and the English substituted. The Rev. Benjamin Keller, D.D., commenced his labors in February, and remained till 1835.

Under the charge of Rev. C. W. Schaeffer the parsonage was built, in 1836, at a cost of nearly nine hundred dollars. The Rev. F. R. Anspach, D.D., became the pastor January 1, 1841, and remained until 1850. He held the last communion in the old church April 8, 1849, when the present fine edifice was erected, at a cost of six thousand five hundred dollars. Through the industry and perseverance of Dr. Anspach the membership of the congregation here and at Whitemarsh was greatly increased. In connection with his other duties, he conducted a select school wherein the higher branches of English education were taught. Rev. Wm. H. Smith succeeded in 1850, and resigned

May 10, 1852. In November of said year Rev. Wm. Baum, D.D., accepted, and served until May, 1858, and was followed by Rev. S. Sentman, who remained till April, 1862. In his ministry the centennial celebration of the church was observed with appropriate ceremonies. Rev. C. F. Keedy was the next pastor, followed by Rev. J. Q. Waters, when Rev. R. Demme succeeded in 1867. The Rev. T. C. Pritchard received the charge September 1, 1871, and remained until July, 1883, and was succeeded by Rev. J. Q. McAtlee. To the pastors of this congregation was also assigned the charge of the Union Church at Whitmarsh from 1818 until 1858, when the latter was connected with the Upper Dublin Church.

The present church, as has been stated, was built in 1849, in the Gothic style, two stories high, with buttresses and stained-glass windows. Its dimensions are forty-eight by seventy-two feet, with a tower and spire one hundred feet high. The steeple, from its high situation, is seen for many miles around. From the churchyard a fine prospect is obtained, particularly in a northeast direction. The ground probably comprises in all eight acres, inclosed by an iron railing and wall. A considerable number have been buried here in the past one hundred and twenty-five years. On the stones are found the names of Dettere, Dager, Morris, Prutzman, Barnet, Crawford, Bell, Rapine, Harbst, Cook, Gilinger, Gulp, Dewees, Hitner, Robinson, Righter, Bond, Pflieger, Young, Staley, Lyle, Johnson, Jago, Keys, Mattis, Rex, Bolton, Sassaman, Wolf, Thomas, Lysinger, Kline, Ellis, Garn, Becher, Boyer, Lightcap, Gray, Neil, Klair, Streepier, Bartle, Haugh, Culp, Wampole, Hiltner, Cole, Heritage, Colman, Kirk, Davis, Johnson, Goshen, Bickings, Ludy, Pifer, Kenzie, McIntire, Matlack, File, Haines, Butter, Markley, Marple, Fisher, Shinkle, Hellings, Freas, Peters, Heilman, Hagy, Harner, Graver, Vandike, Cressman, Kirker, Ritter, Van Winkle, Moyer, Nelson, Faringer, Deshong, Spealhofer, Hart, Thorp, Keely, Hesser, Potts, Zern, Schiæler, Herman, Baraholt, Hallman, Steer, Share, Sharp, Fight, Bauer, Calender, Kutz, Shaw, Dennison, Snyder, Wood, Thompson, Cress, Jacoby, Faust, Edelman, Scheetz and Brant. A handsome white marble monument, about twenty-five feet high, was erected to the memory of the soldiers who died in the late civil war. The oldest stone observed, bearing a date, is to the memory of "Johan Heinrich Klein, gestorben 1760." During a severe storm in November, 1878, which passed over the centre of the township and did considerable damage, the steeple of the church was blown down and greatly injured, but was restored in the following year.

ASSESSMENT OF WHITEMARSH, 1780.

Leonard Steeper, assessor, and John Bower, collector.

Andrew Cate, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows; John Sheppard, 83 a., 2 c.; Christopher Shupart, 50 a., 1 h., 3 c., 2 stills; Jacob Cate, laborer; Henry Katz, 17 a., 2 h., 3 c., paper-mill and 43 a. in Springfield; Joseph Ake, miller, 1 c.; Wm. Kagge, 3 c., paper-mill; Hagge, 100 a., 2 h., 2 c., paper mill; Caspar Wampole, 50 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Adam Miller, 3 h., 3 c.; John Shupart, 1 c.; George Knitle, 2 h., 2 c.; George Geiger, 2 h., 2 c.;

Jacob Hauser, laborer, $\frac{1}{4}$ a., 1 h., 2 c.; Wm. Johnson, laborer, 23 a., 1 c.; Ludwig Dagen, inn-keeper, 95 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Henry Kuntzman, smith, 1 c.; Margaret Robins, 15 a.; Martha Shoemaker, widow, 30 a., 1 c.; John Conard, aged, 1 h., 1 c.; Jacob Shoemaker, aged, 150 a., 1 c.; David Shoemaker, 3 h., 3 c.; Elizabeth Baker, 7 a., aged and infirm; Michael Lentz, 39 a., 2 c.; Christopher Carr, 1 c.; John Rieker, 212 a., 5 h., 6 c., 1 still; Jacob Jones, schoolmaster, 84 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Griffith Thomas, 85 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Samuel Miles, gentleman, 2 h., 3 c., 1 four-wheel carriage, 1 two-wheel do.; Joseph Paul, miller, 25 a., grist and saw-mill; Thomas Livezey, 125 a., 1 h.; John Conard, laborer, 1 c.; Francis Henry; Isaac Fryer; Philip Lehr, 1 h., 1 c., Christopher Lehr, 1 h., 1 c.; John Jones, 190 a., 2 h., 1 c.; John Harry, 100 a., 3 h., 4 c.; James Stroud, 1 h., 1 c.; Michael Mitchell, 4 h., 2 c.; John Hart, 14 a., 1 c.; John Clinton, shoemaker; Jacob Kuhn, 2 h., 1 c.; John Wolf, laborer, 15 a., 1 c.; Frederick Zorn, 20 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Hannah Mauleby, widow, 100 a., 1 c.; Thomas Shepherd; Wm. Stroud, laborer; John Yetter, 2 h.; Jonathan Powell, 95 a., 2 h., 4 c.; John Hufty, 120 a., 4 h., 3 c.; Davis Davis; Christian Steer, inn-keeper, 200 a., 8 h., 7 c., 1 chair; George Fries, 100 a., 3 h., 3 c.; William Hiltner, 30 a., 1 h., 2 c.; John Ketler, 116 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Jacob Sharp, shoemaker; Valentine Cressman, laborer, 1 c.; George Friea, Jr., shoemaker, 2 c.; Catherine Rapp, widow, 100 a.; Peter Streepier, smith, 1 h., 1 c.; George Cressman, laborer, 10 a., 1 c.; John Bower, 48 a., 4 h., 2 c.; Adam Kiteer; John Fisher, 25 a., 1 h., 1 c.; William Hirsch, laborer; James Griffin, 2 h., 2 c.; Joseph Kenton, laborer; Adam Snyder, 2 h., 1 c.; Catharine Moyer, 25 a., 1 c.; Frederick Gilbert, 1 c.; Wm. Dewees, laborer, 6 a., 1 c.; Benjamin Krouse, tailor, 1 a., 1 c.; Philip Sharp, $\frac{1}{4}$ a.; Isaiah Hups, 100 a., 4 h., 2 c.; Leonard Culp, 50 a., 2 h., 2 c., 1 still; Leonard Streepier, 180 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Dennis Streepier; Jacob Shearer, 2 h., 2 c.; Peter Dager, 4 h., 5 c.; Albrecht Houser; Jacob Edge, 198 a., 2 h., 3 c.; David Acuff, 50 a., 5 h., 3 c.; Jacob Acuff; Wm. Fitzgerald, school-teacher, 6 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Abraham Houser, 20 a., 1 h., 2 c.; George Aimen, 45 a., 1., 3 c.; Conrad Bean, 2 h., 1 c.; John Derrick, laborer; James Haslett, 1 c., laborer; Richard Mairs, millwright, 2 h., 1 c.; Isaac Mathers, 2 h., 3 c., 1 still; William West, 280 a., 6 h., 10 c., 2 negroes, one four-wheel carriage; Samuel Morris, tanner, 29 a., 3 h., 2 c.; Jesse Gilbert, 1 h., 1 c.; Henry Scheetz, paper-maker, 80 a., 3 h., 4 c., paper-mill; Joseph Lukens, 190; a., 3 h., 6 c.; George Ankele; William Jones, laborer; Marchant Mauleby, 80 a., 3 c., aged; John Kerbaugh, 18 a., 4 h., 1 c.; Edward Hopkins, 1 h., 2 c.; Martin Faringer, 80 a., 2 h., 3 c.; Jacob Mathews, smith, 1 c.; Samuel Cox, shoemaker, 1 c.; Andrew Miller, 3 h., 1 c.; Henry Enghart, 2 h., 2 c.; Henry Gordon, laborer; Edward Davis, 50 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Walter McCool, 1 negro, 50 a., 2 h., 2 c.; Samuel McCool, 1 h., 2 c., tailor; David Evans, laborer, 1 c.; Joseph McClean, 230 a., 3 h., 5 c.; Jacob Cook, weaver, 1 c.; David White; James White, 4 h., 2 h., 2 c., tailor; Robert Kane, shoemaker, 1 c.; John Cox, schoolmaster; Thomas Cox, 11 a., 1 h., 1 c., laborer; Dorothy Jarret, widow, 200 a., 3 h., 5 c.; John Hollowell, 120 a., 3 h., 4 c.; John Wilson, 117 a., 2 h., 3 c.; John Eldridge, 1 servant, 150 a., 4 h., 5 c.; Sarah Egbert, widow, 60 a., 4 h., 1 c.; John Egbert; Lawrence Egoert; Thomas Lancaster, 200 a., 4 h.; Thomas Lancaster; Joseph James, 160 a., 2 h., 2 c.; George Shatinger, laborer, 2 c.; Evan Meredith, miller, 6 h., 4 c., 1 chair, rents of Robert Wells 300 a. and grist-mill; Joseph Wood; Samuel Williams, 2 h., 2 c.; Casper Freas, 3 h., 4 c.; Jacob Lesley, laborer, 1 c.; Jonathan Robeson, 238 a., grist-mill, 3 negroes, 1 chair, 5 h., 4 c.; Michael Knorr, 170 a., 5 h., 5 c.; George Harker, 200 a., 4 h., 6 c.; Melchior Knorr, 170 a., 5 h., 5 c.; Bernard Knorr, laborer, 2 h., 2 c.; Isaac Williams, 470 a., belonging to Anthony Williams' estate; Michael Bowman, 2 h., 1 c.; Henry Seabolt, shoemaker, 1 c.; Michael Miller, 33 a., 1 h., 1 c.; Frederick Miller, 11 a., 1 c.; Michael Miller, 1 c.; Joseph Ransey, laborer, 1 c.; Israel Everly, shoemaker, 2 c.; Patrick Menan, aged, 50 a., 1 h., 2 c.; Josiah Dickeson, 2 h., 3 c.; Frederick Hitner, 4 h., 2 c.; Jesse Greenfield. *Single Men*—George Geiger, George Aimen, Owen Morris, Philip Keesee, Morris Mauleby, Lawrence Egbert, Joseph Wood, Lewis Wood, Peter Robeson.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ELIAS HICKS CORSON.

The subject of this biography is the son of Alan W. and Mary Corson, of Whitmarsh township, and was born on the 19th of February, 1816. His father,

a distinguished mathematician and botanist, was able to give his son superior opportunities of instruction, to which primary store of knowledge he added by reading and observation. At the time of his majority he engaged in lime-burning in Chester County, but soon returned and began the same business in Plymouth, where it was continued with energy and profit until his death, on the 5th of November, 1877. He was also engaged in the coal business, and was the owner of a fine farm adjacent to the quarries, which he cultivated to its fullest capacity. Mr. Corson, on the 13th of March, 1845, married Miss Emily R. Harris, daughter of Henry and Rachel Harris, of Philadel-

It may be said of Mr. Corson that few men in his section of the State were better known or more universally esteemed. He displayed a varied knowledge, was quick of apprehension and possessed a rare facility of conversation, combined with the kindness and gentleness of a child. He possessed a strong individuality, was a marked man in stature, strength and symmetry, and possessed not less remarkable business qualifications than strong mental endowments. He was fond of literature, a reader of the poets, and kept pace with the transactions of the times. His conversation and presence were magnetic, his manner agreeable and his wit devoid of sting or bitterness. Good,



E. H. Corson

phia. Their children are Henry H., George, Emily, Martha, Walter H., Carroll, Percy H. and four who died in early youth.

Mr. Corson, early in the anti-slavery movement, joined his efforts to those put forth by the friends of human rights, and through the long years of that strife was active in the cause, contributing freely and aiding in all proper ways to give freedom to the slave. To the temperance cause he also gave his heartiest approval, for which work he was eminently fitted, no amount of opposition or inconsistency of others being able to tempt him to unbecoming violence or prevent his administering a deserved rebuke.

pure, strong and true, his influence will survive, while to his friends he remains as a bright memory, a spur to noble deeds in the cause of humanity.

JOSEPH FREAS.

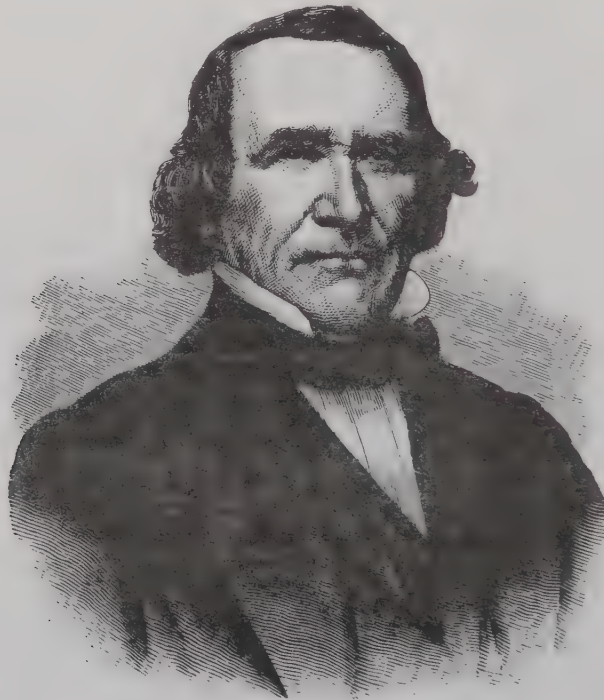
Mr. Freas is of German extraction, his father having been George Freas, who married Barbara Wolf. Their children were John, George, Samuel, Jacob, Benjamin, Daniel, Joseph, William, Mary (Mrs. Samuel Roberts) and Catherine (Mrs. William Freas). Joseph was born on the 6th of May, 1794, on the homestead farm, in Whitmarsh township, and during his youth remained with his parents, receiving

meanwhile such education as the neighboring schools afforded. He then chose as his trade that of a blacksmith, and became an apprentice to his brother Samuel, in Plymouth. This trade he followed for some years in Plymouth, but, concluding that the occupation of a farmer, with which he had been made familiar in his youth, was more to his taste, he abandoned his trade and returned to Whitmarsh. Here he purchased of his father the farm, which for many years he cultivated, and on retiring from active farm-labor he erected the residence on the same farm which is now the home of his widow and daughter. His political sentiments were those of the Old-Line

universally esteemed in the township. His death occurred November 22, 1879, at his home, in Whitmarsh.

JESSE W. FREAS.

The great-grandfather of Jesse W. Freas (or Fries, as originally spelled) and uncle of Jacob Frederick Fries, the founder of a philosophical school in Germany and professor at Heidelberg in 1805, was from Saxony. His son, Simon, resided at Marble Hall, in Whitmarsh township, where he followed the blacksmith's craft. He was united in marriage to Margaret Rapin, born in 1773, died in 1863, a descendant



Joseph Freas

Whig party, though he did not take an active part in the public movements of the day, and devoted his time and efforts wholly to his own business. Mr. Freas was married, on the 15th of January, 1818, to Ann Keely, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Keely, of Philadelphia County, whose birth occurred November 17, 1792. Their children are Henry, born in 1818; Joanna, in 1820; Walton, in 1822; Essachar, in 1824; Elizabeth, in 1826; John Quincy, in 1828; Orlando, in 1830; Caroline, in 1834; Tacy A., in 1836; and Barbara A., in 1839. Mr. Freas was not less favorably known for his industry than for his upright character and integrity, which caused him to be

of the celebrated Paul de Rapin de Thoyras, an eminent historiographer, born in Languedoc in 1661. A member of the family, Philip Rapin, was a commissioned officer in the Revolutionary war, and Daniel Rapin was the first mayor of Washington City, justice of the peace, appointed by President Jefferson, and postmaster of the House of Representatives at the time of his death, in 1825. The children of Simon and Margaret Freas were William, David, Ann, Charles, Nicholas, Sarah, Elizabeth, Philip, Henry, Elizabeth (2d) and David (2d). William, of this number, was born December 27, 1796, in Whitmarsh, where he was early a blacksmith, and later became the

owner of a productive farm. He married Catherine Freas, daughter of George Freas, the latter of whom was but an infant of one year on his emigration from Germany. Their children were a son, Jesse W., and a daughter, Barbara Ann, now Mrs. Philip Cressman, of Philadelphia. Jesse W. was born on 23d of October, 1818, in Whitemarsh township and devoted his boyhood to labor, varied by attendance at the nearest school, where he acquired a substantial education. He was instructed at an early age in the uses of the hammer and forge, as also in the various occupations pertaining to the life of a farmer, and continued thus industriously occupied until his mar-

also engaged in a general merchandise business. The Freas family have been blessed with great longevity. Jesse W. is now sixty-seven, William died at eighty-four, Margaret at ninety, and nearly all her children at advanced ages. Mr. Freas is in politics a Republican, having formerly voted with the Democratic party, as did his father. He has served as school director, but declined other official positions, though holding the commission as postmaster at Lafayette Hill. He is a Lutheran in his religious faith, and member of the Lutheran Church at Barren Hill, as are his wife and most of the children, his son, William S., being a clergyman of that denomination, settled at Carlisle,



Jesse W. Freas

riage, December 24, 1846, to Miss Ann Catherine Streeper, daughter of Leonard and Sarah Streeper. Their children are William S., born in 1848; Frederick R., in 1851; Eva, in 1853 (died in 1854); Luther, in 1855; Henry M., in 1859; L. Streeper, in 1862; Oliver S. Abold, in 1864; Lilly, in 1868 (died in 1888); and Ida M., in 1872. Mr. Freas, on his marriage, removed to a farm belonging to his father, which he cultivated in conjunction with the mining of iron-ore. Though at a later period his residence was changed, a spacious dwelling erected by his father becoming his home, he continues his customary pursuits as a miner and farmer. For a number of years he was

Pa. Mr. Freas was for many years superintendent of the Sunday-school of his church.

SILAS CLEAVER.

The Cleaver family are of German antecedents, though little is known of the advent of the first representative in America or of his immediate descendants. Salathiel Cleaver, the father of Silas, a brief sketch of whose life is here given, was a resident of Montgomery County, where he followed farming pursuits during his active life. To his wife, Mary Shoemaker, were born five sons,—Nathan, Josiah, Daniel, Silas and John. The birth of Silas, of this number, occurred on

the 7th of February, 1819, on his father's farm, in Gwynedd township. He was educated at the boarding-school of Joseph Foulke, in Gwynedd, and at the age of nineteen repaired to Whitemarsh township, where he entered the mill of William Ely for the purpose of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the miller's trade. On completing his apprenticeship he removed to Walnut Mill, in Lower Dublin township, and became the lessee of a mill, which he operated for a period of eight years. Mr. Cleaver, at the expiration of this time, purchased a mill property at Wissahickon, in Whitemarsh township, which, in connection with his brother John, he operated for thirty-six years. Hav-

He was a member of the Corn Exchange of Philadelphia for many years, and at his death a director of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was by birthright a Friend, and worshiped with the Plymouth Meeting. Mr. Cleaver, though a man of modest and unobtrusive demeanor, wielded a commanding influence in the township. His sterling integrity in all matters of business won the respect of the community, while the qualities of gentleness, kindness and sympathy caused him to be greatly beloved by those who, through daily intercourse, became familiar with the tender and loving heart and the generous and unselfish nature.



John Cleaver

ing during this time been assiduous in his devotion to business, it was his intention to have abandoned active labor in connection with the mill, and he retired to a home he had purchased. His life was, however, suddenly ended on the 18th of February, 1884, before this project was consummated. Mr. Cleaver was, on the 9th of March, 1848, married to Miss Mary E., daughter of John Ruppert, of Lower Dublin, who survives him. In politics the subject of this sketch was a Republican, his affiliations having formerly been with the Whig party. Apart from the office of school director, he held no official positions in the township.

JOHN CLEAVER.

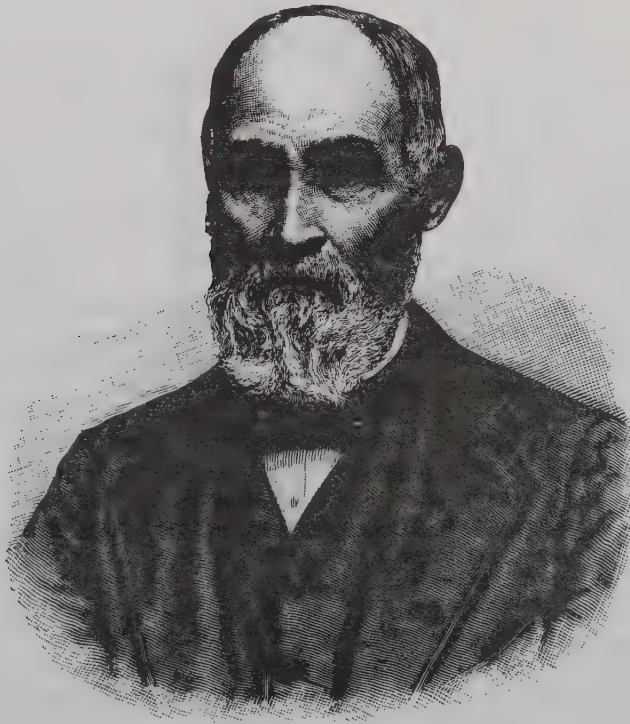
Salathiel Cleaver, the son of Nathan and Ruth Cleaver, who was of German descent, and born on the 10th of August, 1780, was numbered among the enterprising farmers of Montgomery County, his residence during his lifetime. He married Mary, daughter of Daniel Shoemaker, of Upper Dublin township, Montgomery Co., who was of Welsh extraction, and had children,—Nathan, Josiah and Daniel (deceased), Silas and John. The last-named and youngest of the number, who is the subject of this biographical sketch, was born November 1, 1822, on the home-



Silas Cleaver

stead, in Montgomery township. Here his youth, until the age of nineteen, was spent, his education having been received at a private school on his father's property, and later at the boarding-school under the direction of Joseph Foulke. He decided upon acquiring a trade, and chose that of a miller, entering as apprentice a mill on the Pennypack stream, near Bustleton. Two and a half years after, having completed his apprenticeship, he repaired to Byberry, in Philadelphia County, and spent a year as journeyman, at the expiration of which period he formed a copartnership with William Buckman, and continued this business relation for two years. In the spring of 1848 an ad-

ried, on the 11th of November, 1852, to Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of Chalkley and Ann Jarrett Kenderdine, of Horsham township, Montgomery Co. Their children are William J.; Anna K., wife of George Rex; Ella (deceased); Chalkley K., married to A. Laura White; Mary R.; Emma; Sallie; Tacey K.; and Silas, Jr. (deceased). Mr. Cleaver has for twenty-five years been a member of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia. He was formerly, in politics, an Old-Line Whig, and readily adopted the platform of the Republican party on its organization. Aside from the exercise of his privilege as a voter, he, however, finds little leisure for participation in mat-



D. W. Yeakel.

vantageous opportunity was offered in connection with his brother Silas, who owned a mill in Whitemarsh township. This copartnership of social and business relations of the most agreeable character continued until the death of the senior partner, in the spring of 1884, William J. and Chalkley Cleaver having been admitted to the firm in 1883, under the name of S. & J. Cleaver & Sons. The mill has been greatly improved, much new machinery and many modern appliances having been introduced, and its capacity largely increased. In the fall of 1876, Mr. Cleaver purchased the farm adjoining the mill property, known as the Peter Phipps farm. He was mar-

ried, on the 11th of November, 1852, to Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of Chalkley and Ann Jarrett Kenderdine, of Horsham township, Montgomery Co. Their children are William J.; Anna K., wife of George Rex; Ella (deceased); Chalkley K., married to A. Laura White; Mary R.; Emma; Sallie; Tacey K.; and Silas, Jr. (deceased). Mr. Cleaver has for twenty-five years been a member of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia. He was formerly, in politics, an Old-Line Whig, and readily adopted the platform of the Republican party on its organization. Aside from the exercise of his privilege as a voter, he, however, finds little leisure for participation in mat-

DAVID W. YEAKEL.

Mr. Yeakel is the great-grandson of Christopher Yeakel, who emigrated to America in 1734, and married Susanna Schultze. Among their sons was Abraham, who was united in marriage to Sarah, daughter of Christopher Wagner, whose children were Isaac, born in 1777; Samuel, in 1779; Jacob, in 1780; Susannah, in 1782; Maria, in 1784; and Christopher, in 1787. Isaac, of this number, whose birth occurred

November 9, 1777, married Regina, daughter of Andrew Schultz, on the 4th of November, 1800. Their children were Jacob S., born in 1802; Sarah, in 1805; Samuel, in 1807; John, in 1809; Charlotte, in 1811; Emeline, in 1814; Daniel, in 1816; Mary, in 1818; and David W., the subject of this sketch. Isaac Yeakel died on the 23d of October, 1847, and his wife, Regina, on the 16th of January, 1860. The birth of their youngest son, David W., occurred on the 30th of December, 1821, in Springfield township, where the early years of his life were spent. After a period of youth devoted to the acquirement of a plain English

marsh township, settled near Lafayette Hill, where he at present resides, having some years since retired from active business. He was, in his early political associations, a Whig, and joined the ranks of the Republican party on its formation. He has neither desired nor accepted office, nor been actively allied with the working phalanx of the party. He was a loyal supporter of the Union during the late war and actively interested in filling the quota for his township. Mr. Yeakel is not identified by membership with any religious denomination, though his belief is that of the New Church (Swedenborgian).



James M. Coulston

education, he began the routine of farm labor, and continued thus occupied until thirty years of age, when, being ambitious for a larger sphere of industry than was opened in his native county, he removed to Lehigh County, Pa., and engaged in the foundry and machine business at Allentown. Here he remained nine years, having meanwhile, in September, 1852, married Sarah Lentz, of Whitmarsh township. Their children are John L., married to Bertha Hellings, who had four children; George K., of Whitmarsh; and M. Lula. Mr. Yeakel, on his return to White-

JAMES M. COULSTON.

The Coulston family is of Welsh descent, the grandfather of James M. having been William Coulston, who resided in Whitmarsh township, where he was an enterprising farmer. His children were Charles, William, John, Thomas, Mary (Mrs. William Kettler) and Sarah (Mrs. Jacob Rohrer). William Coulston was born August 9, 1797, in Whitmarsh, where he devoted his active life to farming employments. He married Ann, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Meredith, whose birth occurred October 29, 1802. Their

children are James M., Elizabeth and Hannah. William Coulston died April 17, 1863, in his sixty-sixth year, and his wife, Ann, March 25, 1833, in her thirty-first year. Their son, James M., was born on the 27th of January, 1831, in Whitmarsh. His youth was similar to that of other lads whose parents were farmers. At the age of eight years he removed with the family to his present home, attended school for a period and lent a willing hand at the labor of the farm. He was married, April 7, 1857, to T. Amanda, daughter of Joseph and Ann Freas, of the same township, and granddaughter of George and Barbara Freas. Their children are Ann Freas (Mrs. Daniel Maguire), Alice Hinckley (Mrs. Harvey Lentz), William Carpenter, Lizzie, Sarah Roser, Francis Coudie, Joseph Percival and Walter. William Coulston, having died in 1863, his son, James M., inherited his portion of the estate and purchased the remainder of the paternal home. Here he has since continued the healthful pursuits of a farmer. He has always affiliated with the Republican party in politics, and served as a school director of his district. He is also a director of the Montgomery Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and active in the promotion of the best interests of the township of which he is a representative citizen. He is identified as a member with Marble Hall Lodge, No 351, of Independent Order of Odd-Fellows. He adheres to the faith of the Society of Friends, and worships with the Plymouth Meeting.

CHARLES WILLIAMS.¹

Charles Williams, born Fourth Month 11, 1814, married Fourth Month 27, 1837.

He very decidedly prefers having a biographical sketch of his wife's father, Charles Stokes.

Charles Stokes, farmer, of Rancocas, son of David and Ann Stokes, born in Willingborough (now Beverly), in the county of Burlington, N. J., Eighth Month 12, 1791, traces his genealogy from Thomas Stokes, of London, England, who was born in 1640, married Mary Barnard, daughter of John Barnard, Tenth Month 30, 1668, and settled in Burlington County, N. J., soon after the making of "The Concessions and agreements of the proprietors, freeholders and inhabitants of the province of West Jersey, in America." To this instrument he was a party. This constitution or form of government for the province was thus characterized, in a letter to Richard Hartshorne, by William Penn, Gawen Lawrie, Nicholas Lucas and others, dated Sixth Month 25, 1676: "There we lay a foundation for after ages to understand their liberty as men and Christians, that they may not be brought into bondage but by their own consent, for we put the power in the people, etc., etc. In it was established a representative form of government, trial by jury

and liberty of conscience, all conscisely, but fully set forth, especially the last, which commences with the memorable declaration that no 'men nor number of men upon earth hath power or authority to rule other men's consciences in religious matters,' etc."

Although it formed "the common law or fundamental rights and privileges of West New Jersey," it has been but little improved in this or any other county since its promulgation, though two centuries have elapsed.

Thomas Stokes became the proprietor of a farm on the north side of the North Branch of the Rancocas River, about three miles west of Mount Holly, and had three sons,—John, Thomas and Joseph,—all of whom were farmers. The latter two were heads of large families of children, by whom the name has been widely extended. John, who married Elizabeth Green, daughter of Thomas Green, and granddaughter of Arthur Green, of Bugbroke, county of Northton, England, became proprietor of a farm on the north side of the Rancocas River, less than two miles westwardly of his father's location. He had but one son, John, who married Hannah, daughter of Jervis Stockdale, and succeeded his father on his farm on the Rancocas. He left three sons,—John, David and Jervis. David married Ann, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Lancaster, of Bucks County, Pa., and succeeded his father on the farm on the Rancocas; he had four sons, named Israel, John L., Charles and David Stokes, but no daughters. Charles Stokes married Tacy, daughter of William and Ann Jarrett, Montgomery County, Pa., Tenth Month 18, 1816. He erected buildings and commenced business on part of the homestead farm on the Rancocas River. They had three sons—David (who died when an infant), Jarrett and William—and three daughters—Hannah, Alice and Annie—married as follows: Jarrett, married Martha, daughter of William and Hannah Hilyard; William, married Annie, daughter of James and Rebecca McIlvaine; Hannah, married Charles, son of Joseph and Ann Williams; Alice, married William, son of J. R. and Letitia P. Parry; and Annie, married Chalkley, son of John and Ann Albertson,—all forming an unbroken succession of farmers, including a space of nearly two centuries, and continuing to the present time. Charles Stokes, the subject of this sketch, received the greater portion of his school education at Friends' School, at Rancocas.

At a time when but few aspired to anything further than such branches as were thought necessary to qualify for the ordinary business of life, he, having a taste for study and the acquisition of knowledge, with a few others of about the same time of life, availed themselves of an opportunity which presented, and took a deep interest in advanced studies, particularly of a mathematical character. These tended to enlarge his views and stimulate in his mind a desire to obtain useful knowledge from every available source. Books

¹ Written by the family.

of a character to gratify this desire were but few and hard to be obtained in the vicinity of his residence. No library existed nearer than Burlington, five miles distant, where was an ancient and good collection of books for that day. In addition to this, he was proffered by Joshua Wallan, a venerable citizen of Burlington, the free use of his extensive private library. He now commenced a study of history, seeking to make himself acquainted with the rise and fall of nations and the acts of distinguished characters who had signalized themselves in the different departments of life. Love of liberty and aversion to tyranny of every description appeared to be inwrought in his nature, and he felt it to be his mission to cherish and support the one and discountenance the other on every proper occasion, and by all suitable means.

He endeavored to make himself acquainted with the history, constitution and laws of his State and country, to judge of the acts of such as were in power to administer them calmly and without excitement, and in his own judgment mete out impartial justice to ail.

In his early life he became impressed with the conviction that Infinite Wisdom was not unmindful of man after his introduction into this life, but, by His omniscience and omnipresence, was always with him as a sure and unfailing rule, to rightly instruct him in all things in matters of duty, furnishing ability to perform it, providing the terms were accepted.

This conviction, deeply engraven, had much influence in moulding his character and pursuits. He endeavored in all things so to conduct himself that his mind would be at ease and avoid remorse, being satisfied that this rule of life gave all the liberty necessary for its enjoyments and would qualify for its duties.

Agriculture was the pursuit chosen by him. He labored on his father's farm during the summer months, teaching the balance of the year. This was continued for several years, keeping him in sympathy with the manual laborer, and also brightening what he had acquired of school learning, and furnishing opportunities for extended improvement. His time was occasionally employed in surveying land, writing, and taking acknowledgments of deeds, etc., being a master in the Court of Chancery, settling estates and performing the duties of township offices, as township committee, clerk, chosen freeholder, etc. He was one of the originators and stockholders of the Mount Holly Insurance Company, an institution organized in 1831, with which he was identified from its commencement, and served until his decease as a member of its finance committee. In the fall of 1830, without his wish or desire, he was elected a member of the House of Assembly for the county of Burlington. After taking his seat the first duty presented to his mind was to have repealed an enact-

ment to pay a chaplain for services at the State Prison, and this was effected on the ground that the constitution as it then stood prohibited the payment of money for the support of a ministry, etc. In those days New Jersey did not have any clergyman to open the session of the Legislature with prayer. The old sentiments embodied in the "concessions and agreements" had not become entirely obliterated in the minds of the people, and legislative bodies left the important matter of approaching Infinite Mercy in supplication to the individual members. It was believed by Charles Stokes to have been quite as well done and with more safety to our religious liberties.

In 1831 the constitution required the Legislature to be elected and meet in the fall of the year, the custom being to meet, organize, perform a few official acts and adjourn to an early day in the ensuing year. At this adjourned session in 1831, Dr. W. B. Ewin, an old and influential member from Cumberland, moved that J. Hancock (a worthy member from Morris) should open the session with prayer. Charles Stokes objected to the right of the House, by resolutions or otherwise, to direct a member to perform an act of this kind, stating that if any member should find it to be a duty to engage in the solemn act of public invocation he would be among the last to object. Hancock arose and stated that such was his case, but he did not wish to impose upon the House without consent.

Charles Stokes then withdrew his objections, whereupon Hancock knelt, and the House arose, as by common consent, without vote. The prayer was impressive and accompanied by due solemnity. When the House was about to close, *sine die*, and the members separate to their several homes, Hancock made a short address, suited to the occasion, and said if there was no objection he would address the Throne of Grace in supplication. The House (without vote) manifested their approval by rising, and a fervent prayer was uttered by Hancock; immediately the Speaker pronounced an adjournment without delay, and the members separated to their respective homes with much friendly feeling. At the preceding session of the Legislature two companies were incorporated, one to unite by canal the waters of the Delaware and Raritan Rivers, the other to construct a railroad from Camden to Amboy, under the names of Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company.

Stock was taken; both companies organized and commenced operations. In the session of 1830-31 the Canal Company asked for additional powers to enable them to build a railroad on the bank of their canal. This was vigorously opposed by the Railroad Company, and upon this point the House of Assembly was nearly equally divided. The result was the introduction of a bill to unite the two companies under the name of the Delaware and Raritan



Charles Williams

Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company.

This was opposed by Charles Stokes, on the ground that the location of the works and the union of two such companies would concentrate a power not to be managed or controlled by the State.

The union was sanctioned by the Legislature, and at the ensuing session an act was passed prohibiting any other railroad being built to compete in business with the works of the joint companies, thus giving them the exclusive right of transportation and travel between New York and Philadelphia, which for many years greatly retarded the improvement of the State. During all this time Charles Stokes, always a friend of the companies, but steadily and unyieldingly opposed to their monopoly privileges, with a few others, by availing themselves of every suitable opportunity, at length had the gratification of seeing the State enfranchised and freed from the incubus which had paralyzed every effort in the way of railroad improvement.

At the close of the session he retired to an active private life, positively refusing to be again a candidate, until the public became much divided in regard to the policy of Andrew Jackson, President, concerning the Bank of the United States. His refusal to allow the bank further to receive the revenues of the government on deposit created much excitement and dissatisfaction with a large portion of the community; so much so that but comparatively few would speak in advocacy of his measures. That there might be no doubt as to his opinion Charles Stokes permitted his name to be used as a candidate for Council in the State Legislature, in connection with others who approved of the policy of the President. They were defeated then, as was expected, but very soon the public sentiment subsequently became so much changed upon the subject that in the fall of 1836 he was returned a member of the Legislative Council.

Having discharged this trust in such a way as to meet his own approval, he declined a further candidacy and again resumed his former avocation. The Legislature of New Jersey passed an act providing for an election of delegates to meet in convention to frame a constitution for the government of the State, Second Month 23, 1844. Charles Stokes was elected a member of this body, and Fifth Month 14th of the same year took his seat at the organization of the convention, which was composed of men distinguished for talent and high moral character, selected with the intention that party preferences should be balanced.

Early in the session R. S. Field offered a resolution "that the sittings of the convention be opened every morning with prayer, and that the clergymen of the city of Trenton and its vicinity be invited to officiate on such occasions." Charles Stokes said that he appreciated the importance of the service for which they

were assembled and the necessity for Divine assistance to enable them to wisely perform their duties. They were in their seats representing different sections of the State, the whole people and the interests of all. Different views, no doubt, were entertained with regard to the proper mode of offering prayer, and each one was entitled to his opinion; and no man, nor number of men, had a right to impose religious services upon another, contrary to what he believed to be right. The provisions of the eighteenth and nineteenth sections of the Constitution of 1776, which they had bound themselves, by solemn asseveration, to maintain, guaranteed this protection, and up to this time had been sacredly observed. If now, on this momentous occasion, they should sanction the principle embraced in the resolution offered by the member from Mercer, they would open a door for practices, for legislation, leading to a subversion of liberty of conscience, to a union of church and state; Legislatures would have imposed upon them prayers, gratuitously for a time, but soon compensated by enforced taxation.

He believed the mind should always be in the attitude of prayer, that men should "pray without ceasing," that they should do their own praying, and not by proxy.

He was satisfied with Scripture doctrine; that such things as are revealed belong to us, and those things that are secret and not revealed belong to the Great Fountain-Head and source of all good. It is truly wonderful, his disregard of popularity and determination to uphold what he believed to be right. His life was one of remarkable energy and activity throughout all of seventy-five years of the same, was exceedingly useful, desirous of wearing out instead of rusting out. He was prompt to form opinions of measures touching public welfare, and solicitous to discharge every duty. He was well informed in matters of law, and when consulted on those points gratuitously gave counsel and advice; and where parties were at variance his advice rarely failed to promote harmony. He lived to the advanced age of ninety-one years. His death occurred Second Month 27, 1882. He was buried in Friends' burial-ground, Rancocas, N. J.

He attributed his long and happy career through life to the fact that he always endeavored to follow that beacon, "The Light within," which never misled or betrayed his conscience. The rule of life by which he had lived proved to be a perfectly safe one in the hour of death. He bore his illness with resignation, and remarked "that Divine Providence has been good to me; I have the comforts of life and am surrounded and cared for by a loving and attentive family. The manifestations of friendship on the part of others is exceedingly joyful to me; I love them all; I do not entertain an unkind feeling for any one. I feel that life is ebbing away; I am resigned. My mission is nearly ended; I am prepared and ready to die." Thus ended a long, happy, useful and well-spent life.

CHAPTER LXXX.

WHITPAIN TOWNSHIP.¹

In the years 1681, 1682 and 1683, William Penn, the proprietary, executed leases and re-leases to Samuel Fox for fifteen hundred acres; Charles Marshall, two thousand acres; and James Claypole, one thousand acres. James Claypole shortly afterwards sold his tract to John Marshall, containing in all four thousand five hundred acres. Richard Whitpain, citizen and butcher of the town of London, subsequently became seized in fee of the whole four thousand five hundred acres.

This tract, to distinguish it from the rest of Whitpain's purchases, was called or known by the name of "Whitpain's Creek," situated in Philadelphia County.

Richard Whitpain made his will and testament, dated April 27, 1689, and willed the payment of his debts and funeral expenses, and authorized his wife, Mary, his executrix, to sell so much of his lands in the province as she should find needful for the payment thereof, and shortly after the said testator died.

Mary Whitpain, in accordance with the provision of the will, by her indenture dated July 20, 1689, sold the entire tract to Mary Davice, John Eldridge, William Ingram, John Blackhall and John Vace, all of whom were creditors. Shortly afterward John Blackhall, the surviving trustee, sold the great tract above named to William Aubrey, of the town of London.

William Aubrey, by his indenture dated April 24, 1713, sold the tract to Anthony Morris, maltster and brewer of Philadelphia, and Rees Thomas, of the township of Merion.

John Whitpain (the only surviving son and heir-at-law of Zachary Whitpain, and also heir-at-law to his uncle, John Whitpain, which John Whitpain, the uncle of the oldest son and heir-at-law of Richard Whitpain) became dissatisfied with the sale. An agreement was entered into, dated May 28, 1718, by which the entire tract fell into the hands of Morris Rees and Whitpain, and they requested of the commissioners a resurvey thereof.

In pursuance of a warrant from the commissioners, dated Third Month 20, 1726, the property was resurveyed by Nicholas Scull, May 23, 1727, and found to contain four thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight acres.

John Whitpain made his last will, dated December 20, 1718, and willed the property that was due him (real estate), according to the agreement made with Morris and Thomas, his portion thereof, to his two children, Sarah and Zachariah, and left his wife, Ann, his executrix. Concerning the Whitpain family, Buck, the historian writes,—

"Zachariah Whitpain removed on the same the summer of 1685, if not earlier, and making extensive improvements, he settled on the property a number of tenants. In 1686 he married Sarah Owens, and was ap-

pointed by the Governor's Council, with Thomas Holmes and Lacey Cox, to make inquiry into the cause of the Indian disturbances at the house of Nicholas Scull, grandfather of the Surveyor General, near the present village of Whitemarsh. He died near the latter end of March, 1693, and was buried in Philadelphia. Mention is made in the Colonial Records of a visit paid by Thomas Jenner and Polycarpus Roe, in December of said year, to his plantation. His widow, in 1697, married Charles Saunders. He left a son of the same name, who died in March, 1792. It would appear that he lived a portion of the time in the city."

This township is among the oldest in the county, being mentioned as "Whitpain's township" as early as 1701, when the township of Plymouth was first laid out, and is one of the central townships of the county, bounded on the north by Worcester, east by Upper Dublin and Gwynedd, south by Whitemarsh and west by Plymouth and Norriton. It is of regular form, four and a half miles in length and three in breadth, and contains about eight thousand six hundred and forty acres.

The soil is shale and loam, and near the southern corner a strip of sandy soil predominates. On almost all of the farms south of the Stony Creek good quarries of fine building-sand can be found.

The township forms a summit-level, from which the water flows in different directions. The eastern and southern portions are drained by the Wissahickon Creek, which crosses the eastern angle and propels two grist-mills.

The word "Wissahickon," according to Heckewelder, is an Indian name, and in their language signifies the "catfish stream, or the stream of yellow water."

On Holme's map of surveys (begun in 1681) it is called Whitpain's Creek.

Two branches of the Stony Creek have their rise in the township, and drain the western and northern portions, one of which furnishes water to propel one saw-mill and one grist-mill.

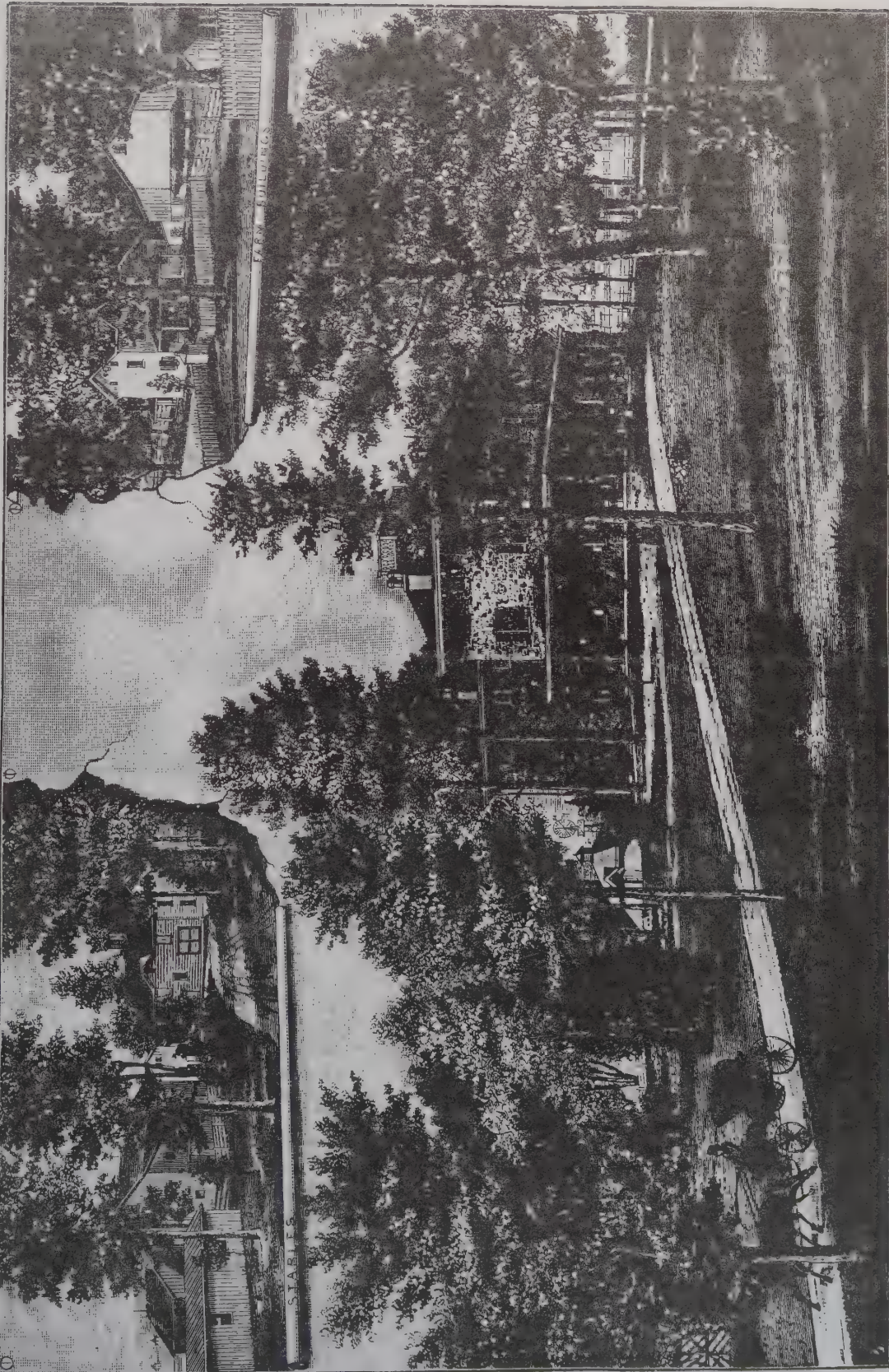
Land-holders, Population and Taxables.—In 1734 there were 24 land-holders, as follows: Philip Boehm, 200 acres; Peter Dehaven (Dehaven), 200; Cadwalader Morris, 200; John Rees, 150; William Coulston, 100; Humphrey Ellis, 50; William Robinson, 150; Thomas Fitzwater, 150; Henry Levering, 100; Alexander Till, 100; Henry Conrad, 200; Jacob Yost, 80; George Franks, 200; William Roberts, 100; Daniel Burn, 40; John David, 170; Isaac Williams, 100; George Castner, 200; William David, 100; Peter Hoxworth, 100; John Thomas, 100; John Mircle, 100; Jacob Levering, 100; and Abram Daws, 350.

John Philip Boehm, Henry Conrad, Jacob Yost, Jacob and Henry Levering, Peter In De Haven and John Mircle (Markley) were Germans, and paid quit-rent.

The lineal descendants of Dehaven, Conrad, Yost and Daws still own a portion, and some the original plantation.

Eight or nine of the aforementioned were Welsh, six or eight German and the remainder English. The English were the first to take up and locate, followed by the Welsh, and as early as 1711 we find the Germans making inroads and locating farms. So numerous

¹ By Jones Detwiler.



"BLYTHEWOOD."

RESIDENCE OF THOMAS A. BIDDLE.
WHITPAIN TOWNSHIP, MONTGOMERY CO., PA.

have their descendants become that at the last Presidential election held in 1880 nearly three-fourths of the voters were of that extract.

Number of taxables in 1741, 56; 1762, 80; 1785, 144 and 14 single men; 1788, 119 and 19 single men; 1800, 140; 1828, 249; 1858, 344; 1860, 358; 1875, 345; 1883, 456.

In 1785 land was valued at £4 10s. per acre; 175 horses at £10 per head; 346 cattle at £3 per head; 2 bound servants at £20; one phaeton, £30; 2 grist-mills, £700; 1 saw-mill, £150; one oil-mill, £50; 2 tan-yards, £300; (now none, in 1884). In 1786 land was valued at £4 15s. per acre; 1787, £5; 1788-89, £5 2s. 6d; 1796, \$8; 1800, \$10; 1810, \$10; 1820, \$30; 1830, \$30; 1840, \$20; 1860, \$50; 1870, —? 1880, 150.

Population: 1790, —? 1800, 771; 1810, 995; 1820, 1126; 1830, 1187; 1850, 1351; 1870, 1350; 1880, 1429.

Taxes, —1777: whole amount of supply tax £241 11s. 7d.; stationary tax, £251 8s. 9½d. 1785: whole amount of duplicate, £91 6s. 6d. 1788: £187, 1s. 1d. 1794: £90 12s. 6d. 1800: \$355.17. 1810: \$520.18. 1860: whole amount of county tax, \$1549.41; State tax, \$1291.67. 1880: county tax, \$2497.50; State tax, \$412.00. 1883: whole amount of duplicate for county tax, \$2410.59.

In 1811 the assessor returned 99 dogs liable to taxation according to the act of Assembly, March 23, 1809, which amounted to \$27.

The tri-annual assessment for the year 1880 is reported as follows: 394 taxables; value of all real estate, \$1,305,580; value of all household furniture exceeding \$300, including gold and silver plate, \$3900; horses, mares, geldings and mules 419, valued at \$26,565; cattle 851, valued at \$24,545; notes and bonds, \$5400; occupations, \$31,050; pleasure carriages 103, valued at \$6525; aggregate amount of property taxable for county purposes, at the rate of two and one-half mills to the dollar, \$1,403,565; mortgages and judgments, \$83,000; number of gold watches, 12; common watches, 2.

In 1788 there were 90 farms, the largest, James Morris, 350 acres; 1883, largest farm, Albanus Styer, 150 acres; number of farms of 100 acres and upwards, 13; number of farms of 80 acres and under 100, 15; number of farms of 50 acres and under 80, 24; whole number of farms over 20 acres, 125; 1883, whole number of horses taxable, 389; cows, 821, William Singerly being the largest owner of stock, having 10 heads of horses, and 61 cows taxable.

The Styer family are the largest property-holders, holding in the aggregate 555 acres. Next largest, William Singerly, 191 acres.

Slaves or Servants.—In the assessment of 1763 three slaves are there mentioned.

During the Revolution there were several families that held slaves. In the *Pennsylvania Packet* of September 26, 1777, "David Knox offers a reward of twenty dollars for the return and recovery of a mulatto wench, 26 years old, named Stiffany." The last

that were held in the district were those of James Morris, two in number, but were freed prior to the year 1799.

Industries.—The chief occupation of the inhabitants has been farming, there being no minerals (yet discovered) to induce them to engage in other pursuits.

The land is now generally cleared and under a high state of cultivation, and produces good crops.

The first industry that we have any notice of was that of weaving, carried on in a small log house near Centre Square by Jacob Yost, in 1727. In 1732 he purchased what is known as the "Yost Farm," and carried on the business more extensively.

The Yosts were famed far and near for their sickles, scythes and edge-tools, which they made and carried on from 1760 to 1816 at the old homestead. These implements were all forged by hand. In 1746 the first grist-mill in the township was built, on Stony Creek, in the western portion, near the lines of Norriton and Worcester. The mill is yet standing.

James Morris, in the latter part of 1779 or 1780, built the grist-mill long known as Wertner's Mill. This was considered the best flouring-mill in the neighborhood.

About the year 1804, Charles Mathers built a mill along the Wissahickon.

In the assessment of 1785 there are two tanneries mentioned and one oil-mill.

The Conrad augers were first manufactured by John Conrad about the year 1806, and the business was carried on extensively until 1857, when it was removed to Fort Washington, Whitemarsh, and still continued by his sons, Albert and Isaac Conrad.

The one horse-power and threshing-machines were made at the Blue Bell by Samuel F. Shaeff in 1847.

Mowing and reaping-machines were first introduced and worked by Robert Findlay, of Centre Square. The machine was the Hussey pattern, and when in order for reaping took eight hands, including the driver, to operate it.

Justices of the Peace.—The first justice was Abram Daws, commissioned May 25, 1752. (Col. Rec. vol. vi).

June 6, 1777, Andrew Knox was appointed justice of the peace, and held that position until the time of his death, January, 1808.

Job Roberts and John Wentz were commissioned justices of the peace May 26, 1798, and filled that position until 1878.

In 1818, John Shenenberger was appointed, and filled that position by appointment and election until about the year 1856. John Heist and John Rile filled the position.

Since the change in the Constitution of 1838 the following persons have been justices: David Roberts, John Styer, Jacob Fisher, Ephraim H. Shearer, Jacob R. Yost, Jacob L. Rex, George G. McNeil and Victor Baker.

During the Revolution the citizens of the town-

ship shared the trials and conflicts of that dark period along with the other districts of the county.

According to the act of Assembly passed June 13, 1777, the county of Philadelphia was divided into seven battalions. The township of Whitpain was in the Fifth, and John Ryneer captain.

During the Revolutionary struggle, Brig.-Gen. Weeden's regiment of Virginia troops was encamped from October 19th to November 2, 1777, on the Morris and Gregar farms. The former is now owned by Saunders Lewis, and the latter by William Heyward Drayton.

about six miles from Norristown, three from White-marsh and one from Ambler Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

The present owner, Phœbe M. Lewis (wife of Saunders Lewis), represents by inheritance the fifth generation of continuous ownership: through her mother, Hannah M., wife of Dr. Thomas C. James; her grandmother, Elizabeth, wife of James Morris; her great grandfather, Abraham Dawes (son), whose father, Abraham Dawes, purchased four hundred acres of land in the year 1726, and of which the house, with a tract of one hundred and eight acres, is a part.



Residence of Saunders Lewis, Esq.

Condition in 1884.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, "JAMES MORRIS'" OCTOBER, 1777.

During their stay here the weather was very wet, rain falling almost every day. The soldiers were compelled to seek shelter during the night in the barns of the neighborhood. Several of the soldiers died here from sickness, and are buried in the graveyard at Boehm's Church.

Gen. Washington, during the time of the encampment, had his headquarters in the house then owned by James Morris. The house was built in the year 1736, and remains substantially in its original proportions, with the addition of a south wing (twenty-four feet by twenty-three feet), built in the year 1821. It is situated in Whitpain township, Montgomery County, between the Skippack and Morris roads;

Washington having removed his headquarters from Worcester to Dawsfield House (now the name of the property), called Camp Whippin, or James Morris, as appears by letters addressed by Col. Walter Stuart to President Wharton, dated "Camp Whippin, October 27, 1777," in Hazzard, and one other, by Gen. Reed to President Wharton, dated "Headquarters, James Morris', seventeen miles from Philadelphia, on the Skippack road, October 30, 1777," in which he says,—"The long residence of the army in this quarter has proven very distressing to the inhabitants, whose forage must be drawn from their subsistence."¹

¹ "Life and Correspondence of President Reed," edited by his grandson William B. Reed, Phila., 1847, vol. i., p. 332.

In the *Pennsylvania Packet*, August 29, 1878, the following appeared:

"Thirty Dollars reward. Stolen from Camp Whippin, 20th of October, 1777, a bay horse, fourteen hands high, with a bald face, and is six years old. The reward will be paid by applying to Andrew Porter, Capt. of Artillery, or Stephen Porter, Worcester township."

"Washington, in his march from Pennypacker's Mills to the Battle of Germantown, passed through the township. His course lay along the Skippack Road. Isaac McGlathery, a well-known and respected citizen of the district, acted as a guide to Maxwell's Brigade on that occasion, and led the way until a short distance of Chew's house."

After the fatal battle, during the retreat of the American army, a slight skirmish took place at Oil Mill Run, on the Skippack road, near the Broad Axe. A few were slightly wounded.

"The English Cavalry pursued the Americans on the Skippack Road, 16½ miles from Philadelphia, into Whitpain Township, as far as the Blue Bell. We have heard from an old friend, a witness, now at that place, that our militia was already there when the British cavalry arrived, and wheeled about to make good their retreat and return. He describes the confusion that existed among the Americans as past the power of description; sadness and consternation was expressed in every countenance. While the dead and dying (which had preceded this halt at the Blue Bell) were before seen moving onward for refuge, there could be seen many anxious women and children rushing to the scene to learn the fate of their friends, and to meet, if they could, the fathers, brothers, or other relatives who had been before sent forward for the engagement. Again and again the American officers were seen riding or running to the front of the militia with their drawn swords, threatening or persuading them to face about and meet the foe; but all efforts seemed to fail, and officers and men were still seen everywhere borne along on the retreat. They broke down fences and rushed away in confusion, as if determined no longer to hazard the chances of war in another onset."¹

"Andrew Knox, a prominent citizen of the Township, took an active part in the struggle for Independence. Having served as a Captain of a Volunteer Company, and rendered effectual service, Washington selected him as one, for his courage and efficiency, to prevent supplies being carried to the British army during their occupation of Philadelphia."

Upon the news reaching Gen. Howe of his appointment, Howe immediately offered a reward of one thousand four hundred pounds sterling for Mr. Knox's head, dead or alive, and dispatched a squad of men to capture him.

"About four o'clock, on the morning of the 14th of February, 1778, seven armed refugees approached his house; two stood sentry at the back windows, while the other five attempted the door. Mr. Knox, seizing the opening door with his left hand, and with a cutlass in the other, saluted the aggressors in a manner they did not expect, and repeating his strokes. The assailants meanwhile made repeated thrusts with their bayonets. By these Mr. Knox received two or three very slight flesh-wounds, and had his jacket pierced in several places, but the door standing ajar covered his vitals and saved his life. The attacking party presented their pieces and fired five balls and several buckshot through the door, one of the balls slightly wounding Squire Knox. Thinking the reports of the guns would alarm the neighborhood, the enemy retreated towards the city."²

Buck, the historian, in speaking of the affair, states "that the attack was made by the Tories of the neighborhood, the principal of which was Enoch Supplee, of Norriton, and who immediately fled, and, is supposed, joined De Lacey's battalion, in which he became an ensign, and in 1780 was sent to Georgia, where they got into a spirited skirmish with a detachment of Gen. Pickens' command."

"Esquire Knox, at the approach of day, collected some friends and went in pursuit. They tracked the party several miles by the blood on the snow. One of them, who took refuge in a house, was taken, brought back and made an ample confession. This fellow, being found to be a deserter from the American Army, was tried by a court-martial for desertion only, but condemned and executed near Montgomery Square. Another was apprehended after the British left Philadelphia, condemned by a civil court, and was executed."³

The desperation of the struggle at Knox's house is shown by the bullet-holes through the door and bayonet-marks. The door is preserved, and still kept in the family of his grandson, Hon. Thomas P. Knox.

"At a meeting of Council, held in Philadelphia, February 24th, 1783, a letter was read from the Commissioners of the County, that John Shearer and Henry Conard, Collectors of Whitpain, had been robbed of Township Funds."⁴

This robbery was perpetrated by the notorious band of Doan's, of Bucks County, and occurred one dark night at the cross-roads, where the Sandy Hill school-house now stands.

According to the Act of Assembly, passed September 21, 1782, Daniel Yost was appointed assessor to assess the damage done to the inhabitants during the time that Gen. Howe held possession of Philadelphia, and returned the amount at six hundred and ten pound. The heaviest loss was appraised in favor of the Knox family.

Churches.—There are at present in the township four places of public worship, viz.: Boehm's (Reformed), St. John's (Lutheran), Union (Methodist) and Mount Pleasant (Baptist). In its early settlement there was little homogeneity among the emigrants to its borders; a century ago we find a great mixture of people, differing in lineage and religious faith; and so it has continued until the present day, comprising Friends, who either attended Gwynedd or Plymouth Meetings, Reformed, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptists.

BOEHM'S REFORMED CHURCH, so called from its founder, is the oldest place of worship in the township and is situated at the intersection of the Blue Bell and Penlyn turnpike road with the old and ancient road, leading from North Wales to Plymouth, near the village of Blue Bell, and sixteen miles from Philadelphia.

There is no certain data concerning the time of the organization of the church at this place, on account of the early records having all been destroyed. The records of the founder were all kept as his private property, and destroyed by fire more than a half-century ago in an old house then standing at Second and Quarry Streets, Philadelphia, and those of his successor, Schlater, by the British at Chestnut Hill, when the army held possession of Philadelphia.

The earlier members of the church came from the Patatinate, Alsace, Swabia, Saxony and Switzerland between the years 1720 and 1760, and scattered themselves through the townships of Whitpain, Plymouth, Norriton and Upper Dublin.

¹ Watson's "Annals," vol. II., p. 59.

² Augé's "Lives of the Eminent Dead of Montgomery County."

³ Norritown Register, January, 1808; Augé's "Lives, etc."

⁴ Col. Rec., vol. xiii., p. 515.

Many of them were poor, and were sold as redemptioners to pay their passage over.

In I. D. Rupp's collection of German names, gives the time of their arrival, and the same names are recorded in the church-book. The Yosts arrived in 1727; Engarts, 1728; Clime, 1731; Sheive 1737; Rumer, 1741; Kurr, 1743; Shearer, Eberhard (Everhart), Etris and Korndeffer, 1748; Dull, Greger, Lotz, Klarr, Houser, Martin and Seltzer, 1749; Shaub, 1750; Schlatter, Ernst, Gubler, 1751; Singer, 1752.

The deed for the property, containing one acre of ground, was given February 8, 1748, by John Lewis, of the township of Merion, to the Rev. John Philip Boehm, Michael Clime, Arnold Rettershan and Andrew Acker, church wardens of the said congregation, for the sum of four pounds and tenshillings, "for the use of the congregation of the High Dutch Reformed Church founded by the Christian Synod, held at Dordrecht, in Holland, in the years 1618 and 1619, so that the said congregation shall hold, follow and adhere to the principles of the Heidelberg catechism and in subordination to the Reformed Classis at Amsterdam (Holland), and for no other use, intent or purpose whatsoever."

The first church, a small stone structure with pointed walls, was erected in 1740. At the building of this church Mr. Boehm labored with his own hands.

In 1818 a second church was built, forty-six by fifty feet (the first becoming too small), at a cost of four thousand dollars. This stood until 1870, when it was remodeled to the present size, surmounted with a steeple and bell, at a cost of five thousand four hundred and thirty-eight dollars, and can seat five hundred people.

A neat parsonage, sexton's house and comfortable shedding for thirty-two carriages adjoins the church. The first sheds were erected nearly fifty years ago.

The congregation now, 1884, numbers two hundred active members.

The graveyard adjoins the church and covers nearly three acres of ground, with seven acres adjoining to be used for burial purposes when needed.

All of the communicant members that are contributors, rich or poor, are entitled to lots for their families, without distinction of race or color.

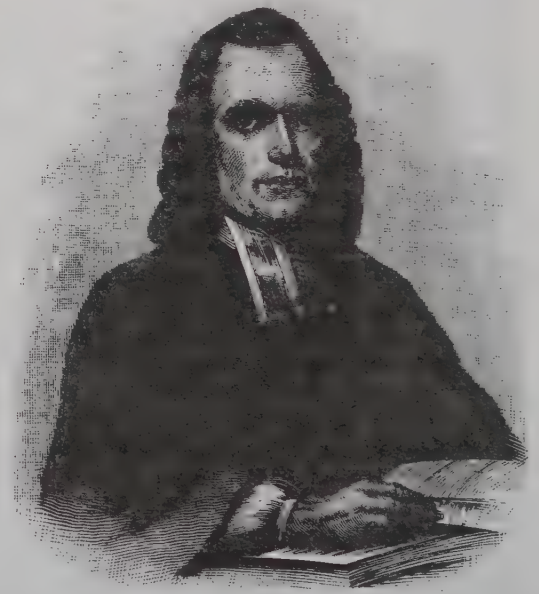
There is a lot of free ground open to all for interment.

The most ancient names found on the tombstones are Knorr, Etris, Martin, Greenawalt, De Haven, Doll, Eberhard, Singer, Sheive, Greger, Yost, Rumer, Schlatter, Shearer, Klair, Spitznogle, Engard and Remig; those of more recent, are Hoover, Earnest, Jones, Detwiler, Dager, Rile, Sechler, Frantz, Wentz, Sholl, Levering, Hentz, Bodey, Wertsner and Selser.

The pastors have been the following: Revs. John Philip Boehm, the founder, from 1740-49; Michael Schlatter, the missionary, 1749-56; 1756-60, supplies; John George Alsentz, 1760-69; Christian Foehring, 1769-72; Gabriel Gebhard, 1772-74; John W. Ingold,

1774-75; John H. Weikel, 1775-76; 1776-83, vacant; John Herman Winkhaus, 1784-87; 1787-89, vacant; Philip Pauli, 1789-93; Thomas Pomp, 1793-96; Samuel Helfenstein, Sr., D.D., 1796-99; for six months in 1799, supplied (Frederick Herman); 1799-1800, Thomas Pomp, Jr.; Gabriel Gobrech, 1800-2; George Wack, 1802-34; Samuel Helfenstein, Jr., 1834-44; William E. Cornwell, 1844-50; Jacob B. Keller, 1850-54; George D. Wolfe, 1854-55; Samuel G. Wagner, 1855-68; Charles G. Fisher, 1868-73; John H. Sechler, 1875 to the present, 1884.

The remains of the founder slumber beneath the walls of the present building, being buried there in 1749. In the yard the remains of the Rev. George Wack, who preached for the congregation thirty years,



REV. MICHAEL SCHLATTER.

Hons. Philip Hoover and Mahlon Sellers, members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, Jacob Yost, Casper Schlatter and Daniel Yost, commissioners of Montgomery County, are interred.

During the Revolution the old church was used for a hospital by Brigadier-General Weeden's brigade, which was encamped on the farms of James Morris and George Greger (now owned by Saunders Lewis and W. Heyward Drayton), near the church. Several soldiers that died in the church and at the camp are buried in the yard, without any stone to point to their final resting-place.

The old record-book still extant was commenced in 1764 by Rev. George Alsentz, pastor; John Marten, Frederick Dull, Jacob Gobler, John Etris, elders; Philip Rittershau and Casper Schlatter, deacons.

The first baptism is that of a child of "John and

Barbara Schlater, baptized May 27, 1764, and received the name of John."

The descendants of Dull and Schlater and Shearer are still in connection with the church as members, and the descendants of the Yosts, down to the sixth generation, are still in membership, and through that long line almost continuously have been officers.

A piece of ground was purchased in 1760 for a school-house, adjoining the church, and a building erected thereon, which was kept for several years as a parochial school, and was almost the first school in the township where public instruction was given.

This congregation was among the earliest to adopt and open a Sunday-school under the present system. On July 17, 1834, a school was opened with one hundred and seventeen scholars, and has been kept open ever since, and now numbers nearly two hundred teachers and scholars.

The following persons have filled the different offices connected with the school since its foundation:

Superintendents: Frederick Nuss, Benjamin Hill, Charles Gearhart, James McCombs, John Fitzgerald, Sr., Anthony Bernhard, Abm. Dull, Charles H. Rile, Rev. Samuel G. Wagner, Hiram C. Hoover, Rev. Charles G. Fisher, Jones Detwiler and Francis C. Hoover.

Presidents: Rev. Samuel Helfenstein, 1837-43; Rev. William E. Cornwell, 1844-48; John Fitzgerald, 1848-55; Hiram C. Hoover, 1855-58; Rev. S. G. Wagner, 1858-61; Hiram C. Hoover, 1861-84.

Secretaries: Benjamin Hill, Anthony Bernhard, George Hoot, Samuel B. Davis, Charles H. Rile, Jones Detwiler, 1855-84, twenty-nine years.

Treasurers: John Fitzgerald, Charles Gearhart, Samuel B. Davis, Anthony Bernhard, Samuel B. Davis, George Hoot, Abm. Dull, Jacob Hoover, Samuel D. Shearer, Francis C. Hoover, George Rossiter and Alexander Miller.

REV. JOHN PHILIP BOEHM.—There is nothing at hand to tell us when the subject of this sketch was born. The date of his birth and circumstances of his early life would have probably been learned from certain papers, to which and their loss more particular reference will be hereinafter made. Very little is known of the Rev. Boehm prior to his coming to America. Of the date of his arrival nothing definite is known, nor is it probable that the precise date can ever be known. Certain documents extant enable us to approximate the time.

"Among the Protestants who were subjects to the Emperor of Germany, a Prince in Amity with the Crown of Great Britain, transported themselves and estates into the province of Pennsylvania between the years 1701 and 1718."¹

In the translation of the proceedings of the Classis of Amsterdam in regard to the case of the Rev. John Philip Boehm, held in the city of New York, July,

1728, by the Rev. T. W. Chambers, pastor of the Collegiate Protestant Dutch Church, New York (1876), and published in the *Mercersburg Review*, (vol. xxiii., October number, 1876), the following is found:

"From this document it appears that Mr. Boehm arrived in this country as early as the year 1720. He came from the Palatinate. Having been schoolmaster and foresinger in Worms, a city of Germany, for about seven years, he found a demand for his services as reader (*Vorleser*) upon his arrival here. The Reformed people around him were destitute of the means of grace, and he became a sort of pastor to them, without receiving any compensation for his services. So well did he perform these services for the destitute Reformed people that they besought him to assume the functions of his ministerial office. This he did in 1725, receiving as compensation only the voluntary contributions of the people."

It appears that he began to officiate as a minister before he had a regular license, to which he was no doubt pressed by the peculiar necessities of the times. That it was not a willful disregard of ecclesiastical order may be seen from the fact that as soon as the way was open he cheerfully submitted to a regular introduction into the holy office.

The great influx of the German emigrants began about the year 1707, and in 1730-40 there were nearly twenty thousand Germans in the province, and many were connected with the Reformed Church; hence the necessity of having some one to attend to their spiritual wants,—preaching, catechising and the administration of the ordinances.

Mr. Boehm was the first Reformed (either Dutch or German) that taught the doctrines of the Heidelberg Catechism in the province of Pennsylvania.

When the Rev. Geo. Michael Weiss, the first licensed and ordained minister of the Reformed (German) Church, arrived here, September 21, 1727, he visited Schippach (Skippack) congregation and preached there. This brought him into collision with Mr. Boehm, who had been preaching there for some time without regular license and ordination. Some of the people then disclaimed Mr. Boehm's ministerial acts, because he was not ordained, and wished to retain Mr. Weiss as their regular minister.

In July, 1728, the Consistories of the three congregations where Mr. Boehm had been preaching,—Wit Marshen² (Whitemarsh), Schippach (Skippack) and Falkner's Schwam (Swamp),—sent an application to the New York Classis to have Mr. Boehm licensed, ordained and his former pastoral acts approved,—

"The appeal sets forth that Johan Philips Böhm has so borne himself in the discharge of his Godly office, not only in the doctrine of the Reformed Church, but also in his life, that we have not the smallest complaint to make against him in our hearts.

"Our three still small and poor congregations of Falkner's Schwam, Schippach and Wit Marshen, of which the greatest is composed of only twenty-four males, the second about twenty, and the least of not more than fourteen, are spread out more than sixty English miles from each other, and full one hundred and seventy distant from New York.

"Signed by William DeWees, Isaac Dilbeck, George Philip Trotterer, Frederick Antes, Joh. Meyer, Jac. Meyer, Gabriel Schuller, John Berkenbell, Sebastian Reifsnnyder, Ludwig Knauwa, Laurens Bingeman, Joh.

² Whitemarsh, where the Barren Hill Lutheran Church now stands; Skippack, now Wentz's Reformed Church, Worcester; Falkner Swamp, now Swamp Churches, New Hanover township, Montgomery Co., yet a large and flourishing congregation.

¹Arch. of Penna., vol. vii., 2d series, p. 114. The name of John Philip Boehm is mentioned.

Ravenstock, Georg Klauer, Leonhard Sperr, John Stephen Ulrich and John Le Fevre, in behalf of the three congregations, July, 1728."

This appeal was forwarded to the Classis of Amsterdam, in Holland, under whose jurisdiction the American Classis was at the time (and so remained until 1790), and a favorable answer was returned, declaring that all the public acts and ministrations of Mr. Boehm were made valid, dated June 20, 1729.

To this Mr. Weiss assented, and on the 23d of November of that year the Rev. Mr. Boehm was ordained and set apart to the work of the holy ministry by Henricus Boel and Gualterius du Bois, under the oversight of the Consistory of the Low Dutch Church of New York.

The labors of Mr. Boehm were exceedingly exhausting in Eastern Pennsylvania. His labors extended, besides the congregations already named, to Philadelphia, Germantown, Whitpain, Forks of the Delaware, then Bucks County, now Northampton, ministering unto them and laying the foundation for future churches.

The Moravians, headed by Count Zinzendorf, inaugurated a Pietistic movement, and called several Synods, and invited Christians of all denominations to meet with them. In the Reformed Church, Jacob Lischy, John Bechtel, Henry Antes and many others favored the movement. Against this movement Mr. Boehm took a firm stand, and had great concern of mind, and had it not been for the timely arrival of Muhlenberg, who sided with Boehm, the Reformed and Lutheran Churches would have been swallowed up by the movement.

Schlatter, in his journal, says, "Shortly after my arrival in Philadelphia I went to visit Mr. Boehm, one of the oldest ministers of the Reformed Church, and the old man, after he heard of my business, felt very glad and promised to assist me in my labors."

At the organization of the first German Reformed Synod, held in Philadelphia, September 29, 1747, the Rev. John Philip Boehm was present. He was secretary of that body in 1748; a copy of the minutes in his own hand is still extant, and shows that he was an excellent penman.

The exact time when Mr. Boehm located in Whitpain is not known. Among the list of land-holders marked in the survey of the province in 1734 his name is marked as having two hundred acres, and paid a *quit-rent* for the same.

The deed for the property where he resided at the time of his death (near the church bearing his name), is dated September 9, 1736, and contains two hundred acres, and cost £165 13s. 1d.

In Whitpain, Mr. Boehm preached at his own house and other private houses of the neighbors.

On the 29th of January, 1749, the Rev. Boehm, at the request of Mr. Schlatter, took upon himself the duty to attend to the wants of Macungie and Egypt (now Northampton County), with his congregation in Whitpain.

Confining now his labors to a narrower circle, on account of the growing infirmities of old age, he continued zealous for Christ and the church up to the day of his death, at the house of his oldest son, April 29, 1749, having on the previous day administered the Holy Communion to the Egypt congregation, in Northampton County.

He was interred under the altar of the church, in front of the pulpit, of the church bearing his name. The funeral sermon on the occasion was preached by Martin Kolb (Kulp), a Mennonite minister.

On the 7th of May, 1749, Mr. Schlatter, who was absent on a missionary tour when Mr. Boehm's death occurred, improved the occasion and honored his memory with a funeral sermon, delivered in the church at Germantown; and he testifies that his memory is cherished and blessed by many.

Mr. Boehm was a man of ability and bore a strong attachment to the church which he labored so hard and zealously to establish and plant in the then new country. He held extensive correspondence with the church in Europe at an early day, and was careful to preserve all such letters, documents and records as pertained to the business of the church in those primitive days. These he carefully kept in a large iron-bound chest. After his death this chest was moved to Philadelphia and was there lost in the flames.

Mr. Boehm became a heavy land-owner, although he did not set his heart upon it, as has already been stated. At the time of his death he owned five hundred and fifty acres and one hundred and forty-six perches of land, as follows: In Whitpain, two hundred acres (homestead); Saucon, Bucks Co., two hundred acres; Skippack, Philadelphia Co., one hundred and fifty acres, one hundred and forty-six perches.

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH is situated on the Skippack turnpike, about one mile above the village of Centre Square. It stands upon an elevated spot overlooking the surrounding country in every direction, and is built of stone surmounted by a belfry.

The deed for the property, containing one acre, was given on the 26th of June, 1773, by George Kastner and wife to Philip Bower and George Berkeimer, of Whitpain; Michael Henkey, George Gossinger, Adam Fleck, and Peter Young (of Gwynedd), and George Heyberger (of Worcester), building committee. After the church was finished, on the 28th of June, 1773, the building committee conveyed the building and grounds to Abm. Dannewer (of Gwynedd), Michael Hufacre, Jacob Carr and Philip Shenaberger (of Whitpain), and Leonard Berkeimer, and Philip Hoffman (of Worcester), trustees of the congregation.

The first positive evidence we have of a church here is in 1769, when the Rev. John Frederick Schmidt, having accepted a call to the charge of the church at Germantown, preached here every alternate Sunday.

The first edifice was erected about the year 1771 and stood until 1838, when the present one was erected.

The Rev. Mr. Schmidt served as pastor from 1769 to 1786. When the British took possession of Philadelphia the Rev. Mr. Schmidt, on account of his well-known republican sentiments, deemed it most prudent to retire to New Goshenhoppen, where he remained until the royal army evacuated the city. Whilst Washington had his headquarters in Worcester the building was used by the Americans for a hospital. Many of the soldiers of the Revolution, who died from wounds or sickness after the battle of Germantown are buried here, without any stone to mark their final resting-place.

A handsome marble stone marks the grave of Christian Moser, who died December 22, 1838, aged eighty-four years. He personally shared in the sanguinary conflicts of Paoli, and at the taking of Stony Point and the battle of Germantown.

The Rev. Anthony Hecht was the second minister in charge, 1786 to 1792, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Jacob Van Buskirk until 1796, who also had charge of Puff's, Upper Dublin, and the Yellow Church, Gwynedd.

There was a vacancy in the pastorate for a short time, which was supplied by the Rev. Messrs. Shaffer, of Germantown.

Rev. Henry Geisenheimer came about 1797. The Rev. Charles Wildbahn was the next pastor. Shortly after Mr. Wildbahn took charge death removed him, and his remains lie in the graveyard. In 1806 the Rev. J. C. Rebenach assumed the charge. In 1810 the Rev. John Wiand took his place and stayed until 1826, when the Rev. George Heilig took charge and continued until 1843. He was succeeded by the Rev. Jacob Medart until 1855. The Rev. John W. Hassler was the next pastor until about 1864; the Rev. Rightmyer until 1868. The Rev. E. L. Reed preached his introductory sermon June 28, 1868, and resigned June 27, 1869. Rev. H. M. Bickel was elected pastor February 20, 1870, and resigned July 11, 1875. Rev. L. D. Coleman was installed December 12, 1875, and resigned February 20, 1881. Rev. H. B. Strodach was elected pastor October 24, 1881, and preached his farewell sermon July 1, 1883. Rev. L. D. Coleman was again elected pastor January 7, 1884.

From its first organization until 1870 the congregation stood in connection with the Gwynedd or North Wales congregation and constituted a charge.

In the graveyard in the rear of the church, upon the tombstones the most common are the following names: Osborne, Dannehower, Fetzner, Berkheimer, Zearfoss, Werkheiser, Hurst, Hallman, Gouldsey, Layman, Dotts, Hoffman, Preston, Choyce, Longacre, Deal, Hoffecker, Kibblehouse, Lightcap, Castner, Moser, Miller, Knipe, Lutz, Bisbing, Cowden, Zeiber, Hunsberger, Markley, Fleck and Fulmer.

The whole inclosure is well shaded with trees and is surrounded with a good and substantial fence. The

congregation owns a good and comfortable house for the sexton and fine shedding for horses, and has expended for repairs and buildings since 1880, \$1583.69.

The present officers are: Elders, Henry Moser, Victor H. Baker; Deacons, Jacob Denner, Samuel C. Seiple, M.D.; Trustees, Jacob Beidman, Josiah M. Beyer and William Gray.

About the year 1840 a Sunday school was first organized, and is regularly kept open during the summer season, and now, in 1883, numbers one hundred scholars.

Whole number of communicant members, one hundred and twenty.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH is situated near the centre of the township, on a public road leading from the Skippack turnpike to the Jolly road.

The deed conveying the land was given September 4, 1813, by James Buck and Elizabeth, his wife, to Abm. Supplee, Samuel Supplee and Nathan Supplee (of the township of Worcester), John Giffin (of Gwynedd), David Supplee (of Norriton), Isaac Zimmerman and Jacob Zimmerman (of Whitpain), Samuel Harvey and Samuel Ashmead (of Germantown), and contained one hundred and twenty-one perches.

The above-named trustees were nearly all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church or in sympathy with the same.

The next year a stone meeting-house was built. The date-stone says, "Union Meeting-House, built in 1814." The pastors of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church preach here every two weeks. The intent of having a Union meeting-house here was to accommodate ministers of all Christian denominations when not in use by the Methodists.

During the excitement, and at the time the division among Friends took place, Edward Hicks frequently preached within its walls; and to this day Friends frequently hold appointed meetings here.

The names most common on the tombstones found in the yard are those of Zimmerman, Supplee, Brown, Smith, Fitzgerald, Kibblehouse, Shaeff, Roberts and Beck.

During the summer and latter part of 1882, the building was entirely remodeled, and the present neat structure finished at a cost of one thousand dollars, which was chiefly borne by a few persons; the entire membership at present does not exceed twelve persons.

The church was rededicated December 10, 1882; the sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. G. McLaughlin; text, Rev. xxii. 5.

The present trustees are George F. Shaeff, Charles De Prefontaine and Thomas Stockdale.

A Sunday-school is now regularly kept open during the summer season, with Charles De Prefontaine as superintendent.

MOUNT PLEASANT BAPTIST CHURCH is situated on a high and beautiful location on the Morris road in the eastern portion of the township. The deed for

the property was given by Thomas C. James, of the city of Philadelphia, Doctor of Medicine, and Hannah, his wife, to Philip Matthias, Benjamin Mattis and Jacob Conrad, all of Montgomery County, and is dated 3d of Seventh Month 1834, and contains three-fourths of an acre.

The same year a stone building was erected, not of large dimensions, but repaired and assuming its present appearance in 1865; surrounding is a small graveyard, beautifully laid out, and shedding erected for several horses.

The most common names in the graveyard, are Coleman, Matthias, McClay, Bartleson, Rynear, Jones, Conrad, Speery, Gregar, Pontzler, Davis and Caldwell.

The first organization of the congregation took place May 24, 1834, with sixteen members. The Church Council consisted of Revs. Joseph Kennard, Levi Beck, David Trite and Jacob Coleman. The congregation now numbers about one hundred and twelve.

The Pastors have been Rev. Levi G. Beck, the founder; Rev. R. F. Young of Chestnut Hill. The stay of Mr. Young embraced three years, and was succeeded on the 20th of September, 1837, by Rev. Thomas S. Griffith, whose pastorate lasted nearly five years. Rev. John S. Eisenburg was ordained March 17, 1842. Rev. John S. Baker succeeded him July 1, 1843, in which year Charles Matthias and Jacob Conrad were elected deacons, and still fill that position with much credit to themselves and acceptance to the church. Baker's term expired in May, 1848. Rev. John S. Christine became his successor. A vacancy of two years occurred. In 1850 the church was supplied by the venerable Rev. Joseph Matthias, of Hilltown, Bucks Co. On the 8th day of September, 1852, the Rev. Uriah Cauffman became pastor; his stay was short. In March, 1853, the Rev. Joseph Sagebeer took charge. In August, 1856, Rev. Thomas C. Trotter became pastor, and remained until 1860. In 1865, Mr. Trotter again took charge and stayed until 1870. In 1860 the Rev. W. B. Toland became pastor and remained during the war of Rebellion. In 1870, on the 1st day of October, the Rev. Chas. T. Hallowell, a student from the Crozer Theological Seminary, at Chester, took charge and remained until 1875. He was succeeded by Rev. C. T. Frame, who remained until 1879. The Rev. Joseph Sagebeer is the present pastor.

Jacob Conrad and wife, Ann, of the original founders, are still living, 1884. "In December, 1823, the Rev. John S. Jenkins, of the Baptist Church, Lower Providence, preached the first sermon ever delivered by a Baptist minister in that neighborhood. Nine years later Mr. Jenkins, in company with the Revs. T. Robinson and Horatio Gates Jones, held meetings for two days near the present locality of the church, and four persons were afterwards baptized." The Wissahickon Creek is the usual place for baptism.

In 1868 the annual meeting of the North Philadel-

phia Baptist Association was held with the church at this place.

Private Burying-Grounds.—The first and probably the oldest is on the farm of Wm. Funk, along the Skippack turnpike, near the bridge over Oil Mill Run. At one time, tradition says, there were fifty or more graves visible here.

There is one large stone (made of soapstone) yet standing, and containing the following inscription: "Here lyeth y^e body of Ann, late wife of Thomas McCarty, who departed this life March 21, y^e year of our Lord 1714-15, aged 57." On the back of the stone the following quaint inscription is contained:

"Although my body lies in earth,
I wish my friends both joy and mirth,
Their interest prize
To live with Christ, we all shall rise;
For as the Scripture text declares
That we shall live; and if not live,
Then woe be to that mortal man
That in God's judgment cannot stand."

On the farm now owned by Tyson Wentz, on the road leading from the Skippack turnpike to the Morris road, the remains of a burying-ground are yet visible. Two graves are marked with head-stones, with the following inscriptions: "Barbara Kress, died January, 1757, aged 62 years;" "Charles Kress, died November 10, 1766, aged 72 years."

Tradition says that it was originally intended to erect Boehm's church on this spot.

Villages.—CENTRE SQUARE is situated at the intersection of the State of Swedes' Ford road with the Skippack turnpike.

Nicholas Scull on his map mentions an inn here in 1758, called the "Waggon." On the maps prepared by the British during the Revolution in the campaign of 1777, it is marked and called by that name. In 1762, Thomas Fitzwater is marked in the number of taxables as inn-keeper here.

The first post-office in the township was established here in 1828, and James Bush appointed postmaster. The distance from Washington is one hundred and fifty-three miles; Harrisburg one hundred and six miles. It is still kept here, and Mr. Rouff is postmaster.

In the past few years the village has rapidly improved, and now contains one inn, two stores, post-office, wheelwright and blacksmith, tin, baker, and shoemaker-shops and forty private dwellings. The walks are laid with boards.

A store was first started here about 1800 by Thomas Humphrey.

For many years an extensive lumber-yard was carried on here by Thomas H. Wentz, who afterwards became a heavy dealer in lumber and a builder in Norristown.

The general elections and the township business has been transacted here since 1867.

The Centre Square Creamery started in 1880 is here located, and does a flourishing business.

Centre Square Lodge, I. O. of O. F., has a large hall

with two dwellings underneath, and hold their regular meetings on Saturday evenings.

At a large meeting of the citizens of the county, held here October 8, 1806, it was agreed to locate the present site for the Montgomery County Almshouse.

The Centre Square Association of Montgomery County for the recovery of stolen horses and the detection of thieves, was first organized at the public-house of Samuel Wentz, Centre Square December 11, 1819.

The permanent organization took place at the public house of Abrm. Wentz on the 23d following, when twenty seven persons signed the constitution, as follows: Joseph Butler, Daniel Wentz, Jonathan Paul, Samuel Wentz, Jonathan Ellis, Edward Foulke, Cadwalader Roberts, Abrm. Wentz, William E. Davis, William Ellis, Jr., Evan Jones, John Holt, Jesse Jenkins, Levi Foulke, John Styer, Henry Stern, Morgan Morgan, Jr., Nathan Evans, Thomas Humphrey, Jesse Spencer, David Acuff, Antrim Foulke, George M. Wentz, Isaac Shoemaker, Isaac Ellis, Jacob Styer and Daniel Kneedler.

The first president was Abrm. Wentz, succeeded by Evan Jones in 1822, who held the position twenty years; then John Rex, who held the position for a few years, and was followed by John Styer, Esq., who filled the position until his death.

The annual meetings are held alternately in the townships of Whitpain and Gwynedd, on the second Thursday in November, and no person can be a member who does not reside within seven miles of the point where the Swedes Ford road crosses the line dividing the townships of Whitpain and Gwynedd.

Present officers (1884): President, Algernon S. Jenkins, Esq.; Secretary, William Jenkins; Treasurer, Aaron Styer; Committee on Accounts, Septimus Roberts, Frank Zimmerman, J. W. Bisson and George Castner.

BLUE BELL is situated at the intersection of the old North Wales and Plymouth road and the Skippack turnpike.

The place contains one inn, store, post-office, blacksmith and wheelwright-shop, and nine dwellings; population in 1880, sixty-one.

In 1758 there was an inn here called the "White House," and the military maps of the surrounding country, prepared in 1777, call the place by that name.

In the year 1774 there was a large stone house built by James Bartleson on the west side of the Skippack road, and an inn was established here called the "Black Horse," a license was granted at the May Sessions of 1796, and the inn was kept open until about 1826. In this house the terrible Rader tragedy occurred on the morning of June 2, 1877.

For many years the village was known by the name of Pigeontown. The name is supposed to have originated from the large flocks of wild pigeons that frequented that section fifty years ago, and from an old resident, Morgan Morgan, who was a great trapper of pigeons and a famous gunsmith. The name was

changed to that now in use in 1840, and the present post-office established, (Benjamin Hillan, ex-member of the Legislature, appointed postmaster), which is still kept by Charles De Prefontaine. "On the evening of October 22, 1813, Pigeontown was illuminated in honor of General Harrison's capture of Malden," (*Norristown Herald* of that date). In the same paper, dated October 15, 1812, "Samuel Ashmead advertises a house and lot of six acres, a noted store-stand at Pigeontown."

In 1814, there was a volunteer infantry company rendezvoused here, by the name of Pigeontown Guards, commanded by Captain Kneezel.

The Whitpain Library Company, founded December 16, 1817, is kept here. The library contains two-thousand volumes. Original price of shares, four dollars; present, three dollars. The collection contains many valuable and rare books; number of share-holders about fifty.

Present managers, Benjamin P. Wertsner, William H. Slingluff, Jesse Streeper, Charles De Prefontaine, Charles K. Shoemaker, George G. Rossiter and Jones Detwiler.

The Blue Bell Horse Company, for the detection of thieves and the recovery of stolen horses, was first organized here November 23, 1841, with 54 members. Present officers: President, George F. Shaeff; Vice-President, Linford S. Preston; Secretary, Joseph P. Conard; Treasurer, David De Haven; Committee of Accounts, Jacob Hoover, Benjamin P. Wertsner and George G. McNeil. The annual meetings are held alternately at Centre Square; number of members eighty.

The Blue Bell Live-Stock Insurance Company organized September 15, 1855, holds its regular meetings here. Present officers: President, George F. Shaeff; Secretary, Jones Detwiler; Treasurer, Linford S. Preston; Managers, Jacob Hoover, Andrew Hart, Rynear Bradfield, George H. Tippin, George Amberg, Sr., and Henry C. Hoover.

The Blue Bell Benevolent Society was first organized April 15, 1867; number of members 133. Present officers: President, Jacob Hoover; Vice-President, George Shoemaker; Secretary, George G. Rossiter; Treasurer, William H. Slingluff; Trustees, Samuel D. Shearer, Linford S. Preston and Henry F. Conard.

BROAD AXE is situated in the lower part of the township along the Whitemarsh line, at the intersection of the Skippack turnpike and the Upper Dublin and Plymouth turnpike roads.

The village contains one inn, store, post-office, blacksmith and wheelwright-shops and six dwellings. A portion of the village is in the adjoining township.

Reading Howell, on his map of 1792, denotes a tavern here called "Broad Axe." The sign originally contained a broad axe, square and compass.

The post-office was first established here in 1855, with John Cadwallader, postmaster. The office is still kept here, and Jacob G. Dannehower, postmaster.

During the days of horse-racing a running course was here, one-half mile in length, extending from the village to the road leading to Wertsner's Mill. Many an exciting race here took place and was witnessed by large crowds. The ground was finally abandoned for that purpose in 1840.

The Washington Benevolent Society of the township of Whitpain, organized February 12, 1841, holds its regular meetings on the last Saturday evening of each month in the hall of the hotel. Present officers,—President, Francis Schlater; Vice-President, Charles Harner; Secretary, Charles Kehr; Treasurer, George Lower; Trustees, Reuben Ellis, Charles Aimen and Sylvester Jones; Door-Keeper, Anthony Hallman. For a period of thirty-eight years Francis H. Kehr filled the position of secretary.

The society, from its organization until 1881, paid out the sum of \$36,268.42 for relief and \$6565 for funerals, making a total of \$42,833.42.

FRANKLINVILLE is situated near the eastern portion of the township, at the intersection of the Morris and State roads, and contains one inn and seven dwellings.

The fine country-seat, farm and summer residence of William M. Singerly, of the *Philadelphia Record*, is located here. Here is to be seen one of the finest herds of "imported Holstein cattle" in Pennsylvania. In the assessment of 1882 he returned to the assessor sixty head, mostly of that breed, and kept on the farm.

Washington Square is located at the intersection of the township line, dividing the township from Norriton, and Centre square and Norristown turnpike, and contains one inn, wheelwright, blacksmith-shop and five dwellings.

Along the line of the Stony Creek Railroad,¹ which passes the entire width of the northern portion of the township, are the villages of Caster and Belfry. The former is located in the extreme western part, near the line of the townships of Norriton and Worcester, and contains a steam mill for grinding grain, coal-yard and several fine dwellings.

Belfry is located at the Worcester line, dividing that township from Whitpain and the Skippack road. A flour, feed, coal and lumber-yard, kept by Theodore Harrar, blacksmith shop and several houses, constitute the village. There is a post-office here, making the third in the district.

Schools and Education.—The first school-house in the township was located near the centre, along the Skippack road, where the road leading to the Union meeting-house intersects, and was taught by one William Knox about the year 1766.

Philip Dotterra and his wife, Jannegan, by their deed, dated April 16, 1760, sold sixty-one and a half perches of land for five shillings, situated at the junction of the North Wales road and the Pennlyn turn-

pike, to Philip Wentz, John Martin, Frederick Dull and Jacob Cobler for a school-house. A stone structure was shortly afterwards erected thereon. This was for a parochial school, as it was the custom of the early Germans, as soon as the church building was completed, to provide a school-house and teacher. The school was kept open to all that chose to comply with the regulations. The above-named persons were members and officers of Boehm's Church. The property now belongs to the congregation, and a house for the sexton occupies the old spot. Nicholas Korn-doffer taught the school in 1777.

Centre School is now located near the original spot of the first school, and was erected in 1800.

Ellis' school-house is located in the forks of the Swedes' Ford road and the Centre Square and Norristown turnpike road, and was first built on ground deeded September 10, 1787, by Isaac Ellis, Andrew Knox and wife, Isabella, containing six and one-half perches, for the sum of six shillings. The persons to whom the deed was given resided in the townships of Whitpain, Norriton and Plymouth, and the sum of forty-seven pounds was raised towards building a house, which was built the same season.

Sandy Hill school is situated at the Six Points, and was first built on ground deeded by Joseph Lukens and wife, Mary, in 1796, to trustees, members of Plymouth Meeting and Society of Friends. The supporters resided in the townships of Whitpain, Plymouth and Whitemarsh, and it was kept open to all that wished to send there.

The teacher was always employed by the trustees. In 1837 there were 40 males and 28 females from the district; from other districts, 29 males and 5 females, making a total of 106 scholars, all taught by one teacher, Benjamin Conrad.

Centre Square School was first erected on grounds purchased from Henry Groff and wife, Elizabeth, November 1, 1825, by Rev. George Wack and Henry Hurst, trustees appointed by the district.

There are at present six school-houses in the district; the last two, Franklinville and Shady Grove, have been located and built since the adoption of the school law.

The enactment of the school law, of 1834, raised a storm of opposition, especially among the Germans or their descendants. This was, however, not because they were opposed to education, but because it was "something new." To the credit of the township, be it recorded, that although there was strenuous opposition, it chose to adopt the common school system from the first, and never faltered in its support.

The school law first went into operation May 26, 1836; length of term, six months. On May 2, 1837, a vote was taken on the continuation of the system, and was continued by a vote of 70 in favor and 59 against.

The last election on the subject was held March 19, 1841, when eighty-nine votes were given in favor of its continuation and fifty-five against.

¹The Stony Creek Railroad was built, commencing in 1871, and opened January 1, 1874.

This virtually ended the opposition to free schools. They have been regularly kept open, varying in term from six to ten months; and to its credit there have been female teachers employed since 1841—forty-three years.

Prior to the adoption of the school law, the usual branches taught were spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. Some few scholars studied grammar, mensuration and surveying. The books in general use were Comly's Primer and Spelling-Book; introduction, English Reader; sequel, Columbian Orator, Scott's Lessons and the American Speaker. The three last were considered high branches. Arithmetics: American Tutor (by Zachariah Jess), Pike's and Rose's. Geographies: Adams', Olney's and Smith's. These were generally used for reading-books, and the questions asked by the master (teacher).

The early school-houses were all built of stone. The desks were placed around against the walls, and the pupils occupying them sat facing the windows. Benches without backs, for the smaller scholars, occupied the middle of the room.

A desk for the teacher, a huge wood-stove in the middle of the room, a bucket, tin-cup, splint-broom, and what was called a "pass," a small paddle, having the words "In and Out" written in opposite sides, constituted the furniture of the room.

During the time of wood-stoves, it was customary for the larger boys at noon to cut the wood and carry the same in the house and place it around under the desks for use.

The larger girls took their turns in keeping the room clean.

The law for the education of poor children was passed April 4, 1809. By that act the assessors were required to take the census of all children between the ages of five and twelve years whose parents were unable to pay for their schooling.

In 1830 the assessor returned eighteen children from the district to be supported by the county.

The first teachers and their salaries in 1836.—Centre School, Dr. Pile, teacher, \$20 per month; Ellis School, George Roney, teacher, \$20 per month; Sandy Hill School, Benjamin Conray, teacher, \$20 per month; Centre Square School, T. G. Bates, teacher, \$20 per month; Franklinville School, Samuel Arnold, teacher, \$20 per month; Mount Pleasant School, Joseph Roney, teacher, \$20 per month.

Teachers and their salaries in 1883.—Centre School, Lizzie Hallowell, teacher, \$38 per month; Ellis School, Lillian Rynick, teacher, \$30 per month; Sandy Hill School, Annie Whitecomb, teacher, \$30 per month; Centre Square School, Reuben Beyer, teacher, \$38 per month; Franklinville School, Kate Hallman, teacher, \$38 per month; Mount Pleasant School (now Shady Grove), Maria Taggart, teacher, \$38 per month.

Whole number of scholars in the district in 1836, 294; whole number of scholars in the district in 1883,

216. Whole amount of cost for tuition and repairs in 1836, \$1203.09; whole amount of cost for tuition and repairs in 1883, \$1949.41.

Directors in 1836.—Charles Greger, Jacob Fisher, Peter C. Evans (secretary), John Styer, John Rile (president), John Heist, Abraham Wentz (treasurer, appointed outside of the board).

Directors in 1883.—Henry Hobensack (president), Jones Detwiler (secretary), Albert Katz (treasurer), Joseph C. Beyer, Samuel D. Shearer, Reuben Rodebaugh.

Roads.—The main roads that pass through the township are the Skippack, Morris, State or Swedes' Ford, and the road leading from North Wales Meeting-house to Plymouth.

The Skippack road, the most important highway in the township, was opened at an early date, concerning the inception of which we happen to have documentary evidence which is transferred to these pages. Before the year 1713, settlers had begun to occupy the country along the Skippack Creek, then known as Bebbler's township or tract; that it began to be felt necessary to have a central public highway leading to the northwest that would answer better than the crooked, winding paths through the woods and in places over almost impassable swamps. Accordingly, a petition was drawn up and presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions, held in Philadelphia, June 2, 1713.

"To the Court of Quarter Sessions held, in Philadelphia, June 2, 1713:

"The petition of the inhabitants of the townships of Skippack and several adjacent plantations in said county, humbly sheweth, that whereas, in the aforesaid township and neighbourhood thereof, pretty many families are already settled, and probably not a few more to settle in and about the same, And yet no road being laid out and established to accommodate your petitioners; but what paths have hitherto used are only upon sufferance, and liable to be fenced up. Therefore, your petitioners, both for the public good and their own convenience, humbly desire an order for the laying out and establishing a road or cartway from the upper end of said township down to the wide-marsh, or Farmer's mill, which will greatly tend to the satisfaction of your petitioners, who shall thankfully acknowledge the favor, etc."

"Signed by Dick Rosenberry, Henry Frey, Jacob Kolb, Claus Jansen, Peter Bon, Henrich Pannebecker, Thomas Kentworthy, Johannes Sholl, Peter Bellar, John Newberry, Peter Wentz, Abraham Le Fevre, William Renberry, John Krey, Andrew Shrager, Johannes Umstat, Hermanus Kuster, Heinrich Kolb, Daniel Dismant, Jacob Gaetsblack, Lorents Sweltzer, Mathias Tyson, Gerhard In Hoven, Gerhard Clemmens, James Been, Johannes Kolb, Martin Kolb, Jacob op den Graeff, Herman In Hoven."

The following is the report of the jury to lay out said road:

"Whereas, by virtue of an order of Court obtained by the Petition of the Inhabitants of Skippack for the laying out of a road from the said Skippack to Edward Farmer's mill, and the same being laid out, dissatisfaction to some of the Inhabitants of Farmer's township, application being made to the next succeeding Court for a review of the road, and persons being appointed, namely, Henry Sellen, James Shadeck, Robert Jones, John Roady, Edward Farmer, and Nicholas Scull, or any four of them, and they having reviewed the said Road, as Likewise a Certain Northeast line extending from the said Farmer's Mill up into the country, dividing Divers parcels of land, as by the platform hereunto annexed May more plainly appear, we do find the said line to be a more Direct and better Road with the variations therein laid down, and considerably and less injurious to the Inhabitants, greatly to the satisfaction of the

petitioners and the inhabitants in general, as witness our hands this twenty-sixth day of February, Anno Domini, 1713-14."

(Signed by)

"HENDEICH SELLEN.

"ROBERT JONES.

"JOHN RODY.

"EDWARD FARMER.

"NICHOLAS SCULL."

The following are the courses and distances:

"That this is a true return of the road from Skippack Creek, in Heber township, by Edward Farmer's mill, unto North Wales road bearing in course from the Skippack Creek 380 perches, varying from southeast seven degrees easterly; thence due southeast 2829 perches, except two small variations."

(Signed)

"MATTHEW ZIMMERMAN."

The following remonstrance was presented to the court:

"Whereas, this Honorable Court has lately granted a Road from Skippack to Edward Farmer's Mill, and the same having been viewed and laid out, We find it to be very much to our Prejudices and hurt, And whereas your Petitioners have already three allowed Roads through the township, and your Petitioners being generally poor, and have but small tracts of land, the said Road last granted Cutts four of these said small tracts, to the great prejudices of the owners, and laid out through four very bad swamps, not passable without bridges; therefore your Petitioners humbly pray that there may be a second review, and we doubt not but we can lay them out a Road far more convenient and straighter, and your Petitioners shall in duty bound pray."

(Signed)

"ABRAHAM DAWS.

"J. NICHOLAS SLEEGLEETZ.

"CASPER STAHL.

"NICHOLAS SCULL.

"and thirteen others."

On the northeast side of this road, on the draft, are marked the lands of Edward Farmer, William Taylor, Joseph Knight, Abm. Daws, Richard Whitpain and Basely Cox, passing through Worcester township, which is named "New Bristol." On the southwest side, beginning in the same order, are Casper Stahl, Robert Ashton, John Palmer, Mary Dane, Jonas Smyth and Basely Cox.

The bridge on the road over the Wissahickon Creek, near Farmer's Mill, was built about the year 1796.

The bridge over Oil-Mill Run, near the Broad Axe, was built in 1804, and cost \$1054.15.

The Skippack Creek at the road-crossing was bridged in 1826.

The Zachariah Creek at Stong's Mill, in Worcester township, was bridged in 1848.

An attempt was made in the year 1844 to turnpike the road, and a charter was obtained March 1, 1845. It was to commence at its junction with the Chestnut Hill and Spring House turnpike road, in Whitemarsh, and running through Skippackville to where the Skippack road intersects the Swamp road in Perkiomen township. John Jones, John Rex, Abm. Wentz, Sr., Joseph M. Mather, Morris Longstreth, Jacob G. Sorber, Cornelius Tyson, Henry Bergstresser, Jesse Gable, Charles Hendricks and Abraham Hydreck, were named the commissioners in the act, and the price of shares was fixed at fifty dollars.

This attempt failed, and the subject was again renewed, and another charter obtained dated March 13, 1853, the capital stock to consist of two hundred shares at twenty-five dollars.

William Michener, Charles Stout, John Hobensack, Frederick B. Robeson, David De Haven, George Scheetz, Philip S. Gerhard, John Fitzgerald, Sr. Francis Kehr, John Jones, Matthias Farringer, John F. Styre, Lawrence Lawrence, Levi Miller, Enos Hoxworth, Samuel F. Shaeff, Henry Dickinson, Samuel Streep, J. L. Rex, Joseph P. Conrad, Abram Wentz Sr., and Jacob Hoover were the commissioners named in the act, with power to construct a turnpike road, commencing at the Chestnut Hill and Spring House turnpike in Whitemarsh, passing through the villages of Broad Axe, Blue Bell and Centre Square. A supplement to the charter was procured, and extended the distance to St. John's Lutheran Church. Work was soon commenced and the entire distance was turnpiked. The first officers were the following: President, Joseph P. Conard, Secretary, Frederick Robeson; Treasurer, John Hobensack; Managers, Charles Stout, William Michener, Jacob Hoover and Francis Kehr. The old Swedes' Ford road was laid out in 1730. By an act of the Legislature, passed April 6, 1830, William Stokes, Merrick Reeder, of Bucks County, Joel K. Mann, Henry Scheetz, of Montgomery County, Dr. William Darlington and David Dickey, of Chester County, were appointed commissioners to straighten and widen the road from a point on the Delaware River, in Bucks County, through the above-named counties, and from that time the road has been called the State road. A turnpike road is constructed on portion of the same from Centre Square to Norristown.

The Morris road was first laid out according to the order of the court held in Philadelphia, September, 1741, to commence at Morris Mill (now, 1883, Conard's auger works), in Whitemarsh township, to Garret Clemmens' mill, in Upper Salford township.

The old road leading from North Wales Friends' Meeting-house to Friends' Meeting, Plymouth, was laid out at a very early date, probably before 1710, as Friends had settled both localities, but its course in the township has been considerably changed.

The rest of the roads have all been laid out since the formation of the county.

There are four turnpikes in and around the township, viz.: Skippack, Centre Square and Norristown, Blue Bell and Pennlyn, and Plymouth and Upper Dublin, along the southeast portion.

By the act of March, 1762,¹ the townships of Whitpain and Plymouth were formed into a district; each township was to elect one supervisor, and they were to act jointly in levying the taxes and mending the roads. With this act the inhabitants became dissatisfied, and after the year 1763 the township became a separate district.

In the year 1762¹ the whole amount of duplicate

¹ "Whereas, John Roberts being chosen Supervisor in the township of Whitpain by the direction of an Act of Assembly of this Province in March, 1762, and Barnabas Coulston, in the township of Plymouth, the said townships being made in one district by said act, and to act in conjunction in all expenses on public roads and highways in said district,



James H. M. Singletary

assessed for road purposes was £15 19s. 3d; whole amount paid for labor on roads, £9 1s. 9d.; cash paid John Roberts, supervisor, for commissions, 16s.; cash paid ditto for "assessing and drawing the duplicate and getting the same rectified before two justices of the peace, &c.," 5s. The wages paid at that time were 3s. 6d. per day.

Taverns and Public-Houses.—There has always been a good supply of public-houses in the township. Nicholas Scull, on his map of 1758, mentions two,—the "White Horse" and "Waggon." In 1749, John Bouton is marked as an inn-keeper.

In the list of taxables, of 1762, Abraham Wentz is marked as inn-keeper, and one hundred and fifty acres of land; Derrick Vaupelt, ditto, twenty-five acres; Thomas Fitzwater, ditto, and forty acres.

At the August Sessions of 1797, Barbara Rynear, John Wentz, Leonard Styer, James Bartleson and Nicholas Swoyer were licensed to keep public-houses.

In 1808, Joseph Haws, Thomas Humphrey, Joseph Prichard, John Yetter, Valentine Bush, Jesse Fitzgerald and Jonathan Philips kept licensed houses, and were as follows: Bush's or "White Horse," Centre square, Wentz, Pigeontown (Blue Bell), "Black Horse," ditto, and Broad Axe. These were all located along the Skippack road, within the distance of four and a half miles. Of this number, Bush's "Big Brick" and Wentz's have been abandoned.

Wentz's, having the "Rising Sun" for a sign, was built in 1764. The house is still standing, and in good condition, being built with heavy brick walls, two stories in height, with heavy plaster cornice on all four sides. In the days of wagon travel this was the chief stopping-place for the heavy teams and was called the wheat market. The millers from the lower mills would meet the farmers here and purchase their grain.

The general elections were held here from 1831 to 1867, when the house was closed to the public. For one hundred and three years this same building was known as a public-house.

On the 4th of October, 1788, the county meeting for the nomination of a county ticket to be supported at the general election was held at the public-house of John Wentz.

Francis Swaine, high-sheriff of Montgomery County, advertises for sale, in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, on

Monday, February 23, 1789 at the public-house of John Wentz, a tract of land containing fifty acres, the property of Peter Bisbing.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM M. SINGERLY.

The establishment, by William M. Singerly, of a country home in Whitpain, at Franklinville, Gwynedd Station, on the North Penn Railroad, was an important event for the people of the township and the county, for it ultimately led to the development of what is probably the most extensive and elaborate high-grade stock-farm in the country, which, as a kind of informal agricultural academy, has exerted a marked influence upon the advancement of farming and stock interests in the region round about. It has, as an educational institution, taught many practical object-lessons. The way in which it came to pass that a young business man, city-born and city-bred, became the owner and manager of a great farm and herds of cattle and sheep, and gained an intimate knowledge of agricultural methods and scientific systems of feeding and caring for animals, was this: In 1872, his health and strength having become slightly impaired by close and constant application to weighty business matters, and by the varied and unceasing demands always made upon the time and consideration of a man of affairs, he was urged by his father to seek the recuperation which a summer home in the country would afford. Thus counseled, he bought a little farm of sixty-eight acres, to which, in the summer of 1873, he removed. From this little beginning, made with no other thought or object than we have indicated, grew, by occasional additions, the "Record farms" of six hundred acres, which, in their improved condition, with the immense buildings upon them and the stock which they support, represent an investment of about a quarter of a million dollars. The land, which had been somewhat impoverished, was, by careful fertilizing processes, brought into a high degree of richness, a careful plan of drainage was carried out and the utmost pains taken to produce the most desirable crops in greatest possible quantity and best quality. Mr. Singerly's latent natural taste for the healthful freedom of outdoor life, and his love for the nobler domestic animals, were both quickened, and with the energy which has characterized him in other extensive enterprises, and the organizing ability which has made them successful, he entered ambitiously upon the difficult but absorbing task of perfecting the best stock-farm in the State. No effort or expense was spared which tended toward the realization of his ideal in this direction.

Some idea of the extent of Mr. Singerly's stock

The said townships being nearly equal burthend with roades, and the inhabitants of each township near as equal in number and ability to maintain the said roades, doth rather chuse to act separately, and for the better confirmation the said John Roberts, of Whitpain, doth hereby discharge and acquit the said Barnabas Coulston, of Plymouth, of all and every charge and expense of what kind soever of all roades in the Township of Whitpain."

"Signed by order of the Inhabitants of Whitpain, March 5th 1763, John Roberts, Charles, Jolly, Abraham Wentz, Jacob Levering, Jacob Roberts, John Lewis, Andrew Knox, Thomas Adams, Philip Richardson, Philip Sheuenberger, Joshua Dickinson, Benjamin Dickinson, William Davis, Jonathan Taylor, Joseph Conrod, John Dehaven, Joseph Roberts, Joshua Richards, Jonas Supplee, George Robinson, William Robinson, Owen Thomas and William Dehaven.

farming enterprise may be conveyed by the statement that in February, 1885, he had about one hundred and sixty thoroughbred Holstein yearlings, constituting undoubtedly the finest private herd in the country, and he does not propose selling until he has three hundred, which number will far exceed in size any high grade herd upon this side of the Atlantic, and, perhaps, in the world. He has two hundred cows, heifers and calves, all thorough or high-breeds; about one hundred and thirty fattening steers, and eight hundred and fifty sheep. Of the latter he is a very large pen-feeder, and one year wintered over twelve hundred. His sheep are mostly high grade Cotswolds, but he has some South-downs for the purpose of insuring plumpness as well as large size in the spring lambs. In the spring of 1882 he sold in New York, for export, four hundred and forty-three, which averaged one hundred and sixty-six pounds each, and were probably the finest lot of sheep ever sold in the United States.

Mr. Singerly is a strong advocate of the system of "soiling" or stall-feeding cattle, and the practice is followed at the "Record farms" on a large scale with the result of proving its great superiority over pasturing in economy of food and production of milk. In one stable, in what has come to be known throughout the Southern part of the county as "Singerly's big barn," are to be seen a hundred handsome Holstein cows, all comfortably stalled, and with pure running water before them.

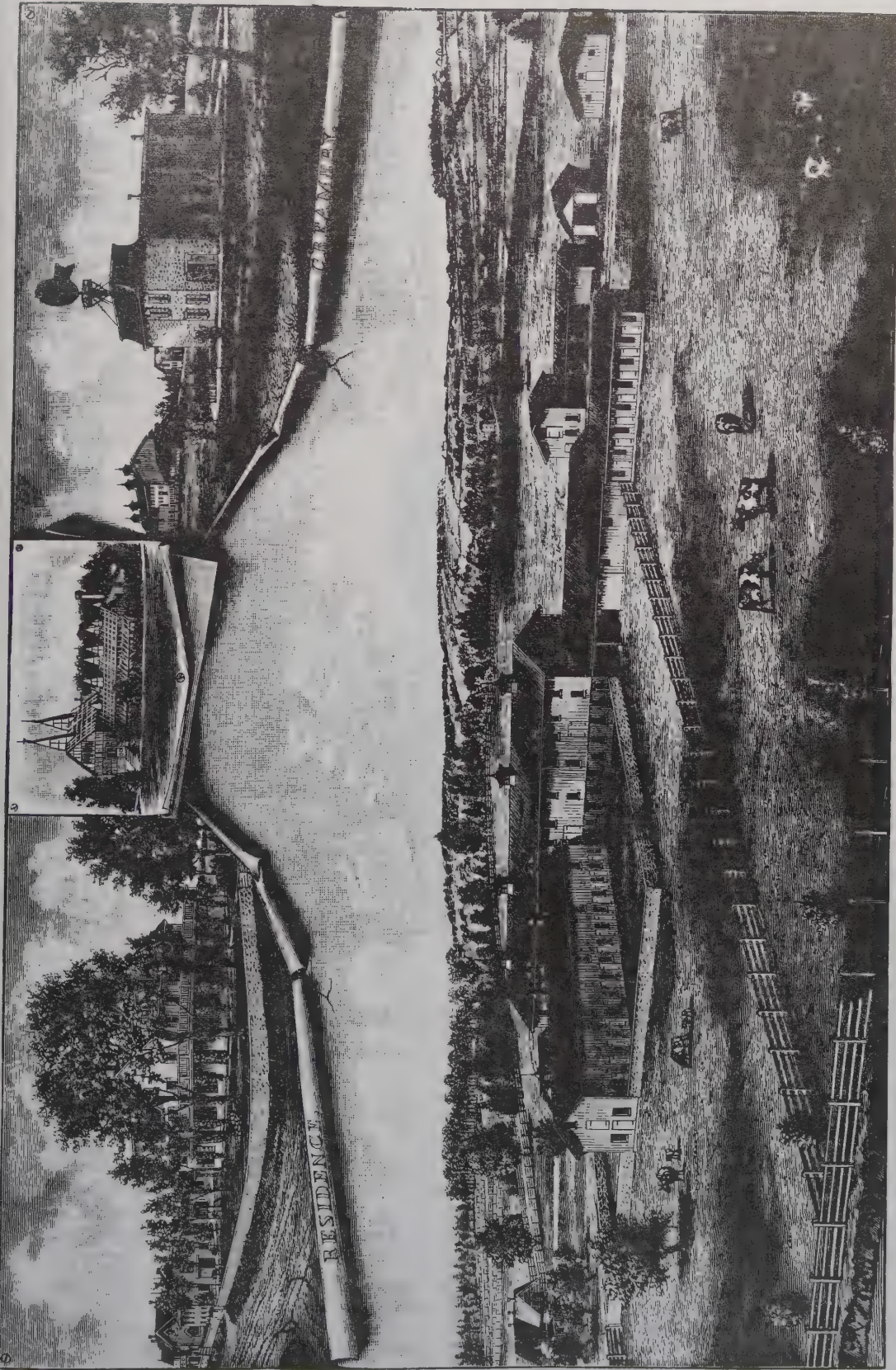
Always fond of a fine horse, Mr. Singerly's regard for the noblest of our dumb friends has increased considerably, as he has become from year to year more interested in his farm and in out-door life. The horses in use at the farm are fine specimens of their kind, but it is in Kentucky that he is interested in steeds of a finer strain of blood and higher spirits. He has ten selected mares, every one of which has shown him portions of a mile at a two-thirty gait. It may be mentioned as indicative of his success in breeding trotting stock, that a colt Ben Van, (foaled by his road mare, Rena C. and sired by Red Wilkes), sold recently for one of the largest prices on record, and was pronounced the choicest yearling of Kentucky.

The breeding of stock on such an extensive scale as that followed at the "Record Farms," of course, renders necessary commodious buildings provided with all of the conveniences known to the most advanced students of farming. The main barn is two hundred and fourteen feet in length by forty-four in width, and two stories in height. The first story is built of brick, resting upon a substantial stone foundation, and the second story is frame. Other structures, extending from either side of the barn proper, increase the line of buildings nearly four hundred feet, while from the centre of the main building a wing, thirty feet in width, extends one hundred and fifty feet forward, dividing the yard into equal portions. The

great barn presents a pleasant appearance in detail and as a whole. A writer, in describing it in a local paper, says: "It is certainly about as near perfection as the present state of advancement of agricultural, mechanical and architectural science, coupled with abundance of means, will admit of. It is . . . the model barn of the country, and, in point of capacity, stands, it is said, second to none in the United States." Other buildings are clustered about the large structure, which has been briefly described, or located elsewhere about the grounds, as Mr. Singerly and his superintendent, Mr. Jason Sexton, have thought best. The system of soiling cattle and feeding ensilage, inaugurated in this portion of the country by the proprietor of this farm, made requisite a very large silo, one sufficient to hold three hundred tons of ensilage, an amount which will keep the entire herd of cattle for six months. There is an extensive creamery, in which golden butter is made from the rich milk of the Holstein cows; an engine-house, in which lies the motive-power that is made to serve various purposes; a blacksmith shop, where the horses of the farm are shod and tools repaired, and dwellings for various employees, all well adapted to the uses for which designed.

The colossal farming enterprise which identifies Mr. Singerly with Montgomery County will not only prove, as years go by, a great benefit to the people of this region in the way of giving innumerable suggestions, but will produce good results throughout the country wherever stock-raising is carried on and improved methods of farming are appreciated.

Concerning the other enterprises of the proprietor of the farm, it is scarcely within our province to speak in detail, for they belong more properly to the Philadelphia field of his activity than to that of Montgomery County. As the son of the late Joseph Singerly he enjoyed the advantages of inheriting business ability and receiving a business training. He graduated from the City High School in 1850, immediately entered mercantile life, and after ten years passed amidst commercial surroundings he was called to the management of the Germantown Passenger Railway, in which his father was a large stockholder. His ministration was sagacious and successful. Toward the close of his father's life he had absolute control of the road, a position involving great responsibility; and upon his death, in 1878, came into possession of its stock, valued at \$750,000, which he afterwards disposed of for twice that amount. On the 1st of May, 1877, Mr. Singerly secured control of the *Philadelphia Record*, and in 1881-82 erected the superb building on Chestnut Street, from which that journal is now sent broadcast through town and country, and which is a monument to its remarkable success. Neither journalism nor stock-farming have, however, claimed all of his time or talent. One of the largest of his recent undertakings has been the building of several hundred dwelling-houses upon a



HOME FARM.
WILLIAM M. SINGERLY,
GWYNEDD PA.

tract of land in Philadelphia, between Seventeenth Street and Islington Lane and Diamond and York Streets. This, probably the largest building operation ever attempted by any one person in the city, for the erection of more than a thousand houses is contemplated, has in it a large element of practical philanthropy and is one of several actions which entitle Mr. Singerly to be called a public benefactor. Another way in which his business sagacity and money have been determinedly and effectively devoted to the benefit of the public has been in the breaking down of the exorbitant price of coal. He has succeeded in placing it in the market at seventy-

benefit to the "Record Farms" and as worthy of their projector and the promotion of Philadelphia's welfare.

MATHIAS SHOEMAKER.

Mathias Shoemaker, now of the city of Philadelphia, is a native of Whitpain township, Montgomery County, where he was a resident for many years. His great-grandfather was Jacob Shoemaker, one of the early settlers of Philadelphia County, who was the father of eight children, viz.: Mathias, born December 14, 1736, died January 17, 1816; Barbara, born June 30, 1738; Jonathan, born December 16, 1739; Isaac, born November 16, 1741; Hannah, born Sep-



Mathias Shoemaker

five cents per ton less than the rate which railroad discrimination has dictated,—a measure which it would surprise nobody should he characteristically so push it as to save Philadelphia a half-million dollars annually and thus greatly enhance its manufacturing interests and at the same time aid the poor.

As Mr. Singerly is scarcely beyond the meridian of life (having been born December 27, 1832), it is within the realm of the probable that he will not only carry forward to successful completion all of the various enterprises he has auspiciously begun in city and country, but that his activity will find exercise in the inauguration of new ones, fully equal in scope and

tember 10, 1743; Elizabeth, born November 30, 1745; Sarah, born February 3, 1748; David, born January 30, 1753. The eldest of these children, Mathias Shoemaker, and his wife, Hannah (grandparents of the present Mathias), had five daughters,—Agnes, Margaret, Dorothy, Rachel and Mary, and one son, Thomas. In 1777 Mathias Shoemaker, the elder, purchased the farm in Whitpain township, which afterwards became the property of his only son, Thomas, and is now owned and occupied by Charles K., son of Thomas and brother of Mathias Shoemaker, the subject of this memoir.

Mathias Shoemaker, one of the seven sons of

Thomas and Jane (Supplee) Shoemaker, was born on the homestead farm of his father in Whitpain, February 17, 1810. Through the years of his youth his life was passed like that of other farmers' sons of his time, doing the boy's work on the farm and studying in the common schools during the short winter terms. His education was obtained in the "Cross Roads School-house" in Whitpain, and at the "Supplee School-house" on the Swedes' Ford road, in Norriton township. In the fall of 1826, when he was a little more than sixteen years of age, he was apprenticed to Samuel Cowden to learn the blacksmith's trade. Cowden's shop was at the "Broad Axe Tavern," on the township line of Whitpain and Whitemarsh. He served four years in his apprenticeship, which closed in the fall of 1830, a few months before he was twenty-one years of age. During those few months he again attended the "Cross Roads School" (then taught by Benjamin Conrad) until the spring of 1831, when he went to Philadelphia, and engaged as a journeyman in the shop of Franklin W. Coggins, on Queen Street above Second, where he remained more than three years. In the fall of 1834 he went to Chestnut Hill, where he worked in the employ of Andrew Fisher. In 1835 he returned to the family homestead in Whitpain, where he commenced business for himself, and worked about four years in a shop which his father built for his use. At that place he commenced the business of making elliptic springs for wagons and other vehicles. The first pair of springs which he made were for John Slingluff, of Whitpain, and they were also the first springs of that kind ever manufactured or used in Montgomery County.

In 1839 (being then married) Mr. Shoemaker removed to the vicinity of the "Cross Roads School-house," where he had purchased a house and about eight acres of land, on which he built a shop. Afterwards he added twenty-four acres by purchase from the estate of Christopher Mathias. At that place he remained engaged in the work of his trade and in farming for more than ten years. In 1850 he moved to Philadelphia, and there worked at journey work for about eight months, after which time, for about one year, he carried on business in a shop which had been built for him by John Conrad. He then bought a shop of Samuel Wooley, on Hutchinson Street above Master, where he recommenced the business of spring-making, living in a house which he had bought, located on Master Street. At his commencement of business on Hutchinson Street he employed three hands, but as his business grew he increased the number, so that at one time during the war of the Rebellion he employed twenty-five hands. After the war he put in machinery driven by steam-power, which enabled him to reduce his force of hands. He continued to manufacture springs at his shops on Hutchinson Street for about nineteen years. In 1870 he moved from this city to Abington township, Montgomery County, but still continued to carry on the

business in Philadelphia until 1871, when he sold it out to a company. From Abington he removed to Cheltenham township, where he purchased a residence and lot of ground, and lived there till 1874, when he moved to his present residence in Mount Vernon Street, Philadelphia.

Mr. Shoemaker was married, February 23, 1837, to Sarah M. Fisher, daughter of Andrew Fisher, of Chestnut Hill. She died October 14, 1883. Their only surviving child, an unmarried daughter, lives with her father in Philadelphia. Mr. Shoemaker is a Republican, but has never held or sought public office. In his youth he, with his father and other members of his family, affiliated with the Friends, but he was never a member of the Society until 1865, when he joined the Green Street Meeting. He is now a member of the Meeting at Fifteenth and Race Streets, Philadelphia.

CHARLES K. SHOEMAKER.

Charles K. Shoemaker is the great-grandson of Jacob Shoemaker, one of the pioneers of Eastern Pennsylvania, who was the father of children as follows: Mathias, grandfather of Charles K., born December 14, 1736, died April 17, 1816; Barbara, born June 30, 1738; Jonathan, born December 16, 1739; Isaac, born November 16, 1741; Hannah, born September 10, 1743; Elizabeth, born November 30, 1745; Sarah, born February 3, 1748; and David, born January 30, 1753.

Of these children, Mattis (or Mathias), the eldest, purchased, March 28, 1777, from John Yedder, forty-seven acres of land, upon which his grandson, Charles K., now resides, in the township of Whitpain. April 30, 1796, he added to his original tract, thirty-three acres, purchased from Henry Conard and wife, the whole forming the original Shoemaker farm in this township. Upon his demise, Mathias left the farm to be divided equally between his children. By an amicable arrangement between the heirs, the farm came into possession of Thomas, the only son.

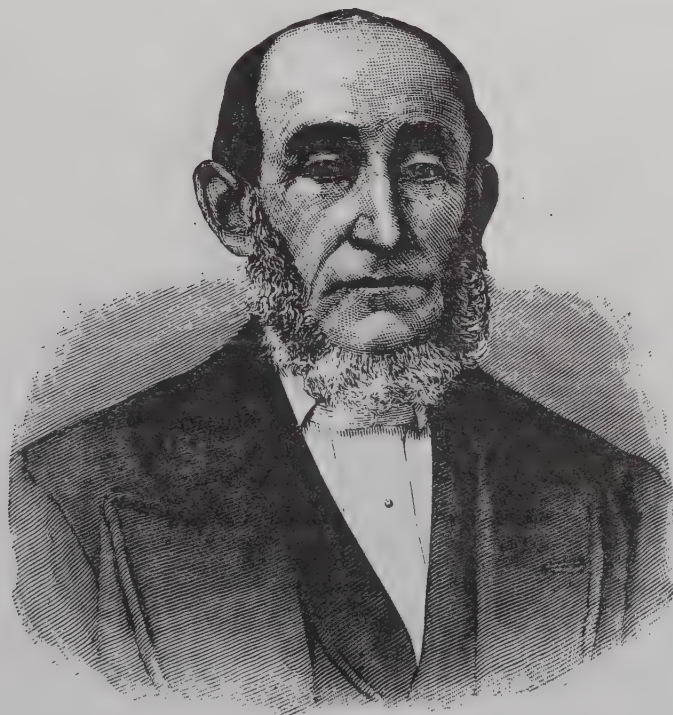
The children of Thomas were Enoch, born September 25, 1804; Job, born October 7, 1805, died August 14, 1828; David, born January 6, 1807; Alan, born September 22, 1808; Mathias, born February 10, 1810; Hannah, born January 3, 1813, died April 10, 1817; Jesse, born March 31, 1815, died June 28, 1854; and Charles K., born June 4, 1819, on the farm, and in the house where he now lives, where also his father, Thomas Shoemaker, was born.

In 1857, Charles K., purchased from the heirs the old homestead, and although involving himself in a large bonded debt, with little or no capital beyond good health and a strong determination to succeed in life, he has, by honest industry and frugal habits, relieved himself from all financial obligations, reared a large and highly respected family, and amassed a sufficiency of this world's goods, so that in his declining years he has been enabled to retire from the active

duties of life, having transferred the responsibility and care of the old homestead upon his son Jesse. Mr. Shoemaker was married, March 4, 1841, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Peter and Sarah Childs, of Whitemarsh township, Montgomery Co., Pa. Mrs. Shoemaker was born December 2, 1818, and is still in possession of all her faculties, and in the performance of the active duties of the household.

The children of Charles K. and Sarah Shoemaker, are Phebe G., born March 1, 1842, married, in 1866, to Charles C. McCann, of Whitpain township; Mathias, born August 9, 1843. At the first call of President Lincoln for troops, in April, 1861, to defend the

Libby Prison, from which place he was transferred to that hell of the Southern chivalry, commonly dignified by the title of "Andersonville Guard House," or prison. There he was literally starved, and in June, 1865, died the death of a noble martyr. George, born February 20, 1846, married, in June, 1864, to Harriet Henshall, of Norristown, Pa.; Emma Jane, born August 28, 1848; infant daughter, born October 16, 1850, died same day; Albert, born September 6, 1851, married in November, 1875, Miss Ray R. DeHaven, of Whitpain township; Jesse, born September 6, 1854, married, January 1, 1880, Miss Annie C. Smith, of Norriton Township; Sally C., born



Charles K. Shoemaker

life of the nation against the assaults of the southern slaveocracy, young Shoemaker volunteered his services, and at the end of his term of enlistment returned to the paternal roof, where he remained until the dark cloud of the slaveholders' war covered the land, when he once more offered himself as a living sacrifice upon the altar of his country, enlisting August, 1862, in Company H, Thirteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, where, by his strict obedience and soldierly-bearing, he passed through the several gradations, to the honorable position of second-lieutenant. While on picket duty in September, 1863, he was captured by the enemy, and consigned to

January 19, 1857, married, in October, 1877, Harry C. Hoover, of Whitpain township; Charles T., born November, 10, 1859, died December 8, 1876; Anna C., born March 29, 1864.

Phebe G. McCann, daughter of Charles K. Shoemaker, is the mother of children as follows: Mary L., born April 29, 1867; William, born November 3, 1868; Sallie S., born November 11, 1871; Charles S., born February 1, 1874; Anne, born July 18, 1876.

George Shoemaker is the father of George M., born March 17, 1865, died July 6, 1865; Sarah P., born August 20, 1866, died November 9, 1872; Charles H., born July 9, 1870; Fannie M., born June 26, 1873, died

August 18, 1873; Ella M., born October 28, 1879, died October 13, 1884.

Albert Shoemaker's children are Irene D., born October 13, 1876; Lida May, born April 23, 1880.

Jesse Shoemaker's children are C. Harvey, born January 13, 1881; Katie Vaughan, born July 19, 1882; Gertrude M., born January 5, 1884.

Sallie C. Hoover, daughter of Charles K. Shoemaker, is the mother of children,—Elsie C., born October 15, 1879; Emma S., born April 11, 1881.

The children of Mathias and Hannah Shoemaker (grandparents of Charles K.), were Agnes, born 23d Ninth Month, 1765, died June 29, 1851; Margaret,

paternal great-grandfather of the present Abram, was the pioneer of the family of that name in Whitpain township, and came to be one of the prominent and progressive men of his time. Under the old militia laws of the State, John, above named, was commissioned colonel of a regiment, and was ever after known as "Colonel Wentz." His ancestors were either German or of German descent, but when they came to America is not known. Colonel Wentz owned the farm now occupied by Abram, and in the latter part of the last century built the house in which his grandson, Abram, now lives. Colonel John Wentz was not only a military officer, but a civil officer as well.



Abram Wentz

born First Month 9, 1767, died November 10, 1816; Dorothy, born 25th Seventh Month, 1769, died in August 1777; Thomas (father of Charles K.), born Eighth Month 1, 1771, died January 26, 1853. He was married, December 1, 1803, to Jane Supplee, who died July 6, 1857; Rachael, born Twelfth Month 13, 1773, died January 20, 1855; Mary, born Seventh Month 19, 1776, died in August, 1777; Hannah, wife of Mathias Shoemaker, and mother of the above named children, died in October, 1777.

ABRAM WENTZ.

Colonel John Wentz, son of Abram Wentz, the

He was for many years a justice of the peace, and was as popular in that capacity as in the military. His justice dockets were neatly and accurately kept, and might properly be used as a model for like officers at the present day. It was customary in those days for justices of the peace to do their share in the matter of uniting lovers in bonds of holy wedlock, and the colonel was as popular in that line as in the other two. His side-board was never empty, and no newly married couple ever left his house without being refreshed with the best of wine, and that in abundance. It is one of the misfortunes that we sometimes labor under, that neither the date of the birth or

death of so good and great a man as he was cannot be given.

His son, Abram, inherited the farm, and added to it the farm on the opposite side of the road, where his son Abram Wentz now lives. He, like his illustrious father, was a man of sterling worth, respected by all who knew him. He was one of those unobtrusive men, always attending strictly to the affairs pertaining to the duties of the farm, allowing others to look after township and outside affairs. He died in September, 1870, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years; Charlotte, wife of Abram Wentz, died December, 1881, in her ninety-third year. His children were Joseph Tyson (who owns forty acres of the old homestead and in whose house he died), Hannah (died in infancy), Mary (deceased), Elizabeth, Barbara, John (deceased), Abram (who owns the fifty acres formerly owned by his father, Abram, and grand-father, John Wentz) and Henry (deceased). It is proper to state here that the property upon which the present Abram now resides has been in possession of the Wentz family for about one hundred and twenty-five years.

Abram Wentz was born in the house now occupied by his brother, J. Tyson, on the opposite side of the turnpike, where, and upon his own farm, his life, thus far, has been spent. He has quietly and honorably followed in the footsteps of his father, seeking not the plaudits of men, nor places of public trust or political preferment; yet his townsmen discovered in him the qualities best suited to fill a position where honesty is requisite to a just balancing of accounts, and for many years have kept him in the board of township auditors. He has also been honored with a seat in the board of directors of the Montgomery National Bank, at Norristown.

He was married, April 30, 1868, to Miss Louisa, daughter of Jesse and Parthena Castner, of Gwynedd township. They are the parents of four children three of whom are deceased. The surviving son, Earl Castner, was born October 27, 1883.

Mrs. Wentz's father, Jesse Castner, died September 9, 1883, in the seventy-second year of his age. Her grandfather, Jesse Castner, was in his ninety-second year when he died, and her great-grandfather, Samuel Castner, died when in his ninety-eighth year. Her mother, Parthena Castner, died May 15, 1881. They were all residents of the township of Gwynedd. Mr. Wentz and wife are members of Boehm's Reformed Church, at Blue Bell.

JOSEPH P. CONARD.

Among the hardy pioneers who sought the shores of America, was one Dennis Conard (as the name was anglicized), who came in the ship "Concord," in the year 1683. He was from Saxony, Germany, and upon his arrival settled with the German colony, in Germantown. From him all of the Conards of Whitpain township are descended. The family were Friends,

and when Henry, the youngest son of Dennis, moved to Whitpain township May 16, 1711, he brought with him a letter from the Germantown Friends, signed among others by Francis Daniel Pastorius. This letter is now in the possession of Lewis Conard. Upon his arrival in Whitpain, Henry settled on a tract of two hundred and twenty-three acres, a part of which is now comprised in the property owned by the Strogdale family and by Christian Duffield. The Strogdale farm is a part of the original tract owned by direct descendants of the first owners, making a period of one hundred and seventy-four years in which it has been in the possession of the family.

Upon the decease of Henry, the land comprising these two farms passed to Joseph, his fifth son, being willed to him under date of September, 1758. Joseph had two sons, Joseph and John, and to them the property descended in equal parts.

John Conard, son of Joseph, was born in 1782 and spent the earlier part of his life upon the home farm. Having a taste for mechanics he served an apprenticeship with James Wood, one of the pioneers in the iron business and the first iron-master in Conshohocken.

John intermarried with Sarah Childs, of Abington, who was born in 1786, and in 1805 settled upon the Duffield farm. Here he built the house and barn, which are yet standing, and transformed the then uncultivated tract into one of the most productive farms in the neighborhood. Here he also built a log blacksmith-shop, where he subsequently began the manufacture of the "Conard Screw Auger." This business is now greatly enlarged and improved by the introduction of machinery, and is carried on by two of his sons, Albert and Isaac, at Fort Washington, upon the site of Daub's old oil-mill. John Conard's death occurred in Seventh Month 30, 1853, he having lived to the good old age of seventy-one years and filled well the position of an energetic but quiet and modest life of a useful citizen and a sincere and devout Friend. To John and Sarah Conard were born twelve children,—James, Mary, Peter, Joseph P., Tacy, John R., Albert, Charles, Elizabeth, Lewis, Isaac and Levi R., of whom nine are still living.

Two of the sons merit special mention, on account of their patriotism. James, the oldest, though having passed the age of those subject to military duty, enlisted in Company B, of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry (Forty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers), and served till sickness caused by exposure necessitated his discharge. Levi R., the youngest son, was a private in the Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died at Columbia College Hospital, from the effects of a bullet wound received at the second battle of Bull Run. He was buried in the Plymouth Friends' graveyard September 21, 1862. Most nobly was the motto of his regiment, "Non sibi sed Patrie" exemplified in him.

Joseph P. Conard, fourth child, of John and Sarah

Conard, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was born Twelfth Month 24, 1812, upon the original Conard tract in Whitpain township. His early life, until he was sixteen years of age, was spent upon the home farm, and he followed the pursuits incident to his method of life. At that age he began to acquire the trade of screw auger making, which he followed till twenty-one years of age, when he purchased the Wentz farm upon the Skippack Road, near Blue Bell. Upon this farm he has lived the period of forty-six years, till 1882, when he sold it to his son, Henry Fasset, and now resides with his daughter, Mary S., wife of Charles Shoemaker, of Whitpain township.

Alice, born 10th of Fifth Month, 1843, married John Walton, of Horsham township.

Elizabeth, born 15th of Third Month, 1847, married Frank Stackhouse, of Upper Dublin township.

Henry Fasset, born 22d of Tenth Month, 1849, married Sarah, daughter of Harper Nice, of Whitmarsh township.

Ellwood, born 25th of Ninth Month, 1852, has a large roller grist-mill, at Kellogg, Jasper Co., Ia., and was married to Ella Burke, of Kellogg, Iowa, formerly of the State of Ohio.

Israel S., born 1st day of Sixth Month, 1856, married to Jane Cline, of Whitmarsh township.



Joseph P. Conard

He has been for many years a prominent farmer and market gardener, supplying the Philadelphia markets. Though now in his seventy-second year he is hale and hearty, and is enjoying, in his declining years, the fruits of an industrious and useful life. He was married in Meeting, Third Month, 1834, to Rebecca A. Shaw, formerly of Richland township, Bucks Co. To them have been born the following children,—Sarah, who died in infancy.

Ann, who was born 13th of Sixth Month, 1837, and married Jacob T. Buckman, of Abington township.

Mary S., born 9th of Twelfth Month, 1840, married Charles Shoemaker, of Springfield township.

Rebecca A. Conard, died 28th of Fourth Month, 1874.

The Conard family are nearly all Friends, and Joseph P., is a birthright member of that Society.

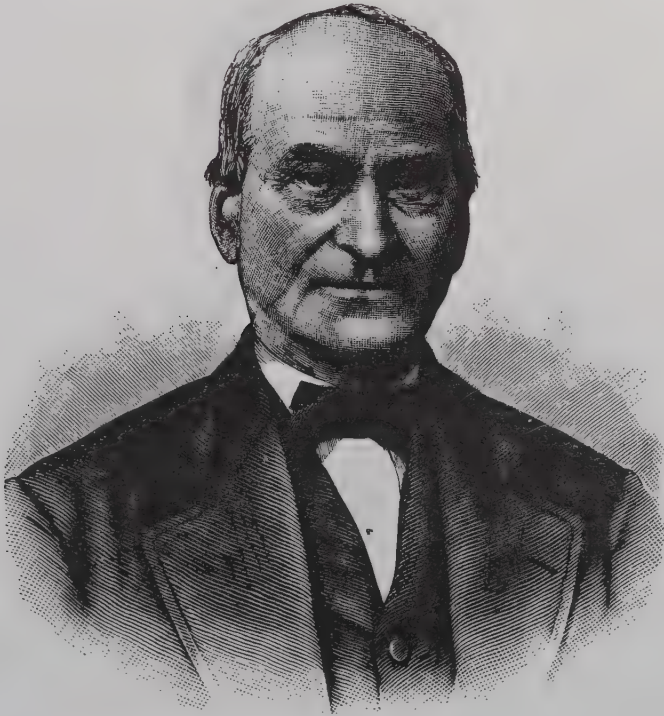
CHARLES KRIEBLE.

Charles Kriebel, who resides near Centre Square, is a descendant and bears the name of an old family of Schwenkfelders. His ancestors upon both sides were early settlers in this region, and his paternal grandfather, Melchior Kriebel, was born in America. His son John married Agnes Yeakle, daughter of the Christopher Yeakle who built the historic house still

standing, at Chestnut Hill, a cut of which appears in this volume.

Charles, the eldest of five children of John and Agnes Krieble, of whom the juniors were Samuel, now a resident of Norristown; Mary (Mrs. Schultz, of Colebrookdale); Susannah (Gerhart), deceased, and Sarah (Anson), of Worcester township, was born in 1814, at Chestnut Hill. Working during his youth upon his father's farm he acquired a practical knowledge of agriculture, which he put to good use when he began for himself, in 1842, upon the farm of eighty-five acres, where he now lives, and which his father

Mr. Krieble was married the year he made his home in Whitpain, February 18th, 1841, to Sarah, daughter of Abraham Anders, of Worcester township, and enjoyed her loving companionship until her death, November 21, 1884. They were the parents of two children,—Hiram A. Krieble, who is a farmer and lives with his father at the old homestead, married Susannah, daughter of Rev. Jacob Meschter, of Upper Hanover. They have had four children, viz.,—Alan (deceased), May, Charles (deceased), and Edna. Mary Ann Krieble is the wife of Dr. George K. Meschter, of Worcester township.



Charles Krieble

assisted him to procure. Ten years after he removed to this spot, one of the evidences of his prosperity appeared in the erection of the substantial house in which he now lives. Other improvements were made from time to time. His life has been a busy one, and the thrift which has followed industry has enabled him not only to enjoy comparative ease during his later years but to help others. He is a liberal sustainer of the Schwenkfelder Churches in Worcester and Towamencin. He has been a friend of the educational and other interests of the community in which he dwells, and has served a number of years as a school director.

ENOS ROBERTS.

Enos Roberts, of Whitpain, is a descendant of the Roberts family of Gwynedd, which figures largely in the history of that township, and whose progenitors were among the earliest Welsh settlers of Montgomery County, coming over the sea soon after William Penn. Sketches of several other representatives of this family, we may remark in this connection, have places in the present volume. The grandfather of our subject, Enos Roberts, was a resident of Gwynedd, and his remains repose with those of many others of his kindred and faith in the burying-ground at the Friends' Meeting in that township. The parents of the gen-

tleman we now have in consideration were Nathan and Barbara (Ruth) Roberts (the latter the offspring of David Ruth). He was born in Gwynedd, November 25, 1856, and was the oldest of three children, the younger of whom were David and Annie (now Mrs. David Wismer, of West Point, Gwynedd township).

Enos was left an orphan by the death of his father when about four years of age, and was brought up by his paternal uncles, John and Edward Roberts, both of whom are now deceased. He was reared to the vocation of a farmer, which he now follows, and on April 1, 1878, bought his present farm of about eighty acres near Blue Bell, which he has brought by judi-

CHAPTER LXXXI.

WORCESTER TOWNSHIP.

IN its location Worcester in the most central township in the county, and is bounded on the north by Towamencin, south by Norriton, east by Gwynedd, southeast by Whitpain, west by Perkiomen and southwest by Lower Providence. Its greatest length is four and a half miles, greatest breadth four and a quarter miles, with an area of 10,180 acres or 1575 square miles. The surface is rolling, the soil red shale and under good cultivation. Methacton Hill is a considerable



Enos Roberts

cious labor into an excellent state of cultivation, and upon which he has a comfortable home. The farm absorbs his attention, and he ranks among the most successful agriculturists of the neighborhood. He is a Republican in politics, but is not a very active worker in the cause of the party, and is not in any sense a seeker for place, being satisfied with such activity as his occupation calls for.

The family, of long descent in Montgomery County, is still farther perpetuated through Enos Roberts, for he is married and the father of three children. Miss Clara E. Ralston, of Philadelphia, became his wife upon May 23, 1878. The offspring of this union are Edith E., Annie V., and Kate A.

elevation, that commences in Lower Providence and extends in a northeast direction across almost the entire southern part of the township for a distance of five miles. The summit of these hills, more familiarly known as the Fairview Hills, is equal in altitude to the highest point of the Chestnut and Cheltenham Hills, in the southeastern portion of the county, or those near Green Lane, to the northward. From points on them the traveler obtains beautiful and extended views of the Schuylkill and Perkiomen Valleys. The forests that once covered these highlands have, during recent years, been cleared away, and the land is well cultivated and improved by thrifty farmers.

It was the commanding prospect afforded by these

hills that enabled General Washington's advance-guard to observe the movement of the British army in moving on Philadelphia in the autumn of 1777, and from which he subsequently moved to attack them at Germantown. Washington broke up his camp at Pennypacker's Mill October 8, 1777, and the army proceeded on its march down the Skippack road and Reading and Ridge turnpikes. On the 16th, Washington established his headquarters at the house of Peter Wentz, near said church, from where he wrote an interesting letter to Congress, in which he says,—

"It is with the highest satisfaction I congratulate Congress on the success of our arms northward in the action of the seventh, an event of the most interesting importance at this critical juncture. From the happy train in which things are now, I hope we shall soon hear of the most decisive advantages. We moved this morning from the encampment at which we had been for six or seven days past, and have just arrived at the grounds we occupied before the action of the 4th. One motive for coming here is to direct the enemy's attention from the forts."

This communication establishes the fact that it was from the encampment at Wentz's church that the army proceeded to make the attack at Germantown. Having retreated to these same hills after their defeat in this battle, they maintained a strong position on them for several days, when they took up their march and proceeded to Whitemarsh township, where they established Camp Hill.

Zacharia Creek is the prominent stream of Worcester township, and has a course of about four miles across its northern angle, in which distance it propels three grist-mills and a saw-mill. In 1758 mention is made of a saw-mill where the Zacharia Creek crosses the Skippack road, near the present Centre Point. It may be possible that the singular name given to this creek has been applied from Zachariah Whitpain, an early resident of the adjoining township. A branch of the Skippack crosses near the western extremity of this township and furnishes power to a grist-mill. Five-Mile Run and Stony Creek have their sources in its southern and eastern parts.

The name of Worcester has been applied from a city and county in England, and is supposed to be derived from the Saxon word *Caester*, signifying a station or camp. It was at the battle of Worcester, in 1650, where Cromwell and his party defeated the Royalists and took eight thousand prisoners, most of whom were sent to America and sold as slaves. According to the list of 1734, this township contained twenty-five taxables and land-holders. Amongst these may be mentioned Robert Jones, James Baine, Lawrence Switzer, Henry Flower, Leonard Spare, Conrad Conrad, John Lefevre, John Baine, Adam Vanfossen, Jacob Engle, Henry Rittenhouse, Stephen Stahr, John Vanderslice, Peter Keyser, Richard Osborn, William Robert Foulke, Conrad Vanfossen, Daniel Chrisman and Anthony Conrad. Derrick Keyser and his son, Peter, were naturalized in 1709 the better to hold and enjoy lands. One bearing the latter name

resided at Germantown before 1700; Conrad Conrad settled at Germantown before 1700. The population in 1800 was 782; in 1830, 1135; in 1850, 1453; in 1870, 1587; in 1880, 1641. Taxables in 1741, 70; in 1828, 249; in 1858, 425; in 1875, 426; in 1884, 478.

For the last twenty-five or thirty years this township has remained almost stationary in population. In 1785 there were within its limits two taverns, two grist-mills, one saw-mill and five slaves. In 1884 the following licenses were granted according to the mercantile appraiser's list: Beyer & Swartley, live-stock; William H. & W. R. Baker, merchandise; Daniel Cassel, merchandise; Daniel Cassel, hardware; S. L. Frank, live-stock; M. J. Harley, merchandise; Krebel & Son, flour and feed; A. B. Schults, live-stock; Joseph Shults, flour and feed; Frank Swartley, live-stock.

In 1884 the value of improved lands was \$1,316,180; value of unimproved lands, \$34,295; value of 378 horses, \$47,975; value of 526 cattle, \$46,500; value of property taxable for county purposes, \$1,493,398.

The Germantown and Perkiomen turnpike road, commonly called the Reading, passes through the western extremity of Worcester about two miles. The Stony Creek Railroad has a course of about a mile near its southeastern angle. The villages are quite small, and are Centre Point, Fairview and Cedar Hill. The post-office at the first-mentioned place is Worcester, and at the second, Fairview Village. The township was formed into a separate election district in 1828, and the township elections are held at Centre Point.

There are eight public schools in Worcester, with three hundred and sixty pupils in attendance. The school term is seven months, and eight teachers (three males and five females) are employed at a salary of forty dollars per month.

Wentz's Reformed Church is situated on the Skippack road, nearly a mile above Centre Point. The congregation existed as early as 1727, but was known as "Skippack Reformed Church," which was then located in Lower Salford township, in the vicinity of the Northwest Branch of the Skippack Creek, on the tract of land known for many years as the farm of Benjamin Reiff. The church was built of strong logs and stood on the border of an oak-grove, on the farm mentioned. Close by, the visitor beholds a small circular rise in the ground, which marks the place once held sacred. It was on that spot where the Rev. George Michael Weiss and other German emigrants from the Palatinate settled down, after they had, on the 21st of September, 1727, subscribed the oath of allegiance, by which they promised to be true to the British crown and the laws of the province of Pennsylvania. The organization of the Skippack congregation, with its consistory, was constituted of the emigrants who accompanied the pastor named, and followed immediately upon their settlement, and the Rev. Mr. Weiss became the first pastor, who also, at a later period, served, in connection with

it, the Falkner Swamp and Old Goshenhoppen congregations. The first officers of the old Skippack Reformed Church were Jacob Deimer, Michael Hillegas, Peter Hillegas, Yost Schmidt, Henry Weller, Jacob Seigel and William Rodrick. How long Mr. Weiss preached to this congregation cannot be definitely determined. It was doubtless, however, until 1746, when we again find him in Old Goshenhoppen after his return from Rheinbach, Dutchess Co., N. Y., from which neighborhood he had to flee on account of Indian troubles. The Rev. Michael Schlatter remarks, in his journal, among other things, in reference to the Skippack Reformed Church, as follows: "This congregation, which was, previous to this time, one of the most respectable, has been so much reduced through the seducing influences of the many various sects that the number remaining are not able to



WENTZ'S REFORMED CHURCH.

collect for the support of a minister more than eight pounds, which is equal to fifty-three Dutch guilders," or twenty-one dollars of the present day. The old log church already named stood from 1757 until 1760, when it was torn down and never rebuilt. About this time the congregation transferred its place of meeting to the spot now occupied by Wentz's church, inasmuch as the majority of those who faithfully adhered to the church resided in that neighborhood. It is said that the logs of the old church building were, at a later period, used in erecting a grist-mill, known as Allebaugh's mill, on the Skippack Creek, where they still at the present day form a part of the walls of the old building. The graveyard of the congregation, located not far from the church, or, more correctly speaking, all traces thereof, with the grave-

stones which were once there, have long since disappeared, and the plow of the busy farmer draws its furrows over the resting-place of the silently-reposing pioneers.

According to recollection, supported by the facts indicated, the assumption is fully correct that Wentz's church is the same organization of the former Skippack congregation, and that the only difference is to be found in the change of the name and place of meeting. It has been asserted that this was the first Reformed Church organized on this new continent.

This statement, however, has been earnestly called into question, and as there cannot be found any direct evidence in regard to this point, no positive claims are set up for this honor. The name Wentz is derived from the well-known families of this name which at that period were quite numerous in this neighborhood; but at the present time there is not one of this name, still held in honor, to be found among the large membership of the congregation. In 1760 a few isolated members of the Skippack Reformed Church held a conference meeting, the object of which was the making of preparations for building a new church. After long deliberation and consultation it was resolved to build a new church on a spot a little in the rear of the one recently torn down, and that on the boundary line between the properties of two members, who had each given an acre of ground for the purpose. According to the records, these members were, on the one part, John Lefevre and Christiana, his wife (the latter's family name is supposed to have been Wentz), and on the other part, Jacob Wentz and his wife, Elizabeth. The original deeds are dated January 2, 1762, and the land is conveyed to Philip Wentz, Peter Wentz, Jacob Weber, Philip Spare, Henry Conard and Jacob Reiff, in trust for the congregation, as a legacy for their descendants and those who may connect themselves with the Spiritual Reformed Zion. At a later period a small piece of ground was added to the original grounds, so that the whole then contained two acres and twenty-seven perches, the strip at the upper end, where the sheds stand, and the acre and a half on which the parsonage is erected not included.

The first church building, after the removal and assumption of the new name, was commenced in 1762, but, on account of repeated pecuniary troubles, was not completed until nine years later (1771). It was painted inside with strong colors, and highly ornamented with a number of inscriptions on the walls, as is still remembered by many of the older persons who frequented the first church on this spot in earlier years. The few highly-colored pieces of wood, found underneath the wood-work of the recently demolished church, and which are remains of the old church, still indicate the remarkable character of the painting. The congregation, at that time poor and numbering only about fifty members, was not able of itself to provide the means required to finish

the church, and hence a subscription-book was sent around, in which the names of neighboring clergymen appear, encouraging contributions, the recommendations being written in German, Low Dutch and Old English. Owing to an extraordinary money-pressure which prevailed at that time, the subscriptions were but small, and the congregation still laboring under a heavy debt, they at length resolved to raise money by means of a lottery, a method by no means uncommon in those days. In this they were successful, for the proceeds furnished not only enough money to pay off the debt, but also left a small balance in the treasury. The first church was an exceedingly strong and durable building, erected of stone, with the joints closely cut and pointed with mortar, and the roof was high and steep, after the old Holland style. The building cost two hundred and fifty pounds, and was dedicated on the 18th of November, 1763.

This building withstood the storms for eighty-nine years, during which time it was served successively by fifteen different pastors, all of whom, except one, have closed their labors and rest peacefully in their graves.

With the removal of the old Skippack Church, and the change of name which followed, all further connection of its former pastor, Rev. G. M. Weiss, with it ceased, and the Rev. John George Alsentz became the first pastor of the recently organized congregation. He continued in charge until his death, a period of seven years. His remains repose in the old cemetery of what was once the Reformed Church of Germantown, Pa. The successor of Alsentz was the Rev. Christian Fohring, who continued in this relation only two years. It was during his ministry that the interior of the church received the peculiar gaudy painting for which it was characteristic until it was torn down. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Gabriel Gebhard, who also remained only two years. During his pastorate the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered on Easter Sunday of 1772 to fifty-eight members. In the following year Mr. Gebhard was succeeded by Rev. John W. Ingold, whose connection with the congregation was short. At the opening of the Revolutionary war, in 1776, Rev. John H. Weikel was pastor of the congregation. His connection with the charge, however, did not continue many years. Various difficulties arose, growing out of the war, of such a nature as to lead to his separation from the congregation. At the commencement of the Revolution he preached a sermon from Eccl. iv. 13: "Better is a poor and wise child than an old and foolish king who will no more be admonished." This sermon so excited a great portion of the congregation that the dissatisfaction led at last to his resignation of the charge. Mr. Weikel resided at the time on the parsonage farm owned by the two congregations (Wentz's and Boehm's). He was often seen, after having turned his horse into an inclosure in front of the house, firing pistols over his

head from the windows for the purpose of training him to the fire should his services be needed in the war. His sympathies were warmly with the colonies during the struggle for freedom. The congregation was now vacant for several years. In 1784 the Rev. John Hermann Winkhaus became pastor and continued in this relation until 1787. After a vacancy of three years the church received a pastor in the person of Rev. Philip Pauli. He remained four years and then removed to Reading, Pa. From this time forward the church was for a number of years without any settled pastor, but was served interchangeably by the Rev. Nicholas Pomp and his son, who, in addition to the church at the Trappe, preached to the congregations at Falkner Swamp and Old Goshenhoppen. The pastor who next served Wentz's church was the Rev. Dr. S. Helffenstein, who also remained only two years, and then accepted a call from the Race Street Church, Philadelphia, which he served during the following thirty years. His successor at Wentz's church was the Rev. Gabriel Gobrecht. At the end of eighteen months, however, his labors here were also brought to a close. The congregation remained vacant until 1802. A call was then extended to the Rev. George Wack, at that time a young man who had just brought his studies preparatory to the ministry to a close. He accepted the call, and soon thereafter commenced his labors amongst this people. They were attended with marked success, and he added largely to the congregation by baptism and confirmation. His pastorate extended through forty-three years, during which time he baptized seven hundred and five children. In consequence of growing infirmities, he resigned the charge of the congregation in 1845, and retired to private life. He died at the house of his son-in-law, Philip S. Gerhard, near Centre Square, Pa., on the 17th of February, 1856, at the age of seventy-nine years. His remains lie interred in the cemetery attached to Boehm's church. Rev. Abraham Berkey became successor to the Rev. George Wack. He did not succeed, however, in gathering together the members who had become scattered during the last years of the ministry of his predecessor. Hence he resigned at the close of the first year of his pastorate.

On the 21st of February, 1846, the Rev. John Naille became pastor of the congregation. He at first served it only as a supply, as he belonged to the Goshenhoppen Classis, and the congregation then was connected with the Philadelphia Classis.

At a later period the congregation was transferred to the Goshenhoppen Classis, and along with Keely's and Towamencin congregations constitute what has been since then known as "Wentz's charge of Goshenhoppen Classis." Rev. Mr. Naille found his hands full in contending with existing difficulties. However, through the help of the Great Head of the Church, he succeeded in overcoming them in a short time, and as the congregation was now in a flourishing

condition, but were still without a parsonage, steps were taken for the purchase of a lot on which to erect one. The contract for building the house was given to Mr. Naille himself, who handed it over completed to the trustees of the congregation on the 21st of October, 1849. The congregation continued to grow still stronger, so that in 1851 the pastor began to remind them of the necessity for a larger house of worship. The church was, it is true, in a good condition, but it was not by any means convenient, and was, besides, too small for the congregation, and as it also did not meet the taste of the people any longer, the congregation soon gave its consent to the erection of a new church. Within the same year a resolution to that end was unanimously adopted, and preparations being made immediately for the erection of a new church, the corner-stone was laid on the 21st of August, on which occasion the Rev. Dr. Samuel Helfenstein preached in the German and the Rev. Jacob Keller in the English language. The new building was ready for dedication on the 29th of January, 1852, when the same brethren officiated who had participated in the services at the laying of the corner-stone, and were assisted by the Rev. Mr. Medtard, of the Lutheran, and Rev. Reuben Kriebel, of the Schwenkfeldian Church. The new church was a plain one-story building, with a gallery at the end, and with difficulty would seat only three hundred persons. It was soon felt that the house was too small to comfortably accommodate the continually increasing congregation. After Rev. Mr. Naille had served the church eleven years, he resigned charge of it in February, 1857. Notwithstanding his advanced age, Rev. John Naille is still laboring in the vineyard of the Lord, as a minister in the Reformed Church. A vacancy of eleven months followed, at the close of which a call was extended to Rev. William G. Hackman, which he accepted, and commenced his labors in January, 1858. His efforts in the interests of the congregation were from the very first crowned with success. The Sunday-school largely increased, and as there was not room for its accommodation in the old school-house, it was resolved, in the fall of 1858, to build a school-house for its special use. This was erected during the following year and dedicated on the 4th of August. General satisfaction prevailed at this time, and the congregation continued to prosper for some years to come. After a pastorate of eight years Rev. Mr. Hackman resigned and accepted a call in St. Joseph's County, Mich., in which he has continued to labor up to the present time. The people were extremely sorry to see their pastor removed from their midst, and hearty prayers for his welfare accompanied him to his new field of labor. He had succeeded in getting a fast hold upon the affections of the people, and was highly esteemed by the community generally outside of the congregation. After the resignation of the Rev. William G. Hackman, the church succeeded in securing the services of the present pastor, Rev. S.

M. K. Huber, who was at that time serving the Keely's congregation, now a part of the Wentz's charge. He was chosen on the 1st of January, 1867. At this time the membership numbered one hundred and ninety, of whom only one hundred and twenty-seven partook of the Lord's Supper at the first communion held by the new pastor. Success attended his unintermitted labors, and during the first year fifty-two persons were added to the church by confirmation, which number, through his activity, has been increased from year to year until it has reached two hundred and fifty, more than half of its present membership. During the first year of his labors, the great disadvantages resulting from the remoteness of the parsonage from the principal congregation became sensibly manifest both to pastor and people. After considerable deliberation the old parsonage property was sold on the 4th of September, 1869, and active efforts were immediately entered upon to erect a new parsonage upon a lot of ground, containing an acre and a quarter, adjoining the Wentz's church property, which had been purchased from Samuel Schultz. The work was carried forward to a successful completion, so that the pastor took possession of it on the 21st of March, 1870. The good results from the change of the location of the parsonage soon became manifest. The contiguity of the parsonage to the church enabled the pastor to look more carefully after the spiritual interests of his flock, and especially to give his personal attention to the Sunday-school work in his church. So great were the additions to the number of scholars and general prosperity of the school that the room in the school-house soon became inadequate to the wants of the school.

The subject of providing better and more suitable accommodations for the Sunday-school was agitated, and as the church itself was too small for the comfortable accommodation of the membership, and also needed extensive repairs, the Consistory resolved to lay the entire subject before the congregation for its decision. Accordingly, it was almost unanimously resolved that the new church should be built during the summer of 1878. On the 17th of March, 1878, the last communion season in the old church was held. It was a specially interesting and solemn occasion. The demolition of the building was commenced the following Monday, and by the close of the week the third church on this spot was a thing of the past. The corner-stone of the new building was laid on Easter Monday, the 22d of April, and was the same that had been used in the first building erected on this spot, in 1762. The following articles were placed in the box: the Minutes for 1878 of the Synod of the United States, the Synod of the Potomac and of the Pittsburg Synod; German and English almanacs for 1878, monthly *Guardian*, *Reformirte Hausfreund*, constitution of the Reformed Church, English and German hymn-books and catechisms, English Bible, large issue of *The Messenger*, *Christian World*, United States coin to the amount of

\$3.14 of the coinage of 1878, a silver quarter of a dollar found in the old corner-stone, and a half-cent piece found in tearing down the old church. In a temporal point of view the congregation has made remarkable progress during the pastorate of the present pastor, and if the outward may serve as a basis for conclusions in regard to the inward, the necessary inference must be that a corresponding progress has also taken place in the spiritual condition of the membership. The congregation has been remarkably active during late years as regards its property. The greater part of the extensive sheds, for sheltering horses and vehicles, has been built, the dwelling for the sexton of the church has been enlarged and improved, the new parsonage has been built and the church provided with a new organ. At the time the erection of the new church building was entered upon the following were the officers of the congregation: Pastor, Rev. S. M. K. Huber; Elders, James W. Slough, Tobias G. Hange and John Custer; Deacons, William G. Markley, Samuel G. Fenstermaker, Hillary M. Snyder, Henry Slough, Daniel Beyer and George F. Strong; Trustees, Peter S. Fry, S. K. Kriebel and John Deckert; Building Committee, Peter Fry, S. K. Kriebel, John Deckert, Reuben Scheffy, Eli Frick and Henry Slough.

The basement of the new church was dedicated on the first Sunday in September the same year, and the pastor was assisted by the Rev. S. R. Fisher, of Philadelphia, who preached a very impressive sermon on Sunday morning, and in the afternoon addressed the Sunday-school, which was for the first time assembled in its new home. The work on the auditorium was resumed immediately after the basement dedication, and by the 1st of November the new church was completed, and dedicated on the 9th and 10th of November, 1878. The following clergymen took part in the dedicatory services: Rev. Moses Godshalk, of Schwenksville (Mennonite); Rev. Frank J. Mohr, of Quakertown; Rev. C. Z. Weiser, D.D., of Pennsylvania; Rev. J. A. Schultz, of Worcester; Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, of Collegeville (these last-named Reformed); Rev. S. Coleman, of Centre Square (Lutheran); Rev. H. Rodenbough, of Eagleville; and Rev. C. Collins, pastor of Centennial Church, Jefferson (Presbyterian).

The burial-grounds are large and well attended to; there are so many families interred here that it would seem invidious to mention but a few, and space forbids to name the many. The Hon. John Weber and wife are buried in these grounds.

The **Bethel Methodist Meeting-House** is situated on the Skippack road, a little over half a mile above the Whitpain line. The first house of worship was built in 1770 by Johannes Supplee, but for no particular denomination. In 1784 a congregation was regularly organized by the Methodist Episcopal Church, under whose control it has since remained. This was the first congregation organized by this de-

nomination in the county. Joseph Pillmore, a minister from England, had the first charge. The present church was erected in 1845, and the old one torn down a few years afterward. The oldest stone in the graveyard containing an inscription is that of Johannes Supplee, who died in 1770, a short time before the first meeting-house was finished. The most numerous names on tombstones are the Supplees, Zimmermans and Bissons. For further information in regard to this meeting, the reader is referred to the chapter on Methodism in Montgomery County.

A **German Baptist, or Dunker, Meeting-House** is located at the corner of the township, where it adjoins Lower Providence and Norriton. It is a small one-story building. The principal names on the tombstones are Harley, Cassel, Detweiler, Balser, Goshow, Rittenhouse, Damuth, Tyson, Dettra, Yost, Bauer, Baker, Garner, Stem, Coulston and Stauffer. The earliest stone observed bearing a date was that of 1809.

Worcester Schwenkfelder Meeting-House is situated on the Township Line road, dividing Norriton from Worcester township, about two miles north of Norritonville. It is a plain stone building, with a seating capacity of from three to four hundred persons. Quite a large congregation worships here. The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of the Schwenkfelders in America was celebrated in this church September 24, 1884.

Among the notable persons present at the anniversary were General John F. Hartranft; Rev. Chester D. Hartranft, D.D., of Hartford, Conn.; Revs. Dr. Rice, of the Moravian Church, Philadelphia; Moses Godshall, of Schwenksville; J. H. Hendricks, of Collegeville; Eli Keller, of Zionville; Charles Wierand, of Pottstown; Charles Collins, of the Centennial Presbyterian Church; J. H. A. Bomberger, of Ursinus College; and others.

The morning services were mostly in German. Rev. William S. Anders, the pastor, opened the exercises by announcing the hymn, commencing,—

“Great God of Nations! now to thee
Our hymn of gratitude we raise.”

Rev. Howard W. Kriebel, of Clayton, Berks Co., in the Upper District, delivered a sermon in English, partly historical in its character.

Rev. Jacob Meschter, of Palm Station, also in the Upper District, delivered an able sermon from the text: “Bless the Lord, oh my soul, and forget not all his benefits.”

Rev. Joshua Schultz, of Hereford, Berks Co., also in the Upper District, read a “Sketch of the Development of the Church in this Country.”

The singing of a hymn closed the morning exercises.

A recess was taken for dinner, which was served in the basement of the church, being furnished by the members resident in the neighborhood. Nine hundred persons in all were fed. The dinner consisted of

bread and butter, cold meat and other substantial, cold water being the only beverage.

The event of the afternoon was the able and exhaustive history of the Schwenkfelders and their founder by Rev. Charles D. Hartranft. It was collated partly from manuscripts of Schwenkfeld. The paper treated of the works of Schwenkfeld, his wanderings and those of his people after his death and also of the doctrines he taught. Speaking of the latter, he said,—

"Schwenkfeld taught the need of individual reformation before you can have a reformation of society. The very revolution from Rome had increased the degeneracy of the age. The first great essential in Schwenkfeld's preaching is repentance. No wonder he loved the ancient prophets, and declared there could be no Christian life which did not flow from repentance. A man's Christianity must be seen in his actions and not heard merely from his lips, according to his doctrine. And what a sublime life was his! Whether for strength, courage, gentleness, devotion or loyalty to Christ, I know not his peer. Who faced graver dangers without the shadow of fear? Who disputed more courteously? Where do you find the breath of slander in him? He was a Christian gentleman, who never forgot his manners, nor did he give signs of a too prostrate sensibility. Many and many a reformer acknowledged his benign piety and they could not account for it; his doctrine, they said, was so bad.

"The principles which Schwenkfeld emphasized have made themselves everywhere living forces. In what sphere of Christian activity are they not prominent factors? His doctrines are remarkable for the conspicuous exaltation of the heavenly over the earthly, the living inward word over that which is written. They teach the nourishment of the soul by the presence of Christ himself instead of the hollow observance of sacraments.

"How immeasurably superior do the qualities of Caspar Schwenkfeld shine forth in comparison with his contemporaries! It was but another indication of his possession of the new life. What he preached he first did. He was equipped on every point, and had a masterly eloquence. The press was his greatest pulpit. And yet not half his manuscripts have been published.

"He found his vocation in the graces God had given him. How he lashed the priests in their notions that they were the successors of the apostles! He insisted on social worship. He could not but regard the ecclesiastical machinery of the church, even in the Reformation, as tyrannical. His ideas are being practically carried out in the churches around us.

"He believed in liberty of conscience and the right of private judgment, with the Scriptures as a test. Everything was to be brought to this test. He taught individual liberty among believers. How rich are his works in practical arguments against the interference of the State with conscience! He never used the State to advance his own views. How can I represent to you the sorrows of his exile? With his zeal to advance the cause of Christ, to be hunted from village to village! Ah! that we might recall the afflictions of those bands of wanderers! Sons and daughters of those noble sires, let us rise up and call them blessed. Was the seed, which Schwenkfeld planted, without fruit? Behold! to-day its fair fruits wave from every branch of Protestant Christianity. Let the children of such sires love Christ as they loved him, and we need not fear for the future of the American Republic."

Christopher Heydrick, of Franklin, Venango Co., followed and read an account of the causes which led to the exodus, commencing with 1724. To prevent it the Schwenkfelders were forbidden to sell their property. They had sought the intervention of the States-General of Holland and of the sovereign of Great Britain. On July 30, 1725, the Schwenkfelders were handed over to the Jesuit missionaries by an edict of the Emperor, after having been two hundred years in Silesia.

They loved their German Fatherland, but they craved only to be allowed to sell their goods and leave

the country. They addressed the Mennonites of Holland to intercede for them with their government, where liberty of conscience was allowed. The crisis had now come and they resolved upon flight.

Mr. Heydrick explained the reason of their coming to Pennsylvania, which was the similarity of their belief to that of Friends and the unexampled liberality of the offers made by Penn. They arrived here September 24, 1734, and at once set up the altar of their religion.

He dwelt upon the history of the sect since they came to this country, and closed with the words,—

"Such were the distinctive institutions of the early American Schwenkfelders—the church, according to what the church should be, has its charities and schools. From these institutions planted by our fathers in the free soil of Pennsylvania and maintained by their prayers and sacrifices, have, under the divine favor, flowed blessings which we cannot over estimate. They have reached us who are here assembled at the end of one hundred and fifty years, in obedience to the injunction of our godly ancestors, to commemorate their deliverance from their persecutors; they have reached us whether we have remained in the fold, or from accident or choice, cast our lot with other communions; and by whatever name we may be called, we can to-day unite together in thanksgiving and praise for them unto him from whom all blessings flow."

General John F. Hartranft prepared a paper for this occasion, and in his remarks said,—

"The Schwenkfelders have never surrendered, never compromised their religious liberty. They unwittingly became instruments with other sects, the Huguenots, the Puritans and others, in building up the civil government and establishing the civil liberty we enjoy. They established the grandest republic on earth."

Rev. Charles Collins offered the closing prayer.

Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D.D., made a brief address, expressing the satisfaction he had experienced in joining on so glorious an occasion.

The exercises then closed by singing the doxology.

An Evangelical German Methodist Church built about 1850, is on the road from Fairview to Centre Point. It is a one-story stone building, with a seating-capacity of one hundred and fifty persons.

The Methacton Mennonite Meeting-House.—

This meeting-house is located on a public road leading from the Germantown turnpike to the Skippack road, about one-half mile northwest of Fairview village. It is a plain, one-story stone structure, and was early founded by the denomination worshipping there. There is a large burial-ground connected with it, and some of the oldest settlers of the locality and many of their descendants are buried there. It was a well-attended place of worship as early as 1812, and many interments were there made prior to that date. Prominent among the names noticed on the tombstones may be mentioned the following: Drake, Ritzenhouse, Wismer, Detwiler, Longacre, Gallagher, Landes, Funk, Baughman, Styer, Conard, Roosen, Freed, Fenstermacher, Beyer (1744), Beard, Wagner (1769), Yeakel (1768), Gearhart, Zimmerman, Clouard, Schrack, Casselberry, Stem, Sower, Steiger, Custer, Vanfossen, Heebner, Reiff, Bean, Clemmens, Cassel, Heyser, Wanner, Sechlar, Schwartz.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DAVID CUSTER.

The family of David Custer, of Worcester township, is both upon his side and his wife's, a very old one in the county of Montgomery. The great-grandfather of the citizen whose name forms the caption of the present brief article was Jacob Custer,—or, as the name was originally spelled, Kister,—a native of Holland, who was among the earliest settlers of that nationality to locate in Pennsylvania, and with the

delphia of ye first part and Adam Van Voson . . . of ye second part.

In the early part of the last century Jacob Custer built the old house which still stands upon this farm fronting a by-road leading from the Reading turnpike. Here he lived and died. The stone over his grave in the burying-ground at the old Mennonite Church in Skippack shows that his death took place December 4, 1804, and that he was in the seventy-third year of his age. He and his wife Elizabeth Van Voson were the parents of Jacob, the father of our subject. He was born upon the farm in 1778 and died December 4, 1854, aged seventy-six years.



David Custer

Van Vosons took up a large quantity of land in Skippack and Worcester, extending from the farm now owned by David Custer to Skippack Creek.

His son, Jacob, owned the farm on which David now resides, which was originally a portion of the large property acquired at an early day by his father-in-law, Adam Van Voson. An old parchment in the possession of Mr. Custer, recites that the "indenture was made the eighteenth day of May, in the sixth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George, King of Great Britain," etc., A. D. 1720, . . . "between Thomas Shute of ye county of Philadelphia, and James Steel of ye city of Phila-

His wife was Mary, daughter of David Gouldy, who owned the David Rittenhouse farm. Jacob's religious affiliation was with the Mennonites, while his wife was a member of the Lutheran Church, and they brought up their children to revere those great principles of Christianity which are the precious property alike of the two sects or denominations, and of many others. They were the parents of three sons and five daughters, all of whom save one are now living. Samuel, the first-born, died without issue; Charlotte (Tyson), is a resident of the county; Rebecca (Heiser), lives in Skippack; Jacob, in Lower Providence; Mary (Davis), in Philadelphia; Elizabeth (Getty), in the county;

David, upon the homestead farm and Barbara (Detwiler), in Lower Providence.

David Custer was born April 21, 1820, and served upon the farm, gaining under his father's directions an accurate and practical knowledge of the vocation which he has successfully followed. Of school advantages he enjoyed but few, and the deficiency of his early education had therefore to be supplied through the later and slower, but perhaps better, processes of general reading, of observation and of mingling with men. After his marriage he carried on his father's farm on shares, and inherited it in part upon his death in 1854. By his skillful management of these one hundred and twenty-eight acres he was enabled, not only to bring up his family under conditions far superior to those which had governed his own early life and to contribute liberally to the needs of others, and advance the interests of good institution, but to secure a second farm of one hundred and forty-six acres. Mention of this property, located in Norriton township, not far from the Schuylkill River, suggests an incident which is fairly illustrative of one of Mr. Custer's energy and activity. In the autumn of 1884 the barn upon the Norriton farm caught fire and was quickly consumed, with all of its contents, causing a very considerable loss. Mr. Custer went immediately to work to replace the burned building, and in less than six weeks a handsome and commodious structure seventy-four by fifty-two feet—a combination of stone and frame—was completed, greatly to the surprise of his friends and neighbors. It is this faculty for quiet, quick organization and execution which has been one of the largest factors in his success. A substantial and hospitable appearing home was erected upon the Worcester farm a few years since. Mr. Custer holds a high place in the regard and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He is a Republican in politics, but has never been an aspirant for place within the gift of the party or people, and his interest in public affairs being entirely unselfish, is only such as it is the duty of every man to take in them. His religious predilections long since led him into membership with the Lower Providence Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a consistent adherent and supporter, for nine years subsequent to 1860 a trustee, and since the close of his service in that office until the present, an elder.

In 1872 Mr. Custer was united in marriage with Margaret, daughter of Christian and Catharine (Heebner) Detwiler, who was born January 26, 1829. Her father was from Perkiomen township and her mother from Norriton. The latter was the daughter of Abram and Catharine (Rittenhouse) Heebner, who were the descendants of very early Montgomery settlers of the Schwenkfelder faith.

Mr. and Mrs. Custer are the parents of five children, all now living,—Christian, who married Susannah, daughter of Ephraim Boorse; Jacob, married Belle, daughter of Samuel Lewis; and Urias, married Annie,

daughter of George Hallman. He is of the fourth generation of the family who have lived on the homestead farm. David graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1834, and is a promising physician at Manayunk. The youngest of the family, Mary, resides with her parents.

ANDREW MORGAN.

Andrew Morgan, the well-known farmer and tanner of Worcester, is of Welsh descent and a representative of the fourth generation of the family in Montgomery County. His great-grandfather, William Morgan, a native of Wales and one of the earliest settlers of his nationality in this country or region, located, on his arrival here, in Hatfield township, between the Hatfield road and what is now the Bethel turnpike. His grandparents were Andrew and Rebecca (Levering) Morgan, and his father, Daniel Morgan. Their eldest son¹ was born February 6, 1770. He married Jane Wigton, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Wigton, of Bucks County. They made their home in Lower Providence township, and it was there that their seven children, five of whom grew to maturity, were born. Their names and dates of birth were as follows: Samuel, born July 10, 1803, (died in infancy); Rebecca, born August 2, 1805; Mary, born October 14, 1808, (died in infancy); Theodore, born November 26, 1811, (died March 20, 1870); Andrew, born September 28, 1814; Elizabeth W., born April 2, 1817, (died October 20, 1883); and Mary Jane, born December 26, 1818.

Rebecca was married February 24, 1824, to John Casselberry, one of the sons of William Casselberry, of Lower Providence township, Montgomery County, Pa., and he died September 4, 1834, leaving issue, four children, as follows: D. Morgan, D. Hearn, Melville L. and Catharine J. D. Morgan Casselberry was born April 3, 1825, and was married March 25, 1852, to Ann Eliza, daughter of John and Susanna Heebner, of the same township, and have eight children living, as follows: John H., M. Alice, Ann Rebecca, C. Wigton, Catharine J., Theodore M., Hannah Amelia, Leonora Russel, with two who died in infancy. The eldest, John H., married Clara, daughter of Emanuel and Kate Gouldy, who have two children living, Flora and Arthur. Ann Rebecca was married to D. M. Y. Weber, of the same township, and have two children, J. Stroud and Morgan C. D. Hearn Casselberry was born April 27, 1827, and was married in 1854 to Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Sebor Loucks, of the same township; said Ann Elizabeth died February 11, 1857, and left two children, who both died in infancy. Dr. M. L. Casselberry was

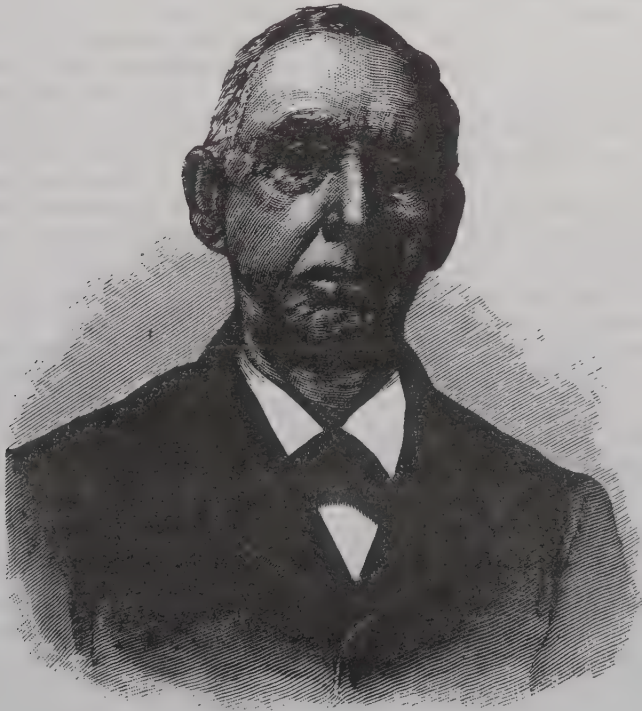
¹ The other children were William, Mary, who married Septimus Evans, Benjamin, Andrew. The last-named married Elizabeth, daughter of Jesse Beans, and he has one daughter, Elizabeth, surviving, who resides on her grandfather Beas's farm, in Warminster township, in Bucks County.

born November 29, 1830, graduated at the Homeopathic College in 1853, removed to Morgantown, W. Va., where he married Mary, daughter of William and Ellen Willey, on the 10th of May, A.D. 1859. She died September 24, 1862, without children, and in October, 1866, he married Margaret, daughter of John Prutzman, of Morgantown, W. Va., and have three children,—Mary, Byron and John. Catharine J. was born October 27, 1833, and was married March 6, 1856, to Henry W. Bonsall, attorney-at-law, Norristown, Pa., and had two children, Alice C. and J. Bartram. She died August 2, 1861, aged twenty-seven years.

able to make additions to his farm, effect many improvements, and erect a good house and out-buildings, the former being built in 1852 and the latter at different times as needed.

Mr. Morgan has been a very active man, but having no particular taste for public affairs, has taken but little part in them, preferring the more modest and quiet walks of life. In politics he was a Whig, and is now a Republican. He has been for forty years a member of the Baptist Church.

Although in his seventy-first year, Mr. Morgan is hale and sturdy and his mind unimpaired. He lost



Andrew Morgan

Theodore was married to Mary, daughter of Christian Detwiler, February 3, 1835.

Andrew, whose name forms the caption of this sketch, as he grew to manhood gained a practical knowledge of the tanner's trade and farming. In 1836 he married Ann Rebecca Allabough, of Perkio-men township, daughter of David and Sarah Allabough. In 1841, having purchased about sixty acres of the farm in Worcester township, on which he at present resides, he removed here with his little family. He bought a tannery and began business in that useful department of industry, and at the same time carried on farming. He applied himself closely to his two avocations and prospered in both so that he was

his wife, his faithful helpmeet through the years of his mature life, on September 4, 1881. Six children, of whom one died in infancy, were the offspring of this union.

Sarah J., oldest child of Andrew Morgan, was born March 11, 1839, and married Dr. John S. Shrawder, October 27, 1870. They have had five children, the oldest of whom died in infancy; the other four are living. In the order of their birth, their names are as follows: Clifford Beecher Shrawder, born December 3, 1871, died October 1, 1872; Larrie E. Shrawder, born October 8, 1873; Joseph Shrawder, Jr., born August 27, 1875; Laura K. Shrawder, born March 15, 1879; James M. Shrawder, born June 7, 1881.

John C., who was born October 20, 1840, succeeded his father in the tanning business in 1866. He was married December 17, 1868, to Cornelia, daughter of Benjamin Baker, of Norriton township, and have two daughters, Adele C. and Anna Rebecca.

James A. was born March 9, 1844, and married Bella, daughter of Henry Baker, of Norriton township.

Theodore, who was born September 22, 1847, resides with his father at the old homestead and carries on the farm. He married Fannie, daughter of Joseph Brower, of Upper Providence. Their children are Theodore H., born November 8, 1873; Mary B., born December 16, 1875; Helen A., born December 31, 1878; Flora R., born September 14, 1880; Andrew, born February 18, 1884.

Belle was born March 4, 1850, and was married to William Wood, of Whitpain township, January 9, 1883, and their children are as follows: Andrew Morgan, Jonathan Howard, and Rebecca Allabough Wood.

Elizabeth W. Morgan married Garrett D. Hunsicker, February 19, 1839. The latter died February 19, 1879, and the former October 20, 1883. Their children are Theodore M., born June 14, 1841, died March 14, 1843; John Quincy, born March 23, 1844, an attorney in Philadelphia; Morgan, born June 10, 1846, died March 14, 1847; Mary M., born June 1, 1848, died July 31, 1876; Ella M., born January 25, 1851; Robert Melville, born April 25, 1854. Mary M. Hunsicker married John R. Thomas, February 16, 1871. John Quincy Hunsicker married Mary E. Stiles, June 26, 1873. She died December 21, 1879.

Mary Jane Morgan married George Knabb, February 22, 1842. He was at that time a resident of Upper Providence, but was a native of Union township, Berks County, and was born January 26, 1809. He died at Port Indian, in Montgomery County, on November 7, 1865, and was buried at the Lower Providence Baptist Burial-Ground. The children of George and Mary Jane (Morgan) Knabb were Morgan, born February 10, 1846, died in infancy; Ida, born October 11, 1850, died February 27, 1879; Theodore, born April 28, 1854; Wigton, born June 8, 1856, died in infancy; and Ella, born March 17, 1861. Mrs. Knabb is a resident of Norristown.

REV. SAMUEL AARON, A.M.¹

The most noted clergyman that has figured in Montgomery County annals during the past forty years was undoubtedly Rev. Samuel Aaron. In mere scholastic sermonizing or revival power we may have had his superiors, but in breadth of intellect, exalted imagination, gifts of oratory, melting pathos, abounding charity and liberality, both of religious sentiment and alms-giving, we never had a greater. He was preacher, politician, philanthropist and teacher, all combined in

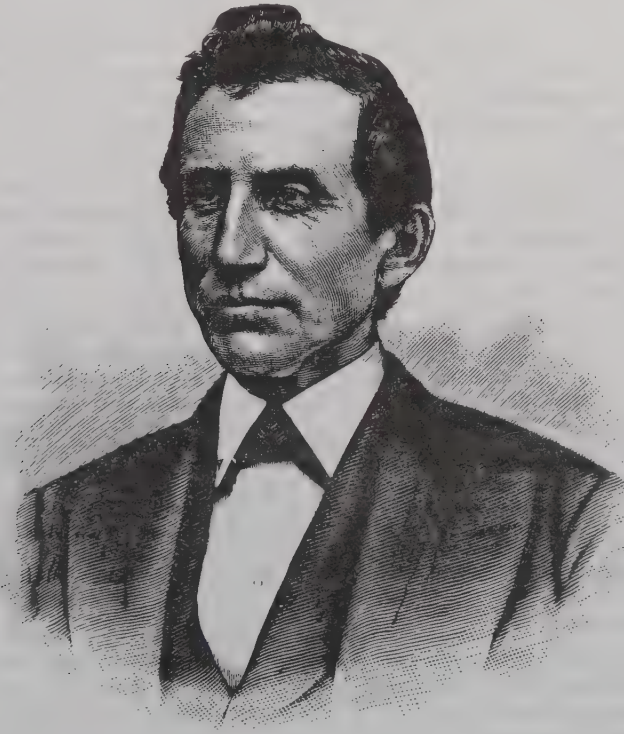
one. There was no necessary incongruity in this strange conjuncture of functions, for, says one of his biographers, "his religion was his politics and his politics his religion." He drew his political aphorisms from the Bible, and his faith within the compass of Scripture morals had no sect in it.

Samuel Aaron was born in New Britain township, Bucks Co., Pa., October 19, 1800, and was at the time of his death (April 11, 1865), in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He was of Welsh-Irish extraction, his father being of Welsh and his mother of Irish descent. The offspring of a second marriage of his father, he was the youngest but one of four brothers, the family consisting also of three sisters. His father, Moses Aaron, a farmer of respectable circumstances, was (also his wife, Hannah,) a member of the Baptist Church, and a man of sincere piety. Mr. Aaron always spoke of his father as "a good man," and cherished his memory. His mother died when he was but three years old, and at the age of six he had the misfortune to lose his father also. Left an orphan at this tender age, he was placed under the care and control of an uncle, a kind-hearted man by nature, but unfortunately addicted to habits of intemperance. The little boy was frequently obliged to trudge bare-footed to the village store and back with a jug of liquor; and the sad condition of his guardian's family and business affairs, and the neglectful treatment he experienced then, made him in after-life the terrible enemy he was of every form of intemperance. He worked on his uncle's farm till about sixteen years of age, receiving each winter a little schooling, when, obtaining a small patrimony inherited from his father, he entered the academy of Rev. Uriah Dubois, of Doylestown. At twenty he connected himself with the Classical and Mathematical School of John Gummere, at Burlington, N. J., as both a student and assistant teacher. In the year 1824 he married Emilia, eldest daughter of his old friend and preceptor, Rev. Mr. Dubois, and not long after left Burlington and opened day-school at Bridge Point, about two miles from Doylestown. Remaining there but a short time, he next became principal of Doylestown Academy. In 1826 he made a profession of religion, became a member of the Baptist Church and was ordained a minister, and in 1829 became pastor of the church of New Britain, near Doylestown. In February, 1830, his wife died, leaving him two children, Martha and Charles E. Aaron, two others having died in infancy. The death of a wife, with children to care for, is a terrible loss to a young minister; so three years after, April, 1833, he married Eliza G., daughter of Samuel Curry, a farmer of New Britain township. He immediately removed to Burlington, N. J., where he was assigned to the principalship of the High School; he also became pastor of the Burlington Baptist Church. In April, 1841, he was called to the Norristown Baptist Church, at the same time opening a select school for boys on the premises of the late Dr. Ralston. Mr. Aaron's popularity at

¹ For portrait of Samuel Aaron, see chapter on Education.

this date as a champion of temperance and anti-slavery, and also as a teacher of youth, was such as prepared the way for the establishment of "Tree-mount," which was operated in 1844. He taught for a period of forty-five years, and for seventeen years added the duties of an active, aggressive pastor,—three years at New Britain, five at Burlington, three at Norristown and six at Mount Holly. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him in 1838, and later he was tendered the presidency of Central College, at McGrawville, which he declined. His declining years were darkened by financial reverses, but

of its most successful farmers,—so successful, in fact, that he is about to retire from active labor,—was the son of Arnold and the grandson of Peter Saylor, and was born in Lower Providence, September 15, 1828, the fourth in a family of nine children,—seven girls and two boys. Those older than Andrew J. were Elizabeth (widow of Abram Hallman, now living in Philadelphia), Emmeline (Mrs. George L. Bosser, deceased), and Mary Ann (Mrs. Jesse Hallman), of Norristown. Those younger are John C., who married Mary Ann Detwiler, and is now a resident of Lower Providence; Susannah, Angeline, Sarah K.



Andrew J. Saylor

these troubles never obscured his philosophic visions of life and its true source of happiness. Mr. Post, his biographer, says of him: "He lived to see the triumph of the principle he advocated, and the dawning of a new national day. On hearing of the fall of Richmond, and the surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865, two days before his death, he exclaimed, 'Thank God, I rejoice in the salvation of my country!' His last words were,—'Thy grace is sufficient for me.' He died April 11, 1865, in the sixty-fifth year of his age."

ANDREW J. SAYLOR.

Andrew J. Saylor, of Worcester, and known as one

and Isabella. The wife of Arnold Saylor and mother of these children was Mary Casselberry, a native of Lower Providence, who is now living and in her eighty-fourth year. Her home is in Philadelphia, and she has, in her old age, a great comfort in the companionship of her daughters, who reside with her.

Reverting to Arnold Saylor, the father of our present subject, it may be stated that in 1843 he purchased, and in 1844 removed to, the farm in Worcester, which his son now owns. He died here in 1856, and Andrew J. Saylor, who came to the farm a lad of sixteen, being then in his twenty-eighth year, possessing a practical knowledge of farming, and being full

of energy and ambition to make his way in the world, bought the homestead from the heirs. It consisted of seventy-two acres of good land, but the improvements upon it were not of the best order.

Mr. Saylor's industry and good management, however, soon provided means for the erection of suitable buildings and a very material betterment of the condition of the farm. The dwelling—a spacious stone structure, plastered—is three stories in height. The barn and other out-buildings are in keeping with it.

As we have already said, years of diligent and judicious labor had placed Mr. Saylor in an independent position, and the remainder of his life will, if no unforeseen disaster should take place, be passed in well-earned ease. He has always been an adherent of the Democratic party, but never has taken more than a good citizen's interest in politics and has never had a thought of office-holding.

His religious affiliation is with the Lower Providence Presbyterian Church.

On January 1, 1857, shortly after Mr. Saylor had acquired ownership of the farm, he took, as his wife, Julia A. Johnson, of Norristown, who was born in Worcester township in 1830, her parents being Isaac and Catherine Brumback Johnson, the latter a daughter of Matthias and Mary Brumback.

DAVID TRUCKSESS.

This active, influential and well-known resident of Montgomery County was born in Würtemberg, Germany (im Maulbronner Oberamt), March 25, 1814, and was of noble blood, but his ancestral branch of the family did not enjoy any of the usual privileges of the titled classes because their descent was not in the line of the oldest son. It may be added that if they were of such sturdy stuff as that of which the present generations of the family in Worcester are made, they did not need the advantages of class prerogative or inherited wealth to insure successful careers.

The parents of David, Jacob and Reghena Trucksess brought him, with a younger brother, who died soon after, to America, in 1819. There were no steamships then, and the tedious trip from Amsterdam, Holland, to Philadelphia, occupied about four months' time—from balmy April in the old world to burning August in the new. The family settled in Worcester township, Montgomery County, and there the parents passed the remainder of their lives with the exception of a few years. They are buried at the Trappe Lutheran Church. A daughter was born to them, but she died in her sixteenth year, leaving David the only child. The boy was hired out during the summer seasons and sent to school a little in the winter, but his early education was limited, because there were then no free schools for the poor and his parents could not afford to pay his tuition for long periods at the private schools. At the age of seventeen he was bound as an indented apprentice to learn the shoemaking

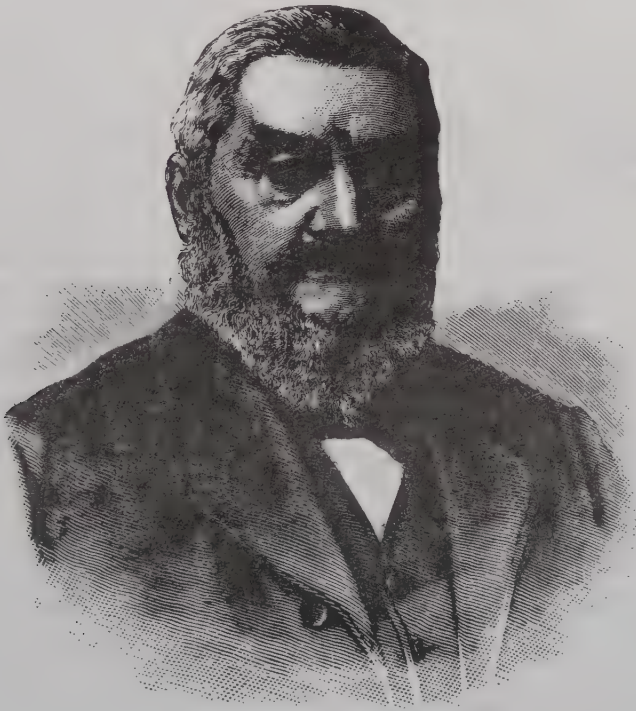
trade in Philadelphia. He served his time faithfully, learned the trade thoroughly, went to Norriton and worked six months as a journeyman, and then began business for himself, boarding in the house of George Anders. A year later, on the 19th of April, 1835, he married Sophia Foster. The young couple rented two rooms of Mr. Anders, and a year later, upon his advice and assistance, Mr. Trucksess bought the little farm of sixteen (now twenty-eight acres), upon which he now resides. In April, 1836, he had a house and barn built, and in April, 1837, he and his wife made their home upon the place. Farming was carried on in connection with shoemaking, and Mr. Trucksess succeeded, finally, in bringing the land, originally quite poor, into good condition. Mr. Trucksess, in recalling the beginning of his business career, says that he "had no capital, but good health, willing hands, and a good wife." This seemed, however, to be sufficient. There was then but one shoe-store in Norristown, but he made boots and shoes for Bean & Schrack, Hoven & Thomas and Moore & Longaker, general store-keepers of that place. The first ten years was a period of hard work and self-denial and many discouragements, but better days came, as they are apt to, to those who do the best they can during the dark ones. The farm was made to maintain the family, and what was made by labor at the shop was either used in making improvements or invested from year to year in other property. Close application to business and economy have been the elements of Mr. Trucksess' prosperity. He has now four farms and two houses, all paid for, and enjoys a comfortable independence. He was able to care for and give a home to his parents during their old age and has brought up a large family of his own in the enjoyment of unusual advantages.

The subject of our sketch has been, outside of the strict lines of his calling, fully as untiring and industrious as within, and enjoys a wide reputation as a man of affairs. His activity has been almost incredible and his reputation for carefulness and strict probity has led his fellow-citizens of the township and county to place him in various positions of trust, which have largely added to the demands upon his time. Early in life he was identified with the militia, being chosen first lieutenant in 1838, captain in the following year, and major ten years later. He was first lieutenant of the Washington Gray Artillery, and served during the riots in Philadelphia in 1844. He was an early advocate of the free-school system, and used his influence toward bringing about the adoption of the law providing for that measure, when it was quite an unpopular one. When the general law came into force, in 1851, he was made president of the board of directors for Worcester township, appointed by the court, and was once afterwards elected to the same position. Having considerable natural talent for music, he occupied his spare hours for a period of fifteen years in teaching singing and organizing choirs.

At one time he had nine different classes and over six hundred pupils to meet each week. Mr. Trucksess served, for five years, as a justice of the peace, and has held numerous other offices since 1838, among them being that of assistant internal revenue assessor in 1867-68. This position, like the others, was given to him without any solicitation upon his part, and was unexpected.

A very fair idea of the estimate of the high consideration in which he is held by those who know him best—the people of his own community and those of the county—is afforded by a glance at the list of honorable positions to which he has been elected by various bodies. He was a charter member and was

1835, a half-century of union has now been completed. Mrs. Trucksess' father was John Foster, and her mother's maiden-name was Birkenbine. She was born in Reading, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Trucksess are the parents of ten children. The oldest son, Jacob, married Mary Roudenbush, of Salfordville, and is the father of two daughters. The second son, George A., married Mary W. Irwin, of Norristown. They have one son and two daughters. David, Jr., married Sarah Hallman, of Bridgeport, and is the father of two sons and three daughters. John F. married Mary Dettera, of Worcester, and has two daughters living. Andrew J., who succeeded to his father's shoemaking business, has been the organist at the Presbyterian



David Trucksess

chosen president of the Union Mutual Fire and Storm Insurance Company of Norristown; president the last six years; has been president of the Norritonville Live Stock Insurance Association for the past fifteen years; has been president of the Farmers' Union Horse Company (for the protection of horses and the detection of thieves), during the past forty years, and is also president of the board of trustees of the Norriton and Lower Providence Presbyterian Church and of the Fairview Village Creamery Company, having held the latter office since the organization of its management.

In politics he is a Democrat.

Mention has been made of the marriage of Mr. Trucksess. As that event was solemnized on April 19,

Church twenty years, and has inherited something of his talent for music, resides with his parents at the old homestead. His wife was Sarah J. Landis, of Perkiomen Bridge. They have four sons and one daughter. Margaret A. Trucksess is the wife of John Detwiler, of Philadelphia. Ann Rebecca is the wife of William H. Van Horn, of Philadelphia, and the mother of three children,—two sons and one daughter. Sophia F. is the wife of Leshar W. Mattern, of West Point, Montgomery County, and has two children, one son and one daughter. Elizabeth A. married C. C. Keeler (now deceased), and has two children, twin sons, and resides with her parents. The youngest of the ten children, Miss Ida V., resides with her parents.

APPENDIX.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, AT NORRISTOWN, PA., SEPTEMBER 9, 10, 11, 12, 1884.

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CERTIFICATE.

The following constitutes a correct record of the proceedings connected with the Centennial Celebration of Montgomery County, Pa., with a list of exhibits and exhibitors, compiled from the original Entry Books, under the direction of the Centennial Association of Montgomery County, Penna.

Attest:

Joseph Fornance

President.

F. G. Hobson.

Recording Secretary.

Muscoe M. Gibson,

Corresponding Secretary.

At a regular meeting of the Montgomery County Historical Society, held May 25, 1882, the project of a suitable celebration of the centennial of the county's organization, in 1884, was discussed at some length, and a committee appointed to confer with a similar committee of the county officials to consider the proper observance of that occasion; said committee consisting of F. G. Hobson, Esq., Hon. Jones Detwiler and A. K. Thomas. On the same day the county officials met at the office of Irving P. Wanger, Esq., district attorney, to take similar action. At that meeting a committee, consisting of Henry W. Kratz, recorder of deeds, J. Roberts Rambo, register of wills, and Jacob R. Yost, county treasurer, was appointed to act in conjunction with the committee of the Historical Society. On the afternoon of the same day the two above committees met in the rooms of the Historical Society and effected a permanent organization. At the same time it was determined that a general committee be appointed, consisting of one person from each election district in the county, into whose hands the whole work of the celebration be placed. That general committee was gradually selected and the names of its members made public at the annual meeting of the Historical Society, February 22, 1883.

Here the matter was again left to rest until Monday, the 10th day of September, 1883, when, on the call of the chairman, the General Committee came together in the room of the Historical Society, at the courthouse. Here the real work began. Though few responded to the first call, yet those that did assemble were imbued with the idea that the matter was worthy of considerable effort and could be made a pronounced success. The following persons were present at the first meeting, viz.: Dr. J. E. Bauman, of Franconia; the Rev. C. Z. Weiser, D. D., of East Greenville; Dr. C. H. Mann, of Bridgeport; Isaac R. Rosenberger, Hatfield; John Walton, Horsham; William J. Buck, Jenkintown; J. J. Morrison, Moreland; Hon. Isaac F. Yost, New Hanover; Joseph For-

nance, Esq., First Ward, Norristown; John W. Bickel, Esq., Second Ward, Norristown; Hon. George N. Corson, Sixth Ward, Norristown; Dr. Samuel Wolfe, East Perkiomen; Albert Bromer, West Perkiomen; D. Morgan Casselberry, Lower Providence; and Joseph Fitzwater, Upper Providence; in addition to Col. Theodore W. Bean, F. G. Hobson, Esq., and Hon. Jones Detwiler, of the Historical Society, and J. Roberts Rambo, of the county officials. The chairman of the joint committee called the body to order, and stated the object of the assembling, after which Hon. Jones Detwiler was unanimously chosen temporary president. On suggestion of the committee on permanent organization the following officers were unanimously elected: President, Hon. B. Markley Boyer; Vice-Presidents, Joseph Fornance, Esq., Wharton Barker, Hon. Isaac F. Yost, Philip Super, Warner Roberts, Robert Iredell, Dr. Hiram Corson, Abraham H. Cassel, Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D. D., George Lower and Daniel Foulke; Recording Secretary, F. G. Hobson, Esq.; Corresponding Secretary, Muscoe M. Gibson, Esq.; Treasurer, Lewis Styer. At the same time the following chairmen of the various committees were appointed and authority was given each to appoint a number of members on each committee. Executive, F. G. Hobson, Esq.; Finance, David H. Rose, Esq.; Antiquarian, William J. Buck; Literary Exercises, Hon. George N. Corson; Music, Prof. Thomas O'Neill; Parade, Col. John W. Schall; Programme, Col. Theo. W. Bean; Memorial, Hon. Jones Detwiler.

The next meeting of the association was held at the same place, on the 15th of November, 1883.

Prof. Thomas O'Neill, declining to serve as chairman of the Music Committee, Henry W. Kratz was appointed in his stead and place. At this meeting the several chairmen of committees announced their associates. As the business to be brought before the Association accumulated, it was resolved to meet each month, on the Thursday next following the 22d of the month.

At this time the general nature of the celebration was discussed at length, resulting substantially in the plan afterwards successfully carried out.

The Memorial Committee was instructed to have prepared and erected a granite monolith to the memory of David Rittenhouse, the astronomer, to be placed in front of the Court-House, marking a continuation of the surveyor's meridian line.

On December 27, 1883, and January 24, 1884, regular meetings were held, at which the various committees reported and further plans were discussed concerning the manner of celebrating the forthcoming anniversary. The next meeting of the association was held on February 22, 1884, Hon. B. Markley Boyer presiding, when plans were discussed for raising money to defray the necessary expenses of the celebration and were referred to the Finance Committee. Col Theodore W. Bean was appointed chairman of a committee to invite the different civic and fraternal organizations of the county to parade, and Mrs. Sarah S. Rex was appointed chairman of a committee to prepare and issue a circular to the householders of the county, suggesting the kind of articles desired for the exposition, and requesting their loan for the same, with the power to appoint committees of ladies in each township and ward who were to make a complete canvass of the several districts. The thoroughness with which these instructions were carried out is attested by the complete list of ladies reporting from nearly every district in the county; and to these committees is due the credit of canvassing, reporting and actually collecting most of the exhibits placed in the antiquarian exposition.

On April 10, 1884, an adjourned meeting of the association was held, at which the important question of finance was finally decided, and upon suggestion of the Finance Committee a season-ticket, good for four admissions to the antiquarian exposition, was ordered to be issued at once. to be sold at one dollar each, with which was to be presented a memorial certificate of membership of the association. A communication from Hon. B. Markley Boyer was read, asking to be excused from further services as President of the Association, on account of the press of his judicial duties, but still extending to the association his best wishes for success, and promise of hearty co-operation. The vacancy was filled at the following meeting, May 15, 1884, by unanimously electing George W. Rogers, Esq., as President, but as he was about to sail for Europe, to be absent until the close of the Centennial, he tendered his resignation at the meeting of May 29, 1884, when Joseph Farnace, Esq., was unanimously elected to that position.

Of first importance were the finances. Money had to be raised in sufficient amount to assure success. The Finance Committee organizing with David H. Ross, Esq., chairman, and J. A. Strassburger, Esq., as its secretary and treasurer, soon had a plan matured. It pressed the sale of season tickets and memorial certificates vigorously, and popularized this plan of raising the needful funds. Each election district was asked to subscribe one hundred dollars. Within four days of sending out the supplies to the different committeemen, the upper district of Upper Providence, under the canvass of Professor J. Shelly Weinberger, had subscribed and paid its full quota. Other townships rapidly followed, until the total amount realized from advance sale of tickets and memorial certificates amounted to the sum of three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars. Credit is undoubtedly due to Mr. Strassburger for his active, energetic and systematic work in raising the necessary funds as well as arousing public interest.

The next meeting of the association was held on July 24th, and was one of its largest gatherings. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company announced their willingness to return free of charge all articles shipped over their line, by express, consigned to the exposition, and also to give the association a liberal rebate on tickets sold to and from Norristown during the centennial. The full committees on parade, antiquarian and memorial were announced: also a committee, composed of persons

identified with the county, but residing in Philadelphia at the present time, said committee being known as the "Auxiliary Committee in Philadelphia," of which James B. Harvey was chairman.

At the meeting of the 6th of August, a great amount of detail work was attended to, and from that time the Executive Committee met almost daily, to pass upon the various questions as they arose.

The Building Committee had a space one hundred feet square floored over in the Court-House lot, upon which were erected four large tents. The court-room was floored over the tops of the seats, and glass cases arranged around the sides of the room and upon three large tables running its entire length. The Grand Jury room was prepared as the Art Gallery, and placed in proper shape under the special direction of Mr. J. W. Ridpath, of Jenkintown, who is deserving of special mention, as giving invaluable assistance in fitting up the room and arranging the pictures in proper place. He was assisted in this by Miss Sophia S. Freedly, of Norristown, a teacher in the Philadelphia School of Design for Women. The two arbitration rooms were fitted up with tables, upon which were exhibited the old and rare books of the county. When the exhibition opened everything was in readiness.

The Committee on Vocal Music met soon after their appointment, and invited about two hundred persons to assist in singing, on September 10. About half of that number assembled in response to the invitation, and selecting Professor J. V. Bean as their leader, soon became an efficient chorus.

An immense amount of work was necessary to get everything in running order. But so well was it managed, that when Tuesday morning the 9th of September, A. D. 1884, came, it found everything in its place. A committee of ladies and gentlemen devoted special attention to the decorations of the Court House and Music Hall, and both were greatly improved in appearance by the artistic arrangement of plants, flags and red, white and blue bunting. The work of the Committee on Parade, the Antiquarian Committee, memorial and literary exercises were most complete and satisfactory.

The morning of Tuesday, September 9, 1884, witnessed the opening exercises of the centennial celebration of Montgomery County. The crowd early gathered at the County Court-House, and upon its porch and steps were the officers of the Centennial Association and invited guests.

Shortly after nine o'clock, Joseph Farnace, Esq., president of the Centennial Association, came forward and said: "Citizens of Montgomery County, we have met here to hold the opening exercises of the celebration of our county's centennial. I present to you the Rev. Dr. Bomberger, president of Ursinus College

Dr. Bomberger then spoke as follows:

"I have been asked, my friends, to open these commemorative festivities with prayer; with prayer to Almighty God. It is eminently fitting that an occasion like this should be so begun. We owe to Him the blessings we enjoy from the first establishment of our fathers in this country, and especially in this section of it. We owe to Him all that we possess to-day in the way of real prosperity and progress. Let us therefore endeavor, not with the ceremonial formality of a merely decorous prelude to this interesting occasion, but with devout reverence for Him to whom our heartiest adoration belongs, to engage sincerely and heartily, in supplication, thanksgiving and prayer. Let us pray."

PRAYER.

"Almighty God, the Creator of the Heavens and the Earth, and our Creator, gathered here under Thine own Heaven, and surrounded by the works of Thy hands, and realizing that we are Thy creatures, we would come at the beginning of these interesting solemnities and festivities, and look to Thee with devoutly worshipful and thankful hearts, to praise Thy name as we ought to praise Thee for all Thou art, glorious in Holiness, fearful in praises, doing wonders, and for all Thou art pleased to be to us, and thus worthily magnify Thy Great and Excellent Name. Help

us in these festivities thankfully to call to mind all Thou hast done for us, all Thou didst for our fathers in generations past. Although we have proved unworthy of Thy many mercies, grant us grace most heartily to feel, deplore and confess our unworthiness, and yet penitently rely on Thy forgiving grace in Jesus Christ Thy Son. We desire heartily to thank Thee for all Thou hast done for us as a people in days gone by; that Thou didst bring our fathers to a land rich and richly furnished in all things needful for their bodily comfort. We praise Thee for the temporal prosperity that has attended their effort; and the rich inheritance we have received from them and through them in the earthly gifts which so abundantly surround us; for a rich and fertile land; for a healthful country, and for all the resources of it, the wealth and temporal comforts which abound on every side. But above all do we praise Thy Name that Thou wast pleased to bring to this land a people that feared God and loved righteousness; that brought with them not only desires for worldly prosperity, but principles founded on Thy Holy Word, derived from Thy Gospel, and that have been faithfully sown and maintained in our midst. O! help us to remember with grateful hearts how largely we are indebted to them, and above all to Thee through them, in these respects. May we prove worthy of the holy and blessed inheritance that has been secured and handed down to us. May we not forsake the God of our fathers nor the gospel of our fathers, never turn our backs upon the grace which gave them such peace, such power, and influence for good. We thank Thee for the educational institutions which they founded along-side of the churches they built here years ago, and praise Thy name that what was thus planned has been carried forward and that we enjoy the improvements that have been so secured. And now, Lord, we invoke Thy blessing upon this occasion. Throughout these days of joyous festivities, help us to fear Thy name, and amidst all our gladness to praise the Lord, and may our purpose to serve Thee be deepened and confirmed, that we may go forward into the future a people full of the fear of the Lord, sober, righteous, God-loving, cleaving to the great truths of the gospel, handing them down in Thy name unaltered and uncorrupted to generations to come, that when another centennial shall occur our descendants may rise up to magnify Thy name for what Thou hast through us accomplished on their behalf. Hear our prayer and accept of us in Christ, our adorable Redeemer, unto whom with Thee and the Holy Ghost, we will give immortal praise. Amen."

After music by the band Mr. Farnance said:

"The Burgess of the town, John H. White, was to have been here to welcome you this morning. Unfortunately he is prostrated on a bed of sickness. In his absence the Solicitor for Town Council, J. P. Hale Jenkins, Esq., of Norristown, will address you."

Mr. Jenkins delivered the following

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

"In behalf of the Burgess of the borough of Norristown, now stricken with disease, I speak to you, Mr. President, and to you, ladies and gentlemen, fellow-citizens, all, welcome.

"To-day closes the first century of our existence as a county. There can be no hesitancy in saying that none of those who lived within its borders at the time of its organization, imagined that the close of the first century would find it the home of a hundred thousand happy souls. It is but proper, therefore, that we should meet to inaugurate the ceremonies about to take place and eminently fitting is it that these ceremonies should commence by dedicating a meridian stone to the greatest son of her soil, the father of olden science.

"The men of one hundred years ago knew nothing of steam as a motive power. To-day iron roads traverse our county from end to end and from side to side. Little did they know of the mechanical arts, but now, by the aid of inventive genius, our beautiful valleys are dotted all over with the busy mill and work-shop. The Constitution of the United States was not framed when our county was organized. Now, securing

to all political freedom and religious tolerance, 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' it is an assured fact—a union of States which none can sever.

"Let me then say in welcoming you to our county seat on this gala day, that we should devoutly thank an indulgent Providence for the many blessings bestowed upon us in the past, and pray that the institutions which made these blessings possible be secured to us, our children, and our children's children forever

"Again I bid you, in the name of the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of Norristown, a hearty, thrice hearty welcome."

At the conclusion of Mr. Jenkins' remarks, Mr. Farnance, President of the Association, delivered the following

ADDRESS:

"To-day closes the first century of the existence of Montgomery County. We are here from all parts of the county to celebrate the event. Not only from our own county have you come, but also from adjoining counties some are here to rejoice with us. You have just been welcomed by the representative of the municipal authorities of Norristown. On behalf of the Centennial Association, and speaking for the people of Montgomery County, I also give you a welcome.

"It is proper for us to come together and celebrate the occasion in a manner befitting the event. We have cause to rejoice. The century just rolled by has brought us great prosperity. In forming the county, the chief idea was nearness to the Court-House. The act of Assembly, establishing the county, states that the cause for cutting off three-fourths of Philadelphia County and making Montgomery County of it, was its great distance from the courts at Philadelphia. That seems a strange reason now; for railroads and telegraphs and telephones have annihilated distance. The easy access to this Court-House is shown by the presence of many of you who have left your distant homes to-day, and are here at this early hour. By railroad, the remotest station in the county is but two hours ride from the county seat, while Norristown itself is but forty minutes ride from the heart of Philadelphia.

"There is a tradition to the effect that it was urged that the county seat should be located where the Egypt road diverges from the great road from Philadelphia, at Jeffersonville; but it was finally decided to locate it some three miles further down, where a road branched off to Swedes' Ford. Here they built the county buildings; a village sprang up around them, and here is to-day the great town of Norristown.

"Of the five men who were authorized one hundred years ago to buy a piece of land in Norristown township, near Stony run, and contiguous to the Schuylkill River, and erect thereon the county buildings for the new county, not one would have dreamed of prophesying the growth that has followed their selection. The county has grown from twenty thousand to one hundred thousand in population. The town has grown from nothing to nearly fifteen thousand. Our growth has been great in the past; it must be greater still in the future. Situated as we are, in the centre of a network of railroads, near to the great coal beds of Pennsylvania, with easy access to the two largest cities of the country in the midst of fine scenery, with fertile land, and healthful surroundings, we have every element for future development.

"Montgomery County was established September 10, 1784. Franklin County was established September 9, 1784. There is but one day difference between our ages. At Chambersburg, the county seat of Franklin County, they are to-day celebrating their centennial. It is proper that we should send them some greeting. On your behalf I will therefore send them this telegram,—

"COURT-HOUSE, NORRISTOWN, PA., September 9, 1884.

"To the Centennial Association of Franklin Co., Chambersburg, Pa.:

"Montgomery county congratulates her twin-sister on her one hundredth birthday."

"CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION OF MONTGOMERY CO.

"As we mark this era, we contemplate the past, and part of our centennial celebration is the Antiquarian Exposition. Here are displayed the possessions of our own ancestors for comparison with things of to-day. We have collected from our own people the prized treasures of a century. Here are revived fashions of times so different from ours. Here are the works of once busy hands that have long since crumbled into dust. We see their works, we are reminded of their ways in many respects simpler and more frugal than ours. We honor and respect their memories.

"On behalf of the Centennial Association, I declare this exposition now open."

After music by the band, the people in large numbers sought admission to the Antiquarian Exposition.

DEDICATION OF RITTENHOUSE MERIDIAN STONE.

At eleven o'clock A.M. on Tuesday, September 9th, in the presence of a large concourse of people, the ceremonies of unveiling the monolith took place. Joseph Fornance, Esq., president of the association, standing near the granite stone, said, —

"A Committee was appointed by the Centennial Association to erect a suitable memorial to the memory of David Rittenhouse. Is that committee ready to report?"

Hon. Jones Detwiler, chairman of the committee, spoke as follows, —

"Mr. President: In behalf of the Memorial Committee, appointed by the Montgomery County Centennial Association, and at their request, I present the following report as their action." [Report handed to Mr. Fornance].

Mr. Fornance, in receiving the report, said, —

"The committee appointed present the following report."

The report was then read.

REPORT.

"At a meeting of the Centennial Association of Montgomery County, Pa., held February 22, 1883, Jones Detwiler was appointed chairman of the Memorial Committee of said Association.

"After due consideration and deliberation, on the part of the chairman, the following additional members of the committee were appointed, viz., — Dr. Hiram Corson, of Plymouth; John Hoffman, Esq., Hon. Hiram C. Hoover, ex-County Treasurer Samuel Jarrett and Samuel Rittenhouse, of the township of Norriton.

"At a meeting of the committee, held July 24, 1884, all the members present, it was unanimously

: "Resolved, — That a monolith, to be styled the memorial stone, be erected to the memory of the eminent philosopher, astronomer and mathematician, David Rittenhouse, once a resident of the township of Norriton, Montgomery Co. The stone to be of solid Quincy granite, seven feet in height, twenty-four inches at the base, and eighteen at the top, with four sides polished for inscriptions, and to be planted in the ground to the depth of four feet, imbedded in masonry of stone and cement.

"After consultation on the part of the committee with the different stone-cutters of Norristown, it was agreed to award the contract to George W. Smith.

"Dr. Hiram Corson was appointed a committee to prepare a suitable inscription for the same.

"John Hoffman was appointed a committee to superintend the erection, to have the privilege to call to his aid such assistance as should be required.

"It was agreed to erect the stone at the north end of the present meridian line, and to extend the said line about four feet without disturbing the present stones already planted, and to have the ceremonies connected with the unveiling, and passing it over to the proper authorities, to take place on September 9, 1884, at eleven o'clock A.M.

"This is to certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of our proceedings.

"JONES DETWILER, Chairman.

"HIRAM CORSON, M.D.

"JOHN HOFFMAN.

"HIRAM C. HOOVER.

"SAMUEL F. JARRETT.

"SAMUEL RITTENHOUSE."

Mr. Fornance then said, —

"Colonel Bean, to you, as President of the Historical Society of Montgomery County, I deliver this report of the memorial committee."

Col. Theo. W. Bean said, —

"Mr. Chairman, in the name and in behalf of the Historical Society of Montgomery County, it affords me great pleasure to receive and accept thereport of this Memorial Committee. It shall become part of the records of the society referred to, and shall ever be cherished as an interesting memorial of the event which it reports.

"By courtesy, it is now my pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, in furtherance of this memorial service, to introduce the Hon. B. Markley Boyer, who will make an appropriate address upon this interesting occasion."

Being thus introduced, Judge B. Markley Boyer made the following

ADDRESS.

"Fellow-citizens: It was a happy inspiration to have engraved upon the meridian stone planted upon the Court House terrace, and dedicated this day to its appropriate uses, the name of David Rittenhouse.

"Born in the county of Philadelphia, of which Montgomery was then a part, he resided in youth and manhood, during most of his life-time, within the present limits of our county. In Norriton township, within about five miles of this Court House, stood his patrimonial mansion. There lies the farm upon which, as a farmer boy, he grew to manhood, and there, throughout most of his life, he afterwards resided.

"There, in a little shop by the wayside, without other instruction than the intuitive promptings of an extraordinary genius, he taught himself to make clocks and mathematical instruments. His clocks remarkable for their accuracy and the beauty of their workmanship, are still treasured as heirlooms in many a household. There, in Norriton, he erected his observatory; there, with instruments in a great measure constructed with his own hands, he explored the heavens.

"There, learned scientists went for consultation and to participate with him in his observations. There it was he constructed his wonderful orrery, illustrating mechanically the movements of the solar system, upon a scale more elaborate and exact than had ever before been attempted, and which was a marvel of mechanical skill, exhibiting by the simple turning of a wheel, the relative positions of the planets and their satellites in their respective orbits at any given point of time during thousands of years in the future and in the past. No description can impart any adequate conception of this marvelous achievement in mechanical art.

"In alluding to it, Thomas Jefferson, who was a philosopher as well as a statesman, wrote: 'We have supposed Mr. Rittenhouse second to no astronomer living; that in genius he must be the first, because he was self-taught. As an artist, he has exhibited as great a proof of mechanical genius as the world has ever produced. He has not, indeed, made a world, but he has, by imitation, approached nearer its Maker than any man who has ever lived from creation to this day.'

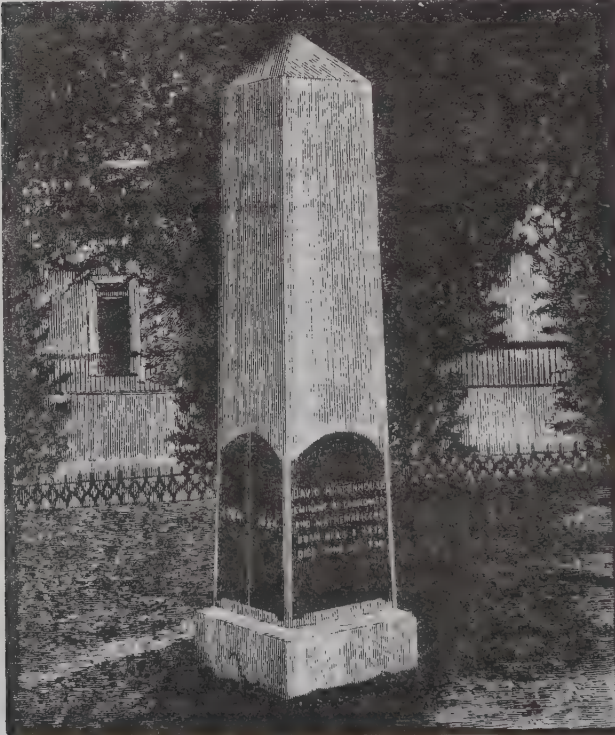
"In his observatory in Norriton, he observed and calculated the transit of Venus in 1769, which gave him a world-wide reputation for the accuracy with which his observations had been made and mathematical deductions achieved. At that time the whole scientific world had been aroused by the vast astronomical importance of the transit of Venus over the Sun's disc, in determining the parallax of the Sun and other scientific

results depending thereupon, especially as this phenomenon can occur but twice in a century, and in some centuries not at all.

"If, among the contemporaries of Rittenhouse, there were those in Europe who left behind them the record of more original discoveries, it was owing to their ampler means and more favorable surroundings, rather than to any superiority of genius.

"Our self-taught philosopher unfortunately was not allowed to pass his life merely in philosophical contemplation and experiment. He was also a man of affairs, and participated largely in the active transactions of his countrymen. He served his country in various important and useful public capacities. He was a member of the convention which framed the first Constitution of Pennsylvania, and was elected the first Treasurer of the State, and was annually elected to that position by the unanimous vote of the Legislature for thirteen successive years.

"For the acceptance of such offices he was reproved by his friend and correspondent, Jefferson, who wrote to him in 1778 as follows:



RITTENHOUSE MERIDIAN STONE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

"Your time, for two years past, has, I believe, been principally employed in the civil government of your country. Though I have been aware of the authority our cause would acquire from its being known that yourself and Dr. Franklin were zealous friends of it, and I am myself duly impressed with a sense of the arduousness of government and the obligations of those who are able to conduct it, yet I am also satisfied that there is an order of geniuses above that obligation, and therefore ought to be exempted from it. Nobody can conceive that nature ever intended to throw away a Newton on the occupations of a crown. * * I do not doubt there are in your country many persons equal to the task of conducting government, but you should consider that the world has but one Rittenhouse."

"Nevertheless, for more than ten years afterwards, he continued to serve in the office of State Treasurer. Recognized as the first among scientific surveyors, he was successfully employed as commissioner in the

settlement of an alarming boundary dispute, between the States of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and also in determining the dividing line between the States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

"When the United States Mint was established, David Rittenhouse was appointed by Washington its first director, and it was he who arranged the machinery and successfully organized that institution.

"His was, therefore, a busy life apart from the pursuits of pure science. What he might further have accomplished for astronomy, if his genius had been afforded exclusive and untrammelled scope in the sphere of his favorite science, none can tell. But a man so admirably equipped for practical life, and so ready and conscientious in the discharge of every duty, could hardly escape his share of the extraordinary responsibilities of citizenship in Revolutionary times, and in the organization of a new nation, struggling through its transition state from colonial to independent government.

"At such times the public services of the greatest and the best are in demand. As the result, therefore, of the public confidence in the exalted character of David Rittenhouse as a man, as well as the fame of his attainments, official employments of high civil trust, although unsought, were thrust upon him. And so, for long years, science lost the undivided devotion of his transcendent genius.

"As an astronomer and mathematician, amid all his other multifarious employments, he retained the foremost position in his own country, and as such was recognized in Europe. He succeeded Dr. Franklin as President of the American Philosophical Society, and was a fellow of the Royal Society in London. He died eighty-eight years ago, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

"Such is a brief sketch of the citizen we honor by the simple memorial inscription which marks this granite monolith. It is not intended as his monument. It is erected, primarily, for another practical and useful purpose, but of a nature kindred with his pursuits in life. As a monument to his memory, merely, it would be too insignificant. But the memorial inscription is especially significant and appropriate when we consider the practical uses of the stone. To this monolith, firmly planted in its immovable foundation, our county surveyors will make their annual visitations, to compare and correct the variations of their instruments by the true meridian; and the dedication, recorded by the inscription it bears, will ever testify to them and to all, our grateful remembrance of David Rittenhouse, once the chief among surveyors; and the honorable pride we feel in counting him, the illustrious astronomer and artisan, among those who have distinguished and adorned the history of our county; and in thus honoring him, we

honor ourselves."

At the conclusion Rev. Isaac Gibson pronounced the following.

BENEDICTION.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost be with us all, evermore. Amen.

Music by the Norristown band followed, which concluded the exercises of that day.

The meridian stone thus unveiled contains the following inscriptions:

- On the east face: DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
 EMINENT ASTRONOMER
 AND MATHEMATICIAN.
 BORN APRIL 8, 1732.
 DIED JUNE 26, 1796.
- On the north face: HE CALCULATED AND
 OBSERVED THE TRANSIT
 OF VENUS AT HIS HOME
 IN NORRITON, 1796.

On the west face :

ERECTED BY THE
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION.

On the south face :

1784 | 1884.

SECOND DAY.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

The exercises of Wednesday, September 10, were held in Music Hall.

Before ten o'clock, the time of opening, every available seat in the auditorium and gallery was filled, while great numbers crowded all the aisles and other spaces.

In the rear of the stage, arranged upon elevated seats, were the vocalists, who, with the orchestra, were under the leadership of Prof. J. V. Bean.

The exercises commenced with the rendition of an overture by the Philharmonic Orchestra of Norristown, after which the hymn, "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne," to the tune of "Migdol," was effectively rendered by the Centennial chorus and the orchestra.

Rev. H. S. Rodenbough, pastor of the Providence Presbyterian Church of Lower Providence, the oldest pastor in continuous service in the county, offered the following

PRAYER.

"Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of Hosts, the whole earth is full of Thy glory. Great Creator, we magnify Thine infinite wisdom. All Powerful Supporter and Preserver, we rest in Thy strength. Sovereign Ruler, we own Thine authority. We bow before Thy throne. Omniscient Judge, we stand at Thy righteous bar. Kind, loving Heavenly Father, through Christ, Thine only begotten Son, our elder brother, we, Thy children, seek Thy tender care. According to Thy good pleasure, Thou settest up and Thou puttest down. Thou hast highly exalted this nation, and we would exalt the glory of Thy great name. Thou hast bountifully blessed this Commonwealth, and we would sincerely honor Thee. This county, whose centennial we now celebrate, Thou hast richly blessed in every spiritual, moral, intellectual and material interest. For so great favors we would most devoutly bless Thee, while we would humbly ask for grace, rightly to use, diligently to cultivate, and hand down in undimmed brightness to those who shall follow after. We thank Thee for the excellent men and women raised up and employed by Thee in the great work Thou hast done for us. Help us to honor their memory, by cultivating their spirit, copying their example, and faithfully carrying forward the work they have left in our care. And now, kindly vouchsafe to favor all the exercises of this memorial occasion. Let nothing mar ; make everything contribute to the desired success. May impressions be made, healthful and lasting, a perennial fountain, sending forth an unfailling stream to gladden and refresh this, our heritage, not only throughout another century, but until time itself shall be no more. These favors, with every other needed blessing, grant for Jesus' sake, to whom, with the Father and the Holy Spirit, be all glory, honor, might and dominion, now and evermore. Amen."

At the conclusion of the prayer, Joseph Fornance, Esq., President of the Centennial Association, said :

"The idea of celebrating the Montgomery County centennial started in the Historical Society of Montgomery County. They appointed a committee for that purpose, composed of citizens from the various districts of the county. That committee met, organized, called itself the Centennial Association of Montgomery County, and got to work. I am here as President of that committee, and it is my duty to call this assemblage to order, and to preside over its exercises. In working up the cause, at first

we met with little encouragement ; but as the anniversary day approached, interest was aroused, and the people of the county responded nobly. They needed but a little stirring up to show that they were full of patriotism.

"Yesterday, on behalf of the Centennial Association of Montgomery County, I sent a telegram to Franklin County, congratulating it on reaching its one hundredth birthday. I have received this telegram in answer to it :

"CHAMBERSBURG, PA., Sept. 9, 1884—1.23 P.M.

"To the Centennial Association of Montgomery County :

"Franklin County returns the salutation of her twin sister, Montgomery County. Recalls with pride the triumphs of the past. Rejoices in the present prosperity of all, and enters upon a second century with gratitude and hope.

"BENJ. CHAMBERS, Chairman."

The "Centennial Hymn," written by John G. Whittier, was sung by the chorus, accompanied by the orchestra.

Mr. Wm. J. Buck delivered the following

HISTORICAL ORATION.

"It is well in the flight of time to have occasion to pause and review the events that have transpired around us ; to know whether, on the whole, we have advanced or retrograded as concerns the general welfare ; in what respect, if any, we have really progressed ; and that the changes going on be pointed out, that comparisons may be instituted and deductions drawn as to the results. This is the philosophical aim of history, and, if justly carried out, when made known to a thinking people, cannot fail but exert a beneficial influence. Time will not pause a single moment, and no people can remain stationary. Change, greater or less, is a law in nature to which all that has life must submit. It behooves us then to guard that it be for the better. This gathering is no ordinary one—a centennial, because one hundred years ago this county was formed ; a bi-centennial, because two hundred years have elapsed since its first settlement. In less than half an hour's time allotted, where shall I begin, and what shall be omitted? Hence, forbearance is expected on much that cannot even be alluded to, relating to the long period that has elapsed.

"The first knowledge of our territory by Europeans must have been gained through the prosecution of the beaver trade on the Schuylkill, and along which they had erected several forts. The Upland Court Records mention, in 1677, Beaver island, on this river, which may have been the present Barbadoes island, or one of those in Lower Merion. In the pursuit of this traffic, either by the Indians, Dutch and Swedes, the canoe must have been their chief dependence in travel and conveying freight. But in this project they were only actuated by a love for gain, and but little for the progress or development of the country ; hence their easy conquest by the English. A map was published in London in 1698, which has been faithfully reproduced, and will appear in the forthcoming history of the county, that represents, at that early date, the Schuylkill from its mouth up as far as about the present city of Reading, or fully one-third its entire length, with the Wissahickon, Perkiomen, and the Manatawny, and all their leading tributaries, with accuracy, clearly demonstrating that at that time the present territory of Montgomery must have been pretty well explored.

"The date of settlement by the Welsh, English and Germans was very close in this county ; indeed, so close with the two former, that the matter by further research may be contested. Hence the important question, Who was the first European that permanently settled on our soil, sustained by original records? As the case now stands, that honor belongs to the Welsh. These people, before the arrival of Penn, had purchased from him forty thousand acres of land, which was subsequently located in Merion, Haverford, Goetsen, and several adjoining townships. How

much of it was located in the present Upper and Lower Merion is not known, but no doubt it embraced considerably over half their area. Under this encouragement, the ship 'Lyon,' John Conipton, master, arrived with forty passengers in the Schuylkill river August 13, 1682, almost two months preceding Penn's arrival, on board of which was Edward Jones, with his family, who, on the following 26th, sent a letter to Wales, wherein he states: 'The Indians brought venison to our door for sixpence ye quarter. There are stones to be had enough at the Falls of Skoolkill—that is where we are to settle, and water power enough for mills; but thou must bring mill stones and the irons that belong to it, for smiths are dear.' We have the authority of John Hill's map of the environs of Philadelphia, published in 1809, that the aforesaid made 'the first British settlement, 18th of Sixth-month, 1682,' which is only five days after his arrival in the Schuylkill. The place designated thereon is now the estate of his descendant, the late Col. Owen Jones, near the present Libertyville; and is certainly an early claim, for Philadelphia had not then been founded.

"This will now direct us to the Welsh, a people descended from the ancient Britons, possessing their own language and peculiar characteristics. Dr. Thomas Wynne arrived with his family in the following November on the 'Welcome,' with William Penn. He settled beside his son-in-law, Edward Jones, whence has originated the name Wynnewood. John Roberts came in 1683, and settled near the present Pencoyd, which has received its name from the place of his nativity. In the list of 1734, fifty-two taxables are mentioned in Lower Merion, of which forty-four are Welsh and four English; in Upper Merion, for said date, of thirty-two, twenty-two are Welsh and one English; in Gwynedd, of forty-eight, thirty-nine are Welsh and six English; in Towamencin, eight are Welsh and three English; in Horsham, five are Welsh and four English; in Plymouth, eight are Welsh and six English; in Montgomery, of twenty-nine, twenty-two are Welsh; in Norriton, seven are Welsh and six English. Thomas Evans and William Jones purchased seven thousand eight hundred and twenty acres in Gwynedd, in the beginning of 1698, and were soon joined by Cadwallader, Owen and Robert Evans, Hugh Griffith, Ellis David, Robert Jones, Edward Foulke, John Hugh, and John Humphrey. In 1700 they erected a small log building for worship. Owing to an influx of settlers, a large stone building was erected in 1712. The subscription paper was written in Welsh, to which was affixed sixty-six names. A petition from the residents of Gwynedd for a road to Philadelphia, in June, 1704, states that they then numbered thirty families.

"Before 1720, John Evans, William James, Thomas James, Josiah James, James Lewis, Edward Williams, and James Davis, had settled in Montgomery township, in which year they built there a Baptist church, in which preaching in the Welsh language was maintained down to the Revolution. According to a well-known tradition, the early Welsh settlers sought out in preference, the lands in Gwynedd and Montgomery, because they were not near so heavily timbered as in the townships below, and would, therefore, in its removal, require so much less labor to bring the same under cultivation; not imagining, in consequence, its much greater productiveness. Before 1703, David Meredith, Thomas Owen, Isaac Price, Ellis Pugh, and Hugh Jones, all from Wales, settled in Plymouth. The Welsh Friends built in Lower Merion, in 1695, the first house of worship erected in the county. The Rev. Malachi Jones, from Wales, organized the first Presbyterian congregation at Abington, in 1714. According to the list of 1734, the Welsh at that date exceeded the English decidedly in population. Out of a total of seven hundred and sixty names, the former numbered one hundred and eighty-one and the latter one hundred and sixty-three. Necessity at first compelled the Welsh, the English and the Germans to form settlements by themselves, owing to a general ignorance of each other's languages, which, of course for a long time, must have greatly interfered in their social intercourse.

The Welsh, for the first half century, came in and settled here pretty extensively, for in 1734 they formed nearly one-fourth of the entire population; but with the cessation of religious persecution at home, ceased coming, which is one reason of their having since so diminished.

"The next settlement most probably was made by the English in Cheltenham. There is no doubt but what this township received its name through Toby Leech, one of the earliest settlers and land-holders there. On his tomb-stone, at Oxford Church, is found this extract, that he 'came from Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England, in 1682,' which is a matter of confirmation. There is reason to believe that there is no district in the county that was named earlier than this, or had earlier surveys made to purchasers. In evidence, we know from the records that Thomas Fairman, on the 1st of Seventh Month, 1683, surveyed, for Patrick Robinson, two hundred acres, adjoining Richard Wall, by Tacony Creek, which states that 'this tract of land is in the parish of Cheltenham.' From the aforesaid we learn that Richard Wall's purchase had been made still earlier, and was located in the vicinity of the present Shoemakerstown. The latter was also from Gloucestershire, and we know John Day, William Brown, Everard Bolton, John Apmear, John Russell, and Joseph Matuer, were also early settlers here from England. John Hallowell, John Barnes and Joseph Phipps had settled in Abington before 1697. Nicholas More, a physician from London, arrived soon after William Penn, in 1682, and had conveyed to him by patent, 7th of Sixth Month, 1684, the manor of Moreland, containing nine thousand eight hundred and fifteen acres. About 1685 he commenced thereon the erection of buildings, where he lived and died, calling the place Green Spring. Jasper Farmar, by patent, January 31, 1683, took up, in two tracts, five thousand acres of land. His widow, Mary Farmar, settled thereon, with the family, in the fall of 1685, and it was the first settlement in Whitemarsh. Edward Farmar, on the death of his mother, about the close of 1686, became the owner of three-fourths of the original purchase. He became a noted man, interpreter of the Indians, and before 1713 built a grist-mill on the Wissahickon. About 1685 Plymouth was originally purchased and settled by James Fox, Richard Grove, Francis Rawle and John Chelson, all from Plymouth, in Devonshire, but who afterwards removed to Philadelphia, John Barnes, who had purchased in 1684, two hundred and fifty acres in Abington, and settled there, by will, in 1697, vested in the trustees of Abington Meeting, one hundred and twenty acres, for the use of the same and for a school house. This was, no doubt, the first donation for educational purposes within the present limits of the county, if not among the first in Pennsylvania. Thomas Palmer and Thomas Fredell were among the earliest settlers in Horsham. Edward Lane and Joseph Richardson settled in Providence in 1701, and the former built a mill in the vicinity of Collegeville in 1708. Henry Pawling came from Buckinghamshire, and was also an early settler in Providence. To the English belongs the honor of having burnt the first lime from lime-stone, in Pennsylvania.

"Nicholas More, in a letter to William Penn, in England, dated September 13, 1686, states that 'Madame Farmar has found as good lime-stone as any in the world, and is building with it. She offers to sell ten thousand bushels at six pence the bushel, upon her plantation.' Thomas Fitzwater carried on the burning of lime before 1705, at the present Fitzwaterstown. Oldmixon mentions lime burning in Upper Merion before 1708.

"We will now take up the most English townships, as settled in 1734, to compare with the Welsh. Abington had twenty-four English and thirteen Welsh; Cheltenham, eleven English and six Welsh; Moreland, forty-seven English and seven Welsh; Whitemarsh, twenty-three English and nine Welsh; Upper Dublin, fifteen English and five Welsh; Springfield, nine English and no Welsh. It will be perceived that even

in the most English settled townships, with one exception, the Welsh possessed some strength. The English built Abington Friends' Meeting-house in 1697; at Horsham, 1721; at Providence, 1730, and at Pottstown, 1763; St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, in Whitmarsh, about 1710, and St. James', in Providence, in 1721.

"According to the list of 1734, out of a total of seven hundred and sixty names, three hundred and ninety-five were already Germans, and can be regarded as the original settlers of over half the territory in the county. In less than a year from the landing of Penn, a colony of Germans, chiefly from Creyfelt, arrived in October, 1683, and shortly afterwards founded the village of Germantown. The Proprietary had been among them in their native land, and encouraged them to come. Here, liberty of conscience had been proclaimed, and an exemption from titles; though neither was tolerated in Great Britain, or, even to a very limited extent, along the valley of the Rhine, where also were the frontier lines of powerful France, and the frequent wars of Germany; the results of which combined, were strong incentives to emigration to those more peacefully and liberally disposed. To facilitate this, a company was organized at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and numerous pamphlets circulated throughout Germany, in the language of its people, setting forth the peculiar advantages of the distant colony. Hence, it need not be a wonder that the weaker of the persecuted sects were disposed to come first, for no matter how strong the attachments of nativity, the fatherland presented, from their experience in the past, no bright or sanguine future. The doctrines of the Reformation had now been established almost a century and a half; yet, through the connection of church and state, progress to toleration was very slow.

"A majority of the earliest Germans were members of the Society of Friends, and they had not been in Pennsylvania five years, before they were shocked at the system of negro slavery that prevailed, and was maintained and continued by the English colonists. The result was a protest on the subject, dated at Germantown, 18th of Second-month, 1688. As this was the first document ever issued in English-America against the iniquitous system, it demands for these people some credit. Concerning themselves as a body, and to whom it was alone directed, the Friends did not approach it until the long period of three-quarters of a century had elapsed, through the excitement brought about at the dawn of the Revolution by the passage of the Stamp Act, as to the rights of mankind. The start, however, made by these Germans, was so powerful in its effects on their countrymen, the Mennonites, Dunkards, and all of their other sects, as to cause them to abstain almost entirely from holding negroes or Indians in bondage; and hence the great exemption, from an early period, of the present territory of Montgomery County from the evils arising from African slavery.

"Mathias Van Bebber purchased a tract of six thousand one hundred and sixty-six acres of land, which, by patent dated February 22, 1702, was located on the Skippack creek, constituting about one-half of the southern portion of what is now Perkiomen township. He began thus early, for so remote a distance from the city, to invite settlement by selling it off in parcels. Among the settlers prior to the close of 1703 were Henry Pennacker, John Kuster, John Umstat, Claus Jansen, and John Frey; John Jacobs in 1704; Edward Beer, Gerhard and Herman Indehoffin, and Dirck and William Renberg before the close of 1707. In 1708 we find here William and Cornelius Dewees, Herman Kuster, Christopher Zimmerman, John Scholl, and Daniel Desmond, followed, in 1709, by Jacob, John and Martin Kolb and John Strayer. The settlement so increased that Van Bebber gave one hundred acres towards a Mennonite meeting-house, which was built prior to 1726. Henry Frey, or Fry, who settled in this vicinity, is stated to have arrived in the colony two years before the landing of Penn. But even prior to the Skippack settlement, it is known that some of the German settlers located themselves in some of the

lower townships, as, for instance, Cheltenham, Springfield, Whitmarsh, Abington, Moreland, Upper Dublin, and Horsham. For the Shoemakers, Tysons, Snyders, Clines, Ottingers, Cleavers, Redwitsers, Rinkers, Bartlettalls, Melchers, Leverings, Reiffs, Conrads, Lukenses, and Yerkesses, were located pretty early there, as substantial land-holders. The Germans were the original settlers of Perkiomen, Towamencin, Upper Salford, Lower Salford, Hatfield, Franconia, Frederick, Marlborough, New Hanover, Upper Hanover, and Douglass, and contend almost with the English in the settlement of Cheltenham, Springfield, and Upper Dublin.

"The Frankfort Land Company purchased twenty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-seven acres, that chiefly lay in New Hanover and adjoining townships. John Henry Sproggell purchased a tract of six hundred and thirty acres, adjoining the present borough of Pottstown, upon which he settled before 1709, and consequently among the first in that section. Isaac Schaeffer was a settler and a considerable landholder in Plymouth in 1702. Jacob Schrack settled in Providence in 1717; John Frederick Hillegas in Upper Hanover in 1727; and Elias Long, John George Gankler, John Henry Beer, George John Weiker, and John Martin Derr, in Salford and vicinity, before 1728. Justus Falkner had a Lutheran congregation organized in New Hanover in 1703. A church was built in Upper Providence in 1743, in Upper Dublin in 1754, at Barren Hill in 1761, St. John's, Whitpain, and St. Paul's, Lower Merion, in 1769. The German Reformed had congregations at Whitmarsh, Skippack, Salford, and New Hanover, at which John Philip Boehm preached before 1727. A church was built at Whitpain in 1740, and in Worcester in 1770. The Mennonites had houses of worship erected in Perkiomen in 1726, in Lower Salford in 1741, and in Towamencin in 1750. The Schwenkfelders arrived here in 1734 and 1740, and the Dunkards still earlier, and had organized congregations. The census of 1870 gives the county one hundred and forty-four houses of worship. Of this number the exclusive German sects had sixty-eight, only four less than half, as follows; Lutheran, twenty-five; German Reformed, ten; Mennonite, ten; Dunkards, nine; Evangelical Association, nine; and Schwenkfelders, five. Of the balance, it is estimated that at least one-fourth may be allowed the German element, which will make two-thirds of the total number, which is about their present proportion of the population.

"Although the Swedes had settled near the mouth of the Schuylkill in 1642, and four years later erected a church there, yet no evidence exists of their having settled early within this county. It has been recently ascertained that Peter Cox had made a purchase of land in Upper Merion before 1702, and that Gunner Rambo, in said year, had endeavored to secure a tract beside him. However, there is no doubt that the latter, with Peter Rambo, Peter Yocum and Mats Holstein, had settled on their purchases here previous to 1714. John Matson, it is probable, did not settle here till considerably later, as his name is not on the list of 1734. At Morlatton, beside the Schuylkill, in the present Berks County, several had settled before 1716. We find in Upper Merion, in 1734, the names of Mounce Rambo, John Rambo, Gabriel Rambo, Elias Rambo, Mats Holstein, and Peter Yocum. The Swedes had a partiality to the Schuylkill, and were skilled in its navigation with the canoe, transporting themselves and their produce by this means to mill, to church, and market. We even ascertain that to their weddings and funerals they were also frequently thus conveyed. It is known that some of their canoes, in 1732, carried from Morlatton as much as one hundred and forty bushels of wheat to Philadelphia. The Swedes were a pious people, who lived along the valley of the Delaware, in peaceable relations with the Indians, for forty years before the arrival of William Penn. One matter concerning the Swedes is remarkable. Although their writers have left us most excellent books on the country, yet there are no accounts of early explorations up or along the Schuylkill. Indeed, they do not appear to have been

an exploring people, leaving that to the English and the Dutch, and among Germans, to such fearless and adventurous spirits as Conrad Weiser, and the devoted missionaries, Zeisberger, Pyrlaen, Schmick, and Heckewelder.

"The Scotch-Irish did not settle here early. To our surprise, in the list of 1734, only some sixteen or seventeen names can be ascertained, chiefly in the townships of Norriton, Whitpain, and vicinity. The Porters, Knoxes, Todds, and Burnsides, must have come in later. The influx of Irish into this county was small previous to 1824, but since has greatly increased, especially along the valley of the Schuylkill, where manufacturing interests prevail. The Scotch-Irish and the Irish materially contributed to the strength of the army during the Revolution. Andrew Porter's company of artillery was largely made up of the former, and Col. Stephen Moylan's cavalry regiment of the latter.

"The Revolution could not pass by without the people in this county contributing thereto, and bearing their share of its trials and sufferings. Concerned from the very beginning, we had such men as Gen. Peter Muhlenberg, Col. Samuel Miles, Col. Robert Loller, Col. John Bull, Col. Andrew Porter, Col. Christopher Stuart, Col. Archibald Thompson, Charles Thompson, David Rittenhouse, Frederick Antes, and the patriotic Hiester family, of Upper Salford, as well as many more, who did much to aid the cause. The events of Whitemarsh, Barron Hill, Valley Forge, and the Crooked Billet, transpired on our soil, and all that precedes and follows the battle of Germantown. Within these limits, during the memorable struggle, Washington and his army remained nine months, lacking five days, very probably a longer time than was spent in any other county during this period. The several houses used as his headquarters are still standing, and the remains of entrenchments, thrown up on our hill sides, can be traced to this day.

"After an arduous struggle, the Revolution at last came to a close, and the country achieved its independence, and on September 3, 1783, a definite treaty was signed with Great Britain. Peace, happy peace, now reigned within our borders, and industry soon brought returning prosperity to the long-neglected fields and work-shops. Above all, confidence was now restored, and the laborer was secure in his reward. Up to this period, all the territory at present in the county was comprised in that of Philadelphia, which, from the increase in population, required many in attending to county affairs, to go a considerable distance, at a great inconvenience; and, in consequence, petitions were gotten up and numerous signed, praying for the erection of a new county. These were considered and acted upon by the Legislature, and a law passed September 10, 1784, 'for erecting part of the County of Philadelphia into a separate county.' Thus did the present County of Montgomery, rich and populous as it now is, spring into origin one hundred years ago.

"In this brief and hasty survey of our progress, it is well to glance at what Montgomery County was a century ago. It then comprised twenty-eight townships, with a population of about twenty thousand inhabitants. The first assessment, for 1785, returned four thousand three hundred and sixty taxables, eighty bound servants, one hundred and eight negro slaves, ninety-four grist mills, forty nine saw mills, five oil mills, nine distilleries, nine paper mills, thirty-one tanneries, ten fulling mills, four hemp mills, fifty-three riding chairs or gigs, and six phaetons. At this time, though a century had elapsed since the first settlement, there was not a turnpike, no post office, no newspaper, no poor house, no canal, and no academy, or even a secondary school, in the county. No bridge had been erected over the Schuylkill, or any of our larger streams; but, instead, they had to be crossed either at fords or ferries. Not a town or a village within its entire area that at this time contained thirty-five houses. One public library alone, at Hatboro', founded in 1755, for which the books had to be imported from London, at this date contained five hundred and fifty volumes. Only two stage

lines had been established; one from Bethlehem to Philadelphia, started in 1763; the other from Reading, through Pottstown, to the city, in 1761, by William Coleman. Each made but one weekly trip. The churches numbered about thirty-five, of which the Friends had seven; the Episcopalians, including Swedes' Church, three; Presbyterians, three; Baptists, one; Methodists, one; and the twenty remaining churches belonged to several German denominations, showing that the latter had now become pretty numerous in population.

"From the above statement, we are led to consider as to what Montgomery county is to-day, though with only four hundred and fifty square miles of territory. In population and resources, without Philadelphia, it is the sixth county in the State, being only exceeded by Allegheny, Luzerne, Lancaster, Schuylkill, and Berks. It now possesses thirty townships, twelve boroughs, sixty-five election districts, one hundred and eighteen post offices, two hundred miles of turnpike, one hundred and sixty-six miles of railroad, with considerably over one hundred stations. Fourteen bridges span the Schuylkill, all built in less than three-fourths of a century. To strangers it should be mentioned, that the noble building in which the antiquarian exposition is held, was built from our own marble, lime and iron, procured within a few miles of its site. Of the numerous manufactories, educational establishments, charitable institutions, and various improvements that abound, only an allusion can be made. We have in this goodly heritage of our forefathers two hundred and four inhabitants to the square mile, while, according to the latest statistics, Scotland, Denmark and Portugal, average but very little over half this number; Austria and Hungary have one hundred and forty-four; Bavaria, one hundred and seventy-four; and France one hundred and eighty-three. The township of Cheltenham, without any large villages, contains three hundred and ninety inhabitants to the square mile, approaching the most thickly settled countries. Such are our wonderful resources, and the general happiness of our people, that we cannot realize that we are densely peopled, which, in other and much older countries, has so long been associated with wretchedness, and, as they would have, arising from an inability to secure a sufficiency of food. What a subject is here for the people of Europe to ponder on. Taken collectively, and considering the progress we have made since our first settlement, how eventually, and at no great distance of time, we must surpass in population and resources, not only the very best portions of Europe, but perhaps every country on the face of the globe.

"Within the small area of Montgomery county have lived and died distinguished persons. A Major General of the Revolutionary army, a Speaker of the first Congress of 1789, and three Governors of Pennsylvania, were born here. Among the distinguished dead may be mentioned Nicholas Scull, John Lukens, Robert Loller, Nathaniel B. Boileau, Isaiah Lukens, Samuel and John Gummere, Benjamin Hallowell, Job Roberts, Henry Funk, Henry Ernst Muhlenberg, Charles Philip Krauth, John and Daniel Hiester, Andrew Porter, John Bull, Frederick Antes, Henry Scheetz, William B. Smith, Jonathan Roberts, William Potts Dewees, William Cullum, David R. Porter, Francis R. Shunk, Joseph Foulke, and Alan W. Corson. They were also born here. Among our distinguished residents we can mention Charles Thomson, H. M. Muhlenberg, Samuel Miles, Sir William Keith, Thomas Grane, Elizabeth Ferguson, Rowland Ellis, Christopher Dock, David Rittenhouse, John J. Audubon, Jacob Taylor, Benjamin Lay, Bird Wilson, Arthur St. Clair, and Lucretia Mott. Having no desire to be invidious, the distinguished living I shall pass by. But it is enough to say that in all the varied pursuits of life in which we find them, whether it is in mechanical skill and invention, in agriculture, in the learned professions, or in any of the pre-tailing arts and sciences, they have talent to do us credit. Montgomery county has furnished gallant officers and men, not only in the Revolution,

but in the war of 1812 and with Mexico. To the late rebellion it furnished its share again, and a monument in the neighboring square contains the names of five hundred and forty-seven, that gave their lives in the terrible struggle that the Union of our forefathers might still be preserved and perpetuated. This goes to show a people eminently self-sacrificing and patriotic.

"In conclusion, a few words more for our honored county. In the long course now of two centuries, not an instance can be found that a white man or an Indian had here shed each other's blood. Mobs have never here prevailed, the most violent reformers have had their way, and no churches or other buildings have been destroyed under such temporary excitement. Though peopled by the English, Welsh, Germans, Swedes and Irish, speaking various languages, and holding different religious and political views, they resolved to live here peacefully with each other, while they diligently labored to improve their possessions, till they have become as we now behold and enjoy them at this day. Let, then, the celebration of this centennial be regarded as a deserving memorial and honor due to those, who have so long preceded us, and whom we should endeavor to follow in every good example."

"Festive Hymn" was rendered by the chorus.

Mr. Geo. N. Corson read the following

POEM.

"Backward through the tide of time we gaze
This morning upon the dawning days
Of our town and county, to thank God
That our transatlantic fathers trod
These bosky shores, to establish homes
In the valley where the Schuylkill roams,
The Perkiomen and the Skippack sweep,
Gulf and Valley creeks their vigils keep
In the deep gulch and the deeper gorgo
Of the sacred shades of Valley Forge!
Where Wisahickon winding invites
True lovers to scenes of rare delights,
Where Mingo, Macoby and the Spack,
Manatawny and the Pennypack,
The Swamp creek and Tacony travel
On sylvan beds of sand and gravel;
Where the Sanatoga springs do sink
In the Schuylkill with the Arrowmink;
And where Stony creek comes rousing down
A life-preserver to Norristown.

"Our fathers surely were wiser men
Than we are, for they were nearer Penn,
And not afraid to make a nation,
Found a State, or excite creation
With a creed engrossed upon a scroll
That gave liberty to man and soul;
To carve a county from an old one,
Build a borough, aye, and a bold one,
From a village straggling up and down—
Make a county-seat of Norristown.
Our people, now, more is the pity.
Afraid to make the town a city,
Would waddle back, for fear of taxes,
To tomahawks and battle-axes.
We are proud of our sires, those great men
Who made the new Republic just when
The King was strongest and his power
Felt in every clime, and every hour

There was somewhere the gleam of the sun
Ne'er setting on realms he ruled upon!
But are prouder far, if that can be,
Of our fathers born this side the sea,
Who fled not from oppression, but here
Their own own sires' memories to revere,
Their fame extend and their will obey,
Just one hundred years ago to-day
Carved a county below and above
Out of the loins of Brotherly Love!
And such a county, from such a race!
By the chance of birth with Heaven's grace
We sons enjoy these vales and rivers
So blessed by gift and by the givers;
A double heritage more precious
Than thrones and crowns to Princes specious.
For here is freedom, and here each man
May contemplate the Creator's plan,
Worship under his own vine and tree,
Write, vote, speak and think and still be free
One hundred thousand people make this
A county, to-day where plenty is!
Where fruitful fields and exhaustless mines,
Factories and schools and fruits and vines,
The purest water and richest ground
And all things we need on earth abound.
If we have no seas, no lakes, no ocean,
Neither have we wrecks or commotion
Of the tornadoes! We need no dykes
Nor levies to bar the tide that strikes
The rock-ribbed and shaded banks and shores
Of each beautiful streamlet that pours
Into the vast sea inviolate
The waters from lands they irrigate!
Content with wheat, corn, rye and grasses,
Good men and women, boys and lasses,
With products for the proudest table
And horses for the richest stable,
With farms far-famed, well-tilled, prolific,
Homes of plenty and more pacific,
We grow and live on these hills and plains
Well satisfied with our modest gains;
With our mines of iron, marble, lime,
With fruitage and food of every clime,
With all birds, fowls, fishes, sheep and kine
And porcine mastodons just as fine;
And bless the parents that gave us birth
On this favored spot of mother earth,
Where schools are free, and the air serene;
Where summer's harvest and winter's sheer
Fill the garners and bless the yeomen
Along the Schuylkill, the Perkiomen,
And through all the bounds of the bounty
Bestowed by Montgomery County.

"The changes wrought the century past
Not all for good, or destined to last,
Have yet been smaller, it is believed,
In what is lost than in that achieved.
Tho' magnified by the common mind,
These changes have left their mark behind.

The stage-coach has given way to cars
 Now pulled by engines on iron bars,
 And in the canals and on the seas
 Boats pushed by steam ply with eel-like ease,
 As moved by the unseen hand that rules.
 And usurp the place of sails and mules.
 It would have made our forefathers laugh
 To have seen the talking telegraph,
 And would have transformed their flesh to stone
 To have heard the laugh by telephone.
 And surely they would have fled the land
 And left to the Indians, contraband,
 Their plows and yokes and scythes and sickles
 Could they have seen how the bicycles,
 Made of spinning-wheels turned upside down,
 Are ridden by men through Norristown!
 Poor spinning-wheels, pig-yokes, grain-cradles,
 Flax-brakes, drag-rakes, and wooden ladles,
 Where are you? Oh! dames and men of yore,
 Down the corridors of time, before,
 Could you have cast prophetic glances,
 You would have leaped at these advances!
 To have seen us spinning and weaving,
 Plowing and harvesting and sheaving,
 Threshing, milling, printing and preaching,
 Aye, it is true, preaching and teaching;
 Do our washing, and churning of cream,
 And e'en hatching our chickens, by steam!
 But our crops, our eggs, our clothes, our fur,
 Are not better than our fathers' were.
 Their houses were just as large and fine,
 And stronger with oak than ours with pine;
 Their coats and jackets of sterner stuff
 Than our shoddy, with half wool enough,
 Made by modern machines for sewing
 Pretty seams, that part with our growing.
 The ancients—says St. John—had a coat
 Without seam and woven to the throat;
 But this priceless suit has gone beneath,
 With the harrows of the wooden teeth.
 So, we lose in clothes, in iron gain,
 Make progress here with the hand and brain,
 And there in more ancient honored parts
 Pine with Phillips over the Lost Arts.
 In the wars of "twelve" and "forty-eight,"
 As in the Rebellion, born of hate,
 In eighteen hundred and sixty-one,
 Our men in valor were ne'er outdone;
 But on all the fields famed in story
 Won laurels for their deeds of glory,
 Were true to man and State and nation,
 True to that cause of toleration,
 Broad based in every institution
 By our laws and the Constitution.
 Pennsylvania! We praise thee, because
 Thou art mother of peace, equal laws,
 Justice, equality among men,
 Freedom of conscience from denizen
 Or dynasty, priest, Pope or preacher;
 Mother of love to every creature
 To which creation has given life

And bidding-place in this world of strife;
 Mother of pure charity, and truth,
 Of wisdom to eldest age and youth;
 And through thee, thou gracious parent State,
 Two hundred years have enhanced the fate
 Of millions of our race and nation;
 A century of growth and station,
 Prosperity, happiness, renown,
 To our county and our county town;
 And on the escutcheon of the world,
 Thou hast to man everywhere unfurled
 Those VAST WORDS OF HOPE, immortal hence,
VIRTUE, LIBERTY, INDEPENDENCE!!"

The poem was followed by the "Hallelujah Chorus," effectively rendered by the vocalists accompanied by the orchestra.

Dr. C. Z. Weiser delivered the following

ORATION.

"*Fellow-Citizens*—The life of man is measured by the flight of years; the history of a province by the revolution of centuries; the course of the world, by the cycle of the ages; and the ages of eternity, by the Creator Himself.

"Montgomery County completes its primal round of one hundred years to-day. Like a century plant, our proud shire opens into bloom with a sound and a savor loud enough to fill the domain with a bracing melody and a pleasant flavor; drawing to its centre the masses from rural and from urban quarters, from thirty townships and twelve boroughs, like a magnet of great power. And beyond its borders, too, the music and the odor float.

"Our twice venerable and bi-centennial neighbors, Philadelphia, Chester, and Bucks (1682), like the three ancient Graces, discern the echo, and are with us to taste of the 'feast of reason and the flow of soul.'

"The senior counties, Lancaster (1729), York (1749), Cumberland (1750), Berks and Northampton (1752), Bedford (1771), Northumberland (1772), Westmoreland (1773), Washington (1781), Fayette (1783)—all are glad to hail Montgomery into the mystic guild of the centenarians.

"Our twin sister, Franklin (1784), crosses the line with the province of Montgomery, arm-in-arm.

"The junior counties are happy as well as their elder sister's majority, and speed her on with cheering words, that their own period of adolescence may grow speedily and beautifully less, when they, too, may wear the manly toga. Peers and compeers, you are welcome.

"So live and so general an *esprit du corps*, pervading the Commonwealth, renders it all the better to be here, and helps to swell Montgomery's jubilee to real grand proportions. Our proud shire is of age; has one hundred thousand inhabitants, five hundred thousand acres, and five hundred square miles of territory—old enough, and large enough, and rich enough, to rejoice alone. But it is 'not good to be alone,' especially on a festive occasion. Mankind is mankinned. Not only misery loves company, but joy as well. It is written on the big heart of humanity: 'Whether one member suffers, all the members suffers with it; if one member be honored, all the members rejoice with it.' That is St. Paul's commentary on the legend inscribed on our national escutcheon—E PLURIBUS UNUM.

"Inasmuch, however, as it is meet and right to inquire into the reason of things, as far as mortals may, let us here now ask, What means this gala day?

"A sweet American singer tells us in flowing rhyme to 'bury the dead past.' But surely this is not Montgomery's funeral! It were a lively corpse, indeed. It is an Eastertide. Some unseen power has touched the dry bones of its hills and dales, breathed upon them, and wrought

the miracles of a resurrection. What an aroma collects around and diffuses from the shades and handiwork of our ancestors! Norristown is filled with shrines, as Athens once stood filled with altars and with gods. Our goodly-disposed citizens are down on their knees, worshiping relics. Who does not pass by the new, the fresh, and the green, to tarry by the ancient, the gray-haired, and confess that 'the old is better'?

"But why is this great post-mortem? Why this grand review of the dead? Why this mania for the vanished century?"

"Is it not a phenomenon, worth our study, that we should be so anxious to place our eyes in the back of our heads, just now? That we should, so simultaneously and unanimously, turn from the rising to the setting sun? That we should, one and all, slight the glorious future and the prolific present, to revere alone the 'dead past'?"

"This is the Sphinx that sits by the roadside, mutely challenging each one: 'Solve me or die!'"

"The answers vary even as the souls of men. 'Many men of many minds.' A conventional holiday will it prove to some. 'Only this and nothing more.' As the falls of Niagara suggest a goodly site to plant a mill, or the leaning tower at Pisa, to build a derrick, so, too, can these men see but an occasion to 'eat and drink and die' in a centennial jubilee. Let us preserve a 'boisterous beauty' in the presence of souls so radically utilitarian or epicurean!"

"But is it not an event celebrated in honor of a departed ancestry? That were a healthy motive, indeed. No son or society is on a wrong road so long as a sentiment so illial animates the bosom. Age is honorable."

"Nevertheless, Montgomery's jubilee must be rested on a firmer base than a mere sentiment affords, be that never so noble. Otherwise, certain perplexing queries might be propounded."

"The thoughtful do not believe that 'a little spark may kindle a great fire' unless a vast heap of combustibles is at hand. The occasion is not the cause of a great conflagration. And he that argues our jubilee on the basis of a sheer sentimentality, would place the stream far above its source. We make bold to declare that the centennial jubilee of Montgomery County does not rest as the 'baseless fabric of an airy vision.' Young America, least of all, will content itself with a ground so narrow. A class so progressive will cry out: 'In honor of a departed ancestry! Why must the fathers and mothers be so loudly lauded? What is it that entitles them to such a glorification? An unsophisticated race!'"

"Our ancestry's record does seem very meagre aside of the prolific catalogue of to-day, and almost justifies such a disparagement. They never built an engine; they never launched a steamboat; they never surveyed a railroad; they never saw a telegraph, they never whispered in a telephone; they never rode a reaper; they never ran a sewing machine; they never walked in electric light."

"They never uttered the term 'protoplasm' or 'evolution.' They never heard of the 'survival of the fittest.' They believed in Adam as the progenitor of the human race. They despised the ape. They ate oysters without discerning the blood of their sires within!"

"Does not that golden-mouthed but bleary-eyed orator boldly declare: 'This world was not worth living in fifty years ago'?"

"Under such a strong indictment, the less we talk of the wisdom of the fathers, the better; unless we may cast a more invulnerable coat of mail and build a more impregnable wall around them. What shall be the argument, then, by which the citizens of Montgomery County may successfully defend and maintain the propriety of their Centennial Jubilee?"

"I will answer. I will tell you:—"

"The jubilee instinct in mankind is the reasonable and satisfactory base on which every memorial act, either of an individual or social nature, finds room enough to stand."

"On this broad and lasting foundation, the countless apotheoses of the world may withstand the assaults of the wise and of the foolish. This is a chief corner-stone on which men have ever built their memorial temples; not of 'hay, straw and stubble,' either, but of gold, silver and precious stones."

"To undertake to account for this disposition in man, is to enter the wide sphere of psychology, and tell why man is what he is. A theme too large and heavy to carry on a holiday!"

"To canonize consummated facts of by-gone ages, is an instinct of the race which ever did and ever will continue to come to the surface of human society among all nations, and at all the stages of the world's march. To deny this proposition is to antagonize history. The memory of man does not know of a time, or a people, that did not grace itself with monumental deeds and memorial seasons. In the wake of the primal Sabbath of God, when the miracle of creation was first commemorated, festival days and jubilee songs bloomed along and flavored the great highway of time. The Orient, the Middle Ages, and Modern Ages, all voice this race instinct. Account for it as we may, we dare not ignore the fact."

"Nor are these commemorative demonstrations to be regarded as frozen mausoleums, erected over dead and buried dust. They, like the singing Memnon, utter psalms, not requiem hymns. They are the incarnation of mankind's creed in an immortality. They are monuments, not mounds. They are both proofs and prophecies of man's sense of an everlasting life. It is history's way of protesting against a final nihilism. Rightly interpreted, that is what all the Bethel stones and Ebenezer altars declare, all along the track the race has broken. That is the language of pyramids, pillars and statues. With two faces, as it were, they look into the Past and Future, and tell us of the 'Golden Age' that was, and of the 'Good time coming.'"

"Tombs and epitaphs weary mortals ever crave at the end of their journey, cold and frigid as they seem. Like faithful sentinels, those white, sepulchral stones mark the graves of men. Even 'merry England' grants an 'initial letter' over the grave of her Newgate felon. And even through the blazing ages of cremation an urn is used."

"And so, too, does the nation and the race erect its countless 'In Memoriams' over deeds and characters illustrious; and all the more so, since, like the grain of wheat, they fell into the earth that they might fructify the more."

"You search in vain through all the cemeteries of the world for the grave of lost hope interred."

"The Egyptian Pharaoh commands his name to be chiseled in a solid rock, orders his body to be embalmed, and, lying down, exclaims—'Death, where is thy victory? Lo, I live forever!'"

"And, as the oldest civilization set the precedent, so have all successive layers continued to build. The horror of annihilation pervades all souls. A conscious rebellion, an irrepressible instinct protests against having one's being measured by the brief space of an ephemeral existence."

"On that text, history ever preaches its 'sermons in stones.' On that key, all those paeans of humanity are ever set. Monuments are not dumb sentinels; nor are the songs of jubilee like campaign glees, which cloy in their sounding. They are rather rounds in the ladder of immortality, which the angels of our better nature have been building ever since the ancient patriarch saw a stairway between heaven and earth."

"If we are silent, the 'stones will cry out,' declared Jesus of Nazareth."

"Montgomery's centennial jubilee needs no words of justification, no defence; not even an apology. It does not confront us as a historical novice, an event, solitary or peculiar. It is but another building-stone that we bring for the walls of the temple of immortality, which is rising heavenward, since the creation of man 'in the image of God.' Nor will it prove a Babel tower, once more. 'The maker and builder is

God.' The primal centenary jubilee of this province will challenge the regard of all thoughtful souls now living, and yet to live, within the province.

"The tower at Rhodes, it is said, stood on two shores. And so does every such memorial festival. It is rooted in the hopes of vanished ancestry and in the memory of a living posterity. Our fathers anticipated just such a memorialization at our hands. They made but a few things, but these they made well. Their homesteads stand like castles aside of the frail structures of to-day, with the moss of a full century under their roof-trees. Their handywork was, and is still, hand-work—the products of patient souls and nimble fingers, and proof against moth and rust; yea, proof against dissolution, the tooth of Time. In every surviving article which the hands of our fathers and mothers have made, we may read their craving after an enduring name and being.

"Nor can their offspring fail to respond heartily to so natural a longing. We need not blush over sires so genuine and noble as ours proved. They were stalwart generations of men and women, of fathers and mothers, of sons and daughters; a hardy race of good blood.

"The century's relics are precious then, not merely because they are a hundred years old, but because 'these are they which testify of them'—of the generation that went before. We admire the mountains, not because of their dizzy height alone, but for that these have been standing through all the ages that have been. We admire the stars, not because of their brilliancy alone, but because they have looked down on all generations of men. And such an unction rests upon the remains of our venerable pioneers.

"They have all vanished, all vanished! But if we na, look upon their handiwork, are the hands themselves no more? If the husk is preserved, has the corn perished? If the temple still stands, has the builder of the temple ceased to be?

"Then why dance around the dried and withered effects of an ancestry that is to-day no more than if it never had been? Why not follow the example of the red man, and bury the warrior's weapons with the warrior, under ground? A funeral pyre were far more becoming than a jubilee, surely. The old requiem that was doubtless sung over the mortal dust of our sires, had better be intoned over all their musty relics and remains: 'Dust to dust! Earth to earth!! Ashes to ashes!!!'

'But all these are shrines and niches in which
Owners and occupants of earlier dates,
From graves forgotten, stretch their dusty hands,
And hold in mortmain still their old estates.'

"The century's relics are not after the order of Melchizedek, 'without father or mother.' They are the title deeds to homes and lands our sires once acquired; and we are but their heirs. Hence, do we embalm in memory's cabinet their clumsy tenements, their rude utensils, their instruments so rough, their coaches lubberly, their homespun linens, and all their hands have made.

"The shades of our ancestry hover over us, unless the ancients were stark mad in peopling homes and scenes familiar with 'spirits of the dead.'

'All houses wherein men have lived and died,
Are haunted houses. Through the open door
The harmless phantoms on their errand glide,
With feet that make no noise upon the floor.'

'There are more guests at table than the hosts
Invited; the illuminated hall
Is thronged with inoffensive ghosts
As silent as the picture on the wall.'

"The historic places orient themselves through the presence of our sires,

who gave them birth and name and fame. They are their original sponsors.

"Valley Forge, laved by the Schuylkill, rises to view, like a fresh-washed mermaid on the sea, rebaptized with revolutionary glory. What seemed a fiction to our young eyes, asserts itself as a frozen fact. General George Washington did indeed live, and did indeed move a bare-footed band of patriots about this historic centre, from the chilly month of December, in 1777, till the June flowers foretold the budding of freedom—six whole months. From this martyr scene, those Knights of Liberty did truly march upon the hard-fought field of Monmouth, during the darkest hour and gloomiest period of the American Revolution.

"Parker's Ford—that, too, swarms with phantom troops before our vision, once more pursuing the enemy, after the battle of Brandywine, seven years and one day less than one hundred years ago (September 11, 1777).

"Skippack, 'the stream of sluggish waters,' liquefies just now, like the blood of St. Januarius, in the presence of the faithful. The legions that moved along its banks, before and after the battle of Germantown, a century back, on the 4th of October, revisit it. 'Tis as

'I've read in some old, marvelous tale,
Some legend, strange and vague,
That midnight hosts of specters pale,
Besieged the city of Prague.'

"Our worthy heroes present a fine galaxy. As is the soil, so is the fruit. In military lore, honorable mention is made of the brave men who lived on our territory. General Peter Muhlenberg, of Independence days, whose statue now graces the rotunda at Washington, was born within our borders. General Andrew Porter, who fought in the Revolutionary army so gallantly, at Trenton, at Princeton, at Brandywine, and wherever courage was needed, was a native of this county.

"Nor dare we forget our grand citizen-soldiers, whose records shine so brilliantly since the late period of contention and strife—Major-Generals John Frederic Hartranft and Winfield Scott Hancock. These are real, genuine Montgomery-countians. And do not the names of Brooke and Zook stand in red letters?

"The civil list embraces among its brighter lights a cluster of very worthy men, all born here. Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Speaker of the lower house of Congress, was a son of the soil. And is there another province that has furnished so much good timber of which Governors are usually made? David R. Porter, Francis R. Shunk and John F. Hartranft form a trio not so readily matched.

"And still others might be noted, who would not have disgraced that chair, but who could not be accommodated for want of room! So, too, would time fail me to record all the candidates for those honorable seats, in the century to come. These, those who come after us, may tell.

"Our religious pages glow most brilliantly. Rev. Dr. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, the patron saint of the American Lutheran church, abode on this fruitful field during forty-five of his most active years. Here he wrought his greatest deeds. Here he died at the ripe age of seventy-eight years. His ashes rest at the old Trappe church, and his name fills all Christendom with its goodly savor.

"Rev. Michael Schlatter, the first Missionary Superintendent of the Reformed church in the United States, made his head centre in Montgomery County. From this point outward he organized the scattered flocks of his faith, and died within its borders, a Christian soldier both for Christ and Cæsar.

"And of all the counties of the Commonwealth, none opened its doors wider to the oppressed for conscience' sake. Here the Friends found an asylum for their peaceful spirit; not only the State received its name, but our county, too. The Welsh Quakers baptized it in honor of their native place beyond the sea.

"Here the persecuted Palatines pitched their early homes. Their log houses, their log school-houses, and their log churches, tell a most interesting tale of patience, endurance and martyrdom.

"Here the colony of Schwenkfeldians, a persecuted flock in Silesia, located and continue with us to this day, the sole place of staying in the wide, wide world.

"And besides these scenes and spirits known, and lauded in history and in song there are yet many more whom God alone knows. I mean the stalwart patriots of the Revolutionary hosts; the braves of 1812; the heroes in the Mexican war; the martyrs in the rebellion. All these toiled faithfully under their leaders, and died unhonored and unsung by pen and tongue.

"And the victors in peace must not be slighted—the home guards, the tillers of the field, the honest traders in times when Indians and wild beasts prowled about, the trusty servants of daily toil; when one hundred cents made a dollar!

"Let us mention, finally, the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters, who wove, and spun, and made the household happy within, when all was dark without.

"These are all with us to-day, if there be such a mystery as the 'communion of saints.' And we may do ourselves the best of service if we allow ourselves to be baptized afresh by their spirits, and draw a new supply of inspiration for the century before us. Shades of our fathers and mothers hail!

"An ancient seer spoke of a child a hundred years ago. That is the portrait of Montgomery county, a century old. Aged one century, and still but an infant in the arms of Father Time. The snow white tresses that crown the head of our goodly province are but as the grains of dust that float in the sunbeam, to the big eye of history, or to Him in whose sight a thousand years are as one day. Only a little way from the beginning, and hardly any nearer to the end!

"As the christening of the babe follows hard on its birth, so is this festive day but the name of the province. Let it be, as every second birth should be, a regeneration period, from which we ascend the higher plane of a yet nobler life. A still grander history awaits the county. Let no Jeremiads be sung. It is no time to say, 'Vanity of vanities, all is vanity.'

'Tell us not in mournful numbers,
Life is but an empty dream;
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.'

"Victor Hugo wisely says: 'There is an evil in our times; I will almost say there is only one evil: a certain tendency to place everything in this life.' This serious and eloquent Frenchman declares: 'There would be no dignity in living if we had to die completely. What lightens labor, sanctifies work, renders man brave, good, wise, patient, benevolent, just, at once humble and great, worthy of knowledge, worthy of liberty, is the fact that he has before him the perpetual vision of a better world shining across the shadows of life.' 'As for myself,' this gospel novelist affirms, 'I believe profoundly in this better world; and after many struggles, much study and many trials it is the supreme assurance of my reason, as it is the supreme consolation of my soul.'

"As there is no dead past, so neither is there a dead future. All time is God's—the past, the present, and the future, since 'He was, and is, and is to come.' Let us not be such outrageous optimists as to look back upon the age of our sires as upon an age of darkness and void. Nor will we turn into morbid pessimists, and say, as men have kept on saying ever since the time of old Nestor: 'The former days were better than these.' No! Manhood is better than infancy or childhood! The best of history's crop is not under ground. Blessed are our eyes, for our

fathers desired to see what their sons see, and did not see it! There never has been an age like ours!

"But the harvest of to-day, is but the seed of yesterday matured. Therefore, 'whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, if there be any praise,' within our borders in the year of grace, 1884, all is but the fruiting of the seed embedded by ancestral hands years ago. It has not been lying torpid like the grain of wheat in the Egyptian mummy, but has fructified and grown. There is no new thing under the sun. All things are falling upward. Our chief business is to be consecrated to the work of perpetuating the building which the sires have founded; building on and up, that our posterity may receive it from our hands, even as we have fallen heir to it 'by the fathers' will and testament,' another century's length improved.

'Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing
Learn to labor and to wait.'

"After our jubilee anthems have died away in total silence, and the waves of rejoicing are merged again in the steady stream of time, like the practical Roman, the still more practical Yankee, will ask the question, 'Cui Bono?'

What shall the answer be?

'Ye whose hearts are fresh and simple,
Who have faith in God and Nature,
Who believe that in all ages
Every human heart is human,
Listen to this simple story
Of the here and the hereafter.'

"This province has made a confessional act of gratitude to Almighty God for his amiable and adorable Providence, but records its acknowledgement on its historical Ebenezer. 'Hitherto the Lord hath helped us.'

"This province has performed an act of filial piety, in memory of a worthy ancestry, and thereby challenges the fulfillment of the first commandment, with promise: 'Honor thy father and thy mother.'

"This province has achieved an educational act, which teaches those living, and yet to live, that brave men lived before Agamemnon.'

"This province has erected a triple tower of Faith, Hope and Charity, for another century to come, on which we and our children may read 'He who led the sires will lead the sons.'

"And, surely, with such a spirit of reverence within its loins, Montgomery county may be considered good for another century, I trust.

At the conclusion of Dr. Weiser's oration, the whole audience arose, by request, and united in singing the long meter doxology, 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow.'

After which the Rev. Mr. Rodenbough pronounced the following

BENEDICTION.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, our Heavenly Father, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, be with us, and with all the people of God, now and evermore. Amen.

THIRD DAY.

THE PARADE.

Thursday, September 11th, was Parade day.

The parade was formed on the streets west of Stony Creek. Every

division had its particular street upon which to form, so that the procession started with very little confusion.

Col. John W. Schall was Chief Marshal, and to his efficient work, the success of the parade in a great measure was due. There was less delay than usual on such occasions. The parade was to have started at ten o'clock A. M. At fifteen minutes past that time, the head of the line moved over the route selected.



THE PARADE.

The parade was formed and marched according to the following order, issued by the Chief Marshal.

NORRISTOWN, September 1, 1884.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

I. The parade in honor of the centennial of Montgomery county, on Thursday, September 11th, 1884, will be composed of four divisions, as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

Col. D. C. Swank, Marshal.

Indian children, Grand Army of the Republic, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

SECOND DIVISION.

J. P. Hale Jenkins, Esq., Marshal.

Will be composed of fraternal and benevolent organizations.

THIRD DIVISION.

Major D. B. Hartmanft, Marshal.

Will be composed entirely of firemen.

FOURTH DIVISION.

T. J. Baker, Marshal.

Manufacturers, Trades, and Industrial Pursuits.

II. The respective divisions will form at 9.30 A. M., as follows:

First Division—On Astor street, right resting on Marshall, facing west.

Second Division—On Chain street, north and south of Marshall street, right resting on Marshall street.

Third Division—On George street, north and south of Marshall street, right resting on Marshall street.

Fourth Division—On Haws Avenue, right resting on Main street, and on Main street, right resting on Stanbridge street, and facing east. Sewing machine display will form on Kohn street, right resting on Airy street. Dairy display on Stanbridge street, north of Marshall street, right resting on Marshall.

III. The column will move promptly at 10 o'clock A. M., over the following route: Marshall to Stanbridge, to Main, to Walnut, to Airy, to Arch, to Marshall, to Church, to Airy, to De Kalb, to Penn, to Swede, to Chestnut, to DeKalb, to Spruce, to Willow, to Elm, to Swede, to Oak, to Cherry, to Main, and dismiss.

IV. Division Marshals will appoint a sufficient number of Aids, and will issue such orders relative to the formation of their respective divisions as they may deem necessary.

V. All organizations arriving via the Reading Railroad will disembark at Main street station, and those arriving via Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley will disembark at Franklin avenue station.

By order of

Chief Marshal.

THOMAS J. STEWART, Chief of Staff.

At the court-house the parade was reviewed by the officers of the Association, who left the line when it arrived at that point.

The following constituted the order of the parade:

Chief Marshal—Col. John W. Schall.

Chief of Staff—Thomas J. Stewart.

Aids—Dr. J. K. Weaver, Dr. William J. Ashenfelter, John Pugh, Roscoe K. Moir, and Isaac Chism, Esq.

FIRST DIVISION.

Marshal—Col. Daniel C. Swank.

Aids—George G. Hoover, Esq., J. Schrack Shearer, and John A. Vanderelice.

Pottstown Cornet Band. 20 pieces.

Zook Post Drum Corps.

Company F, Sixth Regiment, N. G. Pa., uniformed and armed, Capt. Henry Jacobs, commanding.

Zook Post No. 11, G. A. R. of Norristown, in full uniform, with battle flags. Hiram Hansell, Commander.

Liberal Drum Corps.

George A. Smith Post, No. 79, G. A. R., of Conshohocken. James Wolfong, Commander.

Twenty Indian boys from the Indian Department of Lincoln Institute, uniformed. Seventy-five Indian girls from the same

Institution, in carriages. Under charge of

David Schall, Marshal's Aid.

Carriages with Officers of the Centennial Association and invited guests, as follows:

1. Joseph Fornance, Esq., F. G. Hobson, Esq., J. A. Strassburger, Esq., Muscoe M. Gibson, Esq.

2. Hon. B. Markley Boyer, Hon. Isaac F. Yost, Gen. John H. Hobart.

3. William J. Buck, Abraham H. Cassel, Henry S. Dotterer, Robert Iredell.

4. Mrs. Dr. George W. Holstein, Mrs. Sarah H. Tyson, Mrs. C. R. Hallowell.

5. Hon. I. Newton Evans, Hon. William H. Sutton, Hon. Lewis Royer, John W. Bickel, Esq.

6. Henry W. Kratz, Edwin S. Stahlnecker, Hiram Burdian, William Rittenhouse.

7. Prof. J. Shelly Weinberger, Dr. Milton Newberry, Prof. R. F. Hoffecker.

8. Prof. S. U. Brunner, Thomas G. Rutter, James B. Harvey, George F. Wanger.

9. B. Frank Tyson, Septimus Roberts, James B. Hollands, Major William H. Holstein.

Carriages containing Town Council of Norristown.

Town Council of Bridgeport.

Town Council of Pottstown.

Visiting officials from other boroughs.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal—J. P. Hale Jenkins, Esq.

Aids—Edward P. Gresh, Hon. George N. Corson, and Dr. M. Y. Weber.

Liberty L. n Pioneer Corps, in full uniform, carrying axes. Capt.

Edward Bisbing, Commander.

East Greenville Cornet Band.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Aaron Sperry, Marshal. Represented by the following lodges:

Montgomery, No. 57; Curtis, No. 239; Norris, No. 430; Pennsburg, No. 449; Perkiomenville, No. 367.

Merion Cornet Band.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows, viz.:

Economy, No. 397; Merion, No. 210; Gratitude, No. 214; Banyan Tree, No. 100; Spring House, No. 329.

Ironbridge Cornet Band.

Limerick Council, No. 278, Order United American Mechanics, in regalia, with man disguised as an Indian, bearing a battle axe.

Milton T. Miller, Marshal.

Eagleville Cornet Band.

Neville Council, No. 25, Junior Order of American Mechanics.

William Thompson, Marshal.

Republican Invincible Pioneer Corps, uniformed in red shirts and white helmets. Markley Murray, Commander.

Frankenfield's West Philadelphia Band.

Knights of Friendship. Hon. George N. Corson, Marshal. H. C.

Gerhart, Assistant Marshal. Represented by

the following chambers:

Harmony, No. 1; Protection, No. 8; George Washington, No. 16;

Alpha, of Camden; Consonance, of Norristown; Fidelia, of Reading.

In full regalia, white plumes, and appropriate banners.

Alpha Fife and Drum Corps of Reading.

Jenkintown Band.

Abington Lodge, Knights of Pythias. Dark clothes, fatigue caps, and swords. Charles Gentry, S. K., Commander.

Knights of Pythias, No. 388, of Shoemakertown. White helmets and plumes. William Flowers, S. K., Commander.

State Fencibles Drum Corps.

Delegation from the First Regiment, Philadelphia.

Knights of the Golden Eagle. R. J. Lumpkin, Marshal. Aids—Dr.

Isaac Taylor, Olivet Castle; J. D. Barnes, Cœur De Lion

Castle; E. M. Lowery, St. John Castle.

Cyrus Castle, No. 1, K. of G. E. 50 men. H. R. Lightcap, N. C.

Members of Keystone, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Crusaders, St. John,

Aurora, Ingomar, Ivanhoe, Waverly, Columbia, Welcome, Oriental,

Quaker City, Southwark, Pilgrim, Warwick, Apollo, Constantine,

Cyrene, Kenilworth, Lincoln, Fidelity, Shekinah, Olivet, Cœur

De Lion, Knights and Grand Castle officers of Delaware, Maryland,

and New Jersey.

Washington Grays' Band.

T. M. K. Lee Drum Corps of Philadelphia.

THIRD DIVISION.

Marshal—Major D. B. Hartranft.

Aids—Augustus W. Lukens, Samuel Money, Jr., Esq., Col. Edw. Schall.

S. P. Hanson, Esq.

First Regiment Band of Wilmington, Del.

Norristown Hose Company. Eugene D. Egbert, Esq., Marshal.

Assistants—F. W. Hillebrecht, Levi Landis, and

Richard Wilson.

Franklin Band of Philadelphia.

Montgomery Fire Company, of Norristown, uniformed. Dark overcoat and helmet hats. W. H. Koplin, Marshal.

Independent Band of Manayunk.

South Penn Hose Company, of Philadelphia. Red shirts and helmets.

Henry Stedelman, Marshal.

Sixth Regiment Band of Camden.

Volunteer Firemen's Association, of Philadelphia. R. M. Stanton, Marshal.

First Division, in fatigue dress.

Northern Liberty Fife and Drum Corps.

Second Division in full uniform. Gray overcoats and helmets.

Weccacoe Band.

Humane Steam Fire Engine Company, of Norristown. Engine drawn by four horses. Uniform—white hat, nickel front, light

overcoat, red shirt, and black pants. William

Stahler, Marshal.

Southwark Drum Corps.

Niagara Hose Company, of Philadelphia, with hose carriage drawn by hand. James J. Daly, Marshal.

Metropolitan Band.

Fairmount Hook and Ladder Company, of Norristown, with truck drawn by four horses, and hose carriage drawn by hand.

Uniform—red shirt, red hat, and black pants.

Marshal—John Burnett. Company Marshal—Edward Kehoe. Assistants—Howard Moore and L. E. Shaffer.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Marshal—T. Jefferson Baker.

Aids—Louis Stritzinger, William D. Heebner, W. S. Stacker, M. Mack,

Walter Keim, David Ross, Esq., O. K. Beyer, W. A. Bunting,

Charles Ramey, James Hunsicker, J. C. Jones,

Adolph Dagen.

George Bullock Band.

Employees of Conshohocken Worsted Mills. W. M. MacKenzie, Marshal. 225 men, with blue silk banner, followed by large

float, with engine and machinery running.

Float, with Hon. Hiram C. Hoover whetting old-fashioned scythes.

Float, with Samuel F. Jarrett threshing grain with flail.

R. R. De Haven, Norristown. Agricultural machines.

The Hubbard Gleaner and Binder.

West Point Engine and Machine Works. Two large floats, with steam farm machinery running.

Samuel Effrig & Co., Lansdale. Smoke-house on wheels curing hams.

A. C. Godshalk & Bro., Lansdale. Wagon loaded with flour.

Heebner & Sons, Lansdale. Agricultural machines.

A. D. Ruth, Lansdale. Agricultural machines.

J. S. Geller, Lansdale. Wagons with furniture.

W. H. Derrickson, Gulf Mills. Bricklayers with tools on decorated float.

J. K. Hendricks, Norristown. Wagon loaded with wheat and flour, with musicians on top.

A. F. Jarrett, Norristown. Float loaded with flour, and placard announcing his mill the first in the county.

Hibberd and Brooke, Bridgeport. Wagon load of flour.

J. G. Landis, Norristown. Wagon load of flour.

F. G. Stritzinger, Norristown. Imitation of an oven on wheels, with bakers at work, and several decorated wagons.

William H. Koplin, Norristown. Be ornamented wagons with tin ware.
 Hercules Cigar Factory. Wagon with cigar makers at work.
 J. E. Boucot, Bridgeport. Wagon with a pyramid ten feet high, covered with watches.
 George W. Smith, Norristown. Float with marble cutters at work.
 H. A. Derr, Norristown. Wagon containing monuments.
 Lowe Manufacturing Company, Norristown. Float with specimens of their stoves and heaters.
 W. S. Richards & Co., Bridgeport. Float with freight elevators.
 John Stiver, Norristown. Decorated wagon and cart, with workmen carrying digging tools.
 S. Gillinger & Bros., Barren Hill. Wagon with terra-cotta work.
 W. J. Graver & Son, Plymouth. Wagon surmounted by immense tin horn, with four horses, two ridden by knights in armor.
 P. Curran and P. McGrath. Ornamented liquor wagons.
 John C. Muller. Ornamented wagon.
 D. H. Streeper, Norristown. Perkins' wind-mill on ornamented wagon.
 Blasius & Sons, Norristown. Ornamented wagon.
 D. Y. Mowday, Norristown. Wagons loaded with furniture.
 J. C. Hathaway, Norristown. Ornamented wagon, decorated with shirts.
 Lansdale Band.
 Butchers' Association. S. J. Long, Marshal.
 Jesse B. Davis, Norristown. Wagon containing live sheep.
 John B. Horn, Bridgeport. Wagon with large screen, decorated with hams, sausages, and tongues.
 Butchers in silk hats, white shirts, and blue sashes. Forty men on horse-back.
 S. J. Long, Norristown. Wagon with hides and horns.
 R. Schetz, Norristown. Boys with banners, delivery wagons, and wagon with large transparency bearing his business card.
 Also similar wagon with six horses, and men on top throwing soap to the crowd.
 Jerry March and A. Finley, Norristown. Grocers' wagons.
 John Kneas, Norristown. Wagon with tri-colored cover.
 A. H. March, George W. Roberts, Joseph Middleton, Norristown. Wagons.
 A. Richardson, Norristown. Large wagon filled with little girls.
 William Rittenhouse, Norristown. Wagon.
 S. M. Moore, Norristown. Wagon loaded with watermelons.
 Wagons from North Wales Marble Works.
 Philip Quillman, Norristown. Wagon with German Band. Floats with fine china and Lucas' paints, driven by men in three-cornered hats. Also a float with Quaker gun and soldiers in Continental uniforms.
 W. H. Kneas, Norristown. Coal cart, with large shield bearing his name.
 Hatboro Band.
 E. Neal, Jarrettsville. Six large wagons, one with a transparency inscribed, "Our motto is unity with our sister counties in the advancement of skill in labor." Another was driven by a masked demon, and had a model of a hay wagon on top.
 Roxborough Carriage Works. Carriages on floats.
 Moore & Rose, Norristown. Webster wagon, on top of which was a carriage containing a gaily dressed colored lady.
 M. S. Freeman, Norristown. Domestic sewing machines, one with an organette attached.
 Singer Manufacturing Co. Six teams. Drop cabinet in operation.
 Wagon with three machines run by little girls.
 Milk Dealers' Association. Decorated wagons.

Coal Dealers. Carts gaily decorated, filled with workmen.
 Prof. Dill's Balm of Life wagon, with red tent and blue banners.

THE INDIAN CHILDREN.

A feature of great interest in the parade was the delegation of Indian children, from the Indian Department of the Lincoln Institute, of Philadelphia. They occupied open conveyances in the procession. They were in charge of Mrs. J. Bellangee Coxé and their chaplain, Rev. J. L. Miller, and were received and cared for during their stay by David Schall. After the parade they were taken to the tents in the court house yard, where they received their dinner, after which they sang several choruses.

At this point, Col. Theo. W. Bean, on behalf of the Centennial Association, addressed them as follows:

ADDRESS.

Children of Chiefs and Warriors—In the name of the good people of Montgomery County, we cordially welcome you and the Christian philanthropists who have you in charge, to the memorial festivities of our centennial celebration. We recognize in you the descendants of the race who once were the proud possessors of the ground we now occupy, and honorably and peaceably acquired of them by William Penn, the founder of our great Commonwealth. Two hundred years and more have elapsed since Christian civilization confronted your forefathers in the Schuylkill valley. Your hunting grounds have been turned into wide areas of agricultural wealth and commercial splendor, and the rude implements of their simple mode of living are now here on exhibition as antique curiosities. Back to the Alleghenies, across the Father of Waters, over and beyond the Rocky Mountains, your race has receded, and from the plains and forests of the Pacific slope you have been gathered as the children of lost tribes, in the hope of saving the remnant of a people whose origin is still an ethnological mystery, and whose honor is vouched for by Acrelius, Penn, Logan, Heckewelder, Gordon, and Weiser. Children, you are the hopeful wards of humane men and women. We first learned of your presence in our midst through the efforts of Mrs. Coxé, who is in attendance upon you to-day. Our people have been delighted with the thought and reality of having you as our guests, and hope you will improve the advantages of training in store for you. And when you have grown to well-informed man and womanhood, we trust you will carry with you to your far Western homes the potent agencies of a liberal Christian civilization; that you will all become active factors for the redemption of your tribes and race; that you will become good husbandmen, industrious artisans, devoted teachers, peaceful men and women. Then will you have descendants who will some future day memorialize your inscrutable past in picture and story, and worthily lead you in sharing the blessing of peace and prosperity, the heritage of all in our country.

Rev. Joseph L. Miller, chaplain of the institution, responded to the address, on behalf of the visitors, in a short speech.

FOURTH DAY.

The Antiquarian Exposition was the only feature on the concluding day of the county's centennial, and was attended by about fifteen thousand persons, during the celebration. It was held in the Court House rooms, and in a tent, erected as an annex, in the Court House yard. The articles sent for exhibition were appropriate in selection and endless in variety. Their number was far in excess of the space available and prepared for their display: yet under the able management and sound judgment of the committees, such disposition was made of them as gave general satisfaction to the exhibitors and unbounded pleasure to the visitors.

The character of the exhibits was thoroughly representative. Every era in our history, every nationality rooted within our borders, every denomination which has here enjoyed religious freedom, contributed objects select and typical. Most of the prominent families identified with the progress of this region, from the time of the pioneer settlers, down to the present day, sent their Bibles and books, treasured heirlooms, works of art and antiquity—their Lares and Penates—symbols of refinement and taste—evidences of reverential regard for the men and things of the Past.

The Exposition was educational in its influence upon our people. It stimulated a taste for the artistic and the beautiful, for the preservation of antiquities, and for the prosecution of historical research. It afforded the first opportunity to the inhabitants of our county, to realize how general is the love for that which is superior to the merely practical, and how widely diffused is the appreciation of that which appeals to the higher sensibilities. It will leave a permanent impress for good.

The following is a classified list of exhibits, with an alphabetically arranged list of exhibitors. To many of the articles are appended notes, furnished generally by the owners, respecting the history of the exhibits, which will be found of much interest now, and of great value in the future.

LIST OF EXHIBITS.

COMPILED BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

CLASS I.

INDIAN RELICS AND ANTIQUITIES.

Abraham, Joseph, Abrams. Fifty Arrow-heads, found by exhibitor on the supposed site of a Lenni-Lenape village, near the junction of Elliott's run and the Schuylkill river.

Ambler, Joseph E., Ambler. Indian Riding Whip and Moccasins, presented to exhibitor by Indians on the reservation of the Iowa tribe and the Sacs and Foxs.

Anders, Amos S., Norritown. Indian Arrow-heads.

Anderson, M. F., Trappe. Indian Relics.

Atkinson, F. C., Norritown. Indian Axe, found in Plymouth township.

Bates, Cornelius, Jenkintown. Two Stone Axes, found in Montgomery County. Twenty-eight Stone Hatchets.

Blackfan, Mrs. Joseph, Norritown. Indian Tomahawk, found on a farm in Farmingdale, Monmouth county, New Jersey.

Boorse, Ella R., Kulpsville. Indian Basket.

Boorse, John C., Kulpsville. Indian axe.

Buck, William J., Jenkintown. Iron Tomahawk, from an Indian grave in Moreland, in 1855. Supposed to be of Dutch or Swedish make, some time before Penn's arrival. Twenty-nine Indian Darts, found in Montgomery county between 1842 and 1880.

Childs, S. Powell, Plymouth. Indian Relics.

Conrow, Mrs. George E. B., Norritown. One Mexican Indian Pepper Grinder, and one Mexican Indian Dish. Both made by the natives.

Corson, Miss Georgie, Norritown. Indian Arrow-heads, found on the banks of the Susquehanna.

Cox, Mrs. Charles, Ambler. Splint Basket, made by Indians. 100 years old.

Dalton, John, Abrams. Indian Axe, plowed from the farm in 1883.

Detwiler, Jones, Blue Bell. Arrow Points, Tomahawks, Skinning Stones, Hoes, Slitg Stones, Rubbers, and Whetstones. 164 pieces.

Elkinton, Paul F., Blue Bell. Indian Axe-head and Arrow-heads, found on the farm near Blue Bell.

Fitzgerald, Jesse O., Horsham. Collection of sixty-eight Indian Relics, found on the farm of James W. Iredell, in Horsham township, between the years 1874 and 1884. This farm of seventy-five acres was formerly owned by the Lukens family. It is near the head-waters of the creek bearing the Indian name Pemmapeeka, which passes through it. On the adjoining farm, formerly of Isaac Lukens, now of Harris Webster, is a spring called the Indian spring. Tradition asserts that the Indians in former times encamped in this vicinity.

Grimley, Solomon K., Schwenksville. Large Indian Axe, found by Daniel Pennypacker in 1870. Indian Stone Tomahawk, found by R. Hartzell in 1856. Large Indian Stone Bullet, found by F. S. Schwenk in 1882. Indian Stone Billy, found by F. S. Schwenk in 1881. Small Indian Stone Bullet, found by F. S. Schwenk in 1883. Twenty Indian Arrow-heads, by Ross Clinton, S. K. Grimley, Jr., and F. S. Schwenk, from 1840 to 1884.

Hallman, Wilson, Shippack. Indian Axe, found imbedded in sand on the banks of Skipack creek.

Hamel, William, Shoemakertown. Indian Relic.

Heckler, James Y., Harleysville. Indian Arrows and Fossils.

Heebner, Mrs. C. B., Collegeville. Indian Spears.

Hendricks, John, and William McGowan, Mont Clare. Indian Darts, found August 18, 1884, in a post-hole, on the farm of Mrs. Gertrude Thompson.

Hoot, Simon F., Ironbridge. Indian Axe, found on Fry's estate, Bucks county.

Jacobs, Harry, Frederick. Indian Arrow-head.

Jacobs, John, Frederick. Indian Battle-Axe, in excellent state of preservation.

Jones, Henry, Ambler. Indian Curiosities and Relics, obtained in 1870 on the reservation of the Iowa tribe and Sac and Fox.

Kettarar, Roman, Somerton. Two Indian Jugs. Indian Tomahawk.

Kriebble, Jesse S., Worcester. Arrow-heads, found in the fields.

Kriebble, Septimus A., Kulpsville. Indian Arrow-heads.

Lowe, Mrs. T. S. C., Norritown. War Club and Hatchet of Oneida Indians. Indian Hatchet. Two Indian Smoking Pipes. Indian Wooden Pipe Stem.

McGowan, William, Mont Clare. See Hendricks, John.

Mann, Charles S. and Albert, Horsham. Two hundred and fifty-eight Indian Relics—principally Arrow-heads and a few Knives and Spear-heads—neatly arranged in the shape of stars and darts, and placed in two frames.

Mann, Jesse, Pittville. Indian Stone Shovel and Indian Relics. Indian Canoe, made of birch bark.

Markley, Freundschaft, The Tomahawk. Belongs to Augustus G. Markley, Collegeville.

Metz, Jacob B., Norritown. Indian Axe, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, found in Norritown some years ago.

Nice, Robert, Branchtown. Indian Stone Pestle, for grinding corn.

Nyce, George S., Frederick. Indian Battle Axe.

Peterman, Frederick, Collegeville. Indian Axe of stone, found on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, above Flat Rock tunnel, in the cleft of a rock. A Stone Arrow-head.

Ralston, Mrs. J. G., Norritown. Five pieces Indian Pottery from Mexico—two Pitchers and three Bowls, part of the large collection of the late Dr. J. G. Ralston. Two of the Bowls are the work of the Pueblo Indians; one Bowl is of dark soapstone. The Pitchers are of a micaceous clay.

Rambo, Frank L., Trappe. Indian Axe.

Reed, Dr. W. H., Jeffersonville. Arrow-heads, collected at Norritown.

Ritchie, E. S., Hatboro. Indian Axe, found on a farm in Upper-Moreland.

Roberts, Septimus, Whitpain. Indian Hammer.

Rossiter, Mrs. Anna, Blue Bell. Indian Tomahawk, stone. Flint and Arrow-point.

Schmidt, Charles, Worcester. Indian Axe and Relics.

Schultz, Amos, Niantic. Five Indian Arrow-heads.

Shambough, Jackson, Collegeville. Indian Hatchet and Arrow-heads.

Shay, Elizabeth Y., Three Tons. Indian Axe, found on exhibitor's farm in 1834.

Shepherd, Isaac, Plymouth Meeting. Axe, made and used by the Indians.

Slifer, Dr. H. F., North Wales. Lot of Indian Spears, Indian Arrows and Quiver, a Pipe, two Axes, and Indian Mill, a Cap, and Ear-ring.

Snyder, John H., Kulpsville. Indian Necklace, worn by a Pawnee squaw.

Stannard, E. J., Broad Axe. Pestle, made and used by the Indians.

Stout, Ann, Edge Hill Village. Indian Relic.

Supplee, Miss Kate, Conshohocken. Two Indian Arrow-heads.

Trumbauer, J. B., Jenkintown. Indian Maize Hammer.

Tyson, Benjamin F., Worcester. Indian Mortar of stone, for grinding corn.

- Tyson, Samuel**, King-of-Prussia. Three Indian Pestles, found at Burlington, N. J. Three Indian Axes; one found at Norristown, the other two at Burlington, N. J.
- Walker, Howard**, Mont Clare. Indian Hatchet.
- Wanger, Geo. F. Price**, Norristown. Four Indian Axes.
- Weber, George M.**, Worcester. Arrow-heads and other Indian Relics, picked up in Worcester township.
- Yeakle, Daniel**, Chestnut Hill. Indian Missiles, found on Daniel Yeakle's farm and thereabouts.
- Zimmerman, Mrs. J. M.**, Yerkess. Collection of Indian Relics.

CLASS II.

ANTIQUITIES OF THE FIRST SETTLERS AND EARLY PURCHASERS.

- Batchelder, Meredith**, Norristown. Looking-Glass, brought from Germany in 1746 by Nicholas Rittenhouse.
- Boorse, John C.**, Kulpsville. Nine grains of Rye, found in the plastering of the chimney of a house built by William Tennis in 1733. Ink Jug of the great-great-grandfather of exhibitor.
- Cope, O. W.**, Hatboro. Old style Window Pane, brought from England 1720, the glass set in leaden frames, from a house still standing in Bucks County.
- Eastburn, Annie**, Bridgeport. Coat-of-Arms; came over in a vessel with William Penn. Property of John Eastburn, Surveyor General to the Proprietary.
- Erb, Mahlon**, Kulpsville. Lock and Key, brought over in 1734 by David Seibt, one of the Schwenkfelders immigrants, who was the great-grandfather of the exhibitor's mother. David Seibt (now written Seipt) died in 1765, in Towamencin township, on the farm now owned by Lewis Hinkel. Small Sheep Shears, brought over by the Heydrick family, who were of the Schwenkfelders who came in 1734.
- Fitzwater, Mrs. Joseph**, Port Providence. Seal, bearing date 1699, supposed to have belonged to William Penn.
- Fryer, Henry S.**, Skippack. Arm-Chair, brought from Germany by Michael Ziegler; traced back two hundred years. Pruning Knife, brought from Germany by Henry Fryer; 165 years old. Bread and Cake Basket, brought from Germany in 1719 by Henry Fryer.
- Grimley, Solomon K.**, Schwenksville. Tiles of Heinrich Pfannebäcker, 1730. Piece of an Antler, taken out of an Indian cave, about 1784, by Solomon Grimley, who settled here in 1751.
- Jones, Mrs. Edward Price**, Norristown. China Bowl (mended), brought from Wales in 1684 by Hugh Roberts; now belongs to his descendant, the exhibitor.
- Kriebel, Abraham K.**, Kulpsville. Flax, raised in Silesia; brought by the Schwenkfelders one hundred and fifty years ago.
- Wanger, Geo. F. Price**, Norristown. Scales and Weights, brought from Germany by Heinrich Wanger, founder of the Wanger family in Montgomery County. Inscription on case: Properly adjusted Scales and Weights, Master-maker, Jacob Freckenberge, Scale-Maker, Underhelm, 1742.
- Wolfe, Dr. Samuel**, Skippack. Button-Hole Hatchet, brought over by the Schwenkfelders in 1734, and since then in possession of the Seipt family.

CLASS III.

RELICS AND RECORDS OF THE COLONIAL PERIOD.

- Boorse, John C.**, Kulpsville. Naturalization Papers, with names, 1743.
- Cope, O. W.**, Hatboro. Square Tile from the Park House, erected and formerly occupied by Sir William Keith, Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania, appointed by William Penn. This Tile, brought from England in 1717, was one of several around the large open fireplace.
- Ralston, Mrs. J. G.**, Norristown. Commission from Hon. James Hamilton to Richard Peters, Esq., 1746.
- Taylor, John**, Lower Merion. Collection of Charters of Pennsylvania, viz: Royal Charter of William Penn, from Charles II. First Frame of Government, granted 1682. Act of settlement made at Chester, 1682. Second Frame of Government, granted 1683. Charter of the City of Philadelphia, October 25, 1701. New Charter to the Providence, October 27, 1701. Draft of Bill, dated Philadelphia, April 14, 1778, declaring the intentions of the Parliament of Great Britain concerning the imposing of taxes within His Majesty's Dominions in North America.
- Wanger, Geo. F. Price**, Norristown. Volume of Pennsylvania Chronicle for the year 1767. Contains an advertisement of sale of

13,600 acres of land in Fauquier County, Virginia, estate of George Carter, deceased, signed Robert Burwell, George Washington and Fielding Lewis, Trustees.

The following notice from John Potts, founder of Pottstown, appears in this volume:

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, Electors for the City and County of Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—I return you my sincere and hearty Thanks for the Mark of your Esteem in choosing me one of your Representatives at the last Election; but as my present Indisposition renders my Attendance at the House impossible, I beg you will choose some other Person at the coming Election, in my stead. I am respectfully yours, JOHN POTTS.

A notice from the ladies also appears, that they "will neither wear Ribbons or Jewelry or drink Tea which has to be purchased from England." The editor, commenting on this, says: "How agreeable will they appear in their native Beauty, stript of their Ornaments, from the prevailing motive of Love to their Country."

Ziegler, Elmer R., Kulpsville. Bullet, found by Rev. Samuel Hamil, one of the participants in the battle of Great Meadows, in Allegheny County, in 1754, and given to his son, Rev. Samuel Hamil, born on Main street, Norristown.

CLASS IV.

RELIC OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

- Bates, Cornelius**, Jenkintown. Revolutionary Pistol and Small Pistol. Two Cannon Balls, found on Edge and Camp Hills, supposed to be Revolutionary.
- Blackfan, Mrs. Joseph**, Norristown. Coat, worn in the battle of Brandywine, 1777, in the Revolutionary war. Pitcher, used by General Washington while in the battle of Germantown.
- Carr, Mrs. E.**, Fort Washington. Cannon Ball, from near the camp at Fort Washington.
- Cassel, Isaac R.**, North Wales. Knife, belonging to an English officer during the Revolution.
- Cope, O. W.**, Hatboro. Looking-Glass, with a diamond ring on the face, done by a British officer during the Revolution, in honor of the pretty daughters of the hostess at the house at which he was stopping, in Bristol, Bucks County. Cannon Ball, from the battle of Germantown. Gold Watch, which belonged to Lafayette, and was carried by him during the Revolution. General Lafayette gave this watch to General Smith, of Maryland, who in turn sold it to the grandfather of its present owner, John Van Pelt, of Hatboro.
- Crawford, Mrs. V. Virginia**, Bryn Mawr. Certificate to Oath of Allegiance, taken by William Crawford, to the State of Pennsylvania, in 1777.
- Curwen, George F.**, Villa Nova. Congress Chair, 1776.
- Davis, Jesse B.**, Norristown. Sword of the Revolutionary war, used by Captain James Shannon.
- Detwiler, Jones**, Blue Bell. Statement of the accounts of Col. George Smith, a sub-lieutenant of Philadelphia County, in which is exhibited, for the information of the public, the amount of fines received and accounted for him, between March, 1777, and April, 1780. This pamphlet contains the names of the enrolled militia, and the amount that each individual paid for non-performance of militia duty in the townships of Plymouth, Whitpain, Providence, Norristown, Whitemarsh, Gwynedd, and Worcester. Oath of Allegiance, dated May 30, 1778, of Christian Loewer, of Whitpain township, before Seth Owen. Continental Certificate, to William Long, for one cow, sold to the government for \$1,100; dated June 9, 1780. Continental Certificate, to Elias Rosenberry, for one red heifer, two years old, for \$667; dated June 15, 1780. Return of Whiskey, used by the Third Picket Guard, October 17, 1781, amounting to twenty-two gills. Return of Whiskey, used by the First Picket Guard, under the care of James Irvine. Captain, at Newtown, Bucks County, for twenty-two gills; dated October 7, 1781.
- Dismant, Amos**, Royersford. Cannon Ball of 1777.
- Eckard, James Read**, Abington. A Musket and Sword, which crossed the Delaware with Washington's army.
- Emery, Peter**, Norristown. Two Pewter Plates, lettered on the rim "Margreth Beitenmannen, 1773." One of these plates was used in camp at Valley Forge by John Emmerich, a Revolutionary soldier in the company of Captain Richards, of New Hanover. John Emmerich

- and Margret Beitman were married in 1773, and were the grandparents of the exhibitor. Pewter Plate, captured from a Hessian soldier at Germantown.
- Flitzwater, Joseph**, Port Providence. Cannon Ball, found in Montgomery County, opposite Valley Forge. Bayonet, found on Washington's camp ground, Valley Forge.
- Formance, Mrs. Ellen Knox**, Norristown. Commission of Captain Thomas Rice, of the Third Company of Artillery, 1783. Oath of Allegiance of Captain Thomas Rice, dated July 1, 1777. A Door. This door is from the house formerly occupied by Captain Andrew Knox, two miles from Norristown, at which he stood alone, and with a broadsword defended himself against eight armed Tories, sent by the British army to take him. Their determination to accomplish their object, and the desperate manner in which the Captain defended himself, is to be seen from the bullet holes in the door, as well as the impression of the butt end of the musket and marks of the bayonet. In 1777-'78, when General Washington with his army lay at Valley Forge, the General commissioned Captain Knox to cut off the supplies of the British army, which then occupied Philadelphia. So well did the Captain discharge his duty, that the enemy offered fourteen hundred pounds sterling for his person, and thirty armed men were dispatched from the army to take him and two other officers. Eight of the number arrived at his dwelling at midnight, and commanded him to surrender. He refused, and meeting them at this door with his broadsword, used it so freely on their heads as they attempted to enter, as to compel them to retreat, after severely wounding him. All of their number were more or less wounded; two of them so severely cut as to be taken next day, having been tracked by their blood on the snow, and found concealed a short distance from Norristown. Both were hung at Centre Square, four miles northeast of Norristown, General Washington and his officers, with Benjamin Franklin, visited Captain Knox after the contest, complimented him for his bravery, and examined and handled this door. The house to which it belonged was built about 1730, by David Knox, the first of the Knox family in America. It remained in possession of the descendants until a few years ago, when it was sold and torn down. The door was preserved by the late Colonel Thomas P. Knox. An old Bayonet, dug from a ditch near the house described above.
- Gillingham, E.**, Villa Nova. Orderly Book, kept at Valley Forge during Revolutionary war. Powder Horn, used in the Revolution.
- Grimley, Solomon K.**, Schwenksville. Three iron Bullets of the Revolutionary war, six lead Bullets, and one Flint. Found by S. K. Grimley, Jr., and S. Schillich, from 1860 to 1884.
- Holstein, William H.**, Bridgeport. Two Cannon Balls, piece of Shell, and Small Hatchet, from Valley Forge encampment.
- Kettarar, Roman**, Somerton. Six Guns from the Revolution. Sword, Captured at the battle of Paoli. Cartridge Box, 112 years old. A Bomb. A Saddle and Saddle-bag. A Flask. Tin Cartridge Boxes, 82 years old.
- Koplin, Mrs. Mary W.**, Norristown. Bell-metal Kettle, used during the Revolutionary war.
- Kulp, Elias K.**, Lederachville. Cannon Ball of about eighteen pounds, known to have been on the farm of exhibitor's grandfather ninety years, and supposed to have come down from Revolution times.
- Lenhart George**, Three Tuns. Cannon Ball, found on Camp Hill.
- Miller, Jackson W.**, Jeffersonville. Shoeing Hammer, used in shoeing General Washington's horse at Germantown.
- Nyce, George S.**, Frederick. Bayonet, 130 years old. Belonged to Col. Anthony Bitting's regiment, in the Revolutionary war. Receipt of the Revolution: I Do Certify that Coli Robt Robinson bought at public Vendue a Continental Sorral Horse With a bald face thirteen & 1/2 hands high marked Co A on the left thigh and P P on the near fore Shoulder for Which I have Received five hundred & five Dollars for the States Uses. [W McCALLA, A. Q. G., 505 Dollars, Jan'y 10th 1780]
- Peelin, John W.**, King-of-Prussia. Table upon which General Washington wrote and from which he ate, at General Wayne.
- Rex, Jacob L.**, Blue Bell. Silver button, found on the farm, and supposed to be a Revolutionary Relic.
- Rex, Miss M. D.**, Flourtown. Old Sword, used in the Revolution.
- Rorer, Isaac**, Frankford. Powder Horn, found in Cheltenham during the Revolution; handsomely carved, bearing date 1752, owner's name, John Hunt, British coat-of-arms, view of New York harbor, Masonic emblems, and maker's name, Samuel McCatlet.
- Rue, Louisa**, Norristown. Small Breakfast Table, used by Washington and Lafayette at the Unicorn Hotel, in Delaware county, in 1776.
- Schumo, Dr. Eugene**, Abington. Prescription Scales of Dr. Archibald McLean, Surgeon during the Revolutionary war, and practitioner of medicine in Montgomery county. Deposited by his great-grandson.
- Sinkler, Dr. Wharton**, Philadelphia. English Escutcheon, from the battle-field of Eutaw Springs.
- Slingluff, John**, Fairview Village. Spectacles and Case, used by a relative in the Revolutionary war.
- Snyder, John H.**, Kulpsville. Small Book, left on a table by British soldiers, while in Tovamencin, during the Revolution. The soldiers had ordered eggs boiled. After their departure the lady of the house found the book among the eggshells.
- Stannard, E. J.**, Broad Axe. Gun, taken from an English officer, in the Revolutionary war. Sword, taken from a French prisoner by exhibitor's grandfather, Samuel Stannard, who was a Captain in the Revolutionary war. Cannon Ball, found in Whitpain township. Piece of Fort Ticonderoga, taken when the British surrendered.
- Truckess, David, Sr.**, Providence Square. Cannon Ball, used during the Revolution.
- Tyson, Mrs. Sarah H.**, King-of-Prussia. Washington's Candlestick and Lantern, used by him at Valley Forge. They were brought from Valley Forge by John Mowerer, General Washington's wagon master, and were bought at Mowerer's sale by Joseph T. Pearce, who cried the sale, and in whose possession they now are.
- Weber, George M.**, Worcester. Box, containing Musket, Rifle Balls, and Grape Shot, gathered on the ground on which Washington's army was encamped before going to Valley Forge. Also, a Rifleman's Axe or Tomahawk, plowed up at a spot where at that time was a spring at which the soldiers drank, but which entirely disappeared forty years ago. Large Chest, bearing the name, Barbara Briderin, dated 1769. This was the property of the exhibitor's grandparents, Abraham and Elizabeth Weber. Abraham Weber served for a time in the Continental army, and died in 1844. This Chest, tradition says, was brought to this country from Germany before the Revolutionary war. During the war certain valuable goods were placed in it for safe keeping, and it, with these contents, was put in a hay stack. Certain parties, searching for the chest, discovered it by thrusting pointed sticks of hard wood into the stack, producing marks which it still bears. The chest was broken open and the contents confiscated.
- Wentz, Daniel**, Fort Washington. Camp Axe, found on the camp ground, near St. Thomas' Church, at Fort Washington.
- Yeakle, Daniel**, Chestnut Hill. Powder Horn, used during the Revolution by an ancestor of exhibitor.

CLASS V.

RELICS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

- Beck, Mrs. John P.**, Centre Square. Flute, and Manuscript Music, used by Henry Beck (near Easton), who was a fifer in the war of 1812.
- Cassel, Isaac R.**, North Wales. Sword of the War of 1812.
- Cope, O. W.**, Hathers. Sword of Commodore Isaac Hull, commander of the Constitution in the action with the Guerriere. The property of William Wase, Hornham.
- Cox, Mrs. Charles**, Ambler. Two Flints, formerly the property of Charles Cox, a veteran of the war of 1812.
- Davis, Jesse B.**, Norristown. Sword, used in the War of 1812 by John Llewellyn, the exhibitor's grandfather.
- Dorworth, Joseph H.**, Norritonville. Pistol, belonging to the First Troop of Montgomery county, in the War of 1812.
- Keech, Jacob**, Lower Merion. Pistol and Knife, used in the War of 1812 by John Llewellyn, the exhibitor's grandfather.
- O'Bryan, Mrs. J. Duross**, Ardmore. Bayonet of 1812. Canister Shot, very old.
- Slifer, Dr. H. F.**, North Wales. Two Swords of the War of 1812.
- Slingluff, Mrs. W. F.**, Norristown. Canteen, used in the War of 1812.
- Smith, James B.**, Jenkintown. Drum, used in the War of 1812 by George Servis.
- Sower, F. D.**, Norristown. Sword, used by the troops in 1812.
- Thomas, Mrs. Abel**, Moyersford. Snuff-box, used in the War of 1812.

Wolf, Mrs. Anstina, Plymouth. Jacket, worn in the War of 1812 by exhibitor's father, Daniel Streep, late of Barren Hill.

CLASS VI.

RELICS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

Keech, Jacob, Lower Merion. Mexican Cartridge, taken at the battle of Monterey.

Lower, George, Flourtown. Mexican Bridle, rein of hair, peculiar bit, mounting of silver. This Bridle was brought from Mexico, at the close of the war, by the exhibitor, who arrived at Philadelphia, on his return, on July 23, 1848.

CLASS VII.

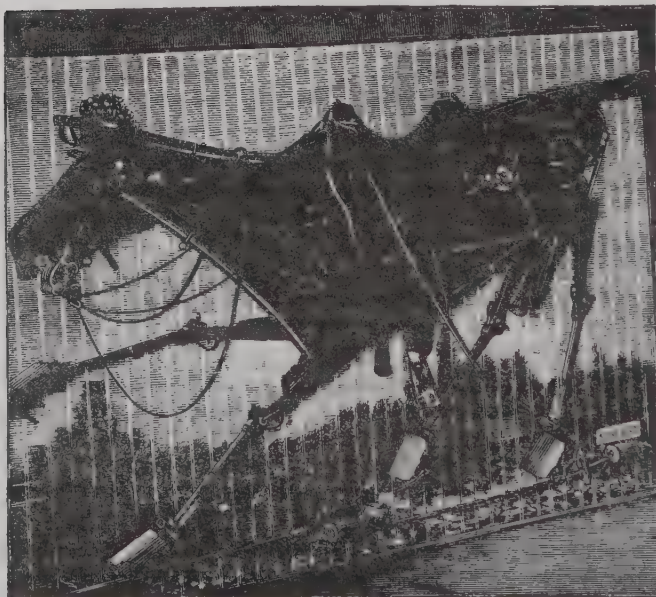
RELICS OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Anders, George H., Norristown. Buttons, from the late war. Balls, picked from the battle fields of the late war.

Bolton, Levi, Norristown. Three leaden Mortars, made from Rebel bullets.

Cassel, Isaac R., North Wales. Bowie Knife of the late war. Piece of the Rebel iron-clad, Merrimac. Cartridge, found on the battle field of Antietam. Book, found on the battle field of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Calvary Post, No. 35, G. A. R., Philadelphia. Wooden Figure of a Horse, with arms and equipments used in the cavalry service in the late war.



HORSE MADE UP OF MILITARY ARMS.

Evans, William G., Norristown. Soldier's Cap, from the battle of the Wilderness, 1864. Belt, Cartridge Box, and Knapsack, 1863.

Hilles, Lizzie, Port Kennedy. Sabre, used by Henry Clay Moore in the late war.

Holstein, Mrs. Dr. George W., Bridgeport. Pair of Dice Boxes and Knife. These articles were made in Libby Prison by Lieut. T. Dewees.

Jones, Charles W., Conshohocken. Sabre, taken from the battle field of Antietam.

Jones, Percy, Conshohocken. Sword, picked up on the battle field of Antietam. Minie Ball, found on Gettysburg battle field.

Loch, John W., Norristown. Sword, found on the field of Gettysburg.

Moore, Mrs. Nathan, Centre Square. Flag, Knife, and Relics of the war for the Union.

Morrison, Mrs., Conshohocken. Two Knives, taken from the Rebels in the Civil War.

Peterman, Frederick, Collegeville. Block of stone from the blown-up mine at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.

Powers, John, Norristown. Confederate Dagger, captured by Charles F. McKenna; Company E., Forty-Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Rudy, John, Norristown. Lamp made from a bomb shell found at Gettysburg. The brass piece on the top was made from the side of a Rebel drum.

Schall, Col. Edward, Norristown. A Shell, from the battle field of Fredricksburg. A Cannon Ball, from the battle field of Antietam. A Whitworth Projectile, from Sulphur Springs, Va., picked up immediately after it had been fired. Two large Knives, nearly the size of a cutlass, captured at the battle of Roanoke, N. C. A Sword, worn by Col. Edwin Schall, at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., when killed. A Small Box, made out of wood from the bridge at Antietam, and containing small and large balls picked up on the day of the battle. A Bugle, carried by a Captain of the Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

Slifer, Dr. H. F., North Wales. Two Swords from the Rebellion. Relics of the battle of Gettysburg. Confederate Sword.

Stein, Mrs. R., Norristown. Gun, used in the battle of Antietam.

Stevens, Henry A., Norristown. Revolving Rifle, ten-shooter, captured by Captain D. L. Stevens, of the six-gun battery of the United States ship Mississippi, under Farragut, on the right of the river, below New Orleans, in a hand-to-hand encounter, on April 25, 1862.

Walker, E. H., Jarrettsville. Canteen, from the late war. Picture, Frame, made in Virginia during the late war. Bayonet, from Petersburg, 1865. Head of a Standard, from Richmond. Cane, from City Point, in the late war.

Ziegler, Elmer R., Kulpsville. United States Badge, found on Kulp's Hill, Gettysburg.

CLASS VIII.

IMPLEMENTS OF EARLY HUSBANDRY.

Cassel, Abraham H., Harleysville. Ancient Cross-cut Saw, which, with its handles, was forged out of a solid piece of steel, on a common anvil, by an ingenious blacksmith, in early colonial times. Its history is known for one hundred and fifty years. Hand-saw, formerly the property of Hupert Cassel, a famous carpenter of Worcester, and the grandfather of the exhibitor. At least one hundred years old.

Comly, J. J., Hortham. Plow, with wooden mould board.

Custer, Philip B., Norristown. Sickle, over one hundred years old.

Fryer, Henry S., West Point. Pruning Knife, brought from Germany. One hundred and sixty-five years old.

Heebner, John S., West Point. Wooden Fork.

Homer, Morris, Willow Grove. Sickle, for cutting grain. "D. J. 1750," cut on the handle.

Jones, Margaret H., Oak Lane. Seed Chest, nearly two hundred years old.

Kettarar, Roman, Somerton. Old-fashioned hand-made Hoe. Yoke, one hundred and thirty years old. Old Tree Clipper.

Kriebble, Septimus A., Kulpsville. Sickle, one hundred years old.

Loos, Mrs., Norristown. Hoe, one hundred and thirty years old.

Roberts, Septimus, Whitpain. Scythe, Sickle, Forks, Rake, Hoe, Wooden Shovel and Flail; very old.

Williams, Thomas, Pittville. Plow, used in Delaware, O., up to the year 1812. It is marked "1776," and is supposed to have been made at that time.

Young, Samuel, Sr., Norristown. Sickle, one hundred and twenty-five years old.

CLASS IX.

IMPLEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF HOUSEHOLD USE IN EARLY TIMES.

Ambler, Aaron, Norristown. Shovels and Tongs. Snuffer Tray. Dust Brush.

Anders, Amos S., Norristown. Spinning-wheel and Reel.

Beerer, Rosa, East Perkiomen. Parlor Lamp of ye olden time, formerly owned by Mrs. Kemmerer, great-grandmother of the exhibitor.

- Berkheimer, Mrs. John**, Broad Axe. Candle Stand, very old-fashioned.
- Beyer, Benjamin**, Norritonville. Wool Wheel and Spinning-wheel. Sausage Stuffer.
- Bickel, Mrs. E. B.**, Norristown. Flax Hackle, one hundred and six years old. Property of Thomas Dorworth.
- Bickel, Mrs.**, Norristown. Candlestick. Spinning-wheel.
- Bisson, Jane**, Three Tuns. Pair Brass Candlesticks, 75 years old.
- Blackfan, Miss**, Norristown. Pair Tongs and Shovel, 100 years old.
- Branis, George**, Jenkintown. Wool Card.
- Branis, Mrs. George**, Jenkintown. Candlestick and Candle, very old.
- Brunner, Miss Mary**, Worcester. Old Basket.
- Buck, William J.**, Jenkintown. Warming Pan of Sir William Keith, of Horsham. Mentioned in a bill of sale, May 21, 1726, to Dr. Thomas Greme, as a "Bed Pan." Bought by J. E. Buck, in 1860, at David Lloyd's sale.
- Cassel, Abraham H.**, Harleysville. Iron Lamp and Rack.
- Conard, Edward B.**, Port Kennedy. Two Barrels, hollowed from logs.
- Cope, O. W.**, Hatboro. Spice Mill of the seventeenth century. The property of William Wade, Horsham. Coffee Mill, used in Gen. George Washington's family while living at Mount Vernon. Toe property of Mollinda Wood, Philadelphia.
- Corson, Mrs. Dr. Hiram**, Conshohocken. Shovels and Tongs.
- Cresson, Mary J.**, Norristown. Warming Pan, age unknown.
- Custer, Philip B.**, Norritonville. Spinning Wheel, 106 years old. Lard Lamp, supposed to be 100 years old.
- Davis, Jesse B.**, Norristown. Warming Pan, 120 years old.
- Davis, John J.**, Jenkintown. Crimping Machine, brought from Wales, many years ago, by the mother of the exhibitor.
- Diamant, Mrs. Amos**, Royersford. Candlestick, 165 years old. Spinning Wheel.
- Dotts, George**, West Point. Ancient Lamp.
- Eberle, The Misses**, Oak Lane. Brass Candlestick.
- Ebersole, Mrs. S. A.**, Hartranft. Spinning Wheel.
- Elkington, George**, Blue Bell. Brass Warming Pan (to contain coal for warming bed), 103 years old.
- Emory, John**, Cheltenham. Bed Warmer.
- Famous, Andrew S.**, Norritonville. Old Snuffers. Four Hackles.
- Felton, Mrs. Joseph**, Jenkintown. Snuffers, date 1707.
- Felty, Samuel**, Jenkintown. Tongs and Iron Lamp, brought from Germany before the Revolution.
- Fisher, Jacob**, Worcester. Bellows.
- Freedley, Mrs. Dr.**, Conshohocken. Basin and Ewer, over 100 old.
- Fryer, Henry S.**, Skippack. Hanging Lamp, 100 years old. Flax Hackle, supposed to be 200 years old.
- Gotwals, Abraham**, Belfry. Tongs, 100 years old.
- Gotwals, William K.**, Fairview Village. Spinning Wheel, marked "I. R., 1760," made by I. Rosen, at Fairview, in the year 1760.
- Grimley, Miss Olivia K.**, Schwenksville. Fire Tongs, 100 years old. Have been in the Benner and Bergey families, and are now owned by John Ratcliff.
- Grimley, Solomon K.**, Schwenksville. Old Hackle. Belonged to B. Halteman in 1714, to Solomon Grimley in 1761, and to B. Scholl from 1808 to 1866, when it was purchased by the exhibitor.
- Harvey, Mrs. J. J. C.**, Jenkintown. Tinder Box.
- Heebner, John S.**, West Point. Spinning Wheel, dated 1741. Tape Loom, ancient.
- Hellerman, Mrs. Josiah**, Cheltenham. Foot Warmer, over 100 years old.
- Hendricks, Mrs. Jesse**, North Wales. Two Flax Hackles, made in 1772.
- Holland, Mrs. Eliza**, Jarrettown. Pair Candlesticks, 75 years old.
- Hughes, Mrs. William**, King-of-Prussia. Candlesticks over 100 years old.
- Hunsicker, A. Jr.**, Collegeville. Bed Warming Pan, formerly belonging to Wright A. Brighurst.
- Jones, Mrs. Ann C.**, Spring Mill. Hand Loom.
- Kemery, C. M.**, Abrahams. Wood Stove Rake, known to be 203 years old.
- Kettlarar, Roman**, Somerton. Five old Lamps. Self-heating Flat-iron. Foot Heater and Bed Heater. Tongs and Poker. Four different kinds of Candlesticks. Old-fashioned Washing Machine.
- Kneas, Miss Ella**, Norristown. Round and Oval Paper Boxes, of various colors, formerly the property of Mrs. Savilla Root, of Worcester, a great-great-aunt of the exhibitor.
- Kohl George M.**, Jenkintown. Snuffers, used in the days of tallow candles.
- Lowe, Mrs. T. S. C.**, Norristown. Old Brass Candlestick.
- Lukens, Mrs. Jawood**, Conshohocken. Brass Candlestick, Snuffers and Tray.
- McCabe, Mrs. Thomas**, Oaka. Candlestick, 120 years old, brought from England.
- McClain, Mrs. John**, Hartranft. Spinning Wheel, over 100 years old.
- Mann, John H.**, Horsham. Foot Stove, 75 years old.
- Markley, Margaret**, Fairview Village. Clothes Brush.
- Mather, C.**, Jenkintown. Warming Pan, very ancient.
- Meredith, Mrs. Samuel**, Norristown. Old-fashioned Warming Pan and two brass Candlesticks, brought from England many years ago.
- Miles, Mrs. Isabella**, Gulf Mills. Bed Warmer.
- Mills, Mrs. Jane**, Norristown. Clothes Brush, over 130 years in the family.
- Morgan, Mrs. James**, Ardmore. Bellows, over 100 years old.
- Nyce, George S.**, Frederick. Old-fashioned Lard Dip (Lamp), 130 years old. Cotton Spindle, 125 years old.
- O'Neill, Samuel**, Norristown. Spinning Wheel.
- Owen, Mrs. William W.**, Norristown. Brass Candlestick, 150 years old; owned by Miss Shearer.
- Paiste, Robert**, Norristown. Pair brass Candlesticks, 100 years old.
- Pawling, Mrs. Dr.**, Norristown. Spinning Wheel, Reel and Spindle.
- Pechin, John W.**, King-of-Prussia. Candlesticks. Lamp, from France; very old.
- Pomeroy, Mrs. H. S.**, Norristown. Pair of Candlesticks.
- Prince, Lewis**, Norritonville. Scissors.
- Rambo, Mrs. Wallace**, Oaka. Candlestick, originally owned by Mrs. Lane; 125 years old.
- Reid, Mrs. Dr. John K.**, Conshohocken. Bellows, 75 years old. Warming Pan.
- Roberts, Lloyd**, Norristown. Clothes Brush, 150 years old.
- Roberts, Septimus**, Whitpain. Warming Pan, very old. Tobacco Box of pumpkin, 75 years old or more. Two copper Candlesticks, very old.
- Rogers, Mrs.**, Norristown. Two Candlesticks. Shovel and Tongs.
- Rotzell, Mrs.**, Norristown. Snuffers, 100 years old.
- Schaefer, Miss**, Norristown. Snuffer and Snuffer Box. Brass Candlestick. Iron Candlestick. Steel and Flint. Hearth Brush. Pair of Bellows.
- Scheetz, Mrs. Frank**, Flourtown. Pair of Bellows, 1791.
- Scarfoss, Mrs.**, Jenkintown. Sweeping Brush, old.
- Shaw, C. H.**, Jeffersonville. Tinder Box.
- Shay, Mrs. Edward**, Three Tuns. Spinning Wheel, 100 years old.
- Shoemaker, Robert**, Shoemakertown. Warming Pan, 1780.
- Shoffner, Misses**, Norristown. Two brass Candlesticks, 50 years old.
- Shultz, John**, Norristown. Basket, 80 years old.
- Slicer, Mrs.**, Norristown. Two brass Candlesticks, 100 years old.
- Slingluff, Mrs. William H.**, Norristown. Bellows and Brush, 50 years old. Spinning Wheel and Reel.
- Smith, Alfred**, Spring House. Spinning Wheel.
- Spencer, Mrs. Ella**, Jenkintown. Brass Candlestick.
- Springer Brothers**, Kulpsville. Two Candlesticks.
- Styer, Aaron**, Blue Bell. Two Warming Pans.
- Summers, Aaron H.**, East Greenville. Flax Hackle, dated 1776.
- Teas, George S.**, Horsham. Warming Pan, over 100 years old.
- Traut, Louis**, Jenkintown. Flax Hatchel, bearing date of 1765. Brass Snuffers, 160 years old.
- Walker, E. H.**, Jarrettown. Flax Hackle.
- Walton, Harry C.**, Blue Bell. Glass Candlestick.
- Welkel, Mrs. Jacob**, Collegeville. Old iron Lamp.
- Williams, Mrs.**, Fitzwatertown. Two Spinning Wheels.
- Yeakle, S. Y.**, Norristown. Tape Machine, 125 years old.
- Young, Miss Anne**, Lower Merion. Brass Candlestick, brought from Wales, and presented to Ariadne Young one hundred and twenty-five years ago.
- Zimmerman, Esther**, Norristown. Spinning Wheel, with the Twist of Flax. Swift and Reel, over 100 years old. Hackle, Tow,

and Twist of **Flax**. The Hackle came over in the ship with William Penn's surveyors.

Zimmerman, Mrs. Lorenzo, Norristown. Sweeping Brush, over 50 years old.

Zimmerman, Sylvester, Blue Bell. Wool Hackle, brought to this country by Benjamin Eastburn, a surveyor in William Penn's party, at the time of the settlement of Philadelphia. Said Benjamin Eastburn was the exhibitor's great-great-grandfather. The Hackle has been passed from one generation to another, until it reached the exhibitor from the hands of her mother in the year 1842.

CLASS X.

KITCHEN FURNITURE AND COOKING UTENSILS IN USE 100 YEARS AGO AND PEWTER WARE.

Ambler, Aaron, Norritonville. Pewter Plates, 110 years old.

Anders, Mrs. George S., Kulpsville. Pewter Sugar Bowl.

Anders, William H., Kulpsville. Tea Pot, over 100 years old.

Apple, Mrs. John S., Kulpsville. Copper Tea Kettle, 150 years old.

Ashbridge, Mrs. J., Bryn Mawr. Pewter Plate, over 100 years old.

Baker, Mrs. William, Centre Square. Copper Tea Kettle, said to be 300 years old.

Barr, T. P., East Greenville. Pepper Box, 1682.

Bartman, Mrs. Mary R., Trappe. Pewter Plate, 100 years old.

Bean, Mrs. Margaret, Norristown. Earthen Dish, 100 years old.

Bean, Mrs. Sarah, Fairview Village. Six Pewter Plates, 80 years old.

Bernhart Miss Maggie, East Greenville. Iron Kettle, 150 years old.

Beyer, Benjamin, Norritonville. Bread Tray. Copper Kettle. Coffee Pot.

Bickel, Mrs. E. B., Norristown. Six Pewter Plates, over 100 years old.

Bickel, Mrs., Norristown. Copper Kettle, 150 years old. Gird-iron, 75 years old. Bread Waiter.

Boorse, John C., Kulpsville. Earthen Dish, made of common clay, burnt, fifteen inches in diameter, glazed inside, and decorated with brown, yellow and green flowers, the stems and outlines of flowers marked by grooves. Around the rim is the inscription, in English: "Be Ashamed I advice thee Most if one Learneth Thee what Thou not Knoweth, the Ingenious is Accounted Brave but the Clumsy None Desire to have 1702." The outside of the dish is not glazed or decorated.

Bosch, Enos, Norristown. Pewter Dish, over 150 years old. Property of Mrs Yocum.

Brant, Miss Emma, Limerick Square. Pewter Tea Pot and two Pewter Plates, 150 years old. Formerly the property of the Custer and Grubb families.

Brooke Mrs., Norristown. Pewter Plates.

Brownback, Mrs. Edward, Trappe. Copper Tea Kettle, nearly 100 years old.

Buck, James H., Norristown. Dough Tray, 150 years old. Belonged to exhibitor's great-grandfather; then to his grandmother, Polly Buck; next to his father, John Buck; now to the exhibitor. Has never been outside of Montgomery County; has been in use over one hundred years in Norristown.

Buckman, Mrs. Thomas, Jenkintown. Two Pewter Tea Pots. Came over in the ship "Welcome."

Buchler, Mrs. Elizabeth, Norristown. Waiter and Bread Tray, dated 1715.

Carson, Mary Cook, Norristown. Three Pewter Dishes, used in the family of Samuel Burns, a Revolutionary soldier.

Cassel, Abraham H., Harleysville. Pewter Plate, from the Saur family. Grid-iron, used in olden times to broil fish and meat over coals. Old Tripod, used for setting a pan or kettle. Dutch Oven much used for baking, etc., before plate or cooking stoves were invented.

Cassel, Isaac R., North Wales. Knife. Belonged to exhibitor's great-grandfather.

Cassel, Mrs. James, Belfry. Pewter Mug, over 100 years old.

Cope, O. W., Hatboro. Pewter Dish, brought from Germany about 1740, by the Styer family.

Corson, Mrs. Dr. Hiram, Conshohocken. Old Copper Kettle. Old Knife and Spoon Boxes, formerly owned by Owen Jones, of Wynnewood, and loaned by his great-granddaughter.

Craven, Mrs. Alice, Davis Grove. Coffee Pot

Creighton, Mrs., Norristown. Two Dishes, very old.

Cresson, Mary J., Norristown. Pewter Plate. Has been in the Leedom family 100 years.

Culbert, Mrs. Joseph W., Collegeville. Copper Kettle, over 100 years old.

Davison, Mrs. May, Shoemakertown. A slate Tea and Water Pot, 120 years old.

Dearolf, Mrs. Tillie, Norristown. Spice Box, one hundred and fifty years in the family.

Dettra, Mrs. John, Norristown. Pewter Cream Pitcher, brought from Germany; 100 years old.

Dietrich, Mrs. John, Collegeville. Pewter Plate, from Germany. Copper Cake Mould, over 100 years old.

Disant, Mrs. Amos, Royersford. Two large Pewter Plates.

Dorworth, Joseph H., Norritonville. Tea Canister, brought to this country, in 1782.

Drake, Mrs. Aram, Kulpsville. Pewter inkstand, dated 1749.

Edwards, Mrs. Elizabeth, Kulpsville. Pewter Mug, bearing initials "S. H."; 150 years old. Meat Knife, from Wales; 200 years old.

Edwards, Mrs. Humphrey W., Kulpsville. Six Tea Spoons, Pewter Cups and Saucers; over 100 years old.

Evans, Mrs. Frank, Centre Square. Old Pewter Tea Pot.

Felty, Samuel, Jenkintown. Small Copper Kettle and Coffee Mill, brought from Germany before the Revolution.

Fetterolf, Daniel G., Kulpsville. Pewter Plate, 1718.

Fitzwater, Mrs. Joseph, Port Providence. Pewter Plate, 100 years old. Originally used by Fanny Brower as a meat plate.

Fox, Mrs. Jacob, East Greenville. Tea Kettle, nearly 200 years old.

Fryer, Mrs. Barney, Skippack. Part of Pewter Dinner Set, supposed to be 106 years old, and is the property of the exhibitor: Two soup dishes, two meat plates, four dinner plates, sugar bowl, and salt cup.

Garrigues, Mrs., Norristown. Pewter Plates.

Garsed, Mrs. Robert P., Norristown. Kettle and Pan.

Geyer, Mrs. Charles, Worcester. Pewter Tray, dated 1748.

Gotwals, Abraham, Belfry. Pewter Dish, Colander, and Tea Canister, each 100 years old.

Gritfen, Mrs. Samuel, Oaks. Tea Kettle, 100 years old.

Grimley, Miss Olivia K., Schwenksville. Pewter Tea Pot, large Plate, three small Plates, and two Dishes. Belonged to Frederick and Elizabeth Reimer, from 1730 to 1761; to Solomon and Elizabeth Grimley from 1761 to 1806; to Elizabeth Grimley, widow, from 1806 to 1821; to Frederick Grimley, from 1821 to 1843; to Amos Grimley, from 1843 to 1866; to Solomon K. Grimley, since 1866. Six small Pewter and two large Funeral Bread and Wine Plates. Belonged to Peter Umstead in 1734, and remained in the Umstead family until 1856, when they came into the hands of Lydia Gottshall, who sold them in 1883 to Solomon K. Grimley. Mr. Grimley furnishes the following information: "The Funeral Plates measure 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. In olden times people sometimes had to drive five and ten miles to the church and burying place with their dead. It was customary to provide bread, cake and wine on such occasions for the refreshment of those in attendance. The daughter of a principal farmer was selected, who took a large pewter plate, laden with bread and cakes, and stationed herself on the side of the path by which the procession was to pass from the church to the grave. A young man, son of one of the farmers of the first class, held a large plate, upon which was a bottle of wine or whiskey and a wine cup, and took a position opposite the young woman. Each person in passing took a piece of bread or cake from the maiden, and then turned to the other side and took a sip of wine from the cup, which the youth replenished from time to time. My grandmother, Mary Keely, who died in 1848, aged 85 years 10 months and 25 days, told me that she was on one occasion chosen to hold the bread plate, and that it was deemed a great honor to be a Leichenwärter, or funeral waiter." Pewter Coffee Pot and Cream Jug. Belonged to Henry Pawling, to 1734; to Henry Pawling, Jr., to 1757; to Joseph Pawling, to 1787; to Rachel Pawling, the great-grandmother of the present owner, to 1828; to Isaac Grimley, to 1872; to Solomon K. Grimley, since 1872. Pewter Drinking Cup. Belonged to Henry Pawling, to 1734; then in the hands of C. Pawling, until 1757; to Andrew Ziegler, to 1825; to Dillman Kolb and his children, to 1880, when it came into possession of Josiah B. Markley, from whom Solomon K. Grimley purchased it in 1883. Two Pewter Dishes. Belonged to H. Deetz

- in 1725; to the Nace family until 1883, when Solomon K. Grimley purchased it. Pewter Dish. In Deetz family from 1725 to 1883, when Israel Hildebrand became owner, and sold it to Solomon K. Grimley. Pewter Plate. Belonged to Wilhelm Gerges and his descendants from 1725 to 1883, when, upon the death of Sabina Gerges, the great-great-granddaughter of the original owner, Francis S. Schwenk purchased it, and disposed of it to Solomon K. Grimley. This was highly valued as an heirloom in the Gerges family, and was never used to any extent. Pewter Sugar Bowl. Belonged in 1725 to George Heilig, from whom it descended to his daughter, Margaret, and to his granddaughter. The latter gave it to Hannah Boyer when ten years old, seventy years ago. In 1884 Solomon K. Grimley purchased it. Pewter Tea Pot. In the Kolb family from 1725 to 1882. F. Frederick then became its owner, and sold it to Solomon K. Grimley in 1883. Earthen Sugar Bowl. Belonged to Andrew Young in 1725, and remained in the Young family until 1884, when, upon the death of Susanna Young, Solomon K. Grimley purchased it. Small Ladle. Owned successively by — Umstead, 1725 to 1780; Sophia Umstead, daughter, 1780 to 1840; Daniel Miller, 1840 to 1883; and Daniel Lewis Miller, son of the foregoing, who purchased it from his father's estate in 1883. Large Ladle. Belonged to Jacob Cassel until 1790; then to his daughter, Mrs. Daniel Pannepacker, until 1883, when Solomon K. Grimley purchased it. Copper Tea Kettle. Belonged to Hieronimus Haase from 1725 to 1775; to Peter Pool, until 1810; to Jacob Kolb, to 1870; to Catharine T. Miller, to 1883; to Solomon K. Grimley, since. Two Pewter Tea Pots, three large Plates, two small Plates and a Wine Cup. Belonged to Hieronimus Haase, 1728 to 1775; to Peter Pool, 1775 to 1783; to Thomas Poole, 1783 to 1810; to Catharine Pool, 1810 to 1867; to Catharine T. Miller, now widow, 1867 to 1883; since 1883 to Solomon K. Grimley. Six Plates. Belonged to the Grubb family in 1734; since to J. Kline and F. Walt, and now to Solomon K. Grimley. A large and small Dish. Have been owned by Martin Kolb (1730), Dillman Kolb, Isaac Kolb and Josiah B. Markley; present owner, Solomon K. Grimley. Two large Funeral Bread and Wine Plates. Belonged to Samuel Kepler, and to Maria Schwenk (1815); now owned by Solomon K. Grimley. Six Plates. Owned by Jacob Cassel (1775) his daughter, and Daniel Pannepacker, to 1884; at present by Solomon K. Grimley. Five Table Spoons and a Small Plate. Owned by Heinrich Kolb in 1770, by the Krupp family to 1883, and now by Solomon K. Grimley. Eight Pewter Tea Spoons. Belonged to B. Halteman in 1714, and to his descendants to 1883, when Solomon K. Grimley came in possession. Three Pewter Dishes. In the Rhoads family from 1780 to 1883, when Solomon K. Grimley became owner.
- Grubb, Mrs. Sophia,** Ziegleraville. Heavy Pewter Plate; cost \$80 in Continental currency.
- Hallman, Mrs. Lewis,** Hartranft. Pewter Plate, age not known but very old.
- Hallowell, Mrs. C. R.,** Norristown. Pewter Plate, owned by Jacob Ritter, years ago.
- Hallowell, Peter,** Abington. Pewter Urn, 150 years old.
- Hart, Jennie,** Hatboro. Wooden Bowl, 100 years old; once belonged to Edith Buckalew.
- Hellings, Mr.,** Hartranft. Carving Knife and Fork, over 115 years old.
- Hoffman, John D.,** Douglass. Pewter Dish, 30 years old.
- Hoffman, Mrs. Julia,** Fairview Village. Small Pewter Dish, 100 years old.
- Hughes, Mrs. William,** King-of-Prussia. Pewter Mug, over 100 years old.
- Hunsicker, Mrs. J. R.,** Norristown. Pewter Plate, over 200 years old.
- Iredell, Phoebe,** Norristown. Two large Pewter Plates, 100 years old.
- Jarrett, Mrs. Annie,** Ambler. Two Pewter Plates and a Mug.
- Jones, Mrs. Ann C.,** Spring Mill. Two Pewter Plates.
- Jones, Mrs. Charles W.,** Conshohocken. Pewter Plate, brought from London by Jane Lukens, 1750.
- Jones, John C.,** Lower Merion. Pewter Plate, brought from Wales by the Jones family.
- Jones, Josiah,** Oak Lane. Copper Tea Kettle, about 100 years old.
- Jones, Margaret H.,** Oak Lane. Bread Tray, 100 years old.
- Jones, Mrs. Sarah,** Gulf Mills. Pewter Plates.
- Jordan, Mrs. John Jr.,** Spring Mill. Coffee Mill, formerly used by the Moravian Sisters at Bethlehem, Pa.; very old.
- Keech, Mrs. Joseph,** Lower Merion. Two Pewter Plates, 160 years old, brought from Germany by exhibitor's maternal grandfather, Christopher Schubert.
- Kehr, Mrs. Elizabeth,** Broad Axe. Pewter Plate, 85 years old.
- Kenderdine, Mrs. Lavina,** North Wales. Pewter Tea Pot, 1700.
- Kerbaugh, Benjamin,** Three Tuns. Apple Parer Machine, 100 years old.
- Kettarar, Roman,** Somerton. Two old Coffee Mills. Two old Forks. Sausage Cutter. Old-fashioned Frying Pan and Wheat Roaster. Apple Peeler, old. Bread Toaster. Meat Fork. Butter Tray. Old Tea Kettle and Tea Pot.
- Kibblehouse, Mrs. Kate,** Blue Bell. Pewter Plates and Mug, over 100 years old.
- Klair, Hester,** Norristown. Pewter Dish, brought from Germany by the exhibitor's great-grandmother.
- Kneas, Miss Ella,** Norristown. Brass Kettle, over 100 years old.
- Knight, Miss C. E.,** Ambler. Pewter Cream Jug, 125 years old.
- Knott, J. Henry,** Three Tuns. Old Pewter Plate.
- Kohl, George M.,** Jenkintown. Nine Pewter Dishes. Used in the family of the late Nicholas Kohl, 1817 to 1830. Pewter Plate, 120 years old. Once the property of Mary Conard, the great-grandmother of the present owner's wife. Pewter Tankard, age unknown. Deep Basin, 1759.
- Krieble, Abraham K.,** Kulpsville. Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, and Pitcher, over 100 years old, Ironing Board, dated 1750; initials, "J. K."
- Krieble, Mrs. Andrew K.,** Kulpsville. Wooden Plate.
- Landes, Mrs. J. G.,** Norristown. Pewter Plates.
- Leister, Mrs. David,** Douglass. Bread Dish, 100 years old.
- Lightfoot, Ellen,** King-of-Prussia. Knife, brought from Germany; 93 years old.
- Logan, Jane,** Jenkintown. Preserving Kettle, bell metal; in use since 1800.
- Logue, George,** Norristown. Colander, made of clay; used one hundred years ago by the grandmother of the exhibitor.
- Lowe, Mrs. T. S. C.,** Norristown. Carving Knife and Fork, and Horn Spoon, 100 years old. Pewter Platter, brought over in the Mayflower, 1620. Pewter Cream Jug, 1776.
- Lukens, Mrs. Jawood,** Conshohocken. Old English Toasting Fork, ivory handle.
- Lukens, Mrs. Lewis A.,** Conshohocken. Pewter Plate.
- Mancill, Frank S.,** Port Kennedy. Pewter Sugar Bowl and Milk Pitcher, over 100 years old.
- Markley, Freundschaft, The—**Bread Dish, Tea Caddy, Pie Dishes, Pewter Plates, and Mug, Wedding presents to Abraham Beretlet, 1788. The pewter is in perfect state of preservation; the large plate, twenty inches in diameter, is extremely fine.
- Mather, Miss Mary W.,** Jenkintown. Potato Masher and Punch Stick, part of Susan Pierie's outfit, 1792.
- Mauck, Miss Addie,** Limerick Square. Pewter Cream Jug, 100 years old.
- Mensch, Dr. James G.,** Pennsburg. Pewter Plate, made in London in 1748.
- Metz, Mrs. Oliver,** Fairview Village. Pewter Meat Plate.
- Miles, Mrs. Isabella,** Gulf Mills. Frying Pan.
- Miller, Mrs. Catharine T.,** Trappe. Iron Fork, with initials and date carved, "C. E. 1786."
- Miller, Mrs. Matilda,** West Point. Pewter Dishes, and Cream Jug.
- Money, Mrs. Samuel,** Norristown. Buckwheat Cake Shovel, 1792.
- Moyer, Mrs. Daniel,** Frederick. Three Pewter Plates, age unknown.
- Naille, Miss Annie M.,** Royersford. Two Pewter Plates, two sizes, 100 years old.
- Nice, Robert,** Branchtown. Two Pewter Plates.
- Noble, Elizabeth H.,** Abington. Fork, used by Benjamin Lay. Tea Caddy, tortoise shell, about 75 years old.
- Owen, Mrs. William W.,** Norristown. Pewter Plates. Pewter Bowl, with initials of Simon Shunk. It is now in possession of the seventh generation.
- Palste, Robert,** Norristown. Large Pewter Plate, over 100 years old.
- Pannepacker, John B.,** Schwenksville. Copper Tea Kettle, 110 years old. Belonged to the great-grandmother of exhibitor.
- Pannepacker, Mrs. William C.,** Klein's. Pewter Cream Can

- and Pewter Salt Cup. Owned in 1775 by the Hiestand family; now by Hannah Geisinger.
- Pawling, Mrs. Dr.,** Norristown. Tea Caddy.
- Phipps, Thomas,** Plymouth Meeting. Pewter Plate, 200 years old.
- Quillman, Mrs. Philip,** Norristown. Pewter Plate, 50 years old. Pewter Plates, 100 years old.
- Ralston, Miss A. L.,** Norristown. Pewter Spoon, dug up from the fortifications at Valley Forge.
- Rambo, Miss Sallie A.,** Swedeland. Tea Kettle, about 150 years old. Belonged to the exhibitor's great-great-grandmother, Polly Ague. Pewter Plate, about 75 years old. Formerly owned by Mary Conaway.
- Ramsey, Miss Sallie W.,** Swedeland. Pewter Plate, 75 years old. Formerly owned by the exhibitor's grandmother, Nancy Pugh. Bell metal Kettle, 175 years old. Formerly belonged to the exhibitor's great-great-grandmother, Polly Bowland. Pepper Box, about 150 years old. Formerly belonged to Katie Rambo.
- Rapp, Mrs. Thomas,** Centre Square. Copper Kettle.
- Rex, Mrs. Joseph,** Ambler. Copper Tea Pot, 120 years old. Tea Pot, 80 years old.
- Richardson, Margaret,** Norristown. Knife Sharpener, brought from Germany one hundred years ago.
- Righter, George,** Abrams. Two Pewter Plates.
- Roberts, Mrs. Mary R.,** Norristown. Pepper Box, 80 years old.
- Roberts, Septimus,** Whitpain. Two Pewter Plates, very old. Pewter Urn; family relic, at least 75 years old. Pot Hook, very old.
- Rogers, Mrs.,** Norristown. Bras Tray.
- Rosenberger, Mrs. Jacob,** Kulpsville. Earthen Plate, with inscription, "Jos. Mogel, 1804."
- Schaffer, Miss,** Norristown. Earthen Jar, 150 years old.
- Schildt, Charles,** Worcester. Sugar Box.
- Schlicker, Mrs.,** Norristown. Pewter Plate, 100 years old.
- Schneider, Mrs. Mary,** Norristown. Copper Tea Kettle, 125 years old.
- Schultz, Joseph,** Worcester. Old Pewter Plates.
- Searfoss, Mrs.,** Jenkintown. Copper Kettle, used one hundred and forty years ago exclusively for preparing coffee.
- Shaw, C. H.,** Jeffersonville. Stone Jug, in the Shaw family one hundred and sixty years.
- Shay, Mrs. Edward,** Three Tuns. Large Pewter Plate, 100 years old. Earthen Coffee Pot, 100 years old.
- Shoemaker, Hannah Y.,** Norristown. Pewter Plate, 100 years old.
- Slingluff Mrs. Charles,** Norristown. Brass Skimmer and iron Ladle, 120 years old.
- Slingluff, Mrs. William H.,** Norristown. Pewter Tea Pot, 1748. Set of Pewter Plates, in the family before the Revolution.
- Slingluff, Mrs. W. F.,** Norristown. Spice Box, 200 years old.
- Snyder, John H.,** Kulpsville. Traveling Knife and Fork, nearly 200 years old.
- Snyder, Sophia,** East Greenville. Earthen Dish, 1787.
- Solomon, Mrs. William,** Norristown. Old Knife.
- Stauffer, Mrs. J. P.,** Swedeland. Pewter Plates.
- Stewart, Mrs. Kliza,** Abington. Pewter Dish, 200 years old.
- Stewart, Mrs.,** Norristown. Mustard Pot, 80 years old.
- Streepcr, Miss Amanda.** Broad Axe. Coffee Pot, very old.
- Styer, Aaron,** Blue Bell. Two large Pewter Plates, very fine and old; exact age not known.
- Supplee, Myra,** Bridgeport. Pewter Plates.
- Teas, George S.,** Horsham. Six small Pewter Plates, large Pewter Plate, and Pewter Mug, all over 100 years old. Dutch Oven, over 100 years old.
- Tripler, Mrs. Jacob L.,** Norristown. Iron Spider, 100 years old.
- Tyson, Mrs. Sarah H.,** King-of-Prussia. Pewter Tankard.
- Walker, E. H.,** Jarretstown. Iron Bread Toaster, 100 years old. Four buck-horn handled Knives, and Carving Knife and Fork.
- Walker, Mary,** Belfry. Tea Canister, 100 years old.
- Walton, Mrs. Amos,** Blue Bell. Earthen Dish, dated 1769. It is fifty-five and one-half inches in circumference, with two rows of inscriptions around the rim, and in the centre are painted three large tulips. It was first owned by Susanna Berkheimer, maiden name Hagnor, to whom it was given as a bridal present by the manufacturer, whose name is not known. After her death it passed into the possession of her daughter, Catherine Fetzter, who died in 1884, after that it belonged to Eliza Fitzer, daughter of the last-named, till she gave it to the exhibitor, in 1879. Eliza Fetzter died about a year ago, aged 79, being that last of the family. Pewter Plates, very old.
- Walton, Elizabeth L.,** Horsham. Knife and Fork, 100 years old.
- Warner, Elizabeth,** Norristown. Old Jug.
- Welkel, Mrs. Jacob,** Collegeville. Large Pewter Plate.
- Wentworth, Mrs. George B.,** North Wales. Five Pewter Plates, 225 years old; fifth generation, present owner.
- Wingate, Hester K.,** Norristown. Two Pewter Plates, brought from Germany by exhibitor's great-grandmother.
- Worrell, Eliza,** Centre Square. Pewter Cups and Saucers.
- Yost, Miss Julia,** Collegeville. Wooden Plate, made of the knot of a tree one hundred years ago.
- Zimmerman, Esther,** Norristown. Pewter Plate, 120 years old.

CLASS XL

ANTIQUÉ FURNITURE AND CLOCKS.

- Aaron, Mrs. Phoebe P.,** Norristown. Money Chest brought over from Wales by one of the first settlers; a relic of the Pugh and William families.
- Abraham, James,** Abrams. Chair, with carved back.
- Abraham, Thomas D.,** Abrams. Chair, brought over in vessel with William Penn.
- Adams, Mrs. David,** King-of-Prussia. Chair. Belonged to David Rittenhouse.
- Ambler, Aaron,** Norristown. Looking glass, 110 years old. Andirons.
- Ambler, David J.,** Ambler. Clock, 111 years old.
- Ames, Mrs. Mary H.,** Spring House. Desk, formerly owned by Charles Thomson, first Secretary of Congress.
- Anderson, Joseph,** Abrams. Bureau, 100 years old.
- Bacon, Charles L.,** Philadelphia. Brass Clock, formerly owned by Commodore Decatur.
- Barrett, Adam,** King-of-Prussia. Chair.
- Bartman, Mrs. Mary R.,** Trappe. Toy Cradle, 100 years old.
- Bean, Mrs. Margaret,** Norristown. Chair, 100 years old.
- Betdeman, Mrs. John,** Hartranft. Andirons, over 100 years old.
- Bell, Mrs.,** Centre Square. Child's Chair.
- Bennett, Daniel R.,** Jenkintown. William Penn Chair.
- Bickel, John W.,** Norristown. Mahogany Paper Case, unique; planned and built by the late Christopher Loeser, Esq., a member of the Montgomery and Schuylkill county bars. Now owned by the exhibitor.
- Bosch, Enos,** Norristown. Lady's Work Box and Work Table, 40 years old, nicely inlaid with brass.
- Buckman, Mrs.,** Fitzwatertown. Mirror.
- Carson, Mary Cook,** Norristown. Child's Rocking Chair, nearly 200 years old.
- Coates, Mrs. David,** Norristown. Chair, said to be 125 years old. Looking-Glass 100 years old.
- Coates, Miss E. R.,** Swedeland. Looking-Glass. Chair.
- Cope, O. W.,** Hatboro'. Looking-Glass, with marks. Pair of Andirons.
- Corson, Alan W.,** Norristown. Duke of Wellington's Desk.
- Corson, Walter, K.,** Plymouth. Andirons.
- Crosson, James,** Norristown. Desk, descended twelve generations, was made in Ireland.
- Crosson, Mary J.,** Norristown. Small Chair, made before the Revolutionary war.
- Davis, Benjamin,** Jenkintown. Money Chest, old.
- Davis, John J.,** Jenkintown. Large high-backed walnut Chair, probably 200 years old.
- DeHaven, David,** King-of-Prussia. Secretary.
- Diamant, Amos,** Royersford. Arm Chair, 125 years old.
- Doreworth, Joseph, H.,** Norristown. Mirror, 101 years old.
- Drake, Mrs. Aram,** Kulpsville. Trunk, dated 1753; formerly of John Lukens
- Earle, Mrs. Sallie,** Norristown. Stool and Chair, 150 years old.
- Eckard, James Read,** Abington. Chair of Governor Bedford, the second Governor of Delaware.
- Egbert, Hamilton,** Bryn Mawr. Arm Chair, over 100 years old.
- Egolf, Gus.,** Norristown. Corner Cupboard, 100 years old. Old Table. Old-fashioned Clock, made by Jacob D. Custer.

- Elkinton, Mrs. George**, Blue Bell. Iron Money Chest, over 200 years old, with a lock of intricate construction. It was formerly the property of the exhibitor's grandmother, Rebecca Courser, *nee* Sergeant, of Kingston-on-Hull, England.
- Emery, George**, Trappe. Breakfast Table, one hundred years in the family.
- Evans, Mrs. Ann**, Norristown. Table 150 years old.
- Evans, Mrs. Priscilla**, North Wales. Stool made by David Adams about the year 1770.
- Famous, Andrew S.**, Norristown. Looking-Glass.
- Fillman, Mrs.**, Norristown. Small Chair, 115 years old.
- Fisher, Jacob**, Worcester. Small Cupboard, over 100 years old; made by a lady.
- Formance, Mrs. Ellen Knox**, Norristown. Carved wooden Mantel Piece, from a house in Norriston, built by General Andrew Porter in 1795, and occupied by Andrew Knox and his descendants since 1821, which stands on the Knox or Selma farm. Pair of Andirons and brass Fender, about 80 years old; from the home of late Colonel Thomas P. Knox.
- Fraley, Miss Julia Ann**, Weldon. Pair of Stools, formerly property of Governor Mifflin.
- Garsed, Mrs. Robert P.**, Norristown. Mirror, in use more than one hundred years. Dining Table, claw-feet, 150 years old. Dining Table claw-feet with ball.
- Gilbert, Mrs. S.**, Norristown. Looking-Glass, 125 years old.
- Gotwals, William K.**, Fairview Village. Table and Arm Chair.
- Green, Mrs. Harry**, Davis Grove. Trunk.
- Grigge, Mrs. A. L.**, Norristown. Child's Chair, brought from Germany by George Conkila, in a vessel belonging to Myers Fisher, 110 years ago.
- Grigge, Miss Clara**, Norristown. Chair, 100 years old.
- Grimley, Miss Oliva K.**, Schwenksville. Two Andirons Owned from 1725 to 1780 by—Umstead; from 1780 to 1840, by Sophia Umstead, daughter of the foregoing; from 1840 to 1878, by Daniel Miller; since 1878, by Solomon K. Grimley. Corner Cupboard, 1776.
- Haas, Frederick, Sr.**, Jeffersonville. Chest of Drawers; has been in the family nearly one hundred years.
- Hallowell, Miss E. L.**, Swedeland. A Stool, made from part of a secretary obtained from William Penn by Thomas Lloyd, first Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania, an ancestor of its present owner, Miss Eliza Stewart, of Norristown.
- Hallowell, Mrs. R. T.**, Swedeland. Box, made from a portion of the Treaty Elm, by John Hansell, a workman in the saw-mill in which parts of the elm were sawed into veneering.
- Hallowell, Dr. William**, Norristown. Arm Chair, 150 years old.
- Hamel, George Jr.**, Jenkintown. Child's Chair.
- Hampton, John**, Abrams. Chair; family relic for one hundred and thirty-five years.
- Hampton, Powell**, Bridgeport. Two Chairs, 100 years old.
- Hange, Mrs. M.**, Worcester. Looking-Glass, 100 years old.
- Harper, Charles**, Jenkintown. Child's Chair, 75 years old.
- Harry, Miss Mary**, Norristown. Stand, over 100 years old.
- Heebner, Mrs. C. B.**, Collegeville. Arm Chair, 100 years old.
- Heimbach, Mrs. Elizabeth**, Frederick. Foot Rest, 95 years old.
- Heller, Miss Clara**, Norristown. Mirror, 180 years old.
- Hendrickson, Rev. W. C.**, Norristown. Table, made in 1765.
- Highley, Miss M. P.**, Norristown. Two Dog Irons, 106 years old.
- Home, J. W. A.**, Norristown. Toy Chest, 100 years old. Chair, over 100 years old.
- Hoover, Hiram C.**, Hartranft. Old Chair, rocker, over 200 years old. Chair, over 100 years old. Andirons, over 100 years old.
- Houpt, Mrs. George**, Three Tuns. Old family Work Stand.
- Hunstacker, Mrs. J. R.**, Norristown. Chair, over 200 years old.
- Hurst, Miss Anna**, Norristown. Arm Rocking Chair, made by exhibitor's great-great-grandfather, upon his arrival from Germany, one hundred and fifty years ago.
- Jacobi, Mamie K.**, Norristown. Walnut Wood Chest, 135 years old. Belonged to Godfrey Young, Sr., who died in 1822; is now in the possession of his great-great-grandchild.
- Jarrett, Mrs. Annie**, Ambler. Table, 200 years old. Antique Chair, 150 years old. Andirons, 68 years old.
- Johnson, Benjamin**, Norristown. Chair, made in Europe; very old.
- Jones, Mrs. Ann C.**, Spring Mill. Small Table.
- Jones, Mrs. Evan D.**, Conshohocken. Old Chair, formerly in the Bittenhouse family.
- Jones, John**, Conshohocken. Trunk, brought from England about the time William Penn first came over; owned by the late Joseph Lukens.
- Jones, John C.**, Lower Merion. Three Chairs, brought from Wales in 1743.
- Jones, Mrs. Rachel**, Broad Axe. Chair, 125 years old.
- Keeler, Miss Edith**, Norristown. Chair, 150 years old.
- Keller, Mrs. Henry**, North Wales. Stand, 65 years ago.
- Kemery, C. M.**, Abrams. Table, owned in the George family for two hundred years.
- Kenderdine, Mrs. Lavina**, North Wales. Andirons 1780.
- Kepler, Mrs. John**, Trappe. Mirror, 111 years old.
- Kettarar, Roman**, Somerton. Nine different kinds of andirons. Small Chair and Large Chair, old. Invalid's Chair, 147 years old. Old safe, from the sea. Small trunk.
- Kibblehouse, Mrs. Kate**, Blue Bell. Round table, once owned by Catherine Berkheimer. Chair.
- Kohl, George M.**, Jenkintown. Table-top, 130 years old. Owned by four generations, back to Mrs. Pickering. Small bureau, made by Nicholas Kohl about 1820.
- Kooker, Miss Bertha C.**, Trappe. Carved walnut chair, 104 years old.
- Krewson, Mrs. John**, Philadelphia. Wooden toy cradle, bought in 1829.
- Kriebble, Abraham K.**, Kulpsville. Child's Chair, used three generations.
- Kriebble, Anne**, Worcester. Clock, the first owner, George Kriebble, had it made to order, and imported it about the year 1740. It bears the inscription, "Jacob Molliner, Neustadt."
- Krupp, Henry H.**, Kulpsville. Table, belonged to the Heckler family.
- Kulp, Elias K.**, Lederachville. Chair, made and upholstered by Jacob Weaver, of Upper Salford.
- Loch, John W.**, Norristown. Andirons; supposed age, 50 years.
- Logan, Jane**, Jenkintown. Toy Cradle, dated 1698.
- Lukens, Mrs. Henry M.**, North Wales. Looking-glass, brought from England, in 1730.
- Lukens Mrs. Jawood**, Conshohocken. Old Mirror, beveled glass, formerly owned by Joseph Corson, grandfather of the exhibitor. Writing Desk, over 125 years old. Antique Work Stand, formerly owned by Mrs. Hanna J. Foulke. Old Card Table, mahogany, with brass feet. Two Franklin Chairs of the Revolutionary period. Brass Andirons.
- Lynch, B. I.**, Norristown. Cradle, rocked four generations.
- McNeill Mrs. George G.**, Blue Bell. Table, 200 years old; from Holland.
- Maden, Mrs.**, Swedeland. Chair.
- Mancill, Frank S.**, Port Kennedy. Brass Andirons, old.
- Mancill, Joseph**, Port Kennedy. Four Chairs, 100 years old.
- Mather, Mrs. Annie M.**, Jenkintown. Small Andirons, nearly 100 years old.
- Meehan, Mrs. John**, Blue Bell. Walnut Table, over 100 years old.
- Michael, Frederick**, Norriton. French Clock. Clock, 100 years old.
- Miles, Mrs. Isabella**, Gulf Mills. Bedstead.
- Morgan, Mrs. David**, Merion Station. Mahogany Card Table. Belonged to John Levering, one of Washington's Aid-de-Camps in the Revolutionary war.
- Nafle, Miss Annie M.**, Boyersford. Large Centre Table, 110 years old.
- Nightlinger, Mrs. George**, Shoemakerstown. Capdelabra.
- Owen, Mrs. William W.**, Norristown. Chair, in Norris family over one hundred years.
- Pannepacker, Mrs. William C.**, Klein's Chair. Belonged to David Grubb, 1736 to 1816; to his daughter, Susan Kline, 1816 to 1871; to William C. Pannepacker since 1871.
- Pechin, John W.**, King-of-Prussia. Looking-Glass, 120 years old; brought from France. Chair, 100 years old.
- Pechin, Mrs. William**, Norristown. Chair, brought over with William Penn.
- Pechin, William R.**, Norristown. Plush Seat Chair. Came from France; in the Pechin family one hundred and twenty five years.
- Pomeroy, Mrs. H. S.**, Norristown. Small Dressing Case and Stool, 75 years old.

Pugh, Mrs. A., King-of-Prussia. Chair.

Rambo, Miss Sallie A., Swedeland. Rocking Chair 125 years old; formerly owned by exhibitors grandmother, Rosanna Huzzard.

Ramsey, Ellen D., Abrams. Trunk, presented to Sarah McVeigh (who was born January 2, 1763) by her aunt, Ruth Scotten, in 1771.

Ramsey, Miss Sallie W., Swedeland. Arm Chair. Owned, before the Revolution, by Jonathan Brooke, and handed down to his son, James Brooke.

Rawlins, Mrs. M., Lower Merion. Small Chair, once the property of Jacob Christler, one of Washington's body-guards.

Reid, Mrs. Dr. John K., Conshohocken. Cradle, 100 years old.

Richards Peter., Lansdale. Chair, 100 years old.

Rittenhouse, William., Jeffersonville. Dining Table, over 100 years old.

Roberts, Septimus., Whitpain. Wooden Chair, dated 1700. The property of the late Peter Lukens. Arm Chair, 120 years old. Stool, about 60 years old; one of the seats of Westtown school. Pair of Andirons.

Rodenbough, Mrs. T. F., Norristown. Old-fashioned walnut Chair, carved back.

Rogers, Mrs., Norristown. Andirons.

Rue, Louisa, Norristown. Card Table, property of Robert Kennedy in the revolution.

Schaefer, Miss., Norristown. Andirons.

Schultz, Solomon, Fairview Villag. Table. Used, traditions say, by Washington.

Scott, Thomas P., North Wales. Chair, descended to exhibitor from Peter Lukens his great-great-grandfather; supposed to be over 200 years old.

Shay, Elizabeth Y., Three Tuns. Candle Table, over 100 years old.

Shoemaker, Hannah Y., Norristown. Chair, made in 1575. brought from Germany by the Shoemaker family when they first settled here.

Slemmer, Mrs. M. H., Norristown. Small Work Chest, 150 years old.

Slemmer, Mrs. William, Norristown. Money Trunk, over 100 years old.

Slifer, Dr. H. F., North Wales. Chair, over 100 years old.

Sperry Mrs. Ella, North Wales. Chair, 150 years old.

Springer, Daniel, Royersford. Piano. Belonged to Wright A. Bringham.

Stackhouse Mrs. Joseph, Jarrettown, Stand, made of Job's tears in 1853, by Mr. Edmunds, of Philadelphia.

Stannard, Mrs. E. J., Broad Axe. Brass Andirons, over 120 years old. They were a bridal gift to the exhibitors great-grandmother Mary Satterthwait, and have been handed down as bridal gifts to each generation since.

Stauffer, John M., Norristown. Chair, 100 year old.

Stenger, Hugh, Hickorytown. Chair 1790.

Stewart, George, Jeffersonville, Chair, over 100 years old; not a nail in it.

Streep, Mrs. Samuel, Broad Axe. Brass Andirons. Chest, dated 1767.

Supplee, Hiram, Conshohocken. Piano, very old.

Supplee, Joseph, Belfry. Chest of Drawers, dated 1770; inlaid.

Swift, Samuel, Norristown. Arm Chair, 125 years old.

Taylor, Mrs. Robert A., Jarrettown. Rush-bottomed Chair, made in 1805.

Tomlinson, Amos Buckman, Shoemakertown. Chair about 100 years old.

Tyson, Charles, Trappe. Chair.

Wager, Mrs. Henry, Norristown. Mirror, over 100 years old.

Walton, Mrs. Amos, Blue Bell. Round Table over 100 years old.

Walton, Mrs. Harry C., Blue Bell. Round Table.

Wanner, Elizabeth, Norristown. Chair, brought from England over 100 years ago.

Warner, William B., Norristown. Arm Rocking Chair, more than 100 years old.

Wentz, Thomas, Fort Washington. Two Chairs. In Chew house, at Germantown, during the Revolution; now property of the exhibitor.

Williams, Mrs. Maria, Phoenixville. Chair.

Williams, Mrs., Fitzwatertown. Chair, Clock.

Wood Mrs. Jesse, Swedeland. Work Box.

Worrall, Mrs. Winfield. Blue Bell. Arm Chair, over 100 years old. Owned first by John Morgan.

Wright, Mrs. Comly, Norristown. Foot Rest, supposed to be 150 years old.

Yerkes, Hannah. Plymouth Meeting. Chair, made in 1575. Brought from Germany by the Shoemaker family, when they first settled here.

Yothers, David, Prospectville. Old Chair.

Zimmerman, Mrs. Elizabeth, Providence Square. Arm Chair, 150 years old.

Zimmerman, Esther, Norristown. Looking-Glass, 120 years old. Table of Cherry, made nearly one hundred years ago, on his own place, by David Norman. The place is now owned by William Smith, on Swede Street, Norristown. Miniature straw-covered Trunk, dated 1726.

Zimmerman, Mrs. Lorenzo, Norristown. Straight-back Chair, 1750.

CLASS XII.

HOME MANUFACTURED ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC USE, OLD.

Allebach, Mrs. James H., North Wales. Quilt, between 65 and 70 years old.

Ambler, Aaron, Norritonville. Table Cloth and Towel.

Anders, Mrs. George S., Kulpsville. Fancy Table Cloth, 1829.

Ander, William H., Kulpsville. Fancy Towel.

Ashenfelter, Mrs A. J., Yerkes. Quilt and Coverlet.

Barnes, Mrs. Edmund, Broad Axe. Sheet, home made linen.

Bartman, Mrs. Mary R., Trappe. Home-made Sheet, 100 years old.

Beard, John, Norristown. Three Bed Spreads. One white, 1881; two white and blue, 1807 and 1816.

Beck, Mrs. John P., Centre Square. Bed Spread, made by the Moravian Sisters at Bethlehem.

Berger, J. F., North Wales. Linen Table Cloth, 100 years old; spun by Elizabeth Ackerman.

Bertolet, Mrs. A. F. Trappé. Two Patchwork Quilts, 113 years old.

Blair, David T., Hatboro. Table Cloth. Brought from Holland, by Adrian Cornell, one hundred and forty years ago. Double Coverlet, made in 1760. Two Pillow Cases, from Holland, 140 years old.

Brunst, Mrs. Ida M., Yerkes. Bed Quilt.

Buckman, Mrs. Thomas, Jenkintown. Linen Sheet, home-made.

Cassel, Isaac R., North Wales. Towel, made by Elizabeth Reiff, grandmother of exhibitor.

Conard, Ella V., Port Kennedy. Woolen Bed Spread, made by Eliza Cowgill, fifty years ago.

Cope, O. W., Hatboro. Bed Spread, of 1776, with representation of Liberty at the altar presenting her illustrious sons with medallions. Belongs to William Wade, Hershman.

Corson, Miss Annie H., Conshohocken. Homespun Towel, of 1767; spun by the great-grandmother of the exhibitor.

Corson, Mrs. Dr. Hiram, Conshohocken. Old linen Comfortable.

Cottman, Mrs. Charles, Abington. Two Sheets and two Towels, made from flax grown near Hatboro ninety years ago.

Cottman, Mrs. J. F., Jenkintown. Table Linen and Napkins. Outset of Mary Stoneback, 1798; adornments by exhibitor, who is a granddaughter.

Craft, Mrs. Jacob, Norristown. Pair of Towels, homespun, over 130 years old.

Crawford, Mrs. William H., Lower Merion. Coverlet, 50 years old.

Crason, Miss Anne H., Conshohocken. Homespun Towel, spun by the exhibitor's great-grandmother, Mary Pennell, of Concord, Delaware County, before her marriage, in 1767, with Frederick Fair-lamb, of Middletown, Delaware County.

Custer, Philip B., Norritonville. Quilt, 75 years old, made by Mrs. Catherine Custer.

Danenhower, Mrs. Roland, Blue Bell. Linen Towel, over 100 years old. Bed Spread, 150 years old.

Davidheiser, Mrs. Sallie, Douglass. Home-made Towel, made in 1831.

Dettra, Mrs. John, Norristown. Four Towels, spun and worked by Mary Zieber, on the three holidays of the year, second Christmas, second Easter, and second Whitsuntide; over 100 years old.

Drake, Mrs. Aram, Kulpsville. Bed Spread, blue and white home-made linen; over 100 years old.

Eastburn, Annie, Bridgeport. Linen Sheet, 100 years old.

Fisher, Mrs. John, Worcester. Homespun Stand Cloth.

- Fitzwater, Mrs. Joseph**, Port Providence. Home-made spun linen Wallet, used by farmers to carry produce to market on horse-back; 75 years old.
- Fox, Mrs. Harry**, Norristown. Red Quilt, old.
- Freas, Mrs. David W.**, Norristown. Towel, spun by hand; 150 years old.
- Fretz, Jonas**, North Wales. Linen Sheet, spun and marked by Ann Clemens, 1812. Towel, marked by Susanna Haldeman, 1801.
- Garsed, Mrs. Robert P.**, Norristown. Pair of Blankets, made fifty years ago. Counterpane, made in Montgomery County fifty years ago. Pair of Linen Sheets, made sixty years ago.
- Gerhart, Miss Christiana**, North Wales. Towel, made in 1818, by John Gerhart. Quilt, over 100 years old.
- Gerhart, Mrs. Eliza**, Douglass. Muslin Towel, made in 1842.
- Gross, Miss Elizabeth**, Collegeville. Pair of Pillow Slips, made of bed curtain of printed linen. Brought from Germany one hundred or one hundred and fifty years ago.
- Hallman, A. S.**, Norristown. Quilt.
- Hallman, Mrs. Henry**, Trappe. Quilt, 150 years old.
- Hange, Mrs. M.**, Worcester. Table Cloth, 200 years old. Two linen Towels, homespun, 100 years old.
- Harley, Mrs. Joseph**, Belfry. Table Linen, 120 to 125 years old.
- Harme, Mrs. David**, Jenkintown. Homespun Towel.
- Heacock, Annie**, Jenkintown. Homespun linen Towels, about 80 years old. Homespun blue and white Bed Spread, 70 years old.
- Heebner, Mrs. Emanuel**, Worcester. Two needle-worked Towels. Quilt.
- Heebner, William L.**, West Point. Table Cloth, 1758. Towel, 1810.
- Helmback, Mrs. Elizabeth**, Frederick. Towel, 110 years old.
- Holland, Mrs. Eliza**, Jarrettown. Coverlet, very old.
- Howland, Mrs. Susan**, North Wales. Linen Sheet, 1777, and linen Towel, 1775; exhibitor's grandmother's.
- Hunsicker, Miss Mary A.**, Kulpsville. Blanket, 100 years old.
- Iredell, Phoebe**, Norristown. Table Cloth, 100 years old.
- Jacobs, Mrs. O.**, Norristown. Towel, 70 years old.
- Jarrett, Rebecca and Elizabeth**, Horsham. Two Towels. Belonged to Hannah Mather, grandmother of the exhibitor.
- Jones, Mrs. Evans D.**, Conshohocken. Blanket and Coverlet, spun by exhibitor.
- Keller, Mrs. Henry**, North Wales. Bed Spread, 75 years old, spun and woven by exhibitor's grandmother.
- Kibblehouse, Mrs. Kate**, Blue Bell. Homespun linen Sheets, made by Catherine Berkhimer one hundred years ago.
- Kirk, Edwin**, Neshaminy. Table Cloth, 150 years old; came from Germany in 1806.
- Kneidler, Mrs. Jacob H.**, North Wales. Bed Spread, made in 1801; spun and woven by exhibitor's great-grandmother.
- Koons, Mrs. Ann**, Collegeville. Coverlet, 100 years old.
- Kratz, Ida**, Worcester. Home-made Towel.
- Krewson, Mrs. John**, Philadelphia. Bed Spread, spun by Nancy Boileau, Moreland, 1780. Huckaback Towel and Table Cover, spun by Mary Leech, Hatboro, 1740.
- Kriebble, Abraham H.**, Kulpsville. Cup Towels, 150 years old. Fancy Towels, over 100 years old.
- Kriebble, Abraham K.**, Kulpsville. Pillow Cases.
- Kriebble, Mrs. Isaac**, Mainland. Home-made Table Cloth, fine linen, 110 years old. Bed Spread, 100 years old.
- Land, David C.**, Gwynedd. Thread, spun by Mary Bean, wife of Jacob Cassel, late of Montgomery township.
- Landes, Mrs. J. G.**, Norristown. Figured Table Cloth, spun and woven one hundred years ago. Figured Towels, 100 years old.
- Lefevre, Mrs. Esther**, Douglass. Home-made Towel, 80 years old. Home-made linen Thread, 40 years old.
- Leister, Mrs. David**, Douglass. Towel, over 100 years old.
- Lukens, Mrs. Jawood**, Conshohocken. Old linen Table Cloth, formerly used by Mrs. Hannah J. Foulke.
- McCrea, Mrs. Harrison**, Norristown. Table Cloths, woven in Denmark one hundred and fifty years ago.
- Mann, John H.**, Horsham. White muslin Counterpane, finished about 1830; elaborate needle-work in bas-relief. It was nine months in the frame, and then filled with a bodkin, on the lap, by Miss Hannah Huston, of Chestnut Hill, later Mrs. Isaac Mann, Sr., of Horsham, mother of the exhibitor. Homespun linen Table Cloth, 75 years old. Pair of Sheets, 75 years old; spun by Hannah Keith Mann. Pair of homespun Towels.
- Markley Freundschaft, The**. Samples of Flax and of Braid, woven in 1804 by the mother of Augustus G. Markley. Table Linen, 130 years old. Flax spun and woven by Sarah Markley; remarkably well done, and in excellent preservation.
- Mather, Mrs. Lydia**, Jenkintown. Homespun linen Table Cloth, 153 years old.
- Matthias, Mrs.**, Norristown. Two hand-made Towels, 1816.
- Miller, Mrs. John**, Jeffersonville. Linen Towel, woven by Mrs. Peter Richards sixty-five years ago. Home-made Soap, made by Mrs. Peter Richards in 1824.
- Morey, Miss Amanda**, Douglass. Home-made Towel, 200 years old. Home-made Sheet, 100 years old.
- Moyer, Daniel**, Frederick. Pillow Case, home-made, 110 years old. Bed Valance, 110 years old.
- Naille, Miss Annie M.**, Royersford. Flax, 63 years old.
- Nice, Mrs. George**, Worcester. Counterpane.
- Ortlip, Emily**, Abrams. Linen Thread, made by Hannah Shainline fifty years ago.
- Ortt, Josephine**, East Greenville. Home-made Towel, worked by Esther Ortt in 1831.
- Owen, Mrs. William W.**, Norristown. Pair of Blankets, made in Montgomery County fifty years ago.
- Pannepacker, Mrs. William C.**, Klein's. Towel, made by Sophia Walt in 1831. Towel, made by Mrs. David Gribb in 1803.
- Pawling, The Misses**, King-of-Prussia. Comfortable.
- Prizer, Ellwood**, Abrams. Quilt, nearly 100 years old.
- Quillman, Mrs. Philip**, Norristown. Two Towels, homespun and drawn work, 60 years old.
- Renninger, Mrs. Eliza**, Douglass. Home-made Towel, 150 years old.
- Rex, Mrs. Jacob L.**, Blue Bell. Linen Sheet, spun by Mary Slingsluff and woven by John Slingsluff, who were the parents of the late William H. Slingsluff, of Norristown; supposed to be about 100 years old. Linen Sheet, formerly owned by Catharine Berkhimer (afterwards Fetzter); more than 100 years old. Table Cloth, more than 100 years old. Linen Wallet, used for carrying articles on horse-back; more than 100 years old. Ancient Table Cloth, homespun; formerly owned by Maria Moore, of Gwynedd.
- Richards, Miss Malvina**, Jeffersonville. Home-made Soap, 60 years old, made by exhibitor. Linen Towel, made by exhibitor's grandmother before her marriage.
- Shay, Mrs. Edward**, Three Tuns. Coverlet, 100 years old.
- Shay, Elizabeth Y.**, Three Tuns. Hand-spun Table cloth, over 150 years old.
- Shoemaker, Hannah Y.**, Norristown. Bed Spread, 150 years old.
- Shoemaker, Mrs. Thomas S.**, Jarrettown. Pair of linen Pillow Cases, spun and made by the exhibitor's great-aunt about the beginning of the century.
- Shreiner, Sarah P.**, Gwynedd. Pillow Slips, 100 years old.
- Slemmer, Mrs. M. H.**, Norristown. Hand-worked Quilt, 80 years old.
- Slingsluff, Mrs. William H.**, Norristown. Yarns, of the olden time.
- Smith, Mrs. Hattie**, Douglass. Home-made Towel, 125 years old.
- Smith, John A.**, Norristown. Two Towels, over 125 years old.
- Snyder, Mrs. George**, Broad Axe. Pair of linen Pillow Cases, over 100 years old.
- Spencer, Miss Lillian**, Jenkintown. Crocheted Bed Spread, made by exhibitor's grandmother when 86 years of age.
- Stillwell, Mrs. Clara**, North Wales. Bed Spread, 70 years old.
- Sireeper, Mrs. Samuel**, Broad Axe. Linen Towel and Apron, over 100 years old. The flax they were made from was grown on the farm of the late William Lents, of Spring Mill.
- Sweed, Mrs.**, Norristown. Hand-made Counterpane.
- Taggart, Miss Hanna**, Fort Washington. Pair of Pillow Cases and Table Cloth, home-made linen.
- Thompson, Mary E.**, Shoemakertown. Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases, 1782.
- Tomlinson, Amos Buckman**, Shoemakertown. Pillow Cases, 1821.
- Trumbauer, J. B.**, Jenkintown. Homespun Towel, made about 1800.
- Unruh Misses R. and K.**, Weldon. Table Cloth.
- Walker, Mrs. Helen**, Norristown. White Counterpane, 112 years old.
- Walker, Sarah S.**, Abrams. Two Linen Table Cloths, 80 and 100 years old.
- Walt, F. K.**, East Greenville. Towel, made by Elizabeth Keely one hundred and forty years ago.

Walton, Eber, Blue Bell. Pair of Blankets, over 100 years old.

Wanner, Mrs. Peter, Trooper. Linen Towel woven in 1819 by Betsy Markley.

Weber, Mrs. Reuben, Plymouth. Bed Curtains, over 120 years old, under the folds of which General Harmer, of Revolutionary fame, was born.

Weinberger, Mrs. E. K., Collegeville. Home-made Linen Sheets, Pillow Slips, Towels, Bed Cases and Spreads, from 1790 to 1827. The oldest linen came from the exhibitor's grandmother, Margaret Gorges, the wife of William Fretz, of Bedminster, Bucks county, through her only daughter Elizabeth, wife of Jacob S. Kratz. The Gorges family resided just below Doylestown, and had come from Salford township. Samples of home-made Flannel, Lindsey-Woolsey, and Flaxen Goods. Samples of home-made Linen Thread, Stocking Yarn, Ladies' Stockings, Gents' Socks, woolen Stocking Yarn and Stockings. Quilt, made of bed curtain style called Washington's Oak, 1800.

Whetstone, Mrs. Abby, North Wales. Quilt, over 100 years old

Wilson, Mrs. A. H., Conshohocken. Bread Bag.

Wilson, Mrs. F. W., Norristown. Linen Table Cloth 85 years old. Linen Bed Tick, 51 years old.

Wilson Family, The Jenkintown. Woolen and linen Bed Spread, spun by their mother about 1800. Table Cloth, spun by C. Lukens.

Wolf, Mrs. Asstina, Plymouth. Linen Table Cloth. Flax grown and spun in 1810, near Spring Mill, by Margaret Dewees, afterwards Streep, the mother of the exhibitor. Home-made Linen, made in 1812.

Yeakle, Mrs. Charles, Flourtown. Woolen Quilt, made by exhibitor's mother in 1799.

Yeakle, Mrs. Isaac, Norristown. Pair of Pillow Cases, 100 years old.

Yerk, Mrs., Trappe. Linen Towel, 150 years old.

Young, Miss Margaret, Trappe. Bed Curtain, owned by Mrs. Moser one hundred and thirty years ago.

Zimmerman, Esther, Norristown. Two Tray Covers, with bunch of Linen Thread 120 years old. Pillow Case, Spun from the flax by Sarah Pickering one hundred and twenty years ago.

Zimmerman, Mrs. G. W., Collegeville. Album Quilt and Coverlet.

Zimmerman, Mrs. J. M., Yerkas. Coverlet.

CLASS XIII.

SILVER, SILVER-PLATED, CUT GLASS AND CHINA WARE, AND ORNAMENTS.

Arron, Mrs. Phoebe P., Norristown. Samples of old China, Bowl, Salt Cellar and Coffee Pot. Brought from China by Nathan Dunn whilst owner of the Chinese Museum in Philadelphia. Two large china Bowls, 140 and 150 years old.

Acker, Mrs. Dr. E. L., Norristown. Sugar Bowl, 100 years old.

Allebach, Mary, North Wales. Cream Pitcher, over 100 years old.

Ambley, Aaron, Norritonville. Two old Plates. Two pairs silver Sugar Tongs, Decanter, Wine Glasses and Goblet. Tea Pot. Tarkard, 110 years old.

Anders, Andrew, Kulpsville. Fancy Tumblers, over 100 years old. China Cups and Saucers, Dish, Mug, and Pitcher, over 100 years old.

Anders, George H., Norritonville. Silver Spoon, made in Philadelphia over one hundred years ago.

Anders, Mrs. George S., Kulpsville. Cream Mug and Glass Mug, four generations old.

Anders, Mrs. Hiram, Norritonville. Old Pitcher.

Anders, Mrs. Joseph, Jr., Worcester. Glass Cup and Saucer.

Anderson, Joseph, Abrams. Half dozen silver Spoons, 100 years old.

Appel, Abraham, Kulpsville. Tea Pot and Cream Mug, 120 years old. Blue Plate, with names of the States and portrait of Washington.

Armitage, Jacob, Jenkintown. Pitcher, of ye olden time, bearing the United States arms.

Ashenfelter, Mrs. A. J., Yerkas. Cup and Saucer and two blue Plates.

Ashenfelter, Jonas, Jeffersonville. China Tea Set, purchased by the exhibitor when he was married, in 1834. Cream Mug, in the family fifty years. Sugar Bowl and Cream Mug, over 200 years old. Belonged to exhibitor's great-grandfather.

Atkinson, Robert, Bryn Mawr. China Plate, over 100 years old.

Bartman, Mrs. Mary R., Trappe. Long Plate, 80 years old.

Batchelder, Meredith, Norristown. Old Boxes.

Bean, Mrs. Margaret, Norristown. Tea Pot, 90 years old. Sugar Bowl, 75 years old.

Bechtel, Mrs. Isaac, Schwenksville. Bohemian glass Sugar Bowl, originally the property of the Groff family, and over 200 years old.

Bechtel, Mrs. William, Schwenksville. Tea Pot 100 years old.

Bechtel, Mrs. W. H., Schwenksville. Antiquated Tea Pot and Glass Tumbler, from the Price family 150 years old.

Beck, Mrs. John P., Centre Square. Ancient Dishes. St. John's Communion Service, used at St. John's Lutheran Church, Whitpain.

Bertolet, Mrs. A. F., Trappe. Bowl and china Plate, 113 years old.

Besson, Jacob, Plymouth Meeting. Tea Pot, 150 years old.

Bevan, Mrs. Emily, Hartranft. Fruit Dish, over 200 years old.

Beyer, Benjamin, Norritonville. Old Coffee Pot.

Bickel, Mrs., Norristown. Pair of china Tea Pots, over 100 years old.

Bickel, Mrs. John W., Norristown. Two Plates. Have been in the Bickel family over one hundred and twenty-five years.

Biedler, Mrs. Harry, North Wales. Pitcher, over 100 years old. Spoon Holder, 150 years old.

Bisson, Jane, Three Tuns. Two Tea Pots, Sugar Bowl, and Cream Pitcher, 75 years old.

Blackburn, Mrs. William, Centre Square. Old Dishes.

Blackfan, Miss, Norristown. Pickle Dish and china Bowl, over 100 years old.

Blair, David T., Hatboro. China Cup and Saucer, 116 years old. Belonged to Peter N. Hagaman.

Byler, Mrs., North Wales. Salt Cellar, 125 years old. Tea Pot, 70 years old.

Bolton, Miss Rebecca, Norristown. Bowl, over 100 years old.

Boorse, Mrs. Joseph, Kulpsville. Blue Saucer, over 125 years old. Tea Pot, over 100 years old.

Bowler, Mrs. Joseph, Shoemakertown. Cream Pitcher.

Bowman, William T., Worcester. Half dozen Cups and Saucers. Five Cups and Saucers, common ware.

Boyer, Miss Clara, Norristown. Plate, 138 years old. Pitcher, 155 years old.

Bradfield, Mrs., Plymouth Meeting. Cream Pitcher, 125 years old. China Plate, 100 years old. China Bowl, 150 years old.

Bradford, Mrs. William R., Norristown. Tea Pot, 105 years old. China Tea Pot and china Sugar Bowl, 95 years old.

Branin, Ann, Jenkintown. Dolly Loller's Breakfast Plate, 75 years old. Six silver Tea Spoons.

Broades, Mrs. Ross, West Conshohocken. China Cup and Saucer, 100 years old.

Brooke, Mrs., King-of-Prussia. China Cream Pitcher and Pickle Dish.

Brown, Christopher, Port Kennedy. China Cup and Saucer, 100 years old.

Brunner, Mrs. Benjamin, Worcester. Two Plates one Bowl.

Brunner, John, Worcester. China Cup and Saucer.

Brunner, Miss Mary, Worcester. Spoon.

Buchert, Mrs. John, Schwenksville. Glass Plate, said to be 100 years old; came through the Keeler family.

Buckman, Mrs. Thomas, Jenkintown. Two Tea Spoons.

Bult, George T., Whitpain. Pocket Inkstand and Case, and portable Steel Pen.

Butler, Mrs., Plymouth Meeting. Cream Pitcher, 150 years old.

Caldwell, Mrs., Bridgeport. Large Dinner Plate, Cream Jug, small Plate, and Salt Dish. These articles were brought from Scotland, eighty years ago, by Mrs. Mason.

Cassel, Abraham H., Harleysville. Curious old Sugar Bowl. Old Plate, from the Jenkins family. Old Cup and Saucer, from the Jenkins family. Very fine antique Sugar Bowl, supposed to be of black slate; a relic of the family of the elder Christopher Saur, who emigrated to America in 1724 by way of Bristol, England. Family tradition says he brought this Bowl, besides a number of other articles, along from Bristol. Two curiously shaped Preserve Dishes from the Saur family. Small silver Tea Spoons, from the Lukens-Jenkins family; very old.

Cassel, Mrs. Abraham H., Kulpsville. Plate, over 100 years old. Wine Glass, partly wood, from Christopher Master; 110 years old.

Cassel, Mrs. Hannah, Skippack. Britannia Sugar Bowl, part of the outfit of present owner's grandmother, the mother of ex-County Treasurer George C. Reiff.

Cassel, Isaac R., North Wales. Shaving Glass. Cup and Saucer, used by exhibitor when young. Perfumery Bottle, brought by exhibitor's grandfather Cresson from Jerusalem. Perfumery Bottle. Belonged to great-great-grandmother Cresson.

- Cassel, Mrs. James, Belfry.** Glass Cigar Holder, blown in Holland; 160 years old. Two Blue Saucers, 100 years old. Large Blue Bowl, 160 years old. Blue Glass Salt Cellar and Cream Jug, 150 years old.
- Cassel, Mrs. S. U., Skippack.** Soup Bowl, over 100 years old. Came from Germany.
- Childs, S. Powell, Plymouth.** China Tea Pots, Sugar Bowl, Cream Jug, Cake Plate, and Sugar Tongs, owned by the late Samuel Powell, and in the Powell family for a century. Ancient Gravy Bowl, 100 years old.
- Clements, Adelaide, Lower Merion.** China Cup, Saucer, and Plate, hand painted.
- Coates, Mrs. David, Norristown.** Cream Pitcher, 100 years old, and very handsome in its time.
- Colton, Mrs. Ann C., Jenkintown.** Glass Fruit Bowl, bought in 1750. Two Silver Table Spoons, bought about 1762.
- Conard, Ella V., Port Kennedy.** Three silver Tea Spoons, about 100 years old. Cup and Saucer, 75 years old.
- Conrow, Mrs. George E. B., Norristown.** Modern Cream Jug, 1884.
- Cook, Mrs. Trappe.** China Tea Pot and Sugar Bowl.
- Corson, Mrs. George N., Norristown.** Pieces of China, nearly 200 years old.
- Corson, Mrs. Dr. Hiram, Conshohocken.** Silver Table Spoons, in almost daily use since the Revolution. Old Silver Fruit Basket. Old silver Sugar Bowl, Cream Jug, Coffee Pot, and Coffee Urn, Pitcher, presented to Sarah Rutter by Thomas Adams, of Massachusetts, son of John Adams, President.
- Cottman, Mrs. Charles, Abington.** Cup and Saucer, purchased by Charity Von Deron in the year 1761. Six silver Tea Spoons, dated 1809.
- Cottman, Mrs. J. F., Jenkintown.** China Tea Cup, outset of Mrs. Jacob E. Buck in 1824. China Tea Cup, outset of Mrs. William Cottman in 1832. Tea Cup, Saucer, Sauce Dish, and Sugar Bowl.
- Crawford, Mrs. V. Virginia, Bryn Mawr.** China Plate, 200 years old.
- Crawford, Mrs. William H., Lower Merion.** Four silver Table Spoons, 125 years old. China Saucer, 100 years old.
- Creighton, Mrs. Mary A., Norristown.** Half dozen silver Spoons, 125 years old.
- Cresson, Mrs. Annie, H., Conshohocken.** Silver Needle Case, of the seventeenth century.
- Cresson, Mrs. Sarah, Conshohocken.** Modern Finger Bowl Dish.
- Cummins, Ella, Port Kennedy.** Toy Wash Bowl and Pitcher, 100 years old.
- Curwen, George F., Villa Nova.** Punch Ladle. Charles II., 1663.
- Custer, Mrs. David, Fairview Village.** China Cup and Saucer.
- Custer, Mrs. Lydia, North Wales.** Half dozen Tea Spoons, quite old.
- Custer, Philip B., Norritonville.** Sugar Bowl, 80 years old.
- Cutler, C. D., Three Tuns.** Unique Inkstand, 100 years old.
- Danenhower, Mrs. Roland, Blue Bell.** China Cups and Saucers, very old.
- Dannehower, Mrs. William, Blue Bell.** Pin, over a 100 years old.
- Davis, Mrs. P. J., Ironbridge.** Tea Cup and Saucer, over 100 years old.
- Day, Mrs. Richard H., Philadelphia.** Silver-plated Candlesticks.
- Deal, Mrs., Catharine, Bryn Mawr.** Coffee Pot.
- Deal, Mrs. Hannah, Bryn Mawr.** Cream Pitcher, 150 years old China Cup and Saucer, formerly used in the family of Charles Thompson, President of the first Continental Congress.
- Dettra, Mrs. John, Norristown.** China Plate, over 100 years old.
- Detwiler, Jones, Blue Bell.** Tea Pot, property of Henry Slater; a family relic of many years.
- Detwiler, Mrs. Sarah, Fairview Village.** Sugar Bowl and two Tea Pots, 90 years old.
- Dewees, Mrs. Louisa B., Norristown.** Large Meat Dish, antique.
- Dorworth, Joseph H., Norritonville.** Wine Glass, very old. Sugar Bowl, 97 years old. Two Bowls, 70 and 102 years old. German Tea Canister, brought to this country in 1782.
- Drehs, Miss Mariah, Douglass.** Fancy Drinking Cup, 80 years old.
- Eastburn, Annie, Bridgeport.** Antique China, 100 years old.
- Eberle, The Misses, Oak Lane.** Old-fashioned Salt Celler
- Eckard, Jane E., Abington.** Two antique Ivory Tablets, with tortoise shell cover. Mother-of-pearl Tatting Shuttle, antique.
- Edelman, Mrs. Mary, Collegeville.** Two Plates; in the family of exhibitor since 1800.
- Edwards, Jacob, Norristown.** China Tea Pot, over 100 years old.
- Egolf, Gus, Norristown.** Dishes, 100 years old.
- Eisenhart, Miss Clara, Kulpsville.** Gilt Pitcher, over 100 years old.
- Elkinton, Paul P., Blue Bell.** Brass Flemish Coat-of-arms, and Hook.
- Elliott, Miss S. E., Jenkintown.** Tea Pot and Pitcher.
- Evans, Gertrude, Hatboro.** Marble Punch Bowl, made in 1803.
- Evans, Mrs. Priscilla, North Wales.** China Image of a Lass, 110 years old.
- Famous, Andrew S., Norritonville.** Decanter and Cream Jug.
- Faust, Mrs. H. H., Frederick.** China Cup and Saucer, 75 years old. China Plate. Small Bronze Cream Pitcher, with illustrations of General Lafayette receiving a sword, and a portrait of that distinguished Frenchman. Blue China Tea Pot.
- Felton, Mrs. Joseph, Jenkintown.** Cream Pitcher and China Bowl, used since 1790.
- Feltz, Mrs., North Wales.** Tea Pot. Belonging to exhibitor's great-grandmother.
- Fisher, Jacob, Worcester.** Tea Cup.
- Fisher, Mrs. John, Worcester.** Wine Pitcher and Tea Pot, from Germany.
- Fisher, Susan, Worcester.** Wine Glass.
- Fleck, Mrs., Norristown.** Cream Cup, 100 years old.
- Fornance, Mrs. Ellen Knox, Norristown.** Three Tea Cups and two Saucers, about 80 years old. Turken, oval Plate, and Cream Jug, about 80 years old.
- Fornance Joseph, Norristown.** Punch Bowl, about 100 years old; was broken and fastened with rivets.
- Fox, Mrs. Maggie, Fairview Village.** Large Plate, dated 1790.
- Fraley, Miss Julia Ann, Weldon.** Pitcher of the War of 1812, with man-of-war and Masonic emblems; was the property of Captain Flinn.
- Freas, Mrs. David W., Norristown.** A Jar, from Germany in 1756. Filled with fruit.
- Freedley, Sophia, Norristown.** Five china Plates, modern.
- Freedley, Mrs. Dr., Conshohocken.** Three-cornered Dish, very old.
- Fry, Mrs. Peter, Worcester.** Plate and Glass.
- Fryer, Mrs. Barney, Skippack.** Inkstand.
- Fryer, Henry S., Skippack.** Half dozen silver Spoons, traced back 200 years.
- Fulmer, Mrs., Gulf Mills.** China, antique.
- Garsed, Mrs. Robert P., Norristown.** Antique Pitcher, decorated with figure of Washington. Antique Pitcher, decorated in four colors; handle broken. In use more than one hundred years. Antique silver Basket, used more than one hundred years ago; china Punch Bowl, china Cup and Saucer, and silver Spoon. All owned by Mrs. L. W. Read. Antique china Saucer, owned by Mrs. L. B. Dewees. Inlaid wooden Box.
- Geller, Mrs. J. S., Norristown.** Cream Jug, 115 years old.
- Geyer, Mrs. Charles, Worcester.** Two Plates and one Sugar Bowl.
- Geyer, Miss Sarah, Obelisk.** China Plate, Cup, and Cream Jug, in possession of exhibitor's family one hundred and twenty-six years.
- Gilbert, Mrs. S., Norristown.** Sugar Bowl, 110 years old.
- Gotwals, Abraham, Belfry.** Coffee Pot, three Plates, Cup, and Saucers.
- Graf, Mrs. Peter, Kulpsville.** Flowered Plate, 120 years old. Porcelain Tea Kettle, 105 years old.
- Griggs, Miss Clara, Norristown.** Silver Spoons, nearly 200 years old. Belonged to the first white child born in Montgomery county; said child was born in a cave. Cream Mug, over 100 years old; from Germany.
- Grimley, Miss Olivia K., Schwenksville.** Six china Cups and six china Saucers, owned by Sarah Nunnemacher in 1800, and purchased by Solomon K. Grimley in 1877. Two china Plates, with landing of Lafayette in 1824. Owned by Jacob Cassel from 1824 to 1878; since 1878, by Solomon K. Grimley. Four Plates. Owned by Mary Keeley, 1818 to 1872; Solomon K. Grimley, 1872. Cream Jug. Owned by Hieronymus Hause, 1728 to 1790; Peter and Thomas Pool,

- from 1790 to 1882; since 1882, belongs to Solomon K. Grimley. Earthen Sugar Bowl. Owned by Andrew Young in 1725, and remained in the Young family until 1884, when, after the death of Savannah Young, Solomon K. Grimley purchased it. China Tea Pot. Belonged to Samuel and Mary Krupp, 1800. Six common A, B, C Plates. Belonged to Isaac Grimley in 1818; to Solomon K. Grimley since 1872.
- Guest, Miss Alice**, Norristown. Tea Pot and Cream Jug. Once the property of Hester Reed, and over 100 years old.
- Haas, Mrs., Daniel**, East Greenville. Mug. Was exhibitor's great-grandmother's, and is said to be 150 years old.
- Hall, Miss Sallie**, Norristown. China Pitcher, 100 years old.
- Hallman, Mrs. Lewis**, Hartranft. Meat Dish, 150 years old.
- Hallowell, Mrs. C. R.**, Norristown. China Cream Pitcher, over 100 years old. Silver Cream Pitcher, over 100 years old.
- Hallowell, Mrs. C. R.**, Plymouth. Cup, Saucer, Plate, Vase, two Pickle Plates, and Card Stand.
- Hallowell, Elizabeth**, Jenkintown. China Tea Cup and Saucer, and Coffee Cup and Saucer; Were the property of Tabitha Kirk, deceased. Silver Sugar Tongs, made by Seneca Lukens; fac-simile of one owned by George Washington.
- Hallowell, Mrs. Isaac**, Spring House. Salt Cellar.
- Hallowell, Jennie E.**, Norristown. Finger Bowl, over 100 years old.
- Hamill, Miss Clara**, Norristown. Silver Sugar Bowl and Cream Jug, 1789.
- Hamilton, Mrs. R.**, Lower Merion. Cup and Saucer, over 80 years old.
- Hange, Mrs. M.**, Worcester. Glass Mug, 100 years old.
- Harley, Mrs. Joseph**, Belfry. China Pitcher, 120 years old.
- Harner, Mrs.**, Norristown. China Bread Tray, and other pieces.
- Harper, Martha L.**, Jenkintown. Silver Spoon, used by the first female white child born of English parents on the banks of the Delaware. By reason of this child, Mary Killcup, being the first female born on the Delaware, William Penn granted her land near Arch street.
- Harrison, James**, Spring House. Ivory Box.
- Harry, Miss Annie**, Conshohocken. China Cup and Saucer, Spoon, Silver Scissors. Hook.
- Harry, Miss Mary**, Norristown. Cup and Saucer, over 130 years old.
- Hart, Mrs. Elizabeth**, Blue Bell. Two old-fashioned Plates.
- Hart, Miss Kate**, Norristown. China Sugar Bowl, Plate, and small Punch Bowl, over 100 years old. China Cup and Saucer, 80 years old. Tumbler, 100 years old. Belonged to the great-grandfather of Zieber Hart.
- Heacock, Annie**, Jenkintown. Six silver Tea Spoons, 100 years old. Inkstand, made in 1818.
- Heebner, Mrs. C. B.**, Collegeville. China Ware, 100 years old.
- Heller, Miss Clara**, Norristown. Vase, hand painted; 100 years old.
- Hellings, Mrs. C.**, Plymouth Meeting. China Cup, 125 years old.
- Hendricks, Lizzie H.**, Norristown. Bottle, 100 years old. Two small Wine Glasses, very old.
- Hendrickson, Rev. W. C.**, Norristown. Communion Service, five Cups and a Ewer, of the old Dutch Reformed Church, of Philadelphia; 80 years old.
- Henry, Mrs. Rachel**, Germantown. Two silver Cake Baskets, presented by Martha Washington.
- Hewett, Mrs. Charles**, Jenkintown. Ancient silver Spoon.
- Heysham, Robert**, Norristown. China Cup and Saucer, 100 years old.
- Highley, Miss M. P.**, Norristown. Two Plates, 200 years old.
- Hodgkins, S. T.**, Norristown. China Cup and Saucer, and silver Tuskot, over 100 years old.
- Homer, Mrs. Samuel**, Norristown. Two Bowls, Tea Pot, Plate and two Cups and Saucers.
- Hoover, Mrs. Hiram C.**, Hartranft. Whiskey Flask, brought before 1735 by exhibitor's grand-father; over 100 years old. Crossed the ocean three times. Spoons, over 100 years old.
- Hunsicker, Mrs. Ann**, Trappe. Round white Plate, from Europe two hundred years ago.
- Hunsicker, Mrs. A. D.**, Ironbridge. Tea Pot and Water Pitcher, both over 150 years old.
- Hunsicker Mrs. J. R.**, Norristown. Glass Mug, glass Dish, china Mug, and bottle, over 200 years old.
- Hunsicker, Miss Mary A.**, Kulpsville. Glass Cup, about 100 years old.
- Hunsberger, Mrs. Joseph H.**, Worcester. Cream Jug, Sugar Bowl, Cup and Saucer.
- Hunsberger, Mary**, Skippack. Sugar Bowl, Cream Jug, Plate, and Saucer, over 100 years old; came from the Alderfer family.
- Hurst, Miss Anna**, Norristown. China Coffee Pot, Sugar Bowl, two Cream Pitchers, and one Cup and Saucer, 100 years old.
- Huston, Lizzie**, Blue Bell. Pitcher, over 100 years old.
- Iredell, Sarah B.**, Norristown. Small Dish. Belonged to Hannah Iredell.
- Jacobs, Al.**, Norristown. Cream Pitcher, 150 years old.
- Jacobs, Miss B.**, Norristown. Sugar Bowl and Cream Pitcher, 180 years old.
- Jacobs, Mrs. M. S.**, Norristown. Water Pitcher, 100 years old.
- Jacobs, Mrs. Oliver K.**, Norristown. Cream Pitcher, over 100 years old.
- Jacoby, Mrs. Kate B.**, Norristown. China Tea Set and Punch Bowl, 100 years old.
- Jarrett, Mrs. Annie**, Ambler. Pair of silver-plated Candlesticks, 68 years old.
- Jones, Mrs. C.**, Gulf Mill's. China.
- Jones, Mrs. Evan D.**, Conshohocken. Plate 100 years old. Cup and Saucer, 60 years old.
- Jones, Mrs. Israel**, Norristown. Plate engraved "Capt. Jones of Macedonian"; over 100 years old.
- Jones, Mrs. John L.**, Jarretstown. Tea Pot and Coffee Pot. Silver Ware. Old china Plate. Gravy Boat, over 100 years old. Two old-fashioned Bowls.
- Jones, Mrs. Jonathan**, Lower Merion. China Mug, 160 years old. Presented to exhibitor by her grand-father, Jonathan Robinson.
- Jones, Josiah**, Oak Lane. Fruit Waiter and Tea Waiter, about 100 years old. Three china Flower Pots, over 100 years old. Illustrated Pitcher, 75 years old. Polychromatic Plate, over 100 years old. Two pieces child's Tea Set, over 100 years old. China Cup, for expectation.
- Jones, Margaret H.**, Oak Lane. Cup and Saucer, Bowl, and Cake Plate, over 100 years old.
- Jones, Mrs. Harry**, Bridgeport. Silver Candlestick, 1775.
- Jones, Mrs. Rachel**, Broad Axe. Tea Cup and Bowl, 150 years old. Tea Pot, 85 years old.
- Jones, Mrs. Sarah**, Gulf Mills. Glass Tumblers, etc., very old.
- Jones, Mrs. Sarah R.**, Conshohocken. Two silver Spoons, formerly owned by Joseph Corson, grand-father of exhibitor.
- Kalb, Mrs. Emma**, Frederick. Glass Salt Celler, 100 years old.
- Keech, Mrs. Joseph**, Lower Merion. Two china Plates and Pitcher, 100 years old.
- Keeler, Miss Edith**, Norristown. China Cup and Saucer and silver Spoon, 140 years old. Descended from an old Friend's family, and given for a wedding present.
- Kenderdine, Tacy**, Horsham. Tea Pot and Gravy Bowl, 150 years old.
- Kettarar, Roman**, Somerton. Bread and Cake Basket, brought from Germany in 1719. Two old Pitchers and Milk Pitcher.
- Keyser, Mrs. David**, Trappe. China Set, supposed to be 100 years old.
- Keyser, Mrs. Elizabeth**, Trappe. Samples of complete China Set, over 100 years old, and owned by exhibitor.
- Kirk, Edwin**, Neshaminy. Silver Tea Spoon, over 115 years old. Belonged to Phoebe Thomas, great-grandmother of the exhibitor.
- Klair, Hester**, Norristown. Cup and Saucer, brought from Germany by exhibitor's great-grandmother.
- Kneule, Miss**, Norristown. Fruit Dish and five Plates, German silver, over 100 years old.
- Knipe, Mrs. Dr. J. O.** Norristown. Two Parian Tea Pots, antiquated. Blue China Plate, illustrating the landing of Lafayette at Castle Garden in 1824.
- Knox, Mrs. Benjamin**, Blue Bell. Half dozen blue Plates and two Cream Pitchers, about 100 years old.
- Kohl, George M.**, Jenkintown. China Cup and Saucer, over 100 years old. Formerly owned by Rebecca Ritter, of Plymouth. Silver Set, in part. The set, of which this is a part, was presented to Nathaniel Boileau some time during his public career. He was a member of the Assembly and Speaker of the House in 1818, and afterwards Secretary of State. He died in 1850, aged 88. Britannia Cream Cup, age not known; brought from England. Decanter. Was used by Israel Michener, who kept tavern at Willow Grove about 1808. Two Mugs. Presented to the deceased wife of George M. Kohl by her grandmother about 60 years ago. Two silver Tea

- Spoons, about 70 years old. Dishes. Once the property of Martha P. Mather.
- Kooker, Miss Bertha C.,** Trappe. Tea Pot, 97 years old.
- Krause, Aaron,** Worcester. Four old Plates.
- Krewson, Mrs.,** Shoemakertown. Six silver Tea Spoons, 120 years old.
- Kriebble, Mrs. Anna,** Kulpville. Glass Stand, over 100 years old. Plates, Dishes, Mug and Pitcher, over 100 years old. Six silver Tea Spoons; exhibitor's grandmother's.
- Kriebble, Mrs. Franklin,** North Wales. Two Plates and a Bowl, 1817. Belonged to exhibitor's great-grandmother.
- Kriebble, Henry S.,** North Wales. Bronze Pitcher, 75 years old.
- Kriebble, Mrs. Isaac,** Mainland. Pitcher, 150 years old.
- Kriebble, Mrs. Joel,** West Point. Mug, over 100 years old.
- Kriebble, Septimus A.,** Kulpville. Tea Pot, 110 years old. Wash Pitcher, 100 years old.
- Kutz, Miss Ella,** Norristown. Tea Pot, 200 years old.
- Land, David C.,** Gwynedd. Small Mug and Saucer. Brought from Germany in 1709 by the mother of Mary Bean, wife of Jacob Cassel, late of Montgomery township. Cup, Saucer, and Plate. Marriage gift to Jacob Cassel and wife in 1806. Inkstand, said to be 160 years old; brought from Leipsic, in Germany. Belonged to Jacob Cassel, late of Montgomery township, and his ancestors.
- Landes, Mrs. J. G.,** Norristown. China Bowl, brought over in the "Mayflower." China Plates, very old.
- Lane, Miss Rebecca,** Bridgeport. Large Punch Bowl, small Punch Bowl, and Cream Jug. Three of the pieces of china with which Jessie and Rebecca Roberts started housekeeping one hundred and three years ago.
- Leech, Mrs. Esther,** Shoemakertown. China Plate, about 200 years old.
- Levering, P. H.,** Norriton. Glass Sugar Dish and Cake Dish, over 100 years old.
- Lewis, Mrs. Mary,** Norristown. Plate, over 100 years old.
- Lightfoot, Ellen,** King-of-Prussia. Four Saucers, eight cups, Tea Caddy, Bowl, large Soup Plate, two small Plates, china Coffee Pot, porcelain Cream Jug, small Mug, and three china Plates, all from Canton, China; over 100 years old. Nine silver Tea Spoons and Sugar Tongs; style of 1782. Decorated Pitcher, old.
- Linsinbiger, Samuel,** Douglass. China Cup, 100 years old.
- Loch, John W.,** Norristown. Maison's Ironstone Ware, made by Maison in England; over 50 years old. None ever made in this country.
- Longacre, Mrs. E.,** Trappe. Seven styles china Plates, two Cups and Saucers, two Tea Pots, and Cream Pitcher, over 100 years old.
- Lowie, Mrs. T. S. C.,** Norristown. Chinese carved Ivory Basket. Two Chinese carved Ivory Vases. Six old Dresden Plates. Lafayette Memorial Pitcher. Old hand-painted Saucer. Two antique Chinese porcelain Vases, hand-painted. Old Dresden Sevres Royal Blue, 160 years old. Rockingham Cup and Saucer. Carved Chinese Plate. Ancient Chinese Platter. Seven old Dresden flowered Fruit Plates. Salt Cellar, pink and glazed. Chinese Money Sword, made of old coin. Antique Cloissone Plaque. Old French china Tete-a-Tete Set. Old Dresden China, covered-dish, shape of cantaloupe. Franklin Memorial Tea Set, fifteen pieces. Bowl, Cup and Saucer, old blue. Diamond-cut glass Tumbler, over 100 years old. Pair of antique Japanese Cloissone Vases. Turkish Coffee Cup Holder. Old Japanese Plate. Two bronzed glazed Cream Jugs. Old Chinese Crackle Bowl. Two Canton China Bowls. Two old Preserve Plates, shell form. French china Water Pitcher. Rudolstadt China, 1762. Old China Fruit Plate and Nut Dish. Old India Salad Bowl. Old India Cream Jug, with cover and stand. Indian china Cup. Old India Cup. Carved Chinese Card Case, 170 years old. Seven silver Spoons, about 100 years old. Set of Sevres China, 153 years old.
- Lukens, Charles,** Conshohocken. Solid silver Pitcher, presented to Dr. Charles Lukens, uncle of the exhibitor, for services rendered during the cholera epidemic of 1835.
- Lukens, Mrs. Charles,** Conshohocken. India Cup, Saucer, and Plate, 100 years old.
- Lukens, Mrs. Jawood,** Conshohocken. Blue India Plate. Silver P n-cushion, Ring, and Cushion, over 100 years old.
- Lukens, Mrs. Lewis A.,** Conshohocken. Silver-plated Snuffers and Tray. China Tea Pot.
- McClennan, Mrs. Walter,** Norristown. Antique china Punch Bowl, over 100 years old. Silver Spoon, brought from Scotland five generations ago.
- McGrough, Miss Hettie,** Blue Bell. Cups and Saucers, over 150 years old.
- McInnes, Miss Janet W.,** Bridgeport. Six hand-painted china Plates. Hand-painted Pitcher, Bowl, and Plate.
- Mackey, Mrs. Edmund R.,** Norristown. Silver Coffee Urn.
- Maden, Mrs.,** Swedeland. Plate.
- Mann, Mrs. Hannah S.,** Horsham, and Sallie J. Shoemaker, Springfield. Blue Queensware Tea Pot and Sugar Bowl, used by Jane Supplee Shoemaker, of Whitpain, eighty or ninety years ago.
- Mann, Mrs. John H.,** Horsham. Two large blue Meat Plates, used in the Mann family about a century.
- Markley Freundschaft, The.** China of Samuel and Mary Markley, 1820. Salt Cellar, 1756. Dishes of John Markley and Elizabeth Schwenk, his wife, 1785. One large blue decorated dish, with view of Niagara Falls, and dated 1774. Companion to this, same date, with view of Lake George. China Sugar Bowl, fancy Glasses, china Bowl, and fancy Box. Wedding presents to Abraham Bertolet, of Frederick, in 1788.
- Marshall, George,** Norristown. Pitcher and Cream Jug, used by the grandmother of the owner when in the service of General Washington's family, and given to her by them.
- Mather, Mrs. Anne M.,** Jenkintown. Baptismal Bowl and Sugar Bowl, over 100 years old.
- Mather, J. C.,** Jenkintown. Two Plates, over 100 years old.
- Mather, Mrs. C.,** Jenkintown. Pickle Dishes. Susan Pierie's, 1792. Punch Bowl. Part of Susan Pierie's outfit, 1792. Sugar Bowl, Cup, and Saucer, 70 years old. Belonged to exhibitor's mother.
- Mather, Miss Jane,** Philadelphia. Cake Plate, over 100 years old.
- Mather, Miss Martha,** Jenkintown. Soup Ladle (silver bowl) and silver Tea Strainer, about 180 years old. Shell and pearl Sugar Tongs, 180 years old.
- Mears, Mrs. Anne deB.,** Milestown. Blue fluted Cake Plate, 1750. Silver Sugar Tongs, 1814. Blue and white china Plate. Originally belonged to the Roberts family; it is considerably over 100 years old. India China. The exact date is not known, but it can be traced back from its connection with the family of the exhibitor's grandfather, the late Dr. George deBenneville (third of the name) for one hundred years. Mrs. Kemble, on one of her visits to the exhibitor, while resident of the neighborhood of Milestown, when shown this set of china, expressed great admiration of its antiquity and beautiful style, as she had never, in all her opportunities, seen any like it. The sets were composed of two tea pots, cream pitcher, two bowls (one of which was used for broken sugar as formerly used and handled with silver tongs), tea caddy, twelve cups, and twelve saucers. The plates seem to have been dispensed with in all the five sets used at home or in the family of the exhibitor's great-aunt. Mrs. Esther deB. Brunn.
- Miles, Mrs. William,** Ardmore. China Saucer, 100 years old. Presented to the exhibitor's grandmother, Margaret Holland, as a bridal gift.
- Miller, Miss Elmira T.,** Trappe. China Pitcher, 100 years old.
- Miller, Mrs. Matilda,** West Point. Four old china Cups and Saucers.
- Miller, Mrs. Samuel,** Jeffersonville. Caster, in the family two hundred years. Brought from France about 1680 by the Friele family. French Vase. Preserve Jar. Brought to Bordentown, N. J., by Joseph Bonaparte, when he fled from Spain. Coffee Pot, style used over one hundred years ago.
- Millington, Mrs. Elizabeth,** Gulf Mills. China Coffee Pot and Dish, very old.
- Money, Mrs. Samuel,** Norristown. China Plate, 100 years old.
- Moore, George C.,** Mainland. Flowered Tumbler, 100 years old.
- Moore Mrs. John,** Gulf Mills. China Plate and Cream Jug.
- Moyer, Daniel,** Frederic. Half dozen solid silver Spoons, 80 years old.
- Mullin, Samuel L.,** Prospectville. Set of China 100 years old.
- Murray, Mrs. C.,** King-of-Prussia. Cream Jug, over 100 years old.
- Nattle, Mrs. Annie M.,** Royersford. China Pitcher, over 100 years old. China Mug, 108 years old. Glass Mug, 87 years old. Large Dinner Plate and Tea Pot, 52 years old. Dinner Plate, 55 years old.
- Neiman, Mrs. M.,** Fitzwatertown. Old-fashioned Tea Set, very antique.
- Nice, Mrs. George,** Worcester. Large Flask.
- Nightlinger, Mrs. George,** Shoemakertown. Old Pitcher.
- O'Neill, Mrs. James,** Norristown. Two china Dessert Dishes; have been in the family one hundred years.
- Overholtzer, Mrs. John,** Bridgeport. Two old china Plates.
- Owen, Mrs. William W.,** Norristown. Two antique china Plates

- and a small Pitcher, 300 years old; handed down from the Norris family. Antique china Cup and Saucer; handed down from the Shunk family.
- Painter, Mrs. William**, Norristown. Sugar Tongs. Belonged to Elizabeth Lillywhite in 1694. Tea Pot. Belonged to Rachel Crispin in 1708. Two Dishes. Belonged to Elizabeth McNeal, who died in 1815, aged 90.
- Paiste, Robert**, Norristown. China Sugar Bowl, Cream Jug, Slop Bowl, Plate, Saucer, and Cup, 100 years old.
- Pannepacker, Mrs. William C.**, Klein's. China Mug. Belonged to Jacob Cassel and Daniel G. Pannepacker over one hundred years; purchased by William C. Pannepacker in 1883. China Cup and Saucer. Belonged to David Grobb and Jacob Kline since 1784; now owned by William C. Pannepacker. China Cup and Saucer. Belonged originally to Jacob Cassel, afterwards to his daughter Susanna, and now to William C. Pannepacker; over 100 years old. Cream Jug, 60 years old; formerly owned by Jacob Kline. Plate, 108 years old. Owned successively by Jacob Cassel, Susanna Cassel, his daughter, and the exhibitor's husband. Cream Jug. Owned in 1736 by David Grobb. Dish, 80 years old. Owned formerly by the Kline, Walt and Pannepacker families.
- Pawling, Mrs. Dr.**, Norristown. Tea Pot, made in 1748.
- Pechin, John W.**, King-of-Prussia. Vases.
- Pechin, Mrs. William**, Norristown. Cream Pitcher, over 100 years old.
- Phillips, Jonathan**, Abrams. Old China.
- Pomeroy, Mrs. H. S.**, Tureen and Plate. China Bowl and silver Cream Pitcher, over 100 years old. Pitcher, made of clay from Valley Forge, and presented to Mrs. Adam Slemmer forty-five years ago.
- Potts, Mrs. Ezekiel**, Bridgeport. Three china Bowls, painted; 200, 175 and 140 years old.
- Potts, Mrs. T. Chalkley**, Centre Square. Soup Dish, 100 years old.
- Potts, Mrs. William W.**, Swedeland. Pitchers. Belonged originally to Mrs. Sarah Hiltner, the grandmother of William W. Potts.
- Price, Miss Lizzie**, Norristown. Five silver Tea Spoons.
- Price, William**, Norristown. China Coffee Pot, 200 years old.
- Prince, Lewis, Sr.**, Norritonville. China Cup and Saucer, 100 years old.
- Prizer, Ellwood**, Abrams. China Tea Pot, 105 years old.
- Quillman, Mrs. Phillip**, Norristown. Cups and Saucers, 100 years old.
- Rahn, Mrs. George H.**, Ironbridge. Cup and Mug. Belonged to the aunt of the exhibitor, Margaret Moser, who died November 21, 1854, aged 104 years, 4 months, and 16 days. Margaret Moser, maiden name Laver, was born in West Perkionen township, married George Moser, died at Trappe, and is buried at Trappe Lutheran Church.
- Ramsey, Mrs. Mary**, West Conshohocken. China Tea Canister, 150 years old.
- Rauch, Mrs.**, Swedeland. Dishes.
- Rawlins, Mrs. M.**, Lower Merion. China Cream Pitcher, over 150 years old. Punch Bowl, Cup and Saucer. Once the property of Jacob Christler, one of Washington's body guard.
- Reid, Mrs. Dr. John K.**, Conshohocken. India china Tea Pot. Cream-colored Tea Pot. China Gray Bowl.
- Rex, Mrs. Jacob L.**, Blue Bell. China Cup and Saucer, painted. Belonged to a set owned by Mary Slingluff, mother of the late William H. Slingluff, of Norristown, and over 100 years old.
- Rex, Joseph**, Ambler. China Tea Pot, 90 years old.
- Rex, Miss M. D.**, Flourtown. Two Water Pitchers, 85 and 100 years old. Two Cream Pitchers. Tea Pot, over 150 years old. Cup and Saucer and Bowl. Tureen, over 125 years old.
- Richter, Mrs. F. C.**, Ashbourne. Britannia Tureen, Sugar Bowl, and Oil Lamp, 100 years old.
- Ritchie, E. S.**, Hatboro. Coffee Urn, buried during the Revolutionary war.
- Roberts, Mrs. Clara V.**, Norristown. Antique china Tea Pot, more than 150 years old. Antique china Plate, very old.
- Roberts, Mrs. Mary R.**, Norristown. Punch Bowl, 100 years old. Dinner Plate.
- Robinson, Mrs. Lewis**, Lower Merion. China Tea Canister, 150 years old.
- Rogers, Mrs. Hannah**, Oaks.
- Rotzell, Mrs.**, Norristown. Silver Sugar Tongs and Tea Spoon, 100 years old. Pitcher, 75 years old.
- Royer, Mrs. Dr. J. W.**, Trappe. Two china Plates, 80 years old.
- Rue, Louisa**, Norristown. China Plate, 200 years old. Butter Knife, three Table and six Tea Spoons, solid silver: made of coin-brought to this country by Robert Kennedy in 1776. Sugar Bowl, Coffee Pot, and Slop Bowl, lustre ware, over 100 years old. Two silver Candlesticks. Property of Robert Kennedy, during the war of the Revolution.
- Saylor, Miss Sallie**, Port Providence. Small Cream Pitcher, 100 years old.
- Schultz, Matilda**, Worcester. Three Cups and Saucers.
- Schultz, Solomon**, Fairview Village. Two Glasses.
- Schumo, Dr. Eugene**, Abington. Tea Spoon. Owned by Mrs. Mary Loller, wife of Robert Loller, who endowed Harboro Academy; must be over 100 years old.
- Schweisfort, Harry**, Frederick. China Cup and Saucer, 75 years old. Stone ware Sugar Bowl, 100 years old.
- Schwenk, Mrs. A.**, Norristown. Half dozen small Spoons, from the Palatinate in Germany.
- Shafer, Mrs. Rebecca**, Fort Washington. Part of Scotch china Tea Set, including two plates, three cups and three saucers, one sugar bowl, and one plate; 125 years old. Brought from Scotland.
- Shainline, Jonathan**, Abrams. Three pieces of lustre Tea Set.
- Shaner, Mrs. Sarah**, Frederick. China Coffee Pot. In possession of exhibitor's family one hundred and twenty-six years.
- Shaw, C. H.**, Jeffersonville. Wine Goblets, 205 years old. Beer Mug, with a frog in it; ninety years in family.
- Shoemaker, Mrs. George**, Blue Bell. Cream Pitcher and Tea Pot, over 100 years old; from England. Four china Cups and Saucers, very old.
- Shoemaker, Sallie J.**, Springfield. See Maun, Mrs. Hannah S.
- Shoemaker, Mrs. Thomas S.**, Jarretstown. Silver Spoon, over 100 years old.
- Shreiner, Sarah P.**, Gwynedd. Cream Cup and Plate, made to order in China one hundred and twelve years ago. Cup and Saucer.
- Shupe, Miss Laura**, Trappe. China Cup, 104 years old.
- Sisler, Mrs. Edmund**, Pottstown. Two silver Spoons, over 100 years old.
- Slemmer, Miss Madge**, Norristown. Silver Ladle and half dozen Dessert Spoons, 130 years old.
- Slemmer, Mrs. William**, Norristown. Half dozen silver Tea Spoons, about 100 years old.
- Sisler, Dr. H. F.**, North Wales. Tea Pot, in the Davis family two hundred years. Two Cream Mugs, over 100 years old. Tea Cup and Sugar Bowl, over 100 years old. Soup Dish, 150 years old.
- Slingluff, Joseph**, Norristown. Two silver Tea Spoons, 100 years old.
- Slingluff, Mrs. William H.**, Norristown. Salt Cellar, over 200 years old. Blue China Plate, over 200 years old. Two old blue china Sugar Bowls. French china Fruit Bowl, over 100 years old; relic of the Slingluff family. Three old egg-shell French china Tea Cups and Saucers. Old china Cream Pitcher. Old Britannia Pitcher. Silver-plated Candlestick. Old Jewel Box. Twelve hand-plated Fruit Plates, painted by Miss Mary Rex in 1879.
- Smith, John A.**, Norristown. Two Cream Jugs and Cup and Saucer, over 100 years old.
- Snyder John H.**, Kulpsville. China Cups and Saucers, Pitcher and Tea Pot, brought from Wales.
- Snyder, Mary W.**, Jeffersonville. Salt Cellar, over 100 years old.
- Snyder, Mrs. William**, Oaks. Tea Pot, 150 years old.
- Solomon, Mrs. William**, Norristown. Pitcher, over 100 years old.
- Sower, Mrs. F. D.**, Norristown. Blue China Cup and Saucer, over 100 years old. Two blue Vases, 100 years old. Green china Plate. Small Cream Pitcher.
- Spencer, Mrs. Ella**, Jenkintown. Two Japanese Vases, very old and valuable. Plate and Cover.
- Springer, Brothers**, Kulpsville. Tea Pot, Britannia ware, formerly owned by Mordecai Davis.
- Stannard, E. J.**, Broad Axe. China Sugar Bowl and china Plate, over 115 years old. Bridal present to exhibitor's grandmother. China Saucer, 110 years old.
- Stauffer, Mrs. Mary A.**, Fairview Village. Coffee Pot, Cup and Saucers, 100 years old.
- Stem, Mrs. Levi**, Whitpain. Gilt Cup and Saucer, nearly 100 years old.
- Stem, Martha**, Blue Bell. One dozen Spoons, made out of knee-buckles 160 years old.
- Stewart, Mrs. Eliza**, Abington. Oval Plate. Property of Anthony Benezet one hundred years ago.

- Stewart, Mrs. R. T.**, Norristown. A few pieces of China.
- Stewart, Mrs.**, Norristown. Three china Plates, each 85 years old Mustard Pot, 80 years old. Decanter, 95 years old; came from Ireland. Yellow china Pitcher, 100 years old; wedding present from the exhibitor's grandmother.
- Stinson, Miss Agnes**, Norristown. Mug, with-toad in it.
- Stout, S. K.**, Norristown. Plate, 150 years old.
- Streeper, Mrs. Samuel**, Broad Axe. Cut-glass Urn, over years old. Silver Chain and Pin-cushion, very old. Four Wine Glasses, cut glass, 100 years old.
- Styer, Nathaniel**, Douglass. China Plate, 105 years old.
- Summers, Mrs. Samuel**, East Greenville. Two Salt Cellars, made of cut glass, and encased in a silver frame; more than 100 years old; brought from Germany.
- Supplee, Andrew**, Abrams. China Plates and Pitcher; oldest plate 150 years old.
- Supplee, Miss Kate**, Conshohocken. Tea Pot, 100 years old.
- Supplee, Myra**, Bridgeport. Part of china Set, 125 years old.
- Supplee, Mrs.**, Norristown. Silver Cream Pitcher, made from twenty silver dollars. Some old China.
- Swank, Mrs. D. C.**, Schwencksville. Wedgewood Butter Dish; brought from England seventy-five years ago by the grandparents of exhibitor.
- Swift, Samuel**, Norristown. Blue India Soup Tureen, 125 years old.
- Taggart, Miss Hannah**, Fort Washington. Plate, 75 years old.
- Taylor, Miss Mary**, Lower Merion. Half dozen china Cups and Saucers, over 100 years old. Two glass Salt Cellars and China Pepper Box, 125 years old.
- Taylor, Mrs. Robert A.**, Jarrettown. Iron stone Coffee Pot, made in 1795. Tea Set of metal, made in 1777. Plate of blue stone china, used in 1800.
- Teany, Mrs.**, Norristown. China Dish.
- Teas, George S.**, Horsham. Two Wine Glasses, china Plate, Fruit Dish, and Pitcher, over 100 years old.
- Thomas, Mrs. Samuel**, Norristown. Six Vases, 100 years old.
- Tomlinson, Amos Buckman**, Shoemakertown. China Plate, 75 years old.
- Tomlinson, Miss R.**, King-of-Prussia. China Pitcher and Sugar Bowl, 100 years old.
- Tripler, Mrs. Jacob L.**, Norristown. Two small silver Spoons 150 years old; brought from Scotland by Charles McKenzie.
- Trumbauer, J. B.**, Jenkintown. Inkstand, supposed to be 180 years old.
- Tyson, Mrs. Benjamin**, Skippack. Cup and Saucer.
- Tyson, B. F.**, Belfry. Porringer and Sugar Bowl.
- Tyson, Mrs. Emma**, Providence Square. Small china Pitcher.
- Tyson, Mrs. Sarah H.**, King-of-Prussia. Silver Sugar Tongs, over 100 years old.
- Umstead, Mrs. James**, Kulpsville. Gilt Pitcher; belonged to Grandfather Jacob Fry. Cream Mug, over 100 years old.
- Van Horn, Martha**, Plymouth Meeting. Tea Pot, 150 years old.
- Wager, Mrs. Henry**, Norristown. Sugar Bowl and Cream Pitcher, each over 100 years old.
- Wagner, Mrs. William**, Kulpsville. Small Pitcher, 100 years old.
- Walker, E. H.**, Jarrettown. Chin Cup and Saucer, 100 years old.
- Walker, Sarah S.**, Abrams. Spoon.
- Walt, F. K.**, East Greenville. Cream Jug and Sugar Bowl, 100 years old. Plate, 100 years old. Green Cup and Saucer, 100 years old. China Cup and Saucer, bought one hundred and eighteen years ago.
- Walton, Mrs. Amos**, Blue Bell. Half dozen old-fashioned Dinner Plates. Brass Spool Stand. Engraved Lamp. Sugar Bowl.
- Walton, Harry C.**, Blue Bell. Two bronze Pithers. Old-fashioned Tea Pot. Two Sugar Bowls and one Gravy Bowl.
- Weak, Mrs. Charles**, Jenkintown. Pair of Pickle Dishes, made from kaolin from Jenkintown.
- Weak, Mrs. Joseph**, Upper Merion. Ornamental Pitcher.
- Wear, Mrs. Joseph**, Upper Merion. Ornamental Pitcher.
- Weber, George M.**, Worcester. China Cup and Saucer, known to be 150 years old.
- Weikel, Ida B.**, Collegeville. Blue-edged Butter Plate, 100 years old.
- Weikel, John**, Collegeville. Cup and Spoon.
- Weinberger, Mrs. E. K.**, Collegeville. Part of a China Set, 1800.
- Wentz, Mrs. Thomas H.**, Norristown. Cup, Saucer and Sugar Bowl. 4 Plates, 100 years old.
- Weston, Mrs. Daniel**, Pricetown. Salt Cellar, belonged to exhibitor's great-grandmother, and is said to be 130 years old.
- Whitcomb, Catherine M.**, Jarrettown. Pair Silver Spoons, 125 years old. Pair Sugar Tongs.
- Widdifield, Mrs. Lewis**, Hartsville. Marble Punch Bowl; presented about the year 1800 by Daniel Hitner, Sr., of Marble Hall, to Col. William Hart, grandfather of exhibitor, of Hartsville, Bucks county; made at the quarry of Mr. Hitner.
- Williams, Mrs. Elizabeth S.**, Pittville. Silver Cup, 115 years old.
- Williams, Mrs. M. J.**, Jarrettown. China Cup and Saucer, made when only 13 States were in the Union. 2 China Cups and Saucers, 75 and 80 years old. 2 Gravy Bowls, 50 and 80 years old. Glass Cream Pitcher and Glass Salt Cellar, 80 years old. Meat Plate, 85 years old. 3 Round Plates, 50 years old. Brown Stone Ware, Cream Pitcher, 100 years old.
- Williams, Susan W.**, Pittville. China Punch Bowl. China Cup and Plate, supposed to be 200 years old.
- Williams, Mrs.**, Fitzwatertown. Pitcher and Plate.
- Wilson, Mrs. A. H.**, Conshohocken. Silver Chain and Ring for Pin Cushion. Silver Candlestick and Extinguisher
- Wilson, Mrs. Eliza**, Norristown. Tea Pot, 110 years old.
- Wilson Family, The**, Jenkintown. Sugar Tongs, used since 1800.
- Wingate, Hester K.**, Norristown. Tea Pot, from Germany, by exhibitor's great-grandmother.
- Wolf, Mrs. George**, Plymouth. China Cups and Saucers, used 80 years ago. China Cups and Saucers, used 50 years ago.
- Wright, Mrs. William**, Conshohocken. Silver Ladle, 200 years old. 2 India China Plates.
- Wynn, Mrs. F.**, Overbrook. Pitcher.
- Yeakle, Daniel**, Chestnut Hill. Cream Pitcher, and 2 blue vegetable Dishes, over 100 years old.
- Yeakle, S. Y.**, Norristown. Cream Jug, 103 years old.
- Yerk, Mrs.**, Trappe. Blue Plate; from Europe, 100 years old.
- Yerkes, The Misses**, Norristown. Antique China.
- Young, Miss Annie**, Lower Merion. Half a dozen silver Tea Spoons, 100 years old.
- Zearfoss, Mrs. Horace**, Fairview Village. Five china Cups and Saucers.
- Zimmerman, Mrs. Elizabeth**, Providence Square. China Cups and Saucers. Silver Spoons.
- Zimmerman, Esther**, Norristown. Small china Punch Bowl, 130 years old. China Cup and Saucer, 120 years old. China Cake Plate, 120 years old. China Cup and Saucer, 95 years old. Cup of Lafayette's time, with his picture on it.
- Zimmerman, Mrs. G. W.**, Collegeville. Six china Cups and Saucers, 100 years old. Five Wine Goblets and five Plates, 100 years old.
- Zimmerman, Mrs. Joshua**, Collegeville. Plate, over 75 years old.
- Zimmerman, Mrs. J. M.**, Yerkoe. Glass Cream Jug. Cup and Saucer.
- Zimmerman, Mrs. Lorenzo**, Norristown. Large Punch Bowl 100 years old.
- Zimmerman, Sylvester**, Blue Bell. Silver Teaspoons, about 100 years old.

CLASS XIV.

ANTIQUÉ WEARING APPAREL AND JEWELRY.

- Allebach, Mrs. Henry V.**, Kulpsville. Infant's Cap, home-made, nearly 100 years old.
- Ambler, Aaron**, Norritonville. Cigar Case. Pocket Book.
- Anders, Andrew**, Kulpsville. Linen Chemise, 130 years old.
- Anders, Joseph**, Fairview. Hat, over 100 years old, belonged to Abraham Anders.
- Anderson, Emma**, Abrams. Silk Stockings; worn by a bride 75 years ago.
- Armitage, Jacob**, Jerkintown. Lady's Felt Hat, worn 100 years ago.
- Baird, Mrs.**, Norristown. Old Bead Bag.
- Bartman, Mrs. Mary R.**, Trappe. Pair Infant's Slippers, from Canada.
- Bechtel, Mrs. A. D.**, Moyersford. Grandmother's Riding Whip, 90 years old.

- Bechte I, Mrs. Elizabeth**, Douglass. Old Hat or Bonnet, 85 to 90 years old.
- Bell, Mrs.**, Centre Square. Two Shawls; buried during the Revolution.
- Berger, Mrs. J. F.** North Wales. Skirt of White Dress, embroidered by Mary Ann Stover.
- Bickel, Mrs. E. B.**, Norristown. Apron, 120 years old. Wedding Dress and Shoes, worn by Mrs. Heebner, in 1790, and loaned by Mrs. Nelson. Infant's Shoes, 1790.
- Bickel, Mrs.**, Norristown. English Watch.
- Blair, David T.**, Hatboro. Pair of Spectacles, belonging to Peter N. Hagerman; 136 years old. White Frock which belonged to Adrain Cornell. He was christened in it 1779.
- Boorse, John C.**, Kulpsville. Buttons and four Shoe Buckles, worn by Baltzer Heydrich, 1790. Two Shoe Buckles, worn by exhibitor in 1864.
- Branin, Ann**, Jenkintown. Baby's Corded Bonnet.
- Brooke, Mrs. H.**, Norristown. Clothing.
- Brunner, Miss Mary**, Worcester. Shawl.
- Bult, George T.**, Whitpain. Copper Cuff Button, 1744.
- Cassel, Abraham H.**, Harleysville. Silk Wedding Glove of Mrs. Yelles Cassel, 1608.
- Cassel, Isaac R.**, North Wales. Dress of exhibitor, worn when young.
- Colton, Mrs. Ann C.**, Jenkintown. Gold Watch, used since 1760.
- Comly, Ellwood**, Three Tuns. Silver Watch, made in 1670.
- Conard, Ella V.**, Port Kennedy. Pocket Book, embroidered by Elizabeth E. Edwards, 125 years ago.
- Conover, Mrs. C. L.**, Frederick. Badge, worn by Andrew Marker, when Lafayette visited America in 1824.
- Cope, O. W.**, Hatboro. Pocket Book, brought over by William Fletcher in 1682. Gold Watch, made in Copenhagen in 1630; an heirloom of one of the royal family of Norway. Copper Button, made in 1788 to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution; unique.
- Corson, Mrs. George N.**, Norristown. Lady's Dress, worn in the 18th century, by the daughter of Francis Rawle, who came over to this country with William Penn. It is a satin hand-quilted skirt, and overdress hand painted.
- Corson, Mrs. Dr. Hiram**, Conshohocken. White Silk Shawl, with colored border. Linen Baby Dress, made about 1748.
- Craven, Mrs. Alice**, Davis Grove. Slippers, embroidered in 1776 by Miss Elizabeth Cornell, who afterwards married Isaac Vansant; Wilhelmus Vansant, son of this couple, was the father of the exhibitor.
- Cresson, Mrs. William L.** Norristown. Hat and Dress, brought from China, by Dr. E. F. Corson, U. S. N., before any Commercial Treaty had been made with that Power. Alpenstock.
- Curwen, George F.**, Villa Nova. Doll and Dress, 120 years old.
- Dager, Mrs.**, Norristown. Wooden Comb, over 120 years old.
- Dannchower, Mrs. Frank**, Springhouse. Baby Dress, 10 years old.
- Davidheiser, Mrs. Sallie**, Douglass. Slippers made in 1843.
- Davis, Mrs. Hannah** Conshohocken. Silk Shawl, 200 years old Silk Shawl.
- Davis, Jesse B.**, Norristown. Red Sash, worn at Benjamin Franklin's funeral.
- Davis, John J.**, Jenkintown. Shoe, from Wales.
- Day, Mrs. Richard H.**, Philadelphia. Old Gold Sleeve Buttons, painted, in hair.
- Deal, Mrs. Hannah**, Bryn Mawr. Masonic Silk Handkerchief, 150 years old.
- Detwiler, Jones**, Blue Bell. Antique Snuff Box, 80 years old. Curiously Carved Walking Cane, very old.
- Dorworth, Joseph H.**, Norritonville. Traveling Companion, 84 years old.
- Dotterer, Philip**, Chestnut Hill. Lady's Riding Whip, with silver ferrule, used by Katy Younkun, of Tinicum, Bucks county, before and after her marriage, about 1798, to Conrad Dotterer, of Frederick township. Exhibitor is a grandson of this couple.
- Drake, Mrs. Aram**, Kulpsville. Wedding Gloves of John Lukens, 1763. Pocket Book, 1776.
- Darrin, Mrs. Thomas**, North Wales. Cane, made from the boat Alliance.
- Eckard, Jane E.**, Abington. Reticule, 110 years old. Antique and modern Fans, contrasted. Antique Collar, embroidered. Tortoise Shell Comb, over 100 years old. Infant's Cap, embroidered. Lady's Embroidered Cap. Embroidered Short Sleeves. Wedding Slippers, 117 years old. Waist of Wedding Dress, worn 117 years ago.
- Edwards, Mrs. Elizabeth**, Kulpsville. Mitten. "This is the mitten given by the ladies as a token of rejection in ye olden time."
- Edwards, Mrs. Humphrey**, Kulpsville. Pair Home-made Wedding Mitts, over 100 years old.
- Ervin, Mrs. Howard**, Shoemakertown. Small Shoes, 75 years old.
- Erpenhip, John**, Norristown. Silver watch, 100 years old. Silver Breast Pin, very old.
- Evans, Charles**, Abrams. Silver Watch, 100 years old; not running.
- Evans, Gertrude**, Hatboro. Pocket Book, dated 1762; worked with various colored worsted and lined with pink silk.
- Evans, J. S.**, Gwynedd. Felt Hat, worn in 1750 by Mrs. Evans when she went riding on horseback.
- Evans, Mrs. Priscilla**, North Wales. Lady's Cap, 125 years old.
- Evans, William G.**, Norristown. Pair of Slippers, 1721.
- Faust, Mrs. H. H.**, Frederick. Large Irish Silk Handkerchief, 60 years old.
- Felton, Mrs. Joseph**, Jenkintown. Gold Watch, dated inside 1776.
- Fatterolf, Mrs. A. D.**, Collegeville. Grandfather's Umbrella, 100 years old.
- Fitzwater, Mrs. Joseph**, Port Providence. Lady's Hat, worn 100 years ago.
- Fox, Mrs. C.**, Collegeville. Wedding Shawl of exhibitor's mother, 1816.
- Frey, Mrs. Jacob**, Douglas. Home-made Stocking, 50 years old.
- Fryer, Miss Fanny S.**, Skippack. Pair of Linen Stockings made by Susanna Schmoyer, owned by Mrs. Fanny S. Fryer; 100 years old. Home-made Spectacles, 200 years old.
- Fryer, Henry S.**, Skippack. Wedding Shawl of Mary Shoemaker, wife of Bernhart Fryer, married April 27, 1783. Home-made Shirt, worn by Bernhart Fryer; 70 years old.
- Garsed, Mrs. Robert P.**, Norristown. Antique Dress, worn previous to 1810, and owned by Mrs. Hannah Pennypacker, Schuylkill, Pa.
- Gerhart, Mrs. Eliza**, Douglass. Black Shawl, 120 years old. Hair Comb, 125 years old.
- Godshalk, Jacob M.**, Kulpsville. Gingham Apron, 100 years old.
- Green, Mrs. Harry**, Davis Grove. Knee Breeches.
- Griesimer, Mrs. Rachel**, East Greenville. Beaver Hat, 120 years old.
- Griffith, Miss Hannah**, Jenkintown. Pocket Book, made in 1777.
- Griggs, Miss Clara**, Norristown. Silk Dress, over 100 years old.
- Griscom, Mrs. Joseph**, Jenkintown. Lady's Dress and Calash.
- Hallman, A. S.**, Norristown. Pocket Handkerchief, 1734.
- Hallman, Mrs. Lewis**, Hartranft. Lady's wrapper, over 100 years old.
- Hallman, Mrs. William F.**, Skippack. Fan, supposed to be 100 years old; presented to exhibitor by her grandmother.
- Hallowell, Mrs. C. R.**, Norristown. Silk Dress and Stockings, worn in 1795.
- Hamill, Miss**, Norristown. Large Fan, used as a sun shade, 100 years old. Hand-made Lace Collar, very old. Pair Hand-made Linen Gloves, 100 years old.
- Hange, Mrs. M.**, Worcester. Lace Infant's Cap, 60 years old.
- Harley, David B.**, Kulpsville. Shoe Buckle, worn by Christopher Saur.
- Harps, Mrs. Elizabeth**, Jenkintown. Satin Cloak, worn seventy-five years ago.
- Harry, Miss Anna**, Conshohocken. Silver Watch and Key, 90 years old.
- Harvey, Mrs. J. J. C.**, Jenkintown. Shoe Buckles set with stones, worn by Dr. Beatty.
- Heacock, Anne**, Jenkintown. Pair of Kid Gloves, worn in 1824.
- Heacock, E. W.**, Jenkintown. Baby's Hood, 100 years old. Gloves made in Montgomery county.
- Heebner, P. D.**, Norristown. Pen Knife, 125 years old.
- Helm, Miss Mary**, Philadelphia. Wedding Dress and Wedding Slippers, worn by Susan Pierce, 1794.
- Hobson, Mrs. F. M.**, Collegeville. Linen Handkerchief, over 100 years old.
- Hoffman, Mrs. H. A.**, Frederick. Infant's Robe worked by exhibitor.
- Homer, Mrs. Anna**, Norristown. Shoe Buckle, over 100 years old.
- Howe, Mrs. Hannah K.**, Norristown. Black Crepe Dress, years old.

- Hurst, Miss Anna**, Norristown. Short Gown, over 100 years old. Dress, 100 years old. Lace Veil, 96 years old.
- Hutton, Mrs. Addison**, Bryn Mawr. Little Girl's Silk Dress. Silk Dress, 60 years old. Black Satin Slippers, 60 years old. Three Infants' Dresses, about 50 years old.
- Iredell, Phoebe**, Norristown. Cloak, worn over 100 years ago by exhibitor's great-grandmother.
- Iredell, Robert**, Norristown. Lady's Biding Hat, over 100 years old.
- Jarrett, Mrs. Annie**, Ambler. Spectacles, 150 years old. Silk Mantilla, 100 years old.
- Jenkins, Mrs. Eliza**, North Wales. Six Silver Buttons, 150 years old, family relics.
- Jones, Josiah**, Oak Lane. Gold Watch, with Case. Silver Watch and Chain, 150 years old.
- Kawarick, Mrs. Sebastian**, Jenkintown. Shoe Buckle, set with cut stones, worn 150 years ago.
- Kelsel, Miss Annie**, Ambler. Tatting Handkerchief.
- Kettarar, Roman**, Somerton. Four Hats, from 70 to 100 years old. Two Caps. Two George Washington Suits; a Quaker Suit; and two William Penn Suits. Three Pairs Shoes. Cane, belonged to the first beer-maker in this country.
- Kirk, Edwin**, Neshaminy. Silver Wedding Ring, belonged to A. E. Bodey, married 1782.
- Kite, Mrs. George R.**, Norristown. Pink Silk Petticoat, taken from a man-of-war, in 1812. Piece of Calico, over 100 years old.
- Kneedler, Mrs. Jacob H.**, North Wales. Crape Shawl and Silk Stockings, wedding apparel, 45 years old.
- Kohl, George M.**, Jenkintown. Cane, cut by the late Nicholas Kohl on his property near Willow Grove, Moreland township, and finished about 1843. The sapling from which it was made, grew in a stone pile. It grew with the small end at the ground, thus entirely reversing the laws of nature.
- Kooker, Miss Bertha C.**, Trappe. Ancient Breast Pin and two Rings.
- Krevson, Mrs. John**, Philadelphia. Two Reticules, made by Mary Leech, Hatboro, 1770.
- Krevson, Mrs.**, Shoemakertown. Two pairs Spectacles, over 100 years old.
- Kriebel, Abraham K.**, Kulpsville. Grandmother's White Dress.
- Kriebel, Mrs. Isaac**, Mainland. Gray Beaver Hat, 100 years old. Gray Silk Bonnet, 100 years old.
- Kriebel, Septimus A.**, Kulpsville. Silk Handkerchief, 100 years old. Shawl, 100 years old.
- Kulp, Elias K.**, Lederachville. Money Purse of Beadwork, the workmanship of Barbara Hunsicker, and by her presented to Isaac H. Kulp; it has the phrase "Love and Friendship" worked on it; about 60 years old. Necklace, made by the late Benjamin Kulp, the exhibitor's father.
- Land, David C.**, Gwynedd. Spectacles of the grandfather of the late Jacob Cassel, surveyor, of Montgomery township.
- Landes, Mrs. J. G.**, Norristown. Money Belt, worn for many years.
- Leister, Mrs. David**, Douglass. Wedding Dress, 75 years old. Three-cornered Shawl, 75 years old; embroidered by the exhibitor's mother when 12 years old. Square White Shawl, embroidered in colors; 75 years old.
- Lightfoot, Ellen**, King-of-Prussia. Pair of Silk Mitts, worn by ladies in beginning of 1800. Wedding Hat, worn October 30, 1782.
- Low, Mrs. T. S. C.**, Norristown. Old Silk Chinese Fan. Carved Fan from China, 250 years old. Old Muslin Chinese Fan. French Beaded Vinaigrette. Knees and Shoe Buckles, worn in 1779. Old Chinese Satin-paper Fan. Two Carved Chinese Fans. French Snuff Box, 1780.
- Lukens, Mrs. Jawood**, Conshohocken. Green Silk Calash, worn about the beginning of the present century. Silver Shoe Buckles, set with brilliants.
- Lukens, J. R.**, Horsham. Beaver Hat, 100 years old.
- McCarty, Samuel**, Norristown. Cane, 100 years old.
- Mackey, Mrs. Edmund R.**, Norristown. Old-fashioned Dress.
- Maderia, The Misses**, Jenkintown. Combs, about 70 years old.
- Mann, Jesse**, Pittville. Cane.
- Mann, Mrs. Jesse**, Pittville. Leather Overshoes.
- Mann, John H.**, Horsham. Pair Silver Spectacles, 50 years old.
- Mann, Mrs. John H.**, Horsham. Pair Linen Mitts, made and worn by Miss Rachel Shoemaker, Whitpain, eighty years ago.
- Markley, John, Sr.**, Schwendensville. Pocket Book, dated 1769. Made by Jacob Markley, grandfather of the exhibitor.
- Markley Freundschaft, The.** Tobacco Box of Paul Markley, from Frankfort, Germany, 1745. Crossed the Atlantic nine times. Cane of John Markley; 100 years old.
- Mather, Mrs. C.**, Jenkintown. Pearl Snuff Box. Tabitha Phoenix's; about 100 years old.
- Mather, Miss Mary W.**, Jenkintown. Reception Slippers, worn by Susan Pierie, 1792. Dress, worn about eighty years ago. Coat and Breeches, worn seventy-five years ago.
- Miller, Samuel**, Jeffersonville. Coat, worn by exhibitor's father, Joseph Miller, when married, in 1825.
- Mock, Mrs. Jacob Frederick**. White Linen Shawl, over 100 years old.
- Molony, Mrs. Dr.**, Norristown. Hand-embroidered Infant's Cap, 60 years old.
- Morey, Miss Amanda**, Douglass. Paper Kerchief.
- Moyer, Daniel**, Frederick. Small colored Shawl, 120 years old.
- Naile, Miss Annie M.**, Royersford. Pair of black satin Slippers, made in 1811.
- Nice, George T.**, Jenkintown. Spectacles, very old.
- Nyce, George S.**, Frederick. Infant's Cap, worn by exhibitor.
- Owen, Mrs. William W.**, Norristown. Silk Cloak, nearly 100 years old; worn by the exhibitor's great-grandmother Schrack, Carved Shell Comb, over 100 years old.
- Painter, Mrs. William**, Norristown. Baby Dress, made by Mary Cole. Masonic Apron, very old. Fan. Belonged to Elizabeth Allmeyer, who died in 1771.
- Pannepacker, Miss**, Klein's. Pair of Shoes, 44 years old. Black Cap, 100 years old.
- Pawling, Mrs. Dr.**, Norristown. Vinaigrette, of the olden time.
- Pechin, John W.**, King-of-Prussia. Shawl, brought from Australia. Cane, owned by Mr. Sisler in 1812.
- Pennock, Mrs. Joseph**, Hartranft. Shawl.
- Peterman, Frederick**, Collegeville. Ancient Breast Pin, presented by an English lady twenty-five years ago. Fan, carved from a block of wood with a pocket knife.
- Phillips, Jonathan**, Abrams. Antique Clothing.
- Quillman, Mrs. Jacob**, Norristown. Dress made in 1804; worn by Mrs. Lorentz Jacoby.
- Quillman, Mrs. Philip**, Norristown. Infant's Shirt, 80 years old. Two Infant's Caps, over 50 years old. Neck Handkerchief, 67 years old.
- Rambo, Mrs. Martha**, Oaks. Fan, 125 years old; originally owned by Mrs. Horning. Black velvet Slippers, brought from England by Mrs. Lane; now owned by her granddaughter. Light satin Slipper, 100 years old. Chinese Slipper, 115 years old; formerly owned by Mrs. Weir. Infant's Cap, made by Mrs. Weir, one hundred and twenty-five years ago.
- Ramsey, Ellen D.**, Abrams. Child's Cap, embroidered by Jane Peterson fifty years ago.
- Rawlins, Mrs. M.**, Lower Merion. Coat and Vest, once the property of Jacob Christler, one of Washington's body-guard.
- Reichelderfer, Mrs. Chester F.**, Collegeville. Grandmother's Night Cap, over 100 years old.
- Reid, Mrs. Dr. John K.**, Conshohocken. Two Bonnets.
- Reiff, Mrs. Enos L.**, Ambler. Silver Snuff Box, formerly the property of the exhibitor's grandfather.
- Renard, Mrs. David**, Edge Hill. China Snuff Box. Used in company in General Washington's time.
- Renninger, Mrs. Mary A.**, Douglass. Night Cap, 120 years old.
- Rex, Jacob L.**, Blue Bell. Silver Button.
- Rex, Mrs. Jacob L.**, Blue Bell. Infant's Clothing, about 60 years old. Ancient Night Cap.
- Rex, Mary S.**, Blue Bell. Sword Case, 60 years old, silver mounted, with a buck-horn head. Once owned by John Rex, of Whitpain, who used to say laughingly that it was for protection against dogs when he went courting. Velvet Reticule, with an ancient clasp; about 75 years old. Formerly owned by Mary Slingluff, of Whitmarsh. Bead Purse. Formerly owned by Maria Moore, of Gwynedd.
- Richards, Mrs. M.**, Norristown. Piece of linen Underwear. The flax was spun and woven, and the lace was made by one of the Richards family, one hundred and fifty years ago.
- Ridpath, J. W.**, Jenkintown. Pocket Book, in the family nearly one hundred and fifty years; containing deed of 1793, and other old papers.

- Rieg, John**, Jenkintown. Silver frame and steel Spectacles, circular lenses.
- Rittenhouse, Samuel**, Fairview Village. Pocket Book.
- Roberts, Mrs. Mary R.**, Norristown. Child's Dress, 60 years old.
- Roberts, Septimus**, Whitpain. Knee Buckles.
- Rosenberger, Mrs. I. D.**, North Wales. Two white Skirts, over 100 years old. One was the property of exhibitor's grandmother, Mary P. Howell.
- Royer, Mrs. Elizabeth**, Trappe. Leghorn Bonnet, worn at a reception to Lafayette in Philadelphia in 1827.
- Rue, Louisa**, Norristown. Parasol, property of Ellen Kennedy during the Revolution; now of exhibitor.
- Satterthwait, Edwin**, Jenkintown. Tapestry Pocket Book, used by John Hallowell in the early part of this century.
- Schaefer, Miss**, Norristown. Chinese Hat, 50 years old. Small white Plug Hat.
- Schultz, Amos**, Niantic. Hand-made Pocket Book. A wedding present by Mrs. Abraham Schultz to her husband in the year 1771.
- Schultz, Solomon**, Fairview Village. Beaver Hat, 1708.
- Schweinhart, Miss Emma**, Douglass. Satin Handkerchief, 80 years old.
- Shambough, Jackson**, Collegeville. Old silver Buttons.
- Shannon, Mrs.**, Norristown. Pair of Slippers, 100 years old.
- Shearer, Miss Alice W.**, Oaks. Antique Dress, trimmed with pea fowl feathers. The dress was worn by a Miss Ramsey at a ball in New York City, to which she was accompanied by Gen. George Washington, who danced with her. The dress is in a good state of preservation.
- Shearer, Mrs. E. Norris**, Jeffersonville. Dress, 100 years old.
- Sheppard, Mrs. Elizabeth**, Norristown. Two Dresses 75 years old.
- Shoemaker, Hannah Y.**, Norristown. Silk Boots, brought from Japan ninety years ago. Bonnet, 100 years old.
- Shoemaker, Mrs. Thomas S.**, Jarrettown. Pair of silk Mitts, age not known. Infant's Shawl and Hood, made by exhibitor. Lady's Shoulder Cape, embroidered by exhibitor.
- Shreiner, Sarah P.**, Gwynedd. Two worsted Pocket Books. Two bead Reticules, made by Sarah Taylor in 1783. Handkerchief and Bag. This bag was used in 1789, to carry the handkerchief.
- Shultz, John**, Norristown. Pair of Spectacles, very old.
- Shupe, Mrs. Frank**, Trappe. Check linen Apron, spun one hundred and forty years ago, and made in the style of that time. Pairs of Mitts, 97 years old.
- Sisler, Mrs. Edmund**, Pottstown. Pocket Book, over 100 years old.
- Slater, Mrs.**, Norristown. Shawl, worn by General Washington's nurse.
- Slemmer, Mrs. William**, Norristown. Chinese Fan, brought from China about one hundred years ago.
- Slifer, Dr. H. F.**, North Wales. Part of Mrs. Peale's Handkerchief. Velvet Cap, ornamented with silver from Jerusalem; old.
- Slingluff, Mrs. Charles**, Norristown. Reticule, 95 years old; very old.
- Slingluff, John**, Fairview village. Spectacles and Case, of the Revolutionary time.
- Slingluff, Joseph**, Norristown. Tortoise shell cased Watch, 125 years old.
- Slingluff, Mrs. William H.**, Norristown. Parasol, owned at one time by H. Schlater. An old Fan. Tortoise shell Comb. Swiss Infant's Cap, 150 years old.
- Slingluff, Mrs. W. F.**, Norristown. Tortoise shell Comb.
- Smith, John A.**, Norristown. Silk Neck Scarf, 140 years old.
- Sower, F. D.**, Norristown. Two Washington Badges. One of plain white satin, the other of figured white silk, having printed upon them, in black ink, a finely engraved bust portrait of Washington in General's uniform, encircled with the words: "Washington, Father of his Country." One Washington Breast Pin, worn in 1818. Lafayette Funeral Badge. The design on it is an urn standing upon a pedestal, surrounded by the American and French flags; upon the die of the pedestal is a medallion of Lafayette. It is printed in black ink on white silk, and bears the following words: "State Fencibles, 1st Co. A Grateful Nation's Mournful Tribute. Gen. Gilbert Motier Lafayette. Born in Auvergne, Sept. 6th, 1757. Died May 20th, 1834. Aged 76 years, 8 months, and 14 days. Funeral obsequies performed to his memory July 21st, 1834. Philadelphia."
- Spencer, Mrs. Ella**, Jenkintown. Satin Dress Sleeve, worn by the mother of exhibitor seventy-five years ago. Tapestry Pocket Book.
- Stackhouse, Mrs. Joseph**, Jarrettown. Fan, made of canvass Made in England, and brought to this country in Washington's time.
- Stannard, E. J.**, Broad Axe. Pair of Spectacles, worn by Jemima Wilcocks, the exhibitor's great-grandmother, one hundred and twenty years ago.
- Stannard, Mrs. E. J.**, Broad Axe. Comb, 85 years old. Collar, worked and worn by Eliza Shepard, the exhibitor's stepmother, eighty-five years ago.
- Steiner, Mrs. J. F.**, Norristown. Silk Dress Waist, worn one hundred years ago. Old style knit Purse.
- Stewart, Mrs. Eliza**, Abington. Black satin Bonnet and Cloak, nearly 140 years old. Homespun linen Apron, 130 years old. Two large Inside Pockets, much in use among the ladies years ago. Pair of satin Slippers, 100 years old. Baby's Bonnet, 1820. Two Infant's Caps, 1815. Piece of Calico Dress worn during the Revolution, and a piece of Dress purchased at the same time.
- Stout, S. K.**, Norristown. Riding Habit, 100 years old. Dress, 50 years old. White satin Reticule, embroidered at Bethlehem boarding school in 1845.
- Stover, C. S.**, Kulpsville. Parchment Pocket Book and Knife, used by exhibitor's great-grandfather.
- Stover, Matthias S.**, North Wales. Pocket Book, of calf Skin. On the inside compartments are cut out the date "1762" and the letters "A. C.," the initials of the name of Anna Clemens, the exhibitor's grandmother. The name of the exhibitor's father, Abraham Staver, also appears. On the outside are stamped tulips and an ornamental border. Size $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
- Streep, Mrs. Samuel**, Broad Axe. Silk Badge, worn by a lady when Lafayette entered Philadelphia.
- Supplee, Mrs.**, Norristown. Old-fashioned Money Purse.
- Swartley, Emeline S.**, Skippack. White Vest, worn by Zenas Sarile for his wedding, in Coventry township, one hundred years ago, and owned by his daughter, Mrs. Hannah Bossert.
- Swift, Samuel**, Norristown. Pair of white satin Slippers, 160 years old; wedding slippers of Margaret McCall.
- Thomas, Mrs. Abel**, Royersford. Mother's wedding Shawl and Collar, made by Mr. Brinhurst's sister.
- Tripler, Mrs. Jacob L.**, Norristown. Infant's Dress, over 80 years old.
- Trumbaur, J. B.**, Jenkintown. Wedding Vest, 32 years old.
- Unruh, Mrs. Edward**, Weldon. Tapestry Pocket Book.
- Utz, Mrs. George**, Jenkintown. Lacquer Snuff Box, used in and brought from England.
- Walker, E. H.**, Jarrettown. Silver Spectacles, 100 years old.
- Walker, Sarah S.**, Abrams. Jewelry.
- Walton, Eber**, Blue Bell. Old-fashioned Pocket. Hook and Eye, over 70 years old.
- Way, Mrs. George P.**, Jenkintown. Two Leghorn Bonnets.
- Webster, Mrs. Sarah**, Jenkintown. Figured silk Bandana, believed to be 200 years old.
- Weinberger, Mrs. E. K.**, Collegeville. Amber Beads, 1790. Lady's Riding Whip and Fan, 1800. Grandfather's wedding Stockings, 1793.
- Wentworth, Mrs. George B.**, North Wales. Wild Turkey Fan, 125 years old; made of the tail of a wild turkey.
- Whitcomb, Catharine M.**, Jarrettown. Pair of Spectacles over 100 years old.
- Willard, J. Monroe**, Ashbourne. Baby's Shoes, over 100 years old.
- Williams, Mrs. Elizabeth S.**, Pittville. Lady's Riding Whip 110 years old.
- Williams, Frank**, Pittville. Cane.
- Williams, Mrs. M. J.**, Jarrettown. Two Infant's dresses, over 50 years old. White Silk Shawl, embroidered with floss, 50 years old. Silver Watch.
- Williamson, Mrs. Dr.**, Trappe. Large tortoise shell Comb, 75 years old.
- Wilson, Mrs. A. H.**, Conshohocken. Bead Bag.
- Wilson, Mrs. Frank**, Norristown. Leghorn Bonnet, 50 years old.
- Wilson, Mrs. Dr. F. S.**, Jarrettown. Lady's satin Sleeve, former, fashion, worn in 1780 by Catharine Rex, great grandmother of Mrs. Hannah E. Wilson and Jacob L. Rex.
- Wolf, Mrs. George**, Plymouth. Tortoise shell Comb, worn in 1800.
- Wood, Mrs. Ann L.**, Conshohocken. Old Crewel Pocket Book.

Worrell, Elisha, Centre Square. Quaker Coat, 185 years old; made of silk.

Wright, Mrs. Comly, Norristown. Infant's Stays, 200 years old; came from one of the first settlers in Germantown. India Cashmere Shawl, introduced into Philadelphia in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Wright, Mrs. William, Conshohocken. Gold Watch, 150 years old. Gold Buckle. Silver Buckle. Silver Knee Buckle.

Wurflein, Mrs. John, Edge Hill. Pair of gold enameled Ear rings, at least 125 years old; made and worn in Germany by the great-grandmother of Mr John Wurfelein.

Yeakle, S. Y., Norristown. Felt Hat, 100 years old.

Yerkes, Martha, Huntington Valley. Handkerchief, embroidered by Ann Potts.

Yerkes, The Misses, Norristown. Clothing.

Yost, Mrs. Isaac, Centre Square. Infant's lace Cap, 48 years old.

Young, Miss Annie, Lower Merion. Silver Watch and Chain, 150 years old.

Young, Miss Margaret, Trappe. Calico wedding Dress, 140 years old. Owned by Mrs. Moser.

Zearfoss, Mahlon, Blue Bell. Cane, 125 years old. First used by Samuel Hagy.

Zimmerman, Mrs. G. W., Collegeville. Beaded Reticule.

Zimmerman, Mrs. J. M., Yerkes. Slippers, 100 years old.

CLASS XV.

ANTIQUE HANDIWORK IN SILK, FLOSS, OR WOOL; NEEDLEWORK AND LACES.

Acker, Mrs. Dr. E. L., Norristown. Sampler, 100 years old.

Alderfer, Miss Mary, Collegeville. Pin Cushion, over 100 years old.

Allebach, Mrs. Henry V., Kulpsville. Needlework, nearly 100 years old.

Anders, Andrew, Kulpsville. Table Cloth and Towel, over 100 years old; fine needlework.

Anders, Mrs. George S., Kulpsville. Needlework, 1804.

Anders, Joseph S., Fairview Village. Frame of old Zephyr Flowers. Vase of Lilies. Vase of Hyacinths.

Anderson, M. P., Trappe. Album Quilt, belonging to Rebecca Zimmerman. Sampler, worked in 1829 by R. Bean.

Armitage, Hannah, Jenkintown. Sampler, 1803.

Atkinson, Robert, Bryn Mawr. Sampler, dated 1787.

Bean, Mrs. Peter, North Wales. Bureau Cover, 103 years old; made by Sarah Haas.

Berger, Mrs. J. F., North Wales. Sampler, made by Mary Ann Stover in 1825.

Bevan, Mrs. Emily, Hartranft. Embroidery, worked in 1827.

Bickel, Mrs. E. B., Norristown. Piece of Curtain Calico, 100 years old.

Blackfan, Mrs. Joseph, Norristown. Sampler, worked in 1801. Work Box, 100 years old.

Blackfan, Miss, Norristown. Specimen of Darning, 1814.

Bright, Mrs. S., North Wales. Embroidered Handkerchief, done by Elizabeth Wanner, aged 12, in 1776.

Brown, Christopher, Port Kennedy. Stand Cover, needle work, by Sarah Brown, fifty years ago.

Carr, Mrs. Streper, Plymouth. Sampler, made in 1791 by Mary Streper, aged 11 years, of Barren Hill.

Colton, Mrs. Ann C., Jenkintown. Fire Screen, in form of a sampler, worked in 1788.

Cope, O. W., Hatboro. Picture of Dog, worked in silk on satin; done in 1740, when 15 years old, by Elizabeth Ferguson, the only daughter of Sir William Keith.

Corson, Mrs. George N., Norristown. Specimens of Embroidery, 75 years old.

Craft, Mrs. Jacob, Norristown. Pen Holder, over 100 years old.

Cresson, Mary J., Norristown. Pin Cushion, made from a piece of the altar cloth presented by Queen Anne to Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church, Southwark, Philadelphia.

Creson, Miss Sarah, Conshohocken. Bureau Cover, 60 years old.

Davis, John J., Jenkintown. Sampler, 1813. Pin Cushion, old.

Detwiler, Mrs. Milton V., Oaks. Old Sampler.

Eckard, Jane E., Abington. Lace Veil 100 years old. White Lace Mitt, 100 years old. Square of Lace Needlework, about 120 years old. Three pieces of antique Lace. Three specimens of embroidered Indian Muslin. Small silk embroidered Portfolio. Antique Window Curtains, more than 100 years old.

Edwards, Mrs. Humphrey W., Kulpsville. Home-made Laces. Frame, over 100 years old.

Elkinton, Mrs. George, Blue Bell. Sampler, dated 1697; worked by Mary Sergeant, born at Kingston-on-Hull, and the great-great-grandmother of exhibitor. Sampler, made by "Sarah Sergeant who ended this in the 12th yr of her age, 1741." It is remarkable for the freshness and beauty of the silks. Three Samplers and specimen of Darning, wrought by Mary Sergeant, great-aunt of the exhibitor, at Ackworth school, in 1783, 1785 and 1786. The last is a copy of one of Cowper's hymns. Sampler, without date. Sampler, marked "Ellis Storr of Scarborough her Sampler, 1705," containing good advice, copies of remarkable dogs, family names, and monograms. Sampler, worked by M. Megson in 1780. Contains representations of animals, trees, etc.; also two ships, The Hope and The Dove.

Eshbach, Mrs. Abraham, Norristown. Pocket Companion, 145 years old.

Fillman, Mrs., Norristown. Ancient white satin Pin Cushion.

Fisher, Mrs. John, Worcester. Sampler.

Fitzwater, Mrs. Joseph, Port Providence. Pin Cushion, 100 years old. Embroidery, hand-made, by Sarah Brower, over sixty years ago. Fancy homespun Towel, made one hundred years ago.

Fornance, Mrs. Ellen Knox, Norristown. Two Samplers, in one frame; work of Sarah Ann Leedom, afterwards Mrs. Thomas P. Knox, while a school girl, in 1826 and 1827.

Foulke, Annie J., Conshohocken. Sample of Darning, by Hannah Foulke, in 1808.

Fryer, Mrs. Barney, Skipack. Sampler, made before marriage by the exhibitors' grandmother, Catharine Yeakel, who was born in Towamencin township, August 11, 1764, and who was married to George Anders, in 1793.

Garsed, Mrs. Robert P., Norristown. Sampler, worked in 1806.

Gotwals, Mrs. John U., Oaks. Watch Case, 150 years old. Owned by J. Gotwals.

Grafly, Miss Sallie, Flouertown. Quilt, over 100 years old. Every patch in it cost seventy-five cents per yard.

Haines, Mrs. Robert B., Cheltenham. Pin Cushion, 65 years old. Work Bag, 140 years old. Sample Frame, made by Margaret Wistar in 1738, being then in her 9th year. She was the daughter of Caspar Wistar, of Philadelphia, who came from Hilsbach, near Heidelberg, Germany, at the age of 21, landing in this country on September 16, 1717. She was a benevolent, kind-hearted woman, and did much to relieve suffering humanity. She was active in administering relief in the time of the yellow fever in 1793, and died of that disease on the 3d of Tenth Month, 1793. This worthy woman was the great-great-grandmother of the exhibitor's husband, Robert B. Haines, and the great-great-aunt of the exhibitor, Margaret Wistar Haines, the families being reunited by the marriage of her descendants in 1852.

Hallman, Mrs. William F., Skipack. Work Box, inlaid with straw; made by John Ziegler, the exhibitor's father.

Hallowell, Mrs. C. R., Norristown. Sampler, 1791.

Harley, Mrs. L., Port Providence. Homespun linen Towel, embroidered seventy years. Beaded Purse, 100 years old. Work Box, brought from Wales one hundred years ago.

Harps, Mrs. Elizabeth, Jenkintown. Pin Cushion, old.

Harrison, James, Spring House. Watch Case.

Heebner, John S., West Point. Two pieces of Needlework, from Europe, dated 1733 and 1749.

Heim, Mrs. A., Philadelphia. Silk Quilt, 70 years old.

Hennis, Mrs. William A., Bryn Mawr. Sampler, worked by Abigail Corbett in 1741.

Hobson, Miss Mary M., Collegeville. Samplers, 1788, made by Mary Lewis, the great-grandmother of exhibitor.

Hoffecker, R. F., Norristown. Hand-painted Box, 125 years old.

Hollingshead, Charlotte, Upper Merion. Four ancient Samplers.

Homer, Mrs. Anna, Norristown. Pocket Pin Cushion and Chain, over 100 years old.

Hoover, Hiram C., Hartranft. Two Pin Cushions, from Bethlehem.

Houpt, Mrs. George. Three Tuna. Watch Case, brought by Mr. Williams from Wales one hundred and fifty years ago. On the back of it is a portrait of his daughter Mary.

Hughes, Mrs. William, King-of-Prussia. Sampler.

Huston, Lizzie, Blue Bell. Two Needle Books, worked in silk.

Jarrett, Anna R., Jeffersonville. Hand Bag, made from the lining of Benjamin Franklin's vest.

- Jones, Mrs. Eleanor**, Jenkintown. Lady's Work Box, made by Micmac Indians about 1800; covered with birch bark and ornamented with porcupine quills.
- Jones, Frances E.**, Oak Lane. Picture, done in needlework, hair, and paint; 100 years old.
- Jones, Miss Margaret**, Oak Lane. Two Bead Bags, 70 years old.
- Jones, Margaret H.**, Oak Lane. Tufted Bureau Cover, 70 years old.
- Jones Mrs. M.**, Lower Merion. Sampler, 90 years old.
- Keely, Mrs. Jacob**, Royersford. Picture, done with needle and thread, on white paper; 90 years old.
- Knight, Miss C. E.**, Ambler. Floss Silks, brought from Canton, China; 75 years old.
- Knox, Mrs. A. Jackson**, Plymouth. Box, painted by Miss Isabella Crawford in 1820. Sampler, worked by Miss Sarah Rice; dated 1794. Sampler, worked by Mrs. Andrew Knox. Name on it, Rebecca Rice; dated 1790. Painting on Velvet, executed by Miss Isabella Crawford in 1820.
- Kooker, Miss Bertha C.**, Trappe. Sampler, 46 years old.
- Koplin, Mrs. Mary W.**, Norristown. Needle Case, 100 years old. Sample of Drawn Work, 100 years old.
- Kriebel, Mrs. Isaac**, Mainland. Two pieces of Needlework, 125 and 147 years old.
- Leister, Mrs. David**, Douglass. Three-cornered Shawl, 75 years old. Embroidered by exhibitor's mother when 12 years old. Square white Shawls, 75 years old; embroidered in colors.
- Lightfoot, Ellen**, King-of-Prussia. Sampler, made in 1848. Specimen of Needlework, 1778.
- Lukens, Jonathan R.**, Horsham. Sampler, made in 1789 by Martha Tomkins, of Philadelphia, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Tomkins. Martha Tomkins and William Lukens were married in 1804, and were the grand-parents of the exhibitor. William Lukens was a farmer, and owned the farm in Horsham township upon which the exhibitor now resides. Frame, containing birds made of feathers. Done by Martha Tomkins about ninety-five years ago.
- Lutz, Bella**, North Wales. Sewing Basket, 150 years old; from exhibitor's great-grandmother.
- McGowan, Miss I. S.**, Norristown. Sampler, made in 1785.
- McNeill, Mrs. George G.**, Blue Bell. Work Basket, 100 years old. Formerly owned by Elizabeth Bisbing (afterwards Miller), of Springfield.
- Madeira, The Misses**, Jenkintown. Pin Cushion, about 70 years old.
- Mann, Mrs. Hannah S.**, Horsham, and **Sallie J. Shoemaker**, Springfield. Antique Purse, Needle Case and Pin Cushion, used eighty to ninety years ago by Jane Supplee Shoemaker, of Whitpain, grandmother of the exhibitor.
- Markley, Freundschaft, The**, Sampler of Ann H. Markley, 1820.
- Mather, Mrs. C.**, Jenkintown. Lace, made from linen braid by Alice Armstrong. Lady's Companion, presented to Mrs. Susan Armstrong by her intended, in 1792. Sampler, worked by exhibitor's sister in 1831. Bureau Cover, 70 years old.
- Mather, Miss Martha**, Jenkintown. Needle Book, 80 years old, Cushion with Chain, 100 years. Pin Cushion.
- Mills, Mrs. William**, Ardmore. Sampler, worked by exhibitor's aunt, Elizabeth Holland, in 1799, when 10 years of age.
- Miller, Mrs. Samuel**, Jeffersonville. Beaded Bag, worked by Mary E. Gable in 1812, in Philadelphia.
- Moore, Edwin**, Port Kennedy. Sampler, 1825, by Phoebe Moore.
- Moore, Mrs. S. E.**, Shoemakertown. Poem, on the death of George Washington. Printed on satin.
- Moss, Miss Rebecca**, Jenkintown. Silk Belt, embroidered in fashion of sixty years ago. Silk Apron, embroidered, from Paris, sixty-four years ago. Ten Commandments, worked on linen.
- Murray, Mrs. S. C.**, King-of-Prussia. Sampler.
- Naille, Miss Annie M.**, Royersford. Two home-made linen Towels, worked in many designs of different colors; 76 and 80 years old. Home-made Laces.
- Nyce, George S.**, Frederick. Large open-work Picture, executed by the late Adam Slemmer in 1819.
- Owen, Mrs. William W.**, Norristown. Sample of Darning on canvass, done in 1812 by Debby Logan Norris at Westtown Friends' school. Canvas Work. Copy of Norris family Coat-of-arms, left unfinished at death of Eunice Norris.
- Painter, Mrs. William**, Norristown. Needlework, at the age of 80, by Mary Cole, who was born in 1621.
- Palste, Robert**, Norristown. Two Samplers, over 80 years old.
- Pannepacker, Mrs. William C.**, Pin Cushion. Patch of the dress of Barbara Schuttler when she was a girl of 10 years, in 1777.
- Pannepacker, Miss**, Klein's. Two Ties, 70 and 100 years old.
- Pawling, The Misses**, King-of-Prussia. Two pieces of silk embroidery, viz.: a Basket of Fruit, on black satin; a Bouquet of Flowers, on white satin. Both something over 100 years old.
- Pechin, John W.**, King-of-Prussia. Sampler.
- Pomeroy, Mrs. H. S.**, Norristown. Sampler, 83 years old.
- Potts, Mrs. William W.**, Swedeland. Infant's Basket. Belonged originally to the mother of Mrs. Counsellor Ross, and contained her infant clothing at her birth, July 17, 1754; hence it is 130 years old. Presented by Mrs. Major Holstein, of Norristown, to the exhibitor.
- Rambo, Mrs. J. R.**, Norristown. Sampler, made by Debby Logan in 1781.
- Rambo, Mrs. Susan**, Bridgeport. Embroidered Bag. Belonged to S. Rambo in 1769.
- Ramey, Miss S.**, Norristown. Sampler.
- Reld, Mrs. Dr. John K.**, Conshohocken. Samplers, 1818.
- Reiff, Mrs. Enos L.**, Ambler. Sampler of Point Russe, made by exhibitor fifty-six years ago.
- Reiff, Miss Sallie W.**, Ambler. Embroidered Sampler, made by exhibitor's grandmother, Mary Lewis, in 1788.
- Renninger, Miss Mary A.**, Douglass. Quaint Sewing Box, Germany, with old painting on the lid of Jonah and the whale.
- Rex, Mrs. Jacob L.**, Blue Bell. Knitted Card Basket. A gift to Mrs. Rex from John B. Sterigere, Esq., at a fair for St. John's Church, held in the old court house, at Norristown, forty years ago.
- Rex, Mary S.**, Blue Bell. Sampler, worked in 1783. Formerly owned by Maria Moore, of Gwynedd.
- Rex, Miss M. D.**, Flourtown. Sampler, over 100 years old.
- Ridpath, J. W.**, Jenkintown. Herder's Companion, to hold knitting needles and ball of yarn while walking and knitting; made of one piece of wood.
- Roberts, Mrs. Clara V.**, Norristown. Lace Work. Bridal veil, done fifty-five years ago.
- Rogers, Mrs. George W.**, Norristown. Frame Sampler. Worked by a little girl of 12, in the year 1796.
- Rossiter, Mrs. George G.**, Blue Bell. Sampler, worked by Catherine Bernhart in 1829.
- Rudy, John**, Norristown. Very old Work Box. Presented to Mrs. John Rudy by her grandmother.
- Rue, Louisa**, Norristown. Pin Cushion and Needle Cases, 100 years old.
- Schlater, Mary Amanda**, Norristown. Sampler.
- Schultz, Joseph**, Worcester. Several Samplers.
- Shadline, Jonathan**, Abrams. Sampler; a landscape, by Jane Shadline.
- Shearer, Mrs. E. Norris**, Jeffersonville. Needlework Counterpane, made in 1828 by Mrs. Shearer. Needlework Counterpane, executed in 1806 by Mrs. Charles Norris. Needlework on Paper, executed by Elizabeth Schrack ninety years ago.
- Shearer, Mrs. J. S.**, Oaks. Silk Globe, made by Ann Williams; 150 years old.
- Shoemaker, Mrs. Hannah S.**, Horsham. French Embroidery, slipper pattern; done by exhibitor in 1860.
- Shoemaker, Hannah Y.**, Norristown. Bureau Cover, 100 years old.
- Shoemaker, Isaac**, Norristown. Sampler, pretty work, 1832.
- Shoemaker, Mrs. Richard C.**, Jarrettown. Pin Cushion, made in 1800.
- Shoemaker, Sallie J.**, Springfield. Embroidered Night Dress, done twenty-five years ago. White Muslin Skirt, style of twenty-five years ago; embroidered and owned by exhibitor. See Mann, Mrs. Hannah S.
- Shoemaker, Mrs. Thomas S.**, Jarrettown. Sample of Darning and Sampler, done by Anna Bonsall at Westtown boarding school in 1812; both owned by exhibitor. Pin Cushion, over 100 years old.
- Shreiner, Sarah P.**, Gwynedd. Basket, 106 years old. Belonged to exhibitor's great-grandmother. Combination Work Bag, 109 years old. Sampler, made in 1804 by Sarah L. Taylor, grandmother of the exhibitor.
- Shultz, John**, Norristown. Two Bureau Covers, very old.

- Shingluff, Mrs. William H.**, Norristown. Knitting Basket, very old.
- Stannard, Mrs. E. J.**, Broad Axe. Sampler, worked by the exhibitor's great-grandmother, Mary Satterthwaite, in 1783.
- Stetner, Mrs. J. F.**, Norristown. Sampler, worked in linen spun and woven ninety years ago.
- Stem, Mrs. Levi**, Whitpain. Sampler, worked by Rachel Selser over one hundred years ago. Silk Needle Book, worked in floss. Silk, 75 years old. Sampler, over 100 years old. Worked to represent a pine-apple on canvas.
- Stewart, Mrs. Eliza**, Abington. Two Pin Cushions, 1780 and 1784. Samplers, very old. Two embroidered satin Stove Holders, 1730.
- Stewart, Mrs. R. T.**, Norristown. Sampler, 100 years old.
- Stillwell, Mrs. Clara**, North Wales. Two Mats, antique. Two plaited Mats.
- Stiteler, Mrs. Edwin D.**, Gulf Mills. Sampler.
- Stockdale, Hannah F.**, Gwynedd. Thread Case, made in 1768 by the exhibitor's great-great-aunt.
- Stout, A. D.**, Edge Hill. Sampler.
- Stout, S. K.**, Norristown. Easter Egg, hand-painted, in 1830.
- Streper, Miss Amanda**, Broad Axe. Sampler, made by Grand-mother Shay in 1805.
- Supplee, Myra**, Bridgeport. Three Samplers, worked by exhibitor in 1821.
- Swartley, Emeline S.**, Skippack. The first piece of Sewing Machine Work, done in cloth fifty years ago. Owned by Hannah Buzard.
- Thomas, Anna B.**, Upper Merion. Needlework, done in 1774.
- Thomas, Anne L.**, Upper Merion. Five very old Samplers.
- Tyson, B. F.**, Belfry. Three pieces of Embroidery, 30 years old.
- Tyson, Mrs. Sarah H.**, King-of-Prussia. Needlework of Mrs. E. H. Roberts, done from 1814 to 1825.
- Unruh, Mrs. Edward**, Weldon. Sampler, ancient.
- Unruh, Misses R. and K.**, Weldon. Bureau Stand Cover.
- Walton, Eber**, Blue Bell. Sampler, worked in 1834 by Alëvia Walton (formerly Shaw), of Whitpain township. It contains the names of her parents and words of advice to her brothers and sisters.
- Walton, Harry C.**, Blue Bell. Sampler, worked with vines and flowers. Done in 1818 by Alëvia Shaw, of Richland township, Bucks county, who afterwards married Eber Walton, of Whitpain township, and died in 1880.
- Weinberger, Mrs. E. K.**, Collegeville. Souvenirs of Needlework, to be worn on watch case, 1800 and 1812. Wall Pocket and Pin Cushion, 1795.
- Wilson Mrs. Lizzie**, Plymouth Meeting. Embroidery in Silk, done in 1790 and 1793 by Rebecca Maris.
- Wood, Mrs. Ann L.**, Conshohocken. Sampler, 1767.
- Wright, Mrs. Comly**, Norristown. Ancient piece of French Embroidery. Sampler, made by Hannah Gibbons, Fifth-month, 1775.
- Yerkes, Martha**, Huntingdon Valley. Pin Cushion, from the Potts family.
- Young, Miss Annie**, Lower Merion. Sampler, dated 1797.
- Zimmerman, Esther**, Norristown. Sampler, 1734. Contains the English alphabet in large capitals and small letters, the Episcopal church creed, and the Lord's Prayer; was worked by Isabella Best in the year 1734, when she was 9 years of age, as appears thereon. She was afterwards a governess in the family of Henry Pawling, Esq., of Lower Providence township. One of his descendants was married to the exhibitor's sister, Rebecca Pawling, from whose hands it came to the exhibitor. Sampler, 1775. Bears the alphabet in capitals and small letters, with marginal decorations; was worked by the exhibitor's aunt, Sarah Butler, of Upper Dublin township, in the year 1775, at which time she was but a child. Work Basket, over 100 years old.
- Zimmerman, Mrs. Joshua**, Collegeville. Pin Cushion, over 100 years old. Two Samplers, 1818.
- Zimmerman, Mrs. J. M.**, Yerkes. Silk Cushion, pieced by a lady 77 years old.
- Anders, Edwin**, Kulpsville. Fancy modern Quilt.
- Anders, Joseph S.**, Fairview Village. Lambrequin.
- Anderson, Kate**, Abrams. Silk Quilt, patty-pau pattern, 8,500 pieces. Darned Net Tie, 1884.
- Anderson, Mrs. M. P.**, Trappe. Wreath of Hair flowers, modern; made of the hair of the Zimmermann family.
- Auge, Miss E. M.**, Norristown. Large case, containing Hair Wreath, 1884.
- Bean, A. J.**, Worcester. Pillow Shams. Tidy.
- Berger, Mrs. J. F.**, North Wales. Sofa Pillow modern.
- Beyer, Mrs. Ida**, Worcester. Patchwork Quilt, modern.
- Brooke, Mrs.**, King-of-Prussia. Cushion.
- Brown Christopher**, Port Kennedy. Picture of a Bird; 50 years old; made of feathers.
- Cascaden, Mrs. Robert**, Norristown. Two knit Bedspreads, modern work.
- Conard, Ella V.**, Port Kennedy. Sofa Pillow and silk Quilt by Eliza Conard, in her 65th year. Braided Pillow Shams, by Eliza C. Walker, 1876.
- Conrow, Mrs. George E. B.**, Norristown. Painted slate Table Top, 1882.
- Cottman, Mrs. J. F.**, Jenkintown. Embroidered Piano Cover, modern needlework.
- Crawford, Mrs. V. Virginia**, Bryn Mawr. Pin Cushion and Bureau Cover, modern. Jug, ornamented, modern.
- Cresson, Mrs. Caleb**, Oaks. Towel, made by the exhibitor's daughter, 10 years old.
- Davis, Miss Mary**, Jenkintown. Modern Point Collar.
- DeHaar, Mrs.**, Norristown. Fancy work: hand-made lace Handkerchief, Stomacher, and Cuffs.
- Ebersole, Mrs. S. A.**, Hartranft. Silk Quilt, made in 1833.
- Eckard, Jane E.**, Abington. Three specimens of India Muslin, embroidered. Two tatting lace Collars, modern. Brocaded Silk. Satin Portfolio, embroidered with silk. Painting on Rice Paper.
- Elllott, Miss S. E.**, Jenkintown. Modern Point, Beadwork, and Lace.
- Ferguson, Miss Belle P.**, Cheltenham. Modern Embroidery.
- Fillman, Mrs.**, Norristown. Embroidered Toilet Cover.
- Fornance, Mrs. Ellen Knox**, Norristown. Piece of Embroidery, worked on flannel by Mrs. Anne B. Fornance, 1882.
- Freedley, Miss S. S.**, Norristown. Two panel Pictures of Flowers, painted by Sophia S. Freedley, of the Philadelphia School of Design for Women, 1883. China Cups and Saucers, hand-painted, modern.
- Fry, Miss**, Plymouth. Fire Screen, modern work.
- Garsed, Mrs. Robert P.**, Norristown. Specimens of Drawing and Painting by Montgomery county pupils at the Philadelphia School of Design for Women. Two china Plates, hand painted, modern. Two Cups and Saucers, hand-painted, modern.
- Gilbert, Miss Elizabeth**, Norristown. Plush Table Cover and satin Banner.
- Griscom, Mrs. Joseph W.**, Jenkintown. Fire Screen, embroidered modern. Table Cover, embroidered on linen in wash silks. Lady's Knit Sock. Shelf Cover, Oriental crazy work. Purse, in red silk and beads.
- Groff, Mrs. Catharine**, Worcester. Patchwork Quilt, modern.
- Gumbes, Mrs. F. S.**, Oaks. Counterpane, made in the present day by exhibitor.
- Harper, Mrs. Thomas B.**, Jenkintown. Lady's lace Sack, made by a gentleman.
- Hava, Katie**, Jeffersonville. Pillow and Sheet Shams.
- Heebner, Mrs. C. B.**, Collegeville. Velvet Cushion.
- Hobson, Mrs. F. M.**, Collegeville. Two knit Counterpanes.
- Hobson, Miss Mary M.**, Collegeville. Crazy Quilt.
- Hoffecker, R. F.**, Norristown. China Painting on cups and saucers.
- Hoffman, Mrs. H. A.**, Frederick. Sofa Cushion, worked by exhibitor.
- Hollinshead, Charlotte**, Upper Merion. Pocket Book, made from a piece of Lafayette's coat.
- Holstein, Charles E.**, Bridgeport. Inlaid Box, from the Lakes of Killarney, representing scenes in Ireland.
- Hughes, Miss Anna**, Gulf Mills. Fancy work, modern. Crane and Sunflower.
- Jones, Margaret H.**, Oak Lane. Modern work. Ancient adorning of Cards.
- Keisel, Miss Annie**, Ambler. Tatting Tidy, modern fancy work. Crochet Feather Edg ng.

CLASS XVI.

ARTISTIC HANDIWORK, THE PRODUCT OF EITHER BRUSH, PENCIL, OR MODELING, KNIT, CROCHET, OR NEEDLEWORK, OF OUR OWN TIME.

- Aldred, Mrs. J. A.**, North Wales. Cloth Quilt, modern.
- Ambler, Aaron**, Norritonville. Embroidered Table Cloth.

Keisel, Miss Lizzie, Ambler. Knit woolen Mittens, modern fancy work.

Knipe, Miss Amanda, North Wales. Hair Wreath, 900 fine flowers, made by exhibitor.

Kohl, George M., Jenkintown. Urn, painted by the owner.

Kooken, Miss Bertha C., Trappe. Crewel embroidered Dress. French embroidered Pillow Shams.

Kriebel, Abraham H., Kulpsville. Sun Quilt, new.

Lauderbach, Miss M., Norristown. Knitted Sack, 1884.

Leister, Mrs. H. F., Phoenixville. Set Bed Spread and Pillow Shams, darned in net; worked by exhibitor. Small Afghan. Linen Towel, worked in scarlet.

Lenzi, Anne C., Norristown. Tile. Chrysanthemums, painted in oil. Tile. Pansies, in oil. Pottery Vase, with roses in relief.

Lightfoot, Ellen, King-of-Prussia. Pin Case, made from Penn's trasy elm tree, with an autograph letter of Roberts Vaux. Patchwork Quilt.

Lunens, Mrs. Jawood, Conshohocken. Modern Plaques, made in Antwerp.

Mann, John H., Horsham. Specimen of Free Hand Drawing, by Albert Mann, 18 years of age.

Moore, Emma, Port Kennedy. Needlework, 1883.

Moyer, Mrs. Harry W., North Wales. Embroidered Towel, made by the exhibitor. Sofa Pillow, made by the exhibitor.

Naille, Miss Annie M., Royersford. Canvas Toilet Set, worked in old gold floss.

Painter, Mrs. William, Norristown. Needlework, 1861

Randle, Mrs. William, Jenkintown. Mantel Lambrequin, embroidered, modern. Fire Screen, embroidered, modern.

Rex, Mary S., Blue Bell. Vase, hand-painted, with black-eyed Susans. Cup and Saucer, painted with Michaelmas daisies. Twelve Dessert Plates, painted by the exhibitor. Plaque, painted by the exhibitor.

Rothenberger, Mrs. Ella, Kulpsville. Afghan, new.

Royer, Mrs. Dr. J. W., Trappe. Two German Scissor Pictures, cut from Black paper. Group of Mexican Feather Pictures of birds; made of feathers laid on a dark background.

Shanline, R. Janie, Abrams. Work and Embroidery, from Merion school, 1884.

Shelve, Mrs. Mary, Norristown. Case of ancient and modern Needlework and Fancy Embroidery.

Sheridan, Mrs. Thomas, Collegeville. Silk Quilt, 4,562 pieces.

Shoemaker, Mrs. Thomas S., Jarrettown. Painted Plaque with glass. Lambrequin, worked by the exhibitor and Miss Minnie Robertson, of Gwynedd. Whisk holder. Old Chair, with the worked seat, and Tidy; ancient and modern combined. Seed Wreath, made by exhibitor from two hundred and one different kinds of seeds.

Slemmer, Mrs. H. W., Norristown. Silk Quilt, modern.

Slemmer, Mrs. William, Norristown. Silk Crazy Quilt, modern.

Spencer, Miss Lillian, Jenkintown. Decorated Mull Window Curtains. Tropical birds, flowers, and grasses. The first attempt of the artist, when but 15 years of age, and without a previous lesson; remarkably true to nature. Window Lambrequin. Altheas on muslin. Painted from the flower. Window Lambrequin. Painted sea weeds, very difficult of execution; unique.

Stackhouse, Mrs. Joseph, Jarrettown. Fruit work, of cloth; made by exhibitor in 1830. Stand, made of Job's tears, in 1853, by Mrs. Evans, of Philadelphia.

Stewart, Mrs. Eliza, Abington. Bureau Cover, made by Miss P. Stewart, and owned by Emily Stewart.

Stillwell, Mrs. Clara, North Wales. Carriage Afghan, modern. Fancy Box.

Strassburger, Mrs. J. A., Norristown. Vase, hand-painted.

Swartley, Emeline S., Skippack. Rose Bud and Leaves of chenille, done in cloth. Made at Williams' Grove, Cumberland county, at the Grangers' picnic, August 20 to 24, 1884. Piece of Hair Painting.

Swartley, Mrs. Vienna, Fairview Village. Lap Cover, macreme cord, modern.

Taggart, Martha, King-of-Prussia. Fancy Work, 1884.

Taylor, Miss, Blue Bell. Macreme Work, modern.

Thompson, Mary L., Jenkintown. Drawings, from objects and copies, by pupils of Audenried public school.

Unruh, Misses R. and K., Weldon. Embroidered Bureau Cover, modern. Embroidered Stand Cover, modern.

Way, Mrs. George P., Jenkintown. Bureau Cover, Mexican lace.

Weber, Mrs. John, Worcester. Sofa Cushion.

Williams, Miss Emma C., Jarrettown. Wreath of Zephyr Flowers, made by the exhibitor. Decorated Thermometer, ribbon work.

Williams, Miss Hannah E., Jarrettown. Toilet Set, worked on Java canvas by exhibitor. Wall Pocket, made of cones, by exhibitor. Painted Plaque, in velvet frame on easel; painted, framed, and easel made, by exhibitor.

Wise, Mrs. J. S., Flourtown. Crazy Patchwork. Crochet Lace.

CLASS XVII.

SCHOOL BOOKS, OLD AND NEW.

Blackfan, Miss, Norristown. Copy Book, written in 1814.

Boorse, John C., Kulpsville. Four Copy Books of Baltzer and George Heydricks, 1783 to 1794.

Buck, William J., Jenkintown. Two MS. Instruction Books for the Piano. Prepared by Charles Fortman for his pupil, Jacob E. Buck, in 1814-16. MS. Instruction Book in Vocal Music. By Joseph Hess, for his pupil, Miss Catharine Afterback, wife of J. E. Buck, 1815-16. Columbian Orator, 1817. A school book, once popular, becoming rare. Toy Geography, with numerous copperplate engravings, Philadelphia, 1800.

Cassel, Abraham H., Harleysville. The Child's Guide to Spelling and Reading. Philadelphia, 1810. Fourth edition. The Parlor Primer, for Children. Philadelphia, 1814. The Symbolical Primer, with 492 cuts. Philadelphia, 1830. The First Book in Phonetic Reading. London, 1853. Spelling Book: A New Guide to the English Tongue. By Thomas Dilworth. Thirty-sixth edition. 1773. This book was extensively used in England and America ever since 1740, and for many years the only one in America, and was used yet in some parts of this county in the recollection of Mr. Cassel. The last edition was printed in New Haven in 1827. The old editions had a full-page likeness of the author, a very comprehensive preface, a dedication to the schools of Great Britain and Ireland, a full-page poetic compliment to its Reverend author, besides numerous recommendations, all over the date of 1740. The new American Spelling Book, improved. By John Pierce. Sixth revised edition. Philadelphia, 1808. The Sunday School Spelling Book. Compiled at the request of the Sunday and Adult School Union of Philadelphia. Third edition. Philadelphia, 1819. The Critical Pronouncing Spelling Book. By Hezekiah Burhans. Philadelphia, first edition, 1821. A New Spelling Book. By John Comly. Philadelphia, 1834. Reading Books. The Child's Instructor, consisting of Easy Lessons for Children on subjects which are familiar to them. By a Teacher of Little Children in Philadelphia. 1809. The Reader's Cabinet. In prose and verse. Baltimore, 1809. Lessons in Elocution, &c., for the Improvement of Youth in Reading and Speaking. By William Scott, 1815. The Rhetorical Reader. By Ebenezer Porter. 1848. Introduction to the English Reader. By Lindley Murray. 1818. The English Reader. By Lindley Murray. Philadelphia, 1819. Sequel to the English Reader. By Lindley Murray. 1817. A Pleasing Companion for Little Boys and Girls. By Jesse Torrey, Jr. Twenty-fifth edition. Philadelphia, 1835. The Moral Instructor and Guide to Virtue. By Jesse Torrey. Tenth edition. Philadelphia, 1825. The Moral Instructor and Guide to Virtue. By Jesse Torrey. Tenth Edition. Philadelphia, 1826. A Mental Museum for the Rising Generation, with appendix. By Caleb Bingham. Sixty-fourth edition (fourth improved edition). Boston, 1821. The Philadelphia Vocabulary, English and Latin, put into New Method. By James Greenwood. Philadelphia, 1806. Amitticulum Puerile; or, An Help for School Boys in Obtaining a Knowledge of the Latin. Fourth edition. Philadelphia, 1785. The American Practical Lunarian and Seaman's Guide, Illustrated with Plates, &c. By Thomas Arnold. Philadelphia, 1822. The Columbian Orator. By Caleb Bingham. Boston, first edition, 1811. The American Orator. By Joshua P. Slack. 1817. A Short Introduction to English Grammar, with Critical Notes. By Robert Lowth. Printed by R. Aitken, Philadelphia, in 1775. English Grammar, adapted to the different classes of learners, with an appendix of rules and observations. By Lindley Murray. (First) American edition. Philadelphia, 1800. Key to the Exercise, adapted to Murray's English Grammar. 1825. Conversations on English Grammar, explaining the principles and rules of the language. By Charles M. Ingersoll. 1835. The Schoolmaster's Assistant: Being a Compendium of Arithmetic, both Practical and Theoretic, in Five Parts, to which is prefixed a Preface Dedicatory

- and an Essay on the Education of Youth, humbly offered to the consideration of parents and guardians. It has also his full-page likeness, two full pages of poetic compliments to the author, besides numerous recommendations, etc., all over the date of 1743. It passed through more than one hundred editions in this country and Europe, and was also for many years the only one used in this country by our fathers, grandfathers, and great-grandfathers. Several editions of it were printed here by R. Aitken, in Philadelphia, before the Revolution, and the twenty-second American edition was printed by Hugh Gaine in New York already in 1734. The American Tutor's Assistant. Philadelphia, 1813. The American Tutor's Assistant, improved. By Zachariah Jess. 1811. Intellectual Arithmetic, upon the inductive method of instruction. By Warren Colburn. Boston, 1826. Arithmetic upon the Inductive Method of Instruction. Being a sequel to Intellectual Arithmetic. By Warren Colburn. 1828. The Teacher's Assistant. By Stephen Pike. Philadelphia, 1852. Rudiments of Arithmetic. By John F. Stoddard. 1867. Practical Arithmetic. By John F. Stoddard. 1868. The American Philosophical Arithmetic. 1856. The Critic's Commercial Arithmetic and Business Manual. By John Groesbeck. Philadelphia, 1874. Introduction to the National Arithmetic. By B. Greenleaf. 1869. The National Arithmetic on the Inductive System; combining the Analytic and Synthetic Methods. By Benj. Greenleaf. 1869. The Normal Written Arithmetic. By Edward Brooks. 1863. The Normal Higher Arithmetic. By Edward Brooks. 1878. An Introduction Algebra, with Notes and Observations. By John Bonnycastle. Second revised edition. Philadelphia, 1811. A Treatise on the Elements of Algebra. By B. Bridge. 1835. Intellectual Algebra; or, Oral Exercises in Algebra for Common Schools. By David B. Tower. Seventh edition. 1850. Algebra zum gebrauch Hoherer Niederer Schulen. Leipzig. 1761.
- Cassel, Isaac R.**, North Wales. Primer and Table Book, used by exhibitor when a boy. Greek Grammar, 1636. Note Book, bought by Joseph Skeen in 1788.
- Cresson, Walter**, Conshohocken. Cocker's Arithmetic, 1677. The title-page is as follows: Cocker's Arithmetick: Bring a plain and familiar Method, suitable to the meanest Capacity, for the full Understanding of that incomparable Art, as it is now taught by the Ablest School-Masters in City and Country. Composed by Edward Cocker, late Practitioner in the Arts of Writing, Arithmetick, and Engraving: Being that so long since promised to the World. Perused and Published, By John Hawkins, Writing-Master near St. George's Church in Southwark, by the Author's correct Copy, and commended to the World by many eminent Mathematicians and Writing-Masters in and near London. The Forty-Sixth Edition, carefully Corrected and Amended. By George Fisher, Account. Licensed September 3, 1677, Roger L'Estrange. London: Printed for A. Bettsworth and C. Hitch at the Red-Lyon, and F. Osborn at the Golden-Ball in Pater-Noeter Row; S. Birt, at the Bible and Ball in Avenary Lane; and F. Hodges, at the Looking-Glass on London Bridge. Perrin's Instructive Exercises, with Rules of French Syntax. 1793; and Perrin's French Conversation, 1794. Used by the exhibitor's father, John H. Cresson, of Philadelphia (born 1780), when a pupil under the eminent Quaker preacher, Stephen Grellet, in 1796. Lancaster System of Education.
- Cutler, C. D.**, Three Tuna. Ancient United States History.
- Detwiler, Jones**, Blue Bell. New England Primer, 1807. Columbian Orator. by Wythe, 1817. Murray's English Reader, 1821. American Speaker. Comly's Spelling Book. By Hunt. Lot of old Copy Plates, for writing. Two Ciphering Books. Belonged to Amos Roberts, of Whitpain township. Isaac McGlathery, the teacher, signs his name on the last page, March 6, 1792. How to Learn German and English. By Christopher Saur. Germantown, 1751. Description of the Globes and the Orrery. By Harris.
- Detwiler, Mrs. Milton V.**, Oaks. Physiology, 1779. Ainsworth's Dictionary. London, 1773.
- Dotterer, Henry S.**, Philadelphia. Columbian Orator. By Caleb Bingham, A. M. Boston: J. H. A. Frost. 1828. Pennsylvania German Manual. By Rev. A. B. Horne, A. M. Kutztown, 1875. This work contains Pronouncing Exercises, Pennsylvania German Grammar, Pennsylvania German Literature, and a Pennsylvania German Dictionary.
- Fornace, Mrs. Ellen Knox**, Norristown. School Book, dated June 15, 1790. Contains solution of mathematical problems (Navigation).
- Frank, J. B.**, Jeffersonville. Examination Questions and Answers, by pupils of Indian Creek school, of which exhibitor is teacher. 1884.
- Garsed, Mrs. Robert P.**, Norristown. Bonnycastle's Algebra, 1818. Bonnycastle's Mensuration and Practical Geometry, 1835.
- Godshalk, Charles, D.**, Kulpville. American Instructor. By Benjamin Franklin and Hall, 1748.
- Grimley, Solomon K.**, Schwenksville. The American Tutor's Assistant. Philadelphia: Joseph Cruikshank. 1810. Owned by John Wireman, 1821.
- Hancock, Annie**, Jenkintown. Guthrie's Geography and Book of Maps, 1820.
- Heller, George K.**, Cheltenham. American Universal Geography and American Gazetteer. By Jedediah Morse, D. D. Boston: Thomas Andrews, 1816. American Tutor's Arithmetic. About 1814. German Reader. By Peter Leibert. Germantown, 1792. Ciphering Book. Done at Fort Washington school-house.
- Heydrick, Daniel**, Kulpville. Engraved Copy Book, 1766.
- Hobson, F. G.**, Collegeville. Columbian Orator. Middlebury, Vt.: Printed by William Slade, Jr., April, 1816. First Vermont edition.
- Hollinshead, B. M.**, Upper Merion. Atlas, published in 1814.
- Johnson, Mrs.**, Norristown. Old School Books.
- Jones, Jonathan R.**, Conshohocken. Two Ciphering Books, 1799 and 1812; the work of the late Jonathan R. Jones.
- Keller, Charles M.**, Douglass. English Reader, 1826. Three old Spelling Books.
- Keller, F. M.**, Douglass. Juvenile Reader, 1843. Maite-Brun's School Geography, 1835.
- Kriebel, Abraham**, Niantic. Hebrew Grammar, 1752. German Grammar, 1808. English Schoolmaster's Assistant, 1790.
- McNeill, George G.**, Blue Bell. Columbian Orator, 1817. Used by exhibitor's father, Hiram McNeill, Springfield. English Reader, 1818.
- Ramey, Miss S.**, Norristown. History of England, 1804. Columbian Orator, 1813.
- Rex, Jacob L.**, Blue Bell. Ciphering Book. Used by John Rex (born 1800), formerly of Chestnut Hill. Harvey's Mensuration. Used by John Rex.
- Rittenhouse, Samuel**, Fairview Village. Cocker's Arithmetic. Glasgow, 1787.
- Roberts, Lloyd**, Norristown. Practical Arithmetic, 1809.
- Roberts, Septimus**, Whitpain. Comly's Spelling Book, 1814. Child's Geography, very old. Arithmetic, very old. Pike's Arithmetic, very old. Juvenile Astronomy, 1817. Bennett's Arithmetic, 1808. Astronomical Definitions, 1821. Geography and Astronomy, 1808. Algebra, 1822. Schoolmaster's Assistant, 1800. English Reader, 1816. Geometry, 1812. English Grammar, 1815. Surveying. By Roberts Gibson, 1811. Second Class Reader, 1830. Nugent's Dictionary, 1825. School Atlas. Universal Multiplier. Noy's Penmanship, 1830. Atlas, 1828. American Preceptor.
- Schlichter, J. Warren**, Conshohocken. Examination Papers of Conshohocken High School. Spring of 1884. Diploma, framed.
- Schoell, Albert**, Conshohocken. System of Natural Philosophy, 1735.
- Schultz, Amos**, Niantic. Billmeyer's German A, B, C, Book, 1792. Latin Lectures, 1667.
- Shainline, Jonathan**, Abrams. Manuscript Arithmetic of Isaac Eastburn, 1795.
- Shoemaker, Robert**, Shoemakertown. English Syntax, 1785. Geography of the World, 1765.
- Stewart, Mrs. Eliza**, Abington. Scott's Lessons, 1799. Used by the late Ardenus Stewart, and now owned by Emily Stewart. The Young Book-keeper's Assistant, 1798. Used by Jesse B. Dillin.
- Sunnyside School**, Ambler. Schoolmaster's Assistant, 1792. English Syntax, 1783.
- Taggart, Martha**, King-of-Prussia. Six School Papers, work from King-of-Prussia school, 1884.
- Walter, E. H.**, Jarrettown. English Reader. By Lindley Murray 1838.
- Walton, Eber**, Blue Bell. English Reader, 1811. Sequel to the English Reader, 1812.
- Weinberger, Mrs. E. K.**, Collegeville. Introduction to the English Reader. By Lindley Murray. Philadelphia, 1801. Comly's English Grammar, 1819. The Critical Pronouncing Speller. Published in Phila. in 1834. By Hezekiah Burhaus, counsellor-at-law.
- Wolfe, Dr. Samuel**, Skippack. Murray's English Reader. Philadelphia, 1817. Murray's English Grammar. Albany, N. Y., 1819. Ready Calculator of Interest. Reading, 1816.

CLASS XVIII.

BOOKS, PAPERS, AND MANUSCRIPTS.

"The fullness and variety of this department shows the resources of our

county in books, and the taste of our people for venerable volumes and documents. In Bibles, hymn books, catechisms, and other theological works, the exhibition was especially noteworthy. The descendants of the early Swedish, English, Dutch, German, and Welsh settlers, contributed religious books written in these several languages. The Schwenckfelders sent numerous manuscript sermon and other devotional books, as also the printed writings of the founder of their denomination, and works treating of his life and of the doctrines he promulgated.

The display was further enriched by rare and valuable selections from the extensive library of Abraham H. Cassel, the well known antiquary, whose fame as an industrious collector of books extends far beyond the limits of our own county.

A number of specimens of Fraktur-Schrift were exhibited. This is pen and ink work done in bright colors, usually of German text, with ornamental designs. It was employed to decorate books and manuscripts in imitation of the illuminations of the period before the invention of printing. The German teachers in our schools during the colonial times excelled in this art. They inscribed upon the family registers in the Bibles, and the fly-leaves of books, records in German text, adorning them with ornamental flourishes, scrolls, and figures, in designs of circles, hearts, harps, etc., and with pictures of birds, plants, leaves, and flowers. The Geburts und Tauf-schein (certificate of birth and baptism) afforded a field for the display of their proficiency in this direction. The Vorschrift was executed entirely in this species of penmanship. It was a keepsake, given by the teacher to his pupil. On paper, varying in size according to the circumstances of the case, was written a verse from the Scriptures or from a hymn, conveying a pious precept, the first letter of which was large and highly ornamental, and the same as the initial of the recipient's Christian name. This quotation was followed by the capital and small letters of the alphabet, in German and Latin characters; then the ten numerals, the months of the year, the name and residence of the pupil, the date, and last the name of the donor. This gift served at once as a copy for writing, as a token of regard or reward of merit, and as an injunction to a godly life. It was highly esteemed by the receiver, placed between the leaves of a book, and carefully preserved. Many of these objects of art in the primitive times of our country have been transmitted to the present generation, and are justly regarded by their possessors as valued mementoes.

Albright, Joseph, Shoemakertown. Villa Architecture, 1828.

Ambler, Aaron, Norristown. Old Books.

Amies, Mrs. Mary H., Spring House. Bible. Philadelphia: Jane Aitkin, 1808.

Anders, Joseph, Jr., Worcester. Five Books. 1558, 1566, 1570, 1594, 1635.

Armitage, Jacob, Jenkintown. Bond of Performance, 1747. Three Releases. 1705, 1721, 1724.

Arnold, Edwin C., Norristown. Printed Paper, entitled Strange Bible Facts. Copy of first issue of the *Public Ledger*, Philadelphia, March 25, 1836.

Arnold, Elizabeth, Neshaminy. German History of Christ. Samuel Zoillet, 1620.

Ashbridge, Mrs. J., Bryn Mawr. Milton's Poetical Works. London, 1794. Book. London, 1695. Norristown Herald, April 13, 1825. Virginia Gazette and Petersburg Intelligencer, January 8, 1799.

Atkinson, I. S., Norristown. Avelli Cornelii Celsi De Re Medica. Patavii. 4mo. 1563. Elegantes Praestantium Virorum Satyræ. 1655. 4mo. C. Cornelli Tacti Noticiæ Politicæ. 4mo. 1662. Compendium Manualis Controversiarum. 4mo. 1671. Last Will and Testament of Basil Valentine, Monk of St. Bennet. Small 8vo. London, 1671. New York Daily Advertiser, February 25, 1788. Philadelphia Gazette and Universal Daily Advertiser (predecessor of North American and United States Gazette), November 19, 1795. Boston Patriot and Morning Advertiser, May 4, 1816, and September 25, 1816. Contains proceedings of meeting to consider the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. The Ulster County Gazette, January 4, 1800. In mourning for the death of Washington, December 14, 1799, news of which had been received on the 3d. The Post Boy, Chester, Delaware County, Pa., July 27, 1824. The Pennsylvanian, Philadelphia, July 1, 1828; now Philadelphia Inquirer. American Sentinel, Philadelphia, November 26, 1825. Delaware County Republican, May 11, 1838. A brief account of the Bloody Deeds of General Jackson. Illustrated campaign circular of 1824.

Auge, Miss E. M., Norristown. Dissertation on Pure Love, 1738. Poor Richard's Almanac.

Auge, M., Norristown. Biographies of Men of Montgomery County, by the exhibitor. Norristown, 1879.

Bailey, Mr., Norristown. Ulster County Gazette, January 4, 1800.

Baker, Andrew H., Jenkintown. Newspaper, with county statement for 1800.

Batchelder, Meredith, Norristown. Old Books.

Bauer, Andrew, Niantic. Deed, made May 27, 1769. Deed, made July 30, 1782. Bond, dated May 27, 1769. Draught, January 17, 1769. Will, made August 22, 1786. Bond, dated May 27, 1784. Agreements, June 8, 1780, and March 18, 1782. German Account Book, August 19, 1778. Record, made November 24, 1781. Commission, 1786.

Bean, A. J., Worcester. Bible.

Bean, William C. West Point. Catechism 1763.

Beaus, E. C., Telford. Luther Testament, 1545. German. Contains a curious warning by Luther. Von dreierlei Leben der Menschen. By Caspar Schwenckfeld. Printed in Germany, in 1533; in good condition; brass clasps, and corners in brass; pages not numbered; about four hundred pages. Bericht von Caspar Schwenckfelds Lehre. 1547. 250 pages; not numbered. Kurtze Lebens Beschreibung des Caspar Schwenckfelds. 1556. First half of book is in poetry; the other part in prose. About 200 pages; not numbered. The place where printed is not given in this and the two foregoing books. Almanac for the year 1759. Title-page missing. Contains moral and Christian instruction; tells Christians to keep away from the courts; teaches how to write German. Poor Rate Tax of Whitpain township for 1803. Inventory of Abraham Wiegner's estate, 1781. Written in German. Certificate of Satisfaction on a mortgage, on a piece of unruled paper, issued by Geo. M. Potts, Recorder, March 31, 1804. Two Receipts, given by Edmund Physick, for the Proprietaries, to Jacob Reedt, for payments for land in Hatfield township, viz.: For £50 in part for 24 acres, paid at Philadelphia on 26th January, 1770; and for £178 in full for 215 acres and 15 perches, paid at Philadelphia on 17th of February, 1770.

Beck, Mrs. John P., Centre Square. German Bible. Once owned by the Beideman family. Religious Book.

Bell, Mrs. William A., Centre Square. Manuscript Prayer Book. Buried during the Revolutionary war.

Bennett, Daniel R., Jenkintown. Compendium of Modern Travels. Three volumes. 1757. Adventures of Signor Gaudenzio di Lucca, 1799. Naval History of Great Britain, 1758. American Revolution, 1794. Homer's Odyssey, 1771. Notes on the State of Virginia, 1803. The Vicar of Wakefield, 1796. Philosophical Rudiments of Government and Civil Society, 1650.

Bergey, G. R., Skippack. Two German Letters. One from George Steignard to Caspar Seibt, an early settler of Towamencin, dated March 17, 1766. The other dated March 5, 1774. The first letter, which was written from Arneris, im Niederschlesischen, Germany, was received May 31, 1767, being over one year on its way. Two German Letters, from Jeremiah Heydrick to Caspar Seibt, dated February 8, 1770, and March 7, 1774. Book of Sermons, 1670. Norristown Herald and Free Press, 1840.

Bevan, Mrs. Emily, Hartranft. Deed over 200 years old.

Beyer, Jacob, Sr., Norristown. Bible, 1774. Four old Books.

Bickel, Mrs. E. B., Norristown. A Book, 150 years old.

Bisson, Jane, Three Tuns. Receipt Book, 100 years old. Norristown Herald, November 10, 1824.

Blackfan, Mrs. Joseph, Norristown. Treatment of Horses, about 120 years old. Treatise on the Diseases of the Army, 100 years old. Baptismal Certificate, 1810.

Blair, David T., Harbor. The Running Horse, 1670. Belonged to James Thomas.

Blake, Mrs. John, Jenkintown. Life of David Ferri. Bailey's Dictionary.

Boettcher, C. A., Norristown. Boston Gazette and New York Post, 1770. Colloquies of Erasmus Roterodamus, 1725.

Boorse, John C., Kulpsville. Biblical Namen und Chronik-Buch, 1584. Manuscript Hymn Book, 1727. Act of Poor Laws, &c., 1749. Papers of Overseers of the Poor, 1751 and upwards. Almanacs, from 1752, with few exceptions to date; twelve of them, from 1752 up, printed by Christopher Saur; some with calculations made by David Rittenhouse. Hymn Book. Christoph Saur, 1762. Low Dutch Hymn Book, 1779. Philadelphia Correspondence. (newspaper), 1798 to 1800. Postill. Kurtze Auslegung über die Evangelium. So Man pflegt zulassen an den Sontagen und der Heyligen Fest sampt den Summarien duresch ganze Jahr: Christlich und einfaltig gepredigt un beschriben durch Johan Wörner. Gedruckt im Jar nach der Geburt unser Erlösers, 1538. Newspaper, by Christoph Saur, Germantown, dated August 6, 1757, containing

the numbers and amounts drawn in the Rading-tauner (Reading) Lottery. Schul-Ordnung. By Christopher Dock. The full title of this rare volume is: "Eine Einfältige und gründlich abgefasste Schul-Ordnung darinnen deutlich vorgestellt wird, auf welche Weise die Kinder nicht nur in denen in schulen gewöhnlichen Lehren bestens angebracht sondern auch in der Lehre der Gottseligkeit wohl unterrichtet werden mögen aus Liebe zu dem menschlichen Geschlecht aufgesetzt durch den wohlverfahrenden und lang geübten Schulmeister, Christoph Dock. Und durch einige Freunde des gemeinen Besten dem Druck übergeben. Germantown: Gedruckt und zu finden by Christoph Saur, 1770." Brief of Title, from January 26, 1714, to date, for part of 810 acres of land, upon which the present village of Franconiaville is located. One of the deeds says that this tract is situate "near the head waters of Mishameny river," in Philadelphia County. Deed from James Shattick, of Philadelphia, to Lawrence Hendrickson, for one hundred and twenty-three acres of land in Towamensing townships, dated the "one and thirtieth day of the twelfth month called February, in the twelfth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Anne, Queen of Great Britain," A. D. 1713. This tract was a part of four thousand acres in Towamencin township, granted by deed of lease and release dated the 23d and 24th days of August, 1704, to James Shattick and Edward Lane, of Philadelphia county, by John Phelps, of Bristol, England, and Samuel Taverner and Thomas Pearce, both apothecaries, of Limerick, Ireland. Etliche merkwürdig Punkten betreffend die Verwechselung des Government, gerichtet an die deutsche Einwohner der Provinz Pennsylvania. Gedruckt bey Anton Aramburster, 1764. Pamphlet, Getreue Warnung gegen die Lockvögel, sammt einer Antwort auf die andere Anrede an die deutsche Freyhalter der Stadt und County von Philadelphia. Durch Germanicus. Behalte was du hast. Gedruckt im Jahr 1764. Pamphlet. Der Lockvögel Warnungsgesang von den Stossvögeln; oder nöthige Beantwortung der sogenannten getreuen Warnung gegen die Lockvögel, etc. Gedruckt am 29ten September, 1764. Eine neue Anrede an die Deutschen in Philadelphia County. Salbe deine Auge mit Augen-Salbe. Gedruckt zur Zeit und im Jahr da einer wider'n andern war. Laws of Pennsylvania, from 1700 to 1812. Five volumes. Leather binding; in excellent condition.

Bosch, Enos, Norristown. Doctor's Dictionary, supposed to be at least 200 years old.

Brunner, Dr. J. D., Jarretstown. German Book, 1779.

Buck, William J., Jenkintown. First Newspaper printed in Bucks county, the Farmer's Gazette, at Doylestown, November 11, 1800. Book, containing 258 original drawings, by the exhibitor, of best specimens of Indian Stone Relics, exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition, 1876, belonging to the Government and other collections. A plate containing eighteen lithographic drawings of Indian Relics found on the Pennypack, in Moreland township, made by William J. Buck, and published in the "Collections" of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in 1853. Autograph Letters to the exhibitor; written by Washington Irving, 1855; Samuel Hazard, 1855; Benson J. Lossing, 1855; John F. Watson, 1857; S. Austin Allibone, 1862; John Greenleaf Whittier, 1873. Almanac. Calculations by William Collum, of Montgomery Square. Doylestown, 1817. Original Letter, from Mrs. Stedman to Mrs. Ferguson, Grene Park, September 11, 1777, giving an account of the defeat at Brandywine and the excitement in Philadelphia on hearing the news. Family Bible. In German. Nuremberg, 1745. Belonged to Joseph Afflerbach, grandfather of the exhibitor. Illustrated with numerous woodcuts and copperplate engravings. The Local Historian; a series of sketches relating chiefly to the southeastern section of Montgomery county. Written by exhibitor. Published in the Hattboro Public Spirit, from December 11, 1880, to June 24, 1882; seventy-five numbers. History of Montgomery County, within the Schuylkill Valley. By William J. Buck. Norristown, 1859. History of Bucks County; from its earliest settlement to the close of eighteenth century. By William J. Buck. Printed by John S. Brown, Doylestown, 1855. 118 pages, large 8vo. Rare. The Philadelphia Library paid \$8 several years ago to secure a copy. History of Montgomery County, Pa., from the earliest period of its settlement to the present time, including sketches of all its townships and boroughs. By William J. Buck. Occupies 84 columns, 15 inches in length. Published in Scotts Atlas of Montgomery County, which contains a printed list of 1100 subscribers, chiefly in the county. Price \$12. Early Accounts of Petroleum in the United States. By William J. Buck. Titus-

ville, Pa., 1876. Patent Deed for 125 acres in Upper Salford, dated April 6, 1747, from Governor George Thomas to Jacob Eck. This tract upon which they settled and made the first improvements, was retained in the Eck family for about ninety years. Said Jacob Eck, who lived and died there, was the exhibitor's great-great grandfather. His granddaughter, Mary Eck (daughter of John) was married to Captain Nicholas Buck, of Bucksville, Bucks county, who was exhibitor's grandfather. Three numbers of The Literary Chronicle, dated December, 1840, July 13, and September 7, 1841, published by Oliver I. Search, Hatboro. The first newspaper printed in the lower half of Montgomery county. Very rare. History of Moreland Township, by William J. Buck, published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in 1853. Economy of Agriculture, by David Lloyd, of Horsham. Germantown, 1832. Modern Miscellany, by David Lloyd. 1848.

Buckman, Thomas, Jenkintown. Deed, 1754.

Bult, George T., Whitpain. Public Ledger, Vol. I. No. 1. 1836.

Caley, Cyrus, Abrams. Mackenzie's Cook Book, 1829. Books. 1791 to 1824.

Cann, Abraham Fort Washington. Oath of Allegiance. German Writing, excuted in 1750.

Cassel, Abraham H., Harleysville. Very rare and curious old books in peculiar bindings.

Aristotle's Politiques, or Discourses of Government, &c. Translated out of the Greek. With Notes by Plato. In one volume. Folio. London, 1598.

A New System of Modern Geography; or, a Historical and Commercial Grammar. By William Cuthrie and David Rittenhouse. The Montgomery County Philosopher and Astronomer. Two volumes, large quarto. 1734.

A Tutor to Astronomy and Geography, or an easy and speedy way to know the use of both the Globes, Celestial and Terrestrial. By Joseph Moxon. 3d edition, &c., finely illustrated with steel plates. London, 1674. With autograph of Dr. George de Benneville.

Names which the Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians gave to Rivers, Streams and Localities within the State of Pennsylvania, &c., with their significations. By John Heckewelder.

The One Line Psalmist, embracing Day and Bow's New Musical Notation and Sight-singing Method, by which classes, schools, and choirs, in a few lessons, become better readers of music than common singers do in the old way during life, etc. By H. W. Day, of the Boston Phonographic Musical Institution.

The Art of Singing. In three parts, to wit: 1. The Musical Primer; 2. The Christian Harmony; 3. The Musical Magazine. By Andrew Law. Fourth edition. Boston, 1803. It contains the Rules of Psalmody, newly revised and improved, with a number of practical lessons and tunes, on a new plan of printing music without a staff.

Memoirs of David Rittenhouse. By William Barton. 1813.

Logic; or, the Right Use of Reason in the Enquiry after Truth. With a variety of rules to guard against error in the affairs of religion and human life, as well as in the sciences. By Isaac Watts. Seventh edition, corrected. 1740.

Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies. (By John Dickinson.) 3d edition. Philadelphia: Printed by William Bradford, at the London Coffee-house. 1769.

Stammbaum der Familie des Dr. Martin Luthers zur dritten secularfeier seines Todesstages, den 18th February, 1746. With a large engraved family tree. A very large folio, with the translator's dedication to King James, and a lengthy dissertation to the reader, besides other matter never seen in a Bible.

King James English Bible. Printed at London, by Robert Barker, 1611. The original first edition. It was padlocked by a brass chain to the altar of the Parish Church of South Cowdon, England.

Pre-Lutheran German Bible, the oldest known to exist, printed line by line, it is said, from wooden blocks, in 1470-1473.

Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati. (George Washington being its President.) Philadelphia. 1785.

A Collection of rare Tracts, dating from 1652 to 1690. Quarto. Bound in Human Skin.

Contemplations Moral and Divine. By the great Sir Matthew Hale, late Chief Justice of the King's Bench. 1685.

Unheard of Curiosities, concerning the Talismanical Sculpture of the Persians; The Horoscope of the Patriarchs, and the Reading of the Stars. By James Gaffarel. 1650.

Alchymie, or an Exposition upon Sir George Ripley's Hermetico-Poetical Works. Containing the plainest and most excellent discoveries of the most hidden Secrets of the Ancient Philosophers that were ever yet published. 1678.

A very curious collection of eleven separately printed Tracts or Treatises on Chymistry, and on the Mechanical Origin or Production of Electricity, and also of Magnetism. By Hon. Robert Boyle, of the Royal Society, London and Oxford. 1675. The above are now all bound together in one volume. They are very curious, and among the earliest known treatises on these subjects.

An Astrological Judgment of Diseases, &c. By Nicholas Culpeper. London, 1671. (Was the property of C. DeWitt.)

Der Frommenn Lotterte, oder Geistliches Schatz-Kästlein; printed by Christopher Saur, Germantown, in 1714. Mr. Cassel furnished the following account of this peculiar and now rare publication:

"It consisted of 381 tickets, printed on stiff, white pasteboard, $2\frac{1}{4} \times 4$ inches in size, and numbered like lottery tickets, each containing a poetic gem composed by the celebrated Gerhard Terstegen, and accompanied by a verse or passage from the Scriptures. These tickets were enclosed in neat cases, some made of leather and others of fancy wood nicely dove-tailed. Mine is leather bound. The good people in olden times enjoyed themselves, generally on Sunday afternoons, by drawing prizes out of this sacred or spiritual treasury, and often when they felt gloomy or despondent they would resort to it in hope of drawing some promise or consolation to cheer their drooping spirits."

Kurtze Lebens-Beschreibung des hoch von Gott begnadeten und gelehrten Mannes Caspar Schwenckfelds. Nebst dessen Abschied, etc. Gedruckt im Jahr, 1697. With a beautiful steel engraved likeness of Schwenckfeld. Exceedingly rare; the exhibitor knows of but one copy besides his.

A Choice Selection of Hymns for the Glory of Christ. Mathetehy, (Norriton Square). Published by Abraham Krupp, 1814. 18mo. It has no imprint, but is known to have been printed by David Sower, Sr., Norristown.

The Norritown New and much Improved Musical Teacher, or Repository of Sacred Harmony: Psalms, Hymns and Spiritual Songs, containing many New Tunes, never before published. For the use of Schools and Christian Devotion. On a New System. By a Professor of Music. (Abraham Krupp.) Printed by David Sower, Jr., Norristown, Pa., 1832. Very scarce.

Das Kleine Davidische Psalterpiel. Chestnut Hill. S. Saur, 1791. Called *kleine* in contradistinction to a very large Davidische Psalterpiel, which the Brethren used in England and for a while in America, of which the *kleine* is an abridgment. It passed through at least fifteen editions, in the course of which new hymns, mostly composed by the Brethren, have been added. The first edition was printed by Christopher Saur, Germantown, in 1744, and the last by G. Mentz, Philadelphia, in 1830. It is not scarce. It is exhibited to prove that there was a printing office at Chestnut Hill, many persons living there now being hardly willing to credit the statement. The exhibitor also shows an almanac and a newspaper printed there, in further proof. He has, besides, many other Chestnut Hill imprints in his collection. Samuel Saur, the son of Christopher Saur, commenced printing at Chestnut Hill about 1790; from there he moved to Philadelphia, and from there to Baltimore, where he died. What may be more surprising, is the fact that there was a printing establishment at Chestnut Hill long before Samuel Saur's. This was conducted by N. Hasselbach, who afterwards moved to Philadelphia, and there followed printing many years. An almanac published by Hasselbach in 1763 is shown by the exhibitor.

Das Kleine Davidische Psalterpiel. Germantown. C. Saur, 1777. Exhibited on account of its extraordinary binding, being covered, almost all over, with brass mountings. So well is it protected, that now, after being used more than a century, it is still in quite good condition.

Das Neue Testament. (Psalter und Sprach.) 1740. Profusely protected with brass mountings, but of a construction different from the preceding volume.

The Psalms of David in French Meter and Music. 1707. Curiously bound.

Beicht und Communion Buch. By J. P. Fresenl. Printed 1748. Exhibited for its odd form.

Zionitischer Weyrauchs Hügel. Germantown. Christoph Saur, 1739.

This book contains a preface written at Ephrata, Pa., 14th of

Fourth-month, 1733, which, with the title-page, covers fourteen pages; seven hundred and ninety-two pages of hymns, and fourteen pages of index. It is dedicated "To all solitary Turtle Doves, cooing in the wilderness as a spiritual harp—playing in the many times of divine visitation." There are a number of facts in the Lithographical history of the Weyrauchs Hügel, any one of which would be enough to make it a remarkable publication. It was the first book printed in German type in America. It was the first book from the justly celebrated and prolific Colonial press of Christopher Saur, of Germantown. . . . The Weyrauchs Hügel is the largest and most important collection of hymns of the Ephrata cloister. . . . As the edition was small, and the book was in common use for devotional purposes it has become exceedingly scarce, nearly all of the few known copies being imperfect.—SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER'S *Historical and Biographical Sketches*, Philadelphia, 1883.

ALMANACS.

[Mr. Cassel's display, it should be understood, is merely representative of the exceedingly large collection in his library. He selected for exhibition specimens of special periods, of noteworthy issues, and of local importance. This remark applies to his contribution of books, periodicals, broadsides, and almanacs, as well as of manuscripts, vorschriften, rare old letters, and documents. Of almanacs, at one time, he had at least one thousand copies, and at present he retains about four hundred; and of periodicals and newspapers he had over seven thousand specimens from nearly all parts of the world.]

Haushaltungs und Haus-Artzney Kalender für das Jahr. 1714. Three Christopher Saur's Calendars. 1740, 1746 and 1752. Samples from an extensive collection in possession of the exhibitor of this noted publication.

Calendar. Printed by N. Hasselbach, Tachensut (i. e., Chestnut Hill). 1764.

Calendar for 1772. Ephrata.

Calendar for 1774. Philadelphia: Henrich Miller.

Calendar for the year 1779. Lancaster: Francis Bailey.

Calendar for the year 1781. Philadelphia: Johann Dunlap.

Kalender für 1782. Lancaster: Theophilus Coesart.

Calendar for 1783. Philadelphia: Joseph Crukschank.

Calendar for 1784. Philadelphia: Carl Cist.

Calendar for 1785. By Leibert & Billmeyer.

Calendar for 1786. Philadelphia: Malchior Steiner.

Calendar for 1788. Lancaster: Stierner, Albrecht & Jahn.

Calendar for 1791. Chestnut Hill: Samuel Saur.

Calendar for 1798. By H. Kammerer und Com.

Calendar for 1798. Reading: Gottlob Jungman & Com.

Calendar for 1799. York, Pa.: Solomon Mayer.

Calendar for 1800. Philadelphia: Henrich Schweitzer.

Shanghai Almanac for 1852, and Commercial Guide. Printed at the "Herald" office, Shanghai, China. Large; bound; interesting.

A Chinese Almanac in the Chinese characters, for 1852-53. Printed at Singpo, on the native bamboo paper, with folding map, &c. A curiosity.

Times Telescope for 1818; or a Complete Guide to the Almanack. Very large and complete, 328 pp.; bound; emblematic frontispiece. Published annually.

Aitken's American Register and Complete Annual Account Book and Calendar for the Pocket or Desk, for the year 1773. Philadelphia: Joseph Crukschank.

PERIODICALS.

The Gentleman's Magazine for June, 1749. London.

The Columbian Magazine, or Monthly Miscellany, September, 1786. Philadelphia.

The Universal Asylum and Columbian Magazine, March, 1790. Philadelphia.

The American Museum, or Repository of Ancient and Modern Fugitive Pieces, &c., April, 1787, and June, 1788. Philadelphia.

The Congressional Register, or the History and Proceedings, &c., of the House of Representatives. Philadelphia, 1790.

The Philadelphia Monthly Magazine, or Universal Repository of Knowledge and Entertainment, for January, 1798. Philadelphia: Thomas Condie.

Porcupine's Political Censor for December, 1796, by Wm. Cobbett Philadelphia.

The Rush-Light, by Peter Porcupine (William Cobbett), for March, 1800. Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Monthly Magazine for September, 1798. Philadelphia.

The Weekly Magazine, &c., for June 1st, 1799. Philadelphia.

The New York Missionary Magazine and Repository of Religious Intelligence, September, 1802.

The Panoplist and Missionary Magazine United, October, 1809. Boston and New York.

Something. Edited by Nemo Nobody, Esq., February 24, 1810. Boston.

The Port Folio. A Monthly Magazine conducted by Oliver Oldschool. October, 1810. Philadelphia.

The Friend of Peace, by Philo Pacificus (Elias Boudinot), for 1816. Philadelphia.

Sunday School Repository for April, 1818. First number of second volume. Philadelphia.

The Casket, or Flowers of Literature, Wit and Sentiment. No. 1, for January, 1826, by Atkinson. Philadelphia.

The Quaker, being a series of sermons by members of the Society. August, 1827. Philadelphia.

Watchman of the Night and Millennial Morning, &c., &c. No. 1, Vol. I. 1833.

The Lady's Magazine and Repository of Entertaining Knowledge. Vol. 1, for 1792. Philadelphia. (The numbers for one year, bound.) This establishes the fact that ninety-four years ago a magazine for ladies was issued in this State.

NEWSPAPERS.

The New England Courant for February 11, 1723. Reproduced from first paper printed by Franklin.

Pennsylvania Gazette. Supplement, July 7, 1755. (Important war news.) Philadelphia.

Dunkap's Pennsylvania Packet, or the General Advertiser, July 8, 1773. Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania Gazette, December 24, 1799. (Washington's death announced.) Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania Gazette, January 8, 1800. (Washington's Eulogy.) Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Gazette and Universal Daily Advertiser, October 14th, 1796.

Aurora and General Advertiser, January 30, 1797. Philadelphia.

Claypoole's American Daily Advertiser, July 5, 1798. Philadelphia.

Freeman's Journal and Columbian Chronicle, October 24, 1809. Philadelphia.

Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, November 27, 1819. Vol. 48. No. 13,418.

Philadelphia Repository and Weekly Register, March 12, 1803. 8pp., 4to.

Harrisburg Chronicle, June 20, 1825. Harrisburg, Pa.

Pennsylvania Intelligencer, June 17, 1825. Harrisburg, Pa.

The Norristown Gazette. "Printed by David Sower, nearly opposite the court-house. Volume I, No. 21. Friday, November 1, 1799."

The first newspaper published in Norristown, or in the county. As it did not meet with sufficient patronage, on account of being neutral, it was suspended after the first year. After a while it was started again, as an avowed Whig paper, under the title of the Norristown Herald, when it met with sufficient support to make it quite lucrative.

Norristown Herald and Weekly Advertiser, by David Sower, September 16, 1808.

Norristown Herald and Weekly Advertiser, enlarged, January 21, 1829.

Weekly Register. Printed by James Winnard. Norristown. 1811.

Public Ledger. Philadelphia, March 25, 1836. (Original first number.)

Public Ledger. Philadelphia, March 25, 1836. Fac-simile reproduction.

The Daily Citizen, Vicksburg, Miss., July 2, 1863. Edited by its Confederate publishers, and issued by the Union troops. A historical curiosity. Mr. Cassel furnishes the following note:

"It is well known that during the war paper became so exceedingly scarce in the South that most of the newspapers had to suspend for want of it, and that the few journals that were continued were reduced to one-fourth or even one-eighth their former size. Wrapping paper, and even wall-paper, was used until the supply was exhausted. But as it was an absolute necessity to keep up at least

one paper to buoy up their sinking cause by false and fabricated reports of their 'brilliant successes,' they resorted as a last extremity to soaking the paper loose from the walls of their houses, to keep up a limited edition of one page of the above-named paper, which before had had eight large pages. When General Grant took Vicksburg he found one page set up, and a small parcel of loosened wall-paper, ready to go to press. Removing several lines, he inserted the note given below, and ordered a few copies to be struck off, thinking they would be valuable as a curiosity. My copy was sent me through the kindness of Dr. J. N. Jacobs, who was then a surgeon under Gen. Grant, in the hospital at Vicksburg."

NOTE.

July 4th, 1863.

"Two days bring about great changes. The banner of the Union floats over Vicksburg. Gen. Grant has 'caught the rabbit'; he has dined in Vicksburg, and he did bring his dinner with him. The 'Citizen' lives to see it. For the last time it appears on wall-paper. No more will it eulogize the luxury of mule meat and fricasseed kitten—urge Southern warriors to such diet nevermore. This is the last wall-paper edition, and is, excepting this note, from the types as we found them. It will be valuable hereafter as a curiosity."

Cherokee Phoenix and Indians' Advocate. New Echota, June 17, 1829. Edited by the eminent patriot and philanthropist, Elias Boudinot, who was born in Philadelphia in 1740. This was the first paper printed in the interest of the Indians, and is partly in their own language.

Herald of Gospel Liberty. By Elias Smith, September 1, 1808. Claimed to be the first religious newspaper published in the world. (Reproduced.) It is still continued, and is claimed by its present publishers to be the first religious newspaper in the world. Mr. Smith, the original proprietor, in his preface or introduction to the first number, says: "A religious newspaper is almost a new thing under the sun. I know not but this is the first ever published to the world." To this the reproducer adds as a note: "This was the first religious newspaper in the world." A bound volume of it was exhibited at the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876, in the Olden Time Cabin or New England Kitchen, and was there claimed to be the first in the world, and supposed to be the only copy of the first volume. Mr. Cassel, however, has Volumes I, II, III, and IV, bound complete, but contends that it is not the first religious newspaper, as he has in his collection some much older.

The Anglo-Saxon, &c. New York, November 6, 1847.

Komstock's Fonetik Teligraf, &c. Philadelphia, January, 1849.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS.

Christoph Saur's Pennsylvanische Geschichte Schreiber, April 16, 1744. First German paper in America.

Christoph Saur's Pennsylvanische Berichte, March 1, 1754. Title changed and enlarged.

Christoph Saur's Die Germantowner Zeitung, &c., December 5, 1763. Title again changed and enlarged.

Die Germantowner Zeitung, by Michael Billmeyer, February 5, 1788; semi-monthly.

Die Germantowner Zeitung, by Michael Billmeyer, September 11, 1792; weekly.

Die Chesnutthiller Wochenschrift, by Samuel Saur, January 7, 1794 weekly.

Das Philadelphiaer Wochenblatt, by Samuel Saur, August 26, 1794; weekly.

Der Wöchentliche Philadelphia'scher Staatsbote, by Henry Miller, June 23, 1766.

Der Wöchentliche Pennsylvanische Staatsbote, by Henry Miller, August 23, 1768.

Heinrich Miller's Pennsylvanische Staatsbote, July 9, 1776; semi-weekly.

Philadelphia'sches Staatsregister, October 25, 1780, by Steiner & Cist; weekly.

Gemeintziger Philadelphia'sche Correspondenz, July 16, 1782, by Melchior Steiner.

Der Americanische Staatsbote, &c., Lancaster, by Johan Albrecht, May 23, 1804.

Der Freidens Bothe, &c., Allentown, May 27, 1813, by Joseph Ehrenfried.

Readinger Adler, by Johann Ritter, February 3, 1818. Volume 22d.

Der Redliche Registrator, &c., Chambersburg, May 31, 1825.

Montgomery Adler, Pottstaun, Montgomery county, August 15, 1827.

Der Bauern Freund, Sumnytaun, Montgomery county, October 22, 1828, by E. Benner.

Der Evangelische Botschafter, &c., by Heinrich Bertolet, July 1, 1836, Skippackville. Heinrich Bertolet was a preacher among the Mennonites, and that this was the first attempt ever made by them to publish a religious paper. It met with so little favor and so much opposition that it was soon abandoned. It was a three-column, sixteen-page large quarto, intended to be monthly, at one dollar per year.

Fréyheits Wächter, by Arnold Puwelle, Skippackville, March 28, 1838.

Wahrheits Freund, &c., Zieglersville, Montgomery county, September 1, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS LITERARY CURIOSITIES—PRINTED.

Goshenhoppen Church Document. Reproduced from the original of 1737.

Reise Pass, furnished by the Großherzogthum Baden. A German emigrant's passport and protection.

Japanese Newspaper. Title in English, "Daily Budget of Reliable News." Printed at Yeddo, Japan, August 6, 1872. Mr. Cassel has a very extensive collection of Chinese and Japanese newspapers in their native and English languages, as well as of nearly all other parts of the world, besides specimens of nearly all the languages and dialects of the Indians.

Sheet Music of Continental Times. Titles, "Citizen Soldiers," "Rosy Hannah," and "Variety."

Single and Double-Hand Alphabet for the Deaf and Dumb, with its history and instructions.

A Poetic Medley. Inscribed to Esquiro Lilliput, Professor of Scurillity. A broadside, with a large engraving about 18x24 inches, having reference to an election held in the "Old Court," or "Great Towne House," in Philadelphia, about 1765. The main parts of the poetry are to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." It is extremely rare; but two copies are known to exist. (See Watson's Annals of the Olden Time, pages 350 and 351.)

The Old Time News. A large illustrated broadside, or chart, of statistics and dates of important events since 1800—accidents, fires, lives lost by disasters on sea and land, inventions, fastest trotters in the world, sporting events, army commanders from the time of Washington to Sherman, etc. Published and copyrighted by John Wilcox, Chicago, Ill., 1879.

Broadside. Containing fac-simile reproduction of the Boston News Letter, for the week from Monday, April 17, to Monday, April 24, 1704, the first newspaper printed in America; also engravings of the first steam railroad passenger train in America, first steamboat in America, first steam locomotive in the world, portrait of Robert Toombs (a benefactor and eccentric character), etc., etc.

A collection of Raised Letter Lesson Papers for the Blind.

The hand Nomascope of the Precise Letter Namers.

Captain's Commission, from Governor McKean to David C. Kulp, 1806. With the Governor's autograph.

Tavern Keeper's License, from Governor McKean to Samuel Harley, 1808. With the Governor's autograph.

Justice of the Peace Commission, from Governor Snyder to Abraham Gerhardt, 1813. With autograph.

Summons to the General Assembly, from Governor Shulze to Benjamin Reiff, 1829. With autograph.

Justice of the Peace Commission, from Governor Wolf to Benjamin Reiff, 1831. With Governor's autograph.

Warrant of James Hamilton, of the Land Office, issued by authority of the Proprietors, to Nicholas Scull, Surveyor General, to survey to Jacob Beseker one hundred acres "adjoining John Christopher Keiser in Marlbro' Township," dated April 15, 1752; with autograph of Nich. Scull, appended to his request to David Shultz, surveyor, to make a resurvey of the tract, the original return having been accidentally lost.

Sheriff's Summons of Certain Persons to Attend Court, 1820.

Broadside of Important News. Size, 13x8 inches. Dated Philadelphia, February 8, 1781, containing news received by express that morning from South Carolina, dated "Camp on the Pee Dee, Jan. 24, 1781," from General Nathaniel Greene to the President of Congress, of the defeat of Colonel Tarleton by General Morgan.

Die Sieben Regeln der Weisheit. A large Fraktur Schrift. 1802. Measures 19x23½ inches.

Certificate of Oath of Allegiance of Jacob Frey, on a printed blank on thick paper, 6½x4½ inches, in the following words:

Philada County

I DO hereby certify, That

Jacob Frey, of townensing township
farmer

Hath voluntarily taken and subscribed the OATH of Allegiance and Fidelity, as directed by an ACT of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 5th day of December, A. D. 1778. Witness my hand and seal, the 26th day of March, A. D. 1779.



AND^m KNOX, Com^r

No 73

Printed by J. Dunlap

Large Fraktur-Schrift, made by Hupert Cassel for Henry Cassel, 1764.

Das Güldene A, B, C. A remarkable Fraktur-Schrift, containing a hymn composed by Christopher Dock, and ornamental pen-and-ink work of different colors executed by him, July 18, 1768. The hymn is an eight-line alphabetical acrostic, the first letter of each stanza being a letter of the alphabet. The first two stanzas are:

An Gottes Gnad und milden Segen
Ist Alles ganz und gar gelegen,
Und ohne Hümmels-Hölf und Gunst
Ist aller menschen Thun unsunst;
Drum sey der Gottesfurcht ergeben
Und halt an ihr dein ganzes Leben.
Weil sie Verstand und Weisheit bringt
Und macht dass Alles wohl gelingt.

Bedenke wohl in allen Sachen
Die du hast auf der Welt zu machen
Das Gott der Alles hört und sieht;
Auch siehet was an dir geschieht
Und dass du must vom Thun und Leben
Am jüngsten Tage Rechnung geben;
Deswegen nimm bey Tag und Nacht
Doch dein Gewissen wohl in Acht.

Fraktur-Schrift. By Christopher Dock. Contains a hymn, composed by him, which is included in the Mennonite hymn book, published in Lancaster in 1804. The first and last stanzas of the hymn, which is an alphabetical acrostic, are:

Allein an' Gott setz dein Vertrauen,
Auf Menschen Hülf sollet du nicht bau'n.
Gott ist allein: der Glauben hält
Sonst find'et du Wenig in der Welt.

Zuletzt, sey redlich, fromm und treu,
Das dich dein Thun niemals gerue;
Denn vor gethan und nach bedacht
Hat manchen in gross Leid gebracht.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUSCRIPTS.

Indenture between Henry Frey and John Jannett, October 2, 1692, about a sale of one hundred acres of land, made during the reign of William and Mary. Remarkable handwriting; in good preservation, yet of venerable appearance.

Contract for sale of land between Henry Frey and Gerhard Levering, dated April 30, 1700; with the autographs of Johannes Kelpius and Claus Rittinghuis (Nicholas Rittenhouse) as witnesses.

Marriage Certificate of Henry Frey and Catharine Levering, drawn in English and German by Francis Daniel Pastorius, as follows:

Whereas, Henry Frey, of Altheim, in the province of Alsace in high Germany, now Inhabitant of Germantown, in the County of Philadelphia, Bachelor; and Anna Catharina Levering, of Mülheim, in the County of Bruck, likewise in high Germany, young woman, now of the said Township; after the consultation with the respective Parents have produced a sufficient Testification of their Clearness of all other engagements under the hand of several credible persons unto one of the Justices of the peace in the Bailiwick of Germantown as also published & affixed their Intention of marriage on the meeting house of the said Town the 24 day the first month past.

This present Certificate witnesseth that the said Henry Frey & Anna Catharina Levering have this day solemnized such their marriage by taking an other as husband and wife according to the Law of this Country, before and in the presence of us, whose names are hereunder written at Germantown the 26 day of the 2^d month Anno Domini 1692.

FRANCIS DANIEL PASTORIUS

Justice of the Peace

dies ist HEIN H RICH FREYS marck

dies ist ANNA X CATHERINA LEVERINGS marck

Anjetzo ANNA CATHERINA FREYS.

dies X ist WIGART LEVERINGS marck

dies ist X GERHART LEVERINGS marck

Haus Peter Umstatt

Arnold Cassell

H Heinrich Kesselberg marck

Heivert Papen

Jan Dooden

Andris Souplis

Willem Rittingheysen

Henrick Zellen

Jacob Isaacks

Heinrich Bucholtz

Isaac Dilbeck

Clas Tamsen

dies ist U Hanes Millans marck

dies ist Johanues H Umstets marck

dies ist H Herman Trippmanns marck

dies ist MAGDA X LENA LEVERINGS marck

Emenka Pastorius

S Hendreches

Harriet Peters

Marrja Moy

Catrin Tamsen

dies ist M Markje Sellen marck

Maria Bucholtz

dies ist A Annecke Souplis marck

dies ist Ma X ritje Bloemerts marck

Elizabeth Cassella

Sara Hendercks

dies ist X Mario Bones marck

dies ist He X ligens Gerrits marck

dies ist Elizabeth Rüttinhausen marck

Articles of Agreement between Henry Frey and his family, October 12, 1732. Henry Frey came to America as an adventurer before

Demnach Heinrich Frey gebürtig von Altheim aus dem Elsaas in Hoch Teutschland, anjetzo Einwohner zu Germantown in der graffschafft Philadelphia: Jung gesell; und Anna Catharina Levering von Mülheim aus der graffschafft Bruck, ebenfalls in Hoch Teutschland, jungfrau, anjetzo von ged^e Germantownschip; auff geschעהner Berathschlagung u. Consent dero respectiven Eltern, eine genungsame Attestation ihrer Klarigkeit von allem underseitigen Versprechen unter der hand verschiedener glaubwürdiger Personen vor einem Justice of the peace im Germantownischem Gebelts vorgelegt als auch ihr Vorhaben Einander zu Eheleichen an dem Versamlungs Haus dieses Ort^s d 24 tag jüngst verwichenen ersten Monats publicirten und angeschlagen haben.

Dess bezeugt gegenwärtiger Heurats Brief, das ged^e Heinrich Frey u Anna Catharina Levering heut dato solch ihre Ehe Vollzoge und Einander vor Mann u. Weib genommen haben vermög diesländischen Gesetzes, in der Gegenwärtigkeit von uns, deren Nahmen eigenhändig unterzeichnet sind. Actum in Germantown d. 26 tag des 2^{en} monats (:Aprilis:) Anno Domini 1692.

William Penn, probably as early as 1675. He was a bachelor until Wigart Levering's family arrived. Then he applied for their daughter Cathrina, as she was probably the only young woman then in the bailiwick of Germantown; and although she was of a marriageable age, the odds of their ages were so exceeding great that it was feared objections might be filed against it. Therefore, their intention was publicly made known; it was also published in their meeting, and affixed on the meeting-house of the said town on the 24th of the first month past. And then, as no objections were filed against it, it was consummated, as the certificate says, on the 26th day of the 2d month March 1692. Then as Frey was so old already before he married, they had several minors yet when he was so old and infirm that he was obliged to retire from all the active cares of life. Consequently this agreement was made to one of his older sons (Jacob), consigning all his real estate and personal property to him on very peculiar conditions concerning the support of themselves and his minor children; providing also for their outsets, etc.

Warrant of the Surveyor General to Thomas Fairman, for 200 acres in the present Towamencin township. 1712.

Return of Survey, by David Powell, dated Philadelphia, the 26th of the first month, March, 1713, of 200 acres of land under warrant of 20th of Eighth-month, 1712, in the county of Philadelphia. This land was located on Towamencin creek, in Towamencin township, then called Bristol township, and became the homestead of the Fry family.

Warrant of Richard Hill, James Logan and Robert Assheton, Commissioners of Property, dated at Philadelphia the 30th day of the first month, A. D. 1721, directed to Jacob Taylor, Surveyor General, to survey unto Samuel Powel 546 acres of land "that has not been heretofore survey'd nor appropriated nor is seated by the Indians." This land was located within the limits of the present county of Montgomery. This instrument came into the possession of the exhibitor through the Frey family, who owned part of the land.

Articles of Agreement, dated July 4, 1725, between Derrick Ransbery and Hupert Cassel, relative to a purchase of 150 acres of land in Van Bebber's township. This land was located about one mile southeast of the present Skippackville. Hupert Cassel was great-grandfather of the exhibitor.

Specification of the length of time in days that each taxable of Lower Salford township—their names being given—was required to maintain a pauper, about 1760. The number of days apportioned was governed by the means of the taxable.

Curious Bond of Indemnity to the Overseers of the Poor of Lower Salford for the keeping of a pauper of Bucks county. 1766.

Certificate of the appointment of John Beiff and Henry Cassel as Overseers of the Poor. 1770.

Certificate of the appointment of Dielman Ziegler and William Yerkes as Overseers of the Poor. 1772.

Certificate of the appointment and confirmation of Christian Stauffer and Godshall Godshalls as Overseers of the Poor. 1775.

Auditors' Certificate to the accounts of the Overseers of the Poor of Lower Salford, March 25, 1774, as follows:

March 25th, 1774.

It appears by settling the Accounts, in presents of three Reputable Freeholders, of Lower Salford Township, who subscribed their Names, in the Book, that the Disbursement made for the year past was Two Shillings. So remain the Sum in Bank, £30. 7. 9. Which We Certify.

FREDERICK DIECKENSCHIEDT.
MICHEL ZIGLER.

Fence Viewer's Report. The office of Fence Viewer is unknown to the present generation. In former times officers were elected, or appointed by the court, to investigate disputes concerning line fences and to make award, their judgment being final. The report exhibited reads:

We the Subscribers appointed by Fence Viewers in and for the County of Montgomery, having this day Viewed the Partition Fence in dispute Between Jacob Shellenberger and Martin Hocker, junr, do adjudge and order that the said Martin Hocker junr shall make a good and Lawful Fence on the Line in Ten days from this Date, and to begin the same at the Lane, thence on the Line all the way to a stake drove in the ground for a Division, and pay Three Dollars to the Viewers. And we Likewise order that Jacob Shellenberger pay to Martin Hocker one Dollar & Fifty cents for three panels of Fence

heretofore made by said Hocker & his Predecessors. Given from under Hands, this first day of October Anno Domini 1814.

MELCHIOR SCHULTZ,
MORDECAI DAVIES,
ISAAC MORRIS.

Quit Rent Receipts of Henry Ruth and Christian Stauffer, 1748 and 1756.

Quit Rent Receipts of Henry Frey, for 200 acres, 1724 and 1735. Both written on one sheet of paper, $6\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches—a sample of old-time economy. They are as follows:

Philad^a 14th 1^{mo} 1624-5

Recd of Henry Fry Two and thirty Shillings money of Pensilva^a in lieu of four and Twenty Shillings sterling in full for twelve years quit rent due on 200 acres of Land at Skepeck to the first Inst

¶ JAMES STEEL, Rec^r

Philad^a 14th 3^{mo} 1735

Recd of Henry fry (by his son Jacob) thirty Shillings money of Pensilva^a in lieu of twenty Shillings sterling in full for ten years quit rent due on the above 200 acres of Land to the first day of the first month last past.

¶ JAMES STEEL, Rec^r Gen^l

Quit Rent Receipt of Christian Stauffer, March 1, 1772, Militia Notice to Yelles Cassel, the exhibitor's father, November 24, 1807.

Militia Notice to Yelles Cassel for the American war, August 30 1814.

Receipt for Direct (or Militia) Tax of Yelles Cassel, 1815.

Subscription Paper to Raise Funds for the Support of a Schwenkfelder School, 1764. Neatly written in German, as follows:

Ein Plan zu Unterhaltung eines Schul-Wesens bey uns

Schwenkfeldern verfasst den 1. Mertz, 1764.

Nehmlich unten genannte legen einen Fund zusammen zu bezahlung eines Schul-Meisters auf folgende Weise: Besagte genannte leihen eine Summa an die zuernennende Trustees des Schul-Hauses, dass die jährliche *Interessen* von 5 Pro cento zum Genuss der Schule solten verwandt werden, auf eine Termin von 16 Jahren, in Absicht ob bis dahin andere, die in zwischen am zeitlichen geseget werden, und gleichfalls die Wichtigkeit der Sache e-kennen, ihren Platz ersetzen würden: Solte aber gleichwol dieses nicht geschehen, auf dieselbige Zeith, so sollen jetzige *Creditores* das Ihre nicht hinweg ziehen, biss sich dergleichen Willigkeit und Vermögenheit einfinde, weil der Fund auf keine weise aufgehoben werden soll, ohne wenn nach unserm Bekünntnis eine Unrichtigkeit drauss entstünde; Uebrigens aber sollo so viel als möglich die Billigkeit Richter zwischen uns in dieser Sache bleiben, und solche Unterstützer des Funds die oder deren Erben verarmen solten, treulich bedacht und abgelöset werden, wo nicht anders dennoch durch unterschriebene.

George Kriebel	£30	George Shultz	50
George Anders	5	Christoph Krause	40
Christoph Neuman	20	George Shultz	30
David Neuman	25	Johannes Jäckel	50
Henrich Schneider	20	Christoph Jäckel	50
Barbara Jackelin	40	Christoph Schults	50
Andreas Warmer	20	Georg Kriebel	30
Abraham Jäckel	20	Christoph Kriebel	30
Abranam Kriebel	30	Christoph Hoffman	20
Balthaser Krause	20	Caspar Kriebel	50
Melchior Kriebel	10	H. Christoph Hübner	50
Gregorius Schults	20	Caspar Seibt	30
David Shultz	10	George Anders	20
Melchior Shultz	50		

TRANSLATION.

The undersigned unite in establishing a fund for the maintenance of a school-master in the following manner: The under-written contributors lend to the to be appointed Trustees of a school-house, a sum, of which the annual interest at five per cent. is to be applied to the use of a school for the term of sixteen years, in the anticipation that at the expiration of this time others who may in the meantime be blessed in temporal affairs, and who shall discern the importance of this matter, will take the place of the present contributors. Should this, however, not prove to be the case, then the creditors shall not withdraw their loans until like sums are willingly offered; for the fund shall under no circumstances be discontinued, unless to our knowledge an injustice should ensue therefrom. Moreover, judicial fairness shall as much as possible be observed between

us in this matter; and should any such supporters of the fund, or their heirs, become impoverished, they shall be considerably dealt with and released, if not otherwise, then by the subscribers, to wit.

Fac-simile of a curious letter of Benjamin Franklin, which reads thus:

Philad^a July 5, 1775

Mr. Strahan,

You are a member of Parliament, and one of that Majority which has doomed my Country to Destruction.—You have begun to burn our Towns, and murder our People.—Look upon your Hands!—They are stained with the Blood of your Relations!—You and I were long Friends:—You are now my Enemy,—and

I am, Yours,

B. FRANKLIN.

Fac simile of title-page and an entire calendar page of the first edition of Poor Richard's Almanac for 1733. Printed and sold by B. Franklin, at the new printing office, near the market.

Fac-simile of a letter of George Washington, December 10, 1796. Written to Richard Peters, Philadelphia.

DEEDS AND PARCHMENT DOCUMENTS.

Deed, dated May 16, 1682, for 500 acres of land, subsequently located in Montgomery county, given by William Penn, and bearing his autograph. It contains a recital of King Charles' grant of the entire province to the Proprietary. It is notable for its extraordinary fine penmanship, and for bearing date prior to Penn's coming in Pennsylvania.

Deed of the Penns for a tract in Old Cowissioptin (Goshenhoppen) under the Lesser Seal. 1734. Exhibited on account of its neat and very peculiar penmanship.

Deed of William Penn to David Powell, for 800 acres, with the Great Seal. 1713.

Deed or Quit Rent Lease, for 102 acres, the consideration per annum being "one Pepper Corn only upon the last day of the term if the same be lawfully demanded." 1734.

Naturalization paper of Peter Keyser, Derrick Keyser, Francis Daniel Pastorius, and sixty-one other persons, issued under authority of William Penn, Proprietary, by Thomas Lloyd, Deputy Governor, at Philadelphia, on the 8th day of Third-month (May), Anno Domini 1694, and in the third year of the reign of King William and Queen Mary. This important document is in the handwriting of Francis Daniel Pastorius, and bears several endorsements. One is, "Ex Libris Christiani Lehman, to be laid by for my Children. Philada. August 23d, 1771." Obtained by the exhibitor from the widow of Benjamin Lehman, a grandson of Christian Lehman.

An Apprentice's Certificate and Recommendation, September 29, 1686. A curious large, heavy parchment, $23 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in ornamented German penmanship.

Naturalization Paper of George Andrews (Anders), of Towamensing, dated April 11, 1755.

Germantown Friends' Protest against Slavery, 1688. Fac-simile of the original, accidentally discovered not so very long ago.

On the 18th day of April, 1688, Gerhard Hendricks, Dirck Op den Graeff, Francis Daniel Pastorius, and Abraham Op den Graeff, sent to the Friends' meeting the first public protest ever made on this continent against the holding of slaves; a little rill there started, which further on became an immense torrent; and whenever hereafter men trace analytically the causes which led to Shiloh, Gettysburg, and Appomattox, they will begin with the tender consciences of the linen weavers and husbandmen of Germantown.—The settlement of Germantown, Pa. By SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER, Esq., Philadelphia.

Printed copy of Germantown Friends' Protest Against Slavery, 1688.

Cassel, Isaac R., North Wales. Forty-nine copies Forney's War Press. Philadelphia Inquirer, April 20, 1865, containing account of Lincoln's burial. Boston Gazette, March 12, 1770. Brother Jonathan (newspaper), January 1, 1844. Dante's Purgatory. Dictionary of the Arabian Language. Four volumes. 1632. Burnett's History of the Reformation in England. Two volumes. 1681. Caspar Schwenkfeld's Works. 1570. Mysteries of Theology. 1684. Philip Melancthon's Epistles, in Latin. 1693. Essays on the Teachings of the Spirit. 1735. Hoburg's Postilla. One volume. 1663. Bible. Published by Bible Society. Philadelphia, 1812. Testament and Psalm Book. 1770. Hymn Book. 1639. Young Clerk's

- Magazine. Albany, 1763. Catechism. Philadelphia, 1763. Four Prayer Books. 1746, 1767, 1770, 1794. The Little Charmer. 1767. Goldsmith's Animated Nature. Four volumes. 1795. Emporium of Arts and Sciences. Three volumes. 1815.
- Cassel, Jacob**, Kulpville. Will of Henry Cassel. 1797.
- Cassel, Mrs. James**, Belfry. German Account Book; oldest date, 1734. Containing the account of the exhibitor's great-grandfather, —Harley, and great-grandfather, Samuel Harley.
- Cassin, William**, Philadelphia. Poor Richard's Almanac. 1788—1791. The True American Commercial Advertiser. 1799.
- Colaman, Rev. D. Levin**, Centre Square. Deed for one and one-half acres of land, in Whitpain township, dated June 26, 1773, from George Kastner and Elizabeth his wife to Paul Bauer and George Berghemer, of Whitpain; Michael Hawke, George Gossinger, Adam Fleck, and Peter Young of Gwynedd; and Adam Hoffman and Martin Neyberger, of Worcester. St. John's Lutheran Church, of Centre Square, nowstands upon the ground conveyed by this deed. Telugu Bible. Printed for a tribe of aborigines in Hindoetan. German Bible. Nuremberg edition; bound in sheepskin. 1743. Illustrated with the portraits of the living Princes of that period.
- Comfort, Mrs. John**, Norristown. Book, said to be 210 years old.
- Conrow, Mrs Emma**, Norristown. Royal Magazine.
- Cope, O. W.**, Hatboro. William Penn Deed, 1681. In good state of preservation, and has the large wax seal of William Penn attached. Thomas Fletcher Deed, 1787.
- Corson, Alan W.**, Norristown. Doctrine of Fluxions. 1743.
- Cottman, Charles**, Abington. Public Ledger, Friday, March 25, 1836.
- Cressman, H. C.**, Norristown. English Bible. 1792.
- Cresson, Mary H.**, Norristown. Maynard's Josephus. Philadelphia, 1695. French book, by Charles Drelincourt. 1648.
- Cresson, Mary J.**, Norristown. Penn's Select Works. London, 1771. History of Pennsylvania, by Robert Proud. Two Volumes. 1797. Journal of George Fox. 1865.
- Cresson, Miss Sarah**, Conshohocken. Paper, published at the Sanitary Fair held at Philadelphia in 1864.
- Cresswell, Debora M.**, Merion. Bible, containing the following writing: "Edward Jones and others, leaving their native land free of debt, arrived in the River Schuylkill 13th of 8th mo. 1682, in ship Lyon, John Campbell, Master."
- Curwen, George F.**, Villa Nova. Esop's Fables, in Latin. 1691. Book, dated 1752. 1696. Norristown Herald. 1813.
- Davis, Jesse B.**, Norristown. Invitation to funeral of Benjamin Franklin.
- Davis, John J.**, Jenkintown. Welsh Bible. 1744.
- Davis, Mrs.**, Norristown. German Bible, over 100 years old.
- Deaves, Isaac**, Blue Bell. Almanac. 1799.
- DeHaven, Hugh**, King-of-Prussia. Old Paper.
- Detwiler, Jones**, Blue Bell. The Votes of the Assembly of Pennsylvania. 1744—1758. Music Book, containing the gamut or scale, with various tunes and hymns, written with a pen by Christian Looser, 1775. Music Book, very old. Size $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Wythe's Repository of the Sacred Harp. Harrisburg: John Wise, 1827. Dyer's Sacred Music. Philadelphia; D Fanshaw, 1828.
- Sermon preached at Neshamania, Bucks County, December 14, 1743, before the ordination or Rev. Charles Beatty, by Gilbert Tennent, A. M. Philadelphia: William Bradford, 1744.
- Columbis Magazine; or, Monthly Miscellany. December, 1786, Philadelphia.
- A Mirror for all Mankind; or, Instructive Examples from the Life and Conduct of Christian Funk, a Faithful Minister of the Word of God among the Mennonists, during and many years after the Revolution. Norristown: James Winnard, 1814.
- Father Abraham's Almanack, for the year 1777, containing the astronomical calculations made by David Rittenhouse, of which the publisher says: "Therefore they can be most firmly relied on." The Rittenhouse Almanack, for 1806. By Bailly.
- An Apprentice's Indenture, dated March 8, 1775, between Joseph White, of Horsham, and Cadwalder Roberts, of Montgomery, the former binding himself for five years to learn carpentering. Norristown Herald. Published by Samuel Ladd, in 1815; David Sower, Jr., in 1820; Robert Iredell, in 1851; Iredell & Butler, in 1844; Iredell & Jones, in 1857.
- Norristown Register. Published by James Winnard, in 1822; Adam Slemmer, in 1840; Samuel D. Patterson, in 1848; Patterson & Slemmer, in 1849; E. L. Acker, 1858; Isaiah B. Haupt, 1878.
- Montgomery Watchman. Published by Fry & Moore. National Democrat. Published by the friends of Stephen A. Douglas for President. Olive Branch. The first temperance paper published in the county. By Franklin Sellers. Village Record, West Chester, December 2, 1828. National Republican Advocate, West Chester, March 12, 1833. Public Ledger, Philadelphia, 1839. New Testament, in French. Christian Ulric Wagner, Ulm, 1771. Edmund Heckerlingill's Works on the Priestcraft. London, 1716. Sermons. By Rev. James Pierce, of Exton, England. London 1727. New Testament and Psalms and Church Lessons of the Lutheran Church, in German. Published at Amsterdam by Isaac Vander Putte, H. Burgers, Philip Losel and Garrett Boum. in 1737.
- De Imitatione Christi. By Thomas à Kempis. Dublin, 1793.
- Life of Washington. By Ramsey. Baltimore, 1815.
- Buck's History of Montgomery County within the Schuylkill Valley.
- Valley Forge and Surroundings. 1770—1780.
- Advertisement, printed in English and German, for the sale of real estate in Upper Dublin township, March 3, 1796.
- The Pennsylvania Farmer, 1804. By Job Roberts, of Whitpain township. The first work on the subject of agriculture published in Montgomery county.
- The Original and Present State of Man, Briefly Considered. By Joseph Phipps. Philadelphia, 1783.
- Bible, Hymn Book, and Record Book of Boehm's Reformed Church, Whitpain township. Exhibited by authority of a resolution passed by the Consistory of the congregation, September 4, 1884. The Bible was published at Basle, by John Ludwig Brandmiller, in 1747. It is a large folio, and contains 988 pages. In it are recorded all the names of the pastors from 1720 to 1832. The Hymn Book was published at Marburg, in 1771, by Henry Ludwig Bromner, and contains the Psalms set to music, hymns, catechism, and the lessons according to the church year then in use in the Reformed Church. The Record Book was commenced by the Rev. George Alsentz, in 1764, and contains the register of the births from that time until 1832.
- Deed for 450 acres of land, dated May 25, 1683, from William Penn to William Cares.
- Deed for 106 acres of land in Whitpain township, dated July 25, 1725, from Anthony Morris and others to Everts In De Haven.
- Bond for £150, dated October 15, 1772, by Nicholas Kneezel, of Whitpain, to James Stephens, of New Jersey.
- Detwiler, Mrs. Milton V.**, Oaks. Deed, given by Penn to James Hamer in 1717. Deed, by Richard and Thomas Penn, 1761, for land now owned by Mrs. Detwiler.
- Diener, Mrs. Jacob M.**, Trappe. German Bible.
- Dorworth, Joseph H.**, Norristownville. History of the Bible. 1829. Norristown Gazette. Volume 1. 1799.
- Dotterer, Henry S.**, Philadelphia. Denkmal der Liebe und Achtung welches D. Heinrich Melchior Muhlenberg ist gesetzet worden. 1788. Memorial sermon on the death of Dr. Muhlenberg, preached October 21, 1787, by Rev. J. H. C. Helmuth, pastor of St. Michael's and Zion congregations, Philadelphia. With copper-plate portrait and biographical sketch of Dr. Muhlenberg.
- Memoirs of the late Rev. John Antes. A fragment of the Port Folio of Oliver Oldschool, Esq. Philadelphia: April, 1813. John Antes was born March 24, 1740, on one of his father's estates in Frederick township, Montgomery (then Philadelphia) county. He was baptized in the society of the Moravian Brethren when six years of age. In January, 1764, he visited Europe, and went to Herrnhut; from there he went so Newwied to learn watchmaking. January 16, 1766, he received a call to serve the Moravian mission then forming at Grand Cairo, in Egypt, which place he reached on the 10th of February following. In 1773 he made the acquaintance of Mr. Bruce, the celebrated traveler, at Cairo, and rendered him valuable assistance in making fine instruments. The same year he visited the Copts at Behnesse. In August, 1781, he left Cairo, after a twelve years' residence in Egypt, and the next year he attended the General Synod of the Brethren's church at Berthelsdorf, in Saxony. In 1785, he accepted the position of warden of the Brethren's congregation at Fulnee, in Yorkshire, England. In June, 1786, he married, and in 1801 he traveled with his wife by way of Hull and Hamburg to Herrnhut. Having obtained dismission from his office in 1808, he chose Bristol for his abode, where, December 17, 1811, he died.
- Hochdeutsche Reformirte Kirchen-Ordnung. Summeytown: Enos Benner, 1830.
- Des Americanischen Seidebauers Anweisung, durch William Kenrick. With an interesting appendix by Joel Schelly, M.D., late of Hereford township, Berks county. Philadelphia: Edmund Y. Schelly, 1838.

- An Explanation of Incidents that took place among the so-called Mennonites. Skipack: J. M. Schueneman & Co., 1854.
- Corporations-Akte, der Evangelischen Lutherischen Gemeinde, in Neu-Hanover Township. Pennsburg: A. Kneule, 1859.
- Die Ansiedlung und Begründung der Mennoniten Gemeinschaft in Canada, von Dr. A. Eby. Milford Square: J. G. Stauffer, 1872.
- History and Memorial Report of the Rights of the Heirs of Theobald Metzger. Allentown, 1868.
- Tauf-schein (certificate of baptism) of Conrad Dotterer, son of Michael and Catharina (Reiff) Dotterer, born in Frederick township, April 19, 1769, at nine o'clock in the forenoon; grandfather of the exhibitor.
- Geburts und Tauf-schein of Rebecca, daughter of Lewis and Eliza beth (Markley) Linsinbiger, born in New Hanover township, April 20, 1799; maternal grandmother of exhibitor.
- Specimen of copy furnished to the press by Samuel D. Patterson, editor and litterateur, late of Evansburg. Mr. Patterson's manuscript was noted for its clearness and beauty, and its correct punctuation, orthography, and capitalization.
- Doubt, Henry,** Flourtown. First Journals of Congress. Two volumes.
- Drake, Mrs. Aram,** Kulpsville. Marriage Certificate of John Lukens. 1753.
- Dresher, Abraham,** Worcester. Sermon book, entitled Johann Philipp Fresenius Auserlesene heilige Reden über die Sonn und Festtags Evangelien durch das ganze Jahr. Neue Auflage. Bound in leather; size, $9\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches. Frankfurt und Leipzig: bey Heinrich Ludwig Bronner, 1787.
- Von der Heiligen Schrift; sein Inhalt, Amt, rechtem Nutz. Brauch und Misbrauch. No date.
- Postilla, und Auslegung der Evangelien verredigt durch den Gottgelahrten Mann Michael Hillern. Leather; size, $12 \times 8 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. 1756.
- Kurtze Lebens Beschreibung des hocherleuchten Caspar Schwenkfeld. Aufgesetzt im Jahr 1744. Leather; size, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 2$ inches.
- Psaln Buch, mit Kurtzer erklerung aus H. Schrift durch Adam Reiszner. Abgeschrieben Anno 1751. German manuscript. Bound in leather; size, $8 \times 8\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
- German Manuscript Book. Michael Hillern's writings. Abgeschrieben und zusammen getragen durch Nicolaus Tetschen im Jahr 1571. Bound in leather; size, $12 \times 9 \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
- Gesang-Buch. Germantown: Christoph Saur, 1762.
- Gebet-Büchlein. Reprint of the original, dated 1705. Size, $5 \times 3 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
- Dull, Mary,** Hartranft. Bible, brought from Germany by Frederick Dull in 1776.
- Eastburn, Annie,** Bridgeport. Deed, dated 1733, from the children of Penn.
- Eberle, The Misses,** Oak Lane. Music Book. 1809.
- Eckard, James Read,** Abington. Bound collection of early newspapers of Pennsylvania.
- Egbert, Dr. Joseph C.,** General Wayne. German Bible, formerly owned by exhibitor's great-great-grandfather.
- Egbert, W. R.,** Norristown. Pope's Poems, over 100 years old.
- Egolf, Gus,** Norristown. German Bible. Germantown: Christoph Saur, 1776. German Bible. Reading: Gottlob Jungmann, 1805. Der Blutige Schau-Platz oder Martyren Spiegel der Tauffs Gesonten, by T. J. V. Braght. Ephrata in Pennsylvania, Druck und Verlags der Bruderschaft. 1748. Die Wandlehde Seele. By Johann Philip Schaballe. Germantown: Christoph Saur, 1768. Caspar Schwenkfeld's Erlauterung. Breslau und Leipzig, 1771. Der Geschwinde Rechner. Baltimore: Samuel Saur, 1801. Christliche Lieder. Germantown: Christoph Saur, 1767. German Bible. Germantown: Christoph Saur, 1776. On a front fly-leaf, in fractur-schrift, is the record of the marriage of Daniel Landes and Maria Fretz, on November 25, 1790.
- Elkinton, George,** Blue Bell. The Theory of the Earth. London, 1684.
- Elkinton, Mrs. George,** Blue Bell. Life of John Richardson. 1774.
- Emery, John,** Cheltenham. Lady's Book. Six volumes. 1831—1833. Columbian Magazine. Volume 1. 1786.
- Erb, Elifjah,** Kulpsville. German Bible. 1736.
- Erb, Mahlon,** Kulpsville. Von der Sprise des Ewigen Lebens. By Caspar Schwenkfeld. 1547. Messias. Das Jhesus sey Christus der ware Messias. Franckfurt an Mayn, 1566. Ueber die furnembsten Spruch im Hohen Lied Salomonia. Gedrukt und verlegt durch Jacob von der Heyden, Chalcograph, 1622. Illustrated. Der Unbekante Christus. Franckfurth: von Samuel Mueller zum Druck befördert, 1696. Evangelia, mit den Epistele auf alle Sonn und Fest-Tage. Augustin Vogel, 1701. Johann Arnds Paradies Gärtlein. Germantown: Christoph Saur, 1765.
- Evans, J. S.,** Gwynedd. Deed for a large tract in Gwynedd, dated 1683, from William Penn to Thomas Evans, bearing the seal of William Penn.
- Faust, Jacob,** Perkiomenville. New Testament, in German. Martin Luther's translation, Amsterdam, 1697.
- Felty, Samuel,** Jenkintown. Sermons. Frankfort, Germany, 1643.
- Fleck, Mrs. Henry,** Norristown. German Singing Book. 1799.
- Fleck, Mrs. Amos,** Perkiomenville. The Ready Reckoner. Germantown: Christoph Saur, 1774. German Bible. 1726.
- Fornance, Mrs. Ellen Knox,** Norristown. Four original Receipts. One receipt is for subscription towards building Providence Presbyterian church; another receipt is for liquors furnished at decedent's funeral. Bond, dated 1778. The clause relating to the King of Great Britain erased by the obligor.
- Fornance, Joseph,** Norristown. Certificate of membership of the Cincinnati Society. Autographs of General Washington and General Knox.
- Foulke, Annie J.,** Conshohocken. Labors of John Churchman. The full title is: The Gospel Labors and Christian Experiences of a Faithful Minister of Christ, John Churchman, late of Nottingham, in Pennsylvania, deceased. To which is added a short memorial of the Life and Death of a Fellow-Laborer in the Church, our Valuable Friend, Joseph White, late of Bucks Co. Printed by Joseph Cruikshank, on the North Side of Market street, between Second and Third streets. Philadelphia, 1759.
- Freas, Mrs. David W.,** Norristown. Bible, 200 years old.
- Frederick, John,** Douglass. German Bible. 1536.
- Frederick, Mrs. William,** Schwenksville. German Bible. Once owned by the great-grandfather of Jacob Johnson.
- Freed, Isaac G.,** North Wales. Schwenkfeld Catechism, manuscript. Copied 1759.
- Freedley, Mrs. Dr.,** Conshohocken. The Vegetable System. 1759.
- Freeman, John,** Worcester. Old Books.
- Frey, Jacob,** Douglass. Christian Duties, German. 1770. German Hymn Book. 1783.
- Fryer, Henry S.,** Skipack. Names of the family of Bernhart Fryer and wife. 1783.
- Gable, Percival K.,** Skipack. Tavern License, issued September 23, 1787, to John Philip Gable, of Upper Salford. Ledger Account, kept by John Philip Gable, from November 27, 1766, to June 23, 1774.
- Garsed, Mrs. Robert P.,** Norristown. Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser. 1784. Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser. 1786. Federal Gazette. 1789, 1790. The Independent Gazetteer. 1789, 1794. Philadelphia Daily Advertiser. 1790. General Advertiser. Published by Benjamin Franklin Bache, April, 1794, to January, 1803. Gazette of the United States. 1794, 1797, 1799, 1802. Porcupine's Gazette. 1797. The Daily Advertiser. 1797. The Philadelphia Gazette. 1794. Merchants' Daily Advertiser. 1798. The Desert to the True American. 1798. The True American. 1799. Poulson's American Daily Advertiser. 1801. The Port Folio. By Oliver Oldschool. 1801. Relf's Philadelphia Gazette. 1803. Works of John Woolman. 1774. Youth's Cabinet of Nature. 1802. Christian Advice. Published by the Yearly Meeting of Friends in Philadelphia. 1808. Poor Will's Almanac. 1823. Foulke's Almanac. 1832. United States Almanac. 1837. American Museum, Dedicated to George Washington. 1788. Deed of part of Norris property. 1750. Original Deed of William Penn. 1703.
- Gaumer, Jacob, Sr.,** Fairview Village. German Hymn Book. 1777.
- Geyer, Jacob K.,** Pottstown. Dr. John Jacob Rambach's Moral Philosophy. 1736.
- Gibson, Rev. Isaac,** Norristown. Latin Bible. 1661.
- Godshalk, Charles D.,** Kulpsville. Epistle Sermon Book. Initials, "H. C. H." 1738.
- Godshall, Mrs. R. H.,** Ironbridge. German Book. Came from Germany as the property of exhibitor's grandfather, Scholl.
- Gotwals, William K.,** Fairview Village. Der Plutige Schau-platz oder Martyrer Spiegel der Tauffs-gesinnten oder Wehrloosen Christen. Zweyte Theil. Ephrata in Pennsylvania, 1749. Hochzeit Lied, gerichtet auf den Tag der Verelichung des ehrbaren und vielgeliebten Freundes Andreas Beyer mit der viel Ehr und Tugend gelobten Jung-

- frau Philippiene Wyandin, gehalten den 14ten Tag November, 1758. The original and a copy made in 1847 by H. G. Johnson for Catharine Rittenhouse, the great-granddaughter of the married pair, and now the wife of the exhibitor. Ausbund, Das ist etliche schöne Christliche Lieder. Germantown: Leibert und Billmeyer, 1785. Das Kleine Davidische Psalterspiel der kinder Zions. Germantown. Christoph Saur, 1777. Neu-gebautes und zugerichtetes Bienen Hauslein. A description of the bee. By Sohann Grutzman. 1669. Christliche Betrachtungen über die Evangelischen Texte. By Erasmus Weichenhan. Germantown: Michael Billmeyer, 1791. Die hundert und funfzig Psalmen Davids. A manuscript book, written in very elegant hand, by Daniel Suderman, in 1758. Robert Barclays Apologie, oder Vertheidigungsschrift der wahren Christlichen Gottesgelehrtheit, wie solche unter dem Volk so man aus Spott Quaker das ist Zitterer nennet. Anno 1740. In it is written, "Abraham Anders 7 Dec. 1767." Neu-eingerichtetes Gesang-Buch, in sich haltend eine Sammlung schöner lehrreicher und erhaullicher Lieder. Germantown: Christoph Saur, 1762.
- Grater, Abraham**, Collegeville. Luther's German Testament. Basel Bible.
- Griggs, Miss Clara**, Norristown. German Bible and Certificate.
- Grimley, Solomon K.**, Schwenksville. Two books, supposed to have been written by Luther, and brought to this country by Rev. Hans Peter Miller; 150 years of age. Handbüchlein wider das Papsthum. Von Herrn D. Matthis Höen: Leipzig, 1692. Postill. Von Johann Spangenberg: Nürnberg, 1772. Cnolzbach Bible. No date. English Bible, Edinburgh, 1794. German Bible. Heilbronn, 1736. Lobwasser's Kirchengesangbuch. 1799. Hymn Book of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg; first edition. 1786. Lobwasser Book and Testament. 1770. Aufmunternde Gründe zu Lesung der Schriften Jacob Boehmens. By Joh. Theodori Von Teschesch. With a life of the author. Frankfort und Leipzig, 1731. Marburger Hymn Book. 1763. Lutheran Hymn Book. 1812. German Reformed Catechisms. 1790 and 1795. Salems Wächter. 1726. Streepers's Psalm. 1796. Mennonite Catechism. 1790. Testament of William Fox. 1829. Sarah Nunemacher's books. German Catechism, 1809; Note Book, 1815; Certificate of Birth and Baptism, 1801; Marriage Certificate, 1844.
- Gross, J. W. S.**, Collegeville. A Sheriff's Writ from the Commonwealth of Virginia to the Sheriff of Fairfax county. 1799.
- Grubb, Rev. N. B.**, Philadelphia. Eine Restitution, oder eine Erklärung einiger Haupt-puncten des Gesetzes. Aufgesetzt in 25 Theil durch einen Lehrer (Minister) des Neuen und Alten Testaments, in der Gemein der Gläubigen in Jesum Christum: die man mit dem Bey-namen nennet die Wieder-täufer oder Mennonisten, Henrich Funck. Philadelphia: Gedruckt bey Anton Armbrüster in Moravian Alley, 1763. 310 pages. Size, $6\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; bound in leather, with brass clasps. In good state of preservation. The autograph of Andrew Ziegler, an early resident of Skippack, is on a fly-leaf. Themas Wilcocks Höstlicher Honig-Tropfen aus dem Felsen Christo. Philadelphia: Gedruckt und zu finden bey Henrich Miller, in der Rees-strasse. 1774. Pamphlet, 32 pages. Kurze Fragen ueber die Christliche Glaubens-Lehre. Philadelphia: Carl Cist, 1784. 140 pages. Size, $3\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bound in thick paper. Der Merkwürdige Lebens-Lauf, Sonderbare Bekehrung, und Entzückungen, des ohnlangst bey Germantown (in Pennsylvanien) wohnenden und verstorbenen Dr. George de Benneville. Preface, by Elhanan Winchester. Lebanon: Gedruckt und zu haben, bey J. Schnee, 1809.
- Haldeman, Mrs. M. F.**, Fairview Village. German Song Book. 1762.
- Hallman, William F.**, Skippack. Conveyance Papers and Drafts, covering property in Perkiomen township, viz.: Deed, Van Bebbert to Gerhart Clemens, 1711; Gerhart Clemens to Michael Ziegler, 1722; Van Bebbert to Andrew Schragert, 1709; Andrew Schragert to Michael Ziegler, 1720; David Powell to Michael Ziegler, 1718. Deed to Michael Ziegler, 1749; Michael Ziegler to Michael Ziegler, his son, May 26, 1762. Deed, Michael Ziegler to Christian Croll, dated April 23, 1813. Three Ledgers of Michael Ziegler and sons, tanners, in Skippack, dating back to 1747; one is covered with leather of their own tanning.
- Hallowell, A. G.**, Norristown. The Original and Present State of Man. By Joseph Phipps. Philadelphia, 1783. North American Indians. By Samuel G. Drake. Universal Magazine, London, 1798. Addison's Works. 1712.
- Hallowell, Mrs. C. R.**, Norristown. Bible. 1759. Burkhart's Notes. Churchman's Gospel Labors. 1734.
- Hallowell, Elizabeth**, Jenkintown. Modern Miscellany: Poetry, History, Philosophy, Moral Essays, &c. 1848.
- Hallowell, Miss E. L.**, Upper Merion. Bible. Bible Stories. Song Book.
- Hampton, Powell**, Bridgeport. Bible, 100 years old.
- Harley, Mrs. L.**, Port Providence. Deeds and Lease. 1681, 1724, 1800.
- Harmon, George**, Norristown. Four old German books. German Bible, 300 years old.
- Harper, Jesse E.**, Edge Hill Village. Robert Barclay's Apology. 1776.
- Harry, Miss Anna**, Conshohocken. Five Deeds for land belonging to the Harry family, on which the borough of Conshohocken is now situated.
- Harvey, Mrs. M. J. C.**, Jenkintown. Deed, with large wax seal in box. 1704. Pocket Almanac. 1784. Letter from Henry Wynkoop, member of Congress. 1790.
- Heacock, Annie**, Jenkintown. Goldsmith's England. Four volumes. 1789. Account Book. 1713.
- Heacock, John**, Jenkintown. Book of Curiosities.
- Heacock, William**, Philadelphia. Family Bible. 1706.
- Heckler, James T.**, Harleysville. The Heckler Family Tree. A drawing.
- Heller, George K.**, Cheltenham. List of Tax Papers. 1840. Old Newspapers.
- Hightley, Miss M. P.**, Norristown. German Bible. 1643. Prayer Book. 1767.
- Hobson, F. G.**, Collegeville. Two Autograph Letters from General Peter Muhlenberg, a member of the Assembly, to Israel Bringham, great-grandfather of the exhibitor, as follows:
- March 11, 1798.
- Dear Sir; I have received your note and am sorry to hear that you are unwell, but not so much on my own account as yours. If you had called upon me to day, you would have dined on rock fish &c etc., in company with good democrats, thus you see what you have lost by pretending to be sick. The election District passed the House, unanimously on Friday last. It will be discussed in the Senate on Tuesday next. Your letter had the desired effect. * *
- * These confounded Democrats push the bowl so briskly that I can hardly see to write, and can therefore only say God bless you if possible
- Yours
P. MUHLENBERG.
- PHILADELPHIA, March 26, 1798.
- Dear Sir: Yours of the 14th did not reach my hands until this morning. The fate of our election districts, you are by this time undoubtedly acquainted with. The bill passed our house without opposition, but in the Senate, through the intrigues of Messrs. Potts and Evans, it was amended in such a manner that its original features were totally lost. They fixed districts at — and one at Pottsgrove the other at Snyder's was to be abolished. In this way it stood. But finding the amendment stood no chance in our house, they postponed the bill generally, so that it now sleeps, and is at rest: hoping for a joyful resurrection. * * *
- Fate and destiny combined with the aristocrats are hurrying us precipitately into a ruinous and bloody war, and the chance of escape is a slender one indeed. You will see by the papers, that an attempt was made in our house to instruct our Senators in Congress to maintain the peace if possible, but strange to tell, all the Quakers, Old Tories &c voted against it, so that they are for war and the fighting men for Peace.
- A Report is in circulation that our Ministers in Great Britain have concluded an alliance offensive and defensive with that nation, how true I know not. You can see by this scrawl that I am not very well calculated for writing this day. With respect and esteem I am dear Sir Your most obedient servant.
- P. MUHLENBERG.
- Perkiomen Bridge Lottery Ticket. The present bridge structure over the Perkiomen creek at Collegeville was built by the county of Montgomery. In order to raise the necessary funds, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February 21, 1797, passed an act "for raising by way of lottery the sum of twenty thousand dollars to build this bridge." Twenty thousand tickets were sold. One of them is in possession of the exhibitor, and reads as follows:
- No. 246. PERKIOMEN BRIDGE LOTTERY.
Class the First.
- This ticket entitles the bearer to such prize as may be drawn against its number, if demanded within twelve months after the publication of the fortunate number, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent.
- P. MUHLENBERG.

Autograph Letter. Wright Armat to Israel Bringham, giving the origin of the name of Wright A. Bringham, as follows:

PHILAD July 2, 1799.

Sir: Yours for Mr. Baird is at hand—with One Hundred and four Dollars—for which he has a receipt and you have credit. If I must name your son—let it be *Wright Armat Bringham*. The molasses you will receive with a bill. Yours, WRIGHT ARMAT.

Autograph Letter from Francis R. Shunk to Wright A. Bringham, concerning the origin of the name of "Trappe,"

Autograph Letter. Matt. Henderson to M. Barton, dated Phila. 25 April 1701.

An Interesting Appendix to Blackstone's Commentaries, relating to the Dissenters in America. Printed for the subscribers by Robert Bell. Philadelphia, MDCCCLXIII.

The Clerk's Magazine; or, Law Repository. Dublin, 1776.

Hobson, Miss Mary M., Collegeville. The Second Parte of the Christian Warfare; or the Contempt of the World. Tending to arme and confirme the weake Christian against the tentations of prosperity, and to preserue him from the immoderate lous of earthly things: by prouing vnto him, that both the world and worldly unities are so base and worthless, that they deserve not to be esteemed and loved of a Christian, in comparieun of God's spiritvall graces and heauenly voyes. Written as an antidote against the poyson of Worldly-Love, with which in these daies so many are infected; and that it might reuiue that heauenly fire of spiritvall and diuine loue, which is so much cooled and abated. By I DOVNAME, Bachelor in Diuinitie, and Preacher of God's Word. London: Printed by Thomas Snodham, 1619.

Hodgkins, S. T., Norristown. Plutarch's Morals. London, 1690.

Hoffecker, R. F., Norristown. Autograph of General Anthony Wayne.

Holstein, Dr. George W., Bridgeport. Swedish Book, representing scenes in Swedish life. Given to Dr. Holstein by Hon. C. J. Dannfelt.

Homer, Mrs. Anna, Norristown. Toy Bible. 1788.

Homer, J. W. A., Norristown. Toy Book, 100 years old.

Homer, Samuel, Norristown. Original Marriage Certificate, on parchment, of William Sandford to Frances Homer, dated 31st of Third-month, 1684, at Bristol, Bucks county; contains the autographs of between thirty and forty witnesses present at the ceremony.

Hoot, Simon F., Ironbridge. German Dictionary.

Hoover, Hiram C., Hartranft. Bible, over 100 years old.

Humphreys, Miss Fannie, Bryn Mawr. Boston News Letter. April 17, 1704.

Hunsicker, A. D., Ironbridge. Patents of Land, dated and recorded 1702 and 1760.

Hunsicker, Mrs. J. E., Norristown. Public Ledger. First issue of the paper by Swaine, Abell & Simmons.

Iredell, D. W., Horsham. Note Book, 168 years old.

Iredell, Sarah, Norristown. Marriage Certificate, dated 1749. Thomas Barnes and Eliza Palmer. Marriage Certificate, dated 1751. Thomas Wilkins and Elizabeth Bliss. Marriage Certificate, dated 1766. Rynear Kirk and Elizabeth Wilkins. Will made in 1682, on shipboard, by George Palmer. Lease, dated 1718, by Thomas Carpenter.

Jacobs, Mrs. Oliver K., Norristown. German Bible. Ludwigsburg; Johannes Schreitmüller, 1746.

Jacobs, William, East Greenville. Account Book, dated 1762.

Jarrett, Mrs. Annie, Ambler. Marriage Certificates, 1773 and 1784.

Jenkins, Algernon S., Gwynedd. Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania, beginning December 4, 1682; first volume. Formerly belonged to the family and ancestors of Cadwalader Foulke, a noted and accurate surveyor, for many years a resident of Gwynedd township. Printed and sold by B. Franklin and D. Hall, Philadelphia, MDCCCLII. Sermons of Richard Price. Dublin, 1787.

Johns, E. M., Norristown. History of Slavery.

Jones, Charles W., Conshohocken. Music Book. By Hacton, 1758. Certificate from the New Jersey Anti-Slavery Society.

Jones, John, Conshohocken. Theism: A Prophecy. Philadelphia, 1763. Copy of Norristown Free Press.

Jones, Miss Sarah, Gulf Mills. Welsh Bible. 1727.

Jones, Mrs., Norristown. German Bible, more than 100 years old.

Keech, Jacob, Lower Merion. Laws of Pennsylvania. 1700.

Keech, Mrs. Joseph, Lower Merion. Llewellyn Bible. Formerly owned by exhibitor's grandfather. Morris Llewellyn.

Keeler, Mrs. Henry, Trappe. Bible, between 300 and 400 years old.

Kehr, Mrs. Elizabeth, Broad Axe. German Bible.

Keller, Charles M., Douglas. History of England. About 1782. Three Deeds. 1761, 1788, 1792.

Keller, Mrs. Henry, North Wales. Prayer Book. 1790. In exhibitor's family several generations.

Kenderdine, Mrs. Lavinia, North Wales. Bible, 1788.

Kettaner, Roman, Somerton. Quarto Polyglot Book. Ten old Books. Two packages of old Almanacs.

Kitte, Mrs. George R., Norristown. Old Song Book.

Kneas, Miss Ella, Norristown. Morgen und Abend Andachten. Nürnberg, 1786. Das Gottselige Leben und Ende der Hochgeborenen Gräfinn und Frau Sophie Charlotte, Gräfinn zu Etolberg, Konigstein, etc. 1764. Charlotta Elisab. Rebelin gebornen Rambachin sämtliche Poesien. 1763.

Kneedler, Mrs. Jacob H., North Wales. German Bible. 1733.

Kratz, William L., Worcester. German Bible. Germantown: Christopher Saur, 1763. Owned first by Valentine Kratz, of Upper Salford township; then by his son, David Kratz, of Worcester township; now by exhibitor. History of the Bible. German. Hamburg, December 24, 1712. Geistliches Blumen Gartlein. Mülheim, 1744. Small Prayer Book. German. By Dr. John Haberman. Germantown: Peter Leibert, 1795. Life of Casper Schwenkfeld. Philadelphia: Heinrich Miller, 1771. Psalter. German. Philadelphia: Anton Armbruster, on Race street, 1767.

Kriebel, Abraham, Niantic. Christian Fight. 1547. German History of Jerusalem. 1563. German Religious Work. 1589. Christian Faith. 1692. German Bible. 1707. German Hymn Book. By Zinzendorf. 1725. Teachings and Experiences, written. German. 1748. Horse Doctor. German. 1757. English Bible. 1764. Tract. 1769.

Kriebel, Mrs. Andrew K., Kulpsville. Arnold's Sermon Book. 1714. Prayer Book. 1674.

Kriebel, Mrs. Annie, Kulpsville. Book of Sermons. By John Werner. Bound in hog skin. 1586. Hymn Book. 1762. Catechism and Hymns. By George Weiss. 1726.

Kriebel, Franklin, North Wales. Bible. 1813

Kriebel, Jessie S., Worcester. Four old Books.

Kriebel, Joseph, Worcester. Five Books. 1560, 1607, 1656, 1706, 1716.

Kulp, Elias K., Lederachville. Two Rewards of Merit, from a schoolmaster named Spielhauser; dated April 2, 1784, and 1787.

Kulp, Mrs. Martin, Kulpsville. German Bible. Printed by Saur. 1743.

Kuntz, John, Norristown. German Prayer Book. 1762.

Laud, David C., Gwynedd. Treatise on Worms. By Ramsey. London, 1668. Treatise on Farriery. By Brocken. Dublin, 1762. Treatise on Anatomy. By Pole. London, 1790. Treatise on Farriery. By Taplin. Philadelphia, 1794. Treatise on Farriery. By Markham et al. Baltimore, 1797. German Psalms, and Grammar, late of Jacob Cassel, deceased, surveyor in Montgomery township; born in 1780.

Landes, Mrs. J. G., Norristown. German Bible. 1720. Singing Book, in German script. 1818. German Hymn Book. 1803. English Book. 1786. Receipt Book, which has been in the Landes family since 1700.

Lehr, Rev. F. P., Norristown. German Bible. Two volumes. 1683. Two German Books.

Leister, David, Douglas. Bible History. 1783.

Leister, H. F., Phoenixville. Works of Luther. The title-page is as follows: Der Sechste Theil der Bücher des Ehrwürdigen Herrn Doctoris Martini Luthert darinnen begriffen etliche Auslegung der Heiligen Schrift im neuem Testament, auch die Bücher vom Ehestand, Kaufschendle und Wucher, Vermanung und Trostschriften, Historien etlicher Merterer zu dieser Zeit, Antwort auf etlicher Fragen, Streithbücher, auch die Bücher von Weltlicher Oberkeit, nach Anzeigung des Registers, so nach der Yorrede verzeichnet. Wittouberg. [Here follows a large engraving, representing the crucifixion of Christ, and Luther and Melancthon kneeling in an attitude of prayer.] Gedruckt zu Wittenberg durch Lorentz Schwenck. 1570. This book contains 598 pages; its size is 13x8 inches; bound in boards, which are covered with parchment, adorned with various kinds of impressions, the most prominent of which are the representations of crowned heads. It was owned by John Yerger, Sr., who resided near the Swamp Creek, in New Hanover township, whose parents are supposed to have brought it from Germany.

- David R. Leister, of the same township, bought it at the executor's sale, and presented it to his son, the exhibitor, in 1862.
- Leister, Mrs. Jacob H.**, North Wales. Epistle and Gospel Lessons. 1717. Catechism. 1790.
- Lenhart, John**, Edge Hill. Psalms of David, in German. Switzerland, 1702. German Bible. 1765.
- Linsinbiger, Samuel**, Douglass. German Bible. 1776.
- Loeb, Jacob**, Shoemakertown. Bible. 1589.
- Long, J. S.**, Norristown. Sermons, delivered in London by Rev. Dr. Claget between A. D. 1677 and 1686. Published February 5, 1688. in London. A Collection of Poems, illustrated by steel engravings. Published in London, A. D. 1775. This includes several poems by Samuel Johnson, Richard Savage, and several other writers of lesser note. A Series of Dialogues and Letters. By James Hervey, A. M., London, 1755. The Works of Alexander Pope, Esq. With portrait of the author. Volumes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. London, 1789. Life of Captain James Cook. By Andrew Kippis. Basil, 1789. Families of Plants. Translated from Linnaeus. Litchfield, England, 1787.
- Longstreth, Mrs. Sarah**, Collegeville. An Account of the Labors of John Churchman, of Pennsylvania. Printed by Joseph Cruikshank, 1799.
- Lower, George**, Flourtown. Supervisor's Book of Springfield township, commenced in 1765, and continued to the present time.
- Lownes, Charles**, West Point. Old Bible.
- Lukens, Abel and Seth**, Gwynedd. Bible and Family Record. Brought from Holland, in 1683, by Jans Lucken, who settled and died in Germantown. He was great-great-grandfather of the exhibitors. Bible and Family Record, English. 1754. Formerly of Abraham Lukens, who, about 1725, took up one thousand acres in Towamencin, of which Abraham S. Lukens, a descendant, still holds one hundred acres.
- Lukens, Mrs. Jawood**, Conshohocken. History of Josephus. Formerly owned by Edward Foulke, of Gwynedd. Barclay's Apology. Presented by David Barclay, of London, to John Nancarrow, of Marketjeio. 1770. Copy of first Public Ledger.
- McBride, Samuel**, Jenkintown. Bible.
- McClennan, Samuel R.**, Norristown. German Bible. Contains family record of Isaac Markley.
- McQuillan, Mrs.**, North Wales. Almanac. 1822. Life of Thomas Chalkley.
- Mann, Charles S.**, Horsham. A View of Religious Opinions. Written by Hannah Adams. No date. Dedicated to "John Adams, Vice President U. S." Formerly belonged to Rev. Isaac Stockton Keith, pastor of the Congregational Church, Charleston, S. C.
- Mann, John H.**, Horsham. A View of Religions. An alphabetical compendium of the various religious denominations which have appeared in the world since the beginning of the Christian era to the present day. By Hannah Adams. 412 pages. Printed in Boston. by John West Folsom, between 1789-97. This book formerly belonged to Rev. Isaac Stockton Keith, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Charleston, S. C., concerning whom see General Davis' History of Bucks County, Pa. Psalms, Carefully Suited to the Christian Worship in the United States of America. 310 pages. Printed in Philadelphia by W. W. Woodward. 1810. Deed for 164 acres and 30 perches, in Horsham, dated December 29, 1748, granted by Thomas Greene, carpenter, and wife, of Philadelphia, to John Mann, of Warwick, Bucks county. Deed for 150 acres, in Warwick, Bucks county, dated April 4, 1776, by Benjamin Rue, painter and glazier, of Bristol township, Bucks county, to Richard Gibbs, of Bensalem.
- Markley Freundschaft, The.** Family Register of Philip Markley, 1746 to 1764. Written by himself. Saur's Almanacs. 1763, 1765, 1771, 1772, 1775, 1800. Gruber's Almanac. Hagerstown, 1803. Herald of Peace (newspaper). By Henry Edner. Allentown, 1823. Guyon's History of India. 1749. Halle Bible. 1793. Family Bible of Isaac and Mary Markley. About 1770. Family Bible, belonging to Augustus G. Markley. 1738. Family Bible belonging to Jacob Kemper Markley. 1728. Markley Freundschaft Bible. Belonged to the original Jacob Markley and Barbara, his wife. Contains the records to the fourth generation. It is the Nuremberg edition of 1725, of Dr. Luther's translation. Illustrated Bills, &c., of Abraham Bertolet. 1784. The Advocate (newspaper). By John Royer, Pottstown. 1821. Boehm's Consolation of Christ. 1661. Pilgrim's Progress. Ephrata, 1754. Frame, containing records, etc., of St. John's Episcopal Church, Norristown. By John Boyer, 1815. Frame. Containing deeds to Jacob Markley. 1728. Certificate of appointment of Philip Schwenk Markley to the position of Attorney General of Pennsylvania, by Governor Schulze, August 17, 1829. Quit Rent Receipt, 1732, by Penn the government to Jacob Markley. Bible, belonging to Josiah Markley. 1665. Copy and Writing Book of Jacob Kemper Markley. On the title-page is drawn an old Fashioned standing clock, remarkably well executed in colors. Record of Deaths of the Markley Freundschaft. 1798 to 1844. Invoice of Steel, purchased May 30, 1785, by Benjamin Markley, blacksmith (afterwards Associate Judge), New Hanover, of Samuel Baird, Pottstown. Order for twenty-five pounds of butter, given August 30, 1785, by Benjamin Markley to John Richards, Esq., merchant at New Hanover. Descendants of Jacob Markley, of Skipack. By Henry S. Dotterer. 1884.
- Mather, C.**, Jenkintown. Boston Gazette. 1770. New York Morning Post. 1783. Fac-simile of first paper published by Franklin in Boston. 1723. Original copy New England Journal. Boston, 1728.
- Mather, Lydia**, Penlynn. The Assessment for Whitpain township. 1763. The Whitpain township Duplicate for Road Tax. 1763. Supervisor's account of work done on the roads and highways of Whitpain in 1762. Petition of the citizens of Whitpain for the separation of the district from the township of Plymouth, "March 19th, 1763."
- Mather, Rachel**, Pitiville. Patent for 300 acres in Cheltenham, dated 1684, by William Penn. Part of the tract is still in the family's possession.
- Mather, Penrose**, Jenkintown. Three Deeds. 1789, 1802, 1806. Sheriff's Deed. 1785. Patent from the State of Pennsylvania to James Snodgrass and Benjamin Watson, for land in Northampton County, signed by Andrew Ellicott, Secretary of the Commonwealth, in 1808.
- Mears, Mrs. Annie DeB.**, Milestown. Description of France, in German. 1656.
- Meschter, Dr. George K.**, Worcester. Twenty old Books.
- Meschter, John**, Mainland. Small German Bible. 1617.
- Metz, Jacob B.**, Norritonville. Works of Flavius Josephus. Volume 4. Glasgow, 1773. Draught of the Norriton plantation, consisting of 543½ acres of land and the mill tract, eighteen miles from the city of Philadelphia, and of that part of the Barbadoes Islands in the River Schuylkill, containing 88 acres, lying opposite the said mill tract, showing the mills, mill dams, mill races, mill ponds, houses, barns, and other buildings in their proper places; the wood land being marked by blue lines, the fields by yellow lines, and the meadows by green lines. The whole premises, fast land and island, are offered for sale by public vendue on Wednesday, the 27th of February, 1771, at Archibald Thompson's tavern. The exhibitor's great-grandfather, farmed this property.
- Michener, Israel**, Hartant. Indenture of Apprentices. 1731.
- Mock, Jacob**, Frederick. Bible. 1783. Deed, dated October 12, 1681, conveying 5000 acres of land in Pennsylvania from William Penn to William Bacon.
- Mock, Mrs. Jacob**, Frederick. Hymn Book. 1787.
- Montgomery Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 57**, Norristown. Two Traveling Cards. 1834.
- Moore, Edwin**, Port Kenedy. Bible, 100 years old. Deed. 1709.
- Morgan, Abraham P.**, Jarettown. Deed, executed 1699. Exhibited on account of penmanship as well as of age.
- Morris, Mrs. C. E.**, Spring House. Massachusetts Magazine. Volume 2. 1790.
- Moyer, Mrs. Charles**, Broad Axe. Two German Books. 1741 and 1762. Book, 200 years old.
- Moyer, Harry W.**, North Wales. Sermon Book, dated 1735. From the exhibitor's great-grandfather. Bible History, dated 1792.
- Nace, Mrs. Catharine**, Trappe. German Bible and Catechism. 1756.
- Naille, Miss Annie M.**, Royersford. Bible, 2 inches' long. 1813.
- Nice, Mrs. Hannah**, Jenkintown. German Bible. 1747. Martin Luther's translation. Certificate of Confirmation: Commission in Bankruptcy, signed by Governor Thomas Keith. 1790.
- Nightlinger, Mrs.**, Shoemakertown. German Song Books. 1762 and 1763. German Prayer Book. 1792.
- Noble, Samuel W.**, Abington. Autograph Letter of Benjamin Franklin.
- Nuss, Charles**, Norristown. Zions Lehre und Wunder. By Dr. Conrad Mel. Cassel, 1746.
- Nyce, George S.**, Frederick. Almanacs for 1746, 1748 to 1753 inclusive, 1772, 1773. By Christoph Saur, Germantown. Geistliche Wächter-Stimme, wie solche aus den ordentliche Sonn und Fest-

- Tage-Episteln durch ganze Jahr in der Kirchen zu St. Thomas in Leipzig vorgehalten worden, von Emmanuel Horn. With portrait of the author. Leipzig, 1699. In two parts; the first has 1106 pages, the second has 742. Title-page printed in red and black, board covers, bound in black morocco, gilt edging, and ornamental brass clasps. A rare work. Two German Bibles. Germantown: Christoph Saur, 1743. Sermons by Rev. John Conrad Steiner, Reformed preacher in Philadelphia. Henry Miller, the Moravian printer, 1763. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, in German. London, 1761. German Lutheran Hymn Book. Philadelphia: Ludwig Baisch, 1774. German Testament, Psalms, Catechism and Hymn Book, combined. Amsterdam, 1722. German Religious Work. Philadelphia; Anthony Armbrister, 1754. Belonged to the Hunsicker family. Doctrine of Mennonists' Church. By Menno Simon, its founder. Ratzeburg, 1702. Release for 25 acres in New Hanover, dated May 28, 1740, by John Henry Sproggell, Sr., to Jacob Meyer. Deed of release for 200 acres in New Hanover, dated May 15, 1719, by John Henry Sproggell to Hans Senseman. Deed for 500 acres in Pennsylvania, not located, but to be surveyed, by Thomas Birchall to John Longhurst, dated July 25, 1835. Deed for 250 acres in Pennsylvania, dated May 23, 1682, granted by William Penn to John Longhurst. Patent for 50 acres in Frederick, dated January 20, 1736, from John, Thomas and Richard Penn to Michael Dotterer, bearing the seal and signature of Thomas Penn. Tripartite Deed for 121 acres in New Hanover, dated May 31, 1762, from Jacob and Elizabeth Meyer and Christopher and Elizabeth Bittenbender to George Nyce. Deed for a lot in Germantown, dated May 22, 1750, granted by William Streeter to Andrew Campbell. Deed for 100 acres in New Hanover, dated June 7, 1734, from Hans Senseman and wife Agnes to Jacob Meyer. Five Deeds conveying various parcels of land, all written by Benjamin Markley. 1800 to 1807. Lease for 100 acres in New Hanover, dated March 5, 1736, granted by John Henry Sproggell to Jacob Fry. Will of Thomas Barber, made on the "27th of ye 7th mo. 1682," on board the ship Welcome, bound for Pennsylvania. He was late of Shipley, in the county of Sussex. His wife was the eldest daughter of John Longhurst. The witnesses to the will were George Thompson, Joseph Woodroffe, and Thomas Gillet. MS. Offer of eight dollars reward, by Andrew Ziegler, gaoler, for the arrest and return to the common gaol of Montgomery county of a prisoner who "broke gaol on Saturday night, the 7th inst." Dated Norriton, May 11, 1785.
- Nyce, Isaac, Frederick.** Release for 91 acres in New Hanover, dated May 26, 1735, by Jacob Meyer and wife to John Nyce and Henry Stetler. Lease for 91 acres in New Hanover, dated April 17, 1741, by John Henry Sproggell, Sr., to John Nyce, of Frederick. Deed for 37 acres in New Hanover, dated March 27, 1722, by John Henry Sproggell to Christian Jacobs. Lease for 37 acres in New Hanover, dated December 26, 1729, by Christian Jacobs and wife to Hans Adam Ax. Deed and Release for the foregoing, dated December 27, 1729. In this instrument the name "Nichin creek" is applied to the small stream now known as Minister's creek and Pfarrersbach. History of Romish Treasons and Usurpations. 1666. Old Account Book and Surveyor's Memorandum.
- Nyce, Mrs. Rachel, Frederick.** Reward of Merit, given to the exhibitor by her teacher on October 16, 1867. Artistic pen and ink work in colors.
- Owen Mrs. William W., Norristown.** German Prayer Book. 17— Bible, with record of Norris family from 1600. Deed of part of Norris property. 1750.
- Paiste Robert, Norristown.** History of the People called Quakers. 1790.
- Pannepacker, Miss, Klei'u'a.** Certificate of Birth and Baptism. 1792.
- Pawling, The Misses, King-of-Prussia.** Bible. 1784.
- Pawling, Mrs. Dr., Norristown.** The Minstrel. A song book. 1823. The Wood Robin. A book of songs. 1822. Inscriptions from old graves at Burial Hill, Plymouth, Mass. Presented by H. B. Pierce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
- Phipps, Thomas, Plymouth Meeting.** Bible. 1642.
- Priest, Miss, Trappe.** Old Books.
- Pugh, Mrs. John, Conshohocken.** Ulster County Gazette, January 4, 1800. In mourning for the death of Washington.
- Quillman, Mrs. Philip, Norristown.** German Bible. 1750.
- Ralston, Miss A. L., Norristown.** Advertisement or Hand-Bill, issued by the War Department, offering rewards for the arrest of Booth, Surratt and Harold, with photographs. Dated April 20, 1865.
- Ralston Mrs. J. G., Norristown.** An original Deed of William Penn. 1703.
- Ray, Henry T., North Wales.** Letter from Henry Clay, written July 24, 1850.
- Ray, William T., North Wales.** Philadelphia Class and Library Card, by exhibitor. Check System Library Register.
- Reed, Dr. W. H., Jeffersonville.** Certificate of Postmastership, granted to M. H. Reed, of Skippackville, in 1832.
- Reiff, Joseph L., Ambler.** Pennsylvania Gazette, February 8, 1792.
- Rex, Jacob L., Blue Bell.** Docket No. 3. of John Wentz, Justice of the Peace of Whitpain township. 1803. Manuscript. A notice to the citizens of Whitpain to meet to take measures to purchase a lot of ground whereon to erect a public school. November 17, 1800. Western Gazetteer; or, Emigrant's Directory. Showing the progress of the country since 1817.
- Rex, Mrs. Jacob L., Blue Bell.** French Testament. A gift from Samuel Sherwood, formerly of Norristown. First Catalogue of the Whitpain Library Company, dated April 16, 1818. Child's book: Little Emma and Her Father. Presented to Mrs. Rex forty-seven years ago by Mrs. Mordecai Moore. Curious for its colored plates, and is more ancient than Mother Hubbard.
- Rex, Mary S., Blue Bell.** Valuable Secrets. By Evert A. Duyckinck. New York, 1800.
- Richards, Mrs. M., Norristown.** Norristown Herald. 1812. Printed by Charles Sower. Life and Religious Labors of Sarah Grubb. One volume. 1794.
- Ridpath, J. W., Jenkintown.** Jenkintown Newspapers, all extinct: Jenkintown Postle, 1875-77; Penn Record, succeeded the Postle, by purchase, in 1878; North Penn Express, 1778, the latter part of the year.
- Rittenhouse, Samuel, Fairview Village.** German Bible.
- Roberts, Septimus, Whitpain.** Fruit of Retirement. 1785. New England Psalter 1785. Collection of Almanacs from 1759 to —, and 1838 to 1852. Ancient Testimony of the Society of Friends. Religious Tracts, 100 years. Landing of William Penn. Epistles and Testimony, issued by the Society of Friends. 1828. Economy of Human Life. 1786. Life of John Fothergill. 1753. Life and Travels of Job Scott. Life of Robert Barclay. 1830. Farmer's Boy. 1803. Farmer's Own Book. 1832. Poems. 1800. Life of Thomas Say. 1796. Testimony of Samuel Mand. 1730. Christian Religion. 1875. Divine and Heavenly Doctrines. 1822. Confession of Faith. Flowers of Autumn. 1820. Farmer's Cultivator. Farmer's Register. Decision of Court of Chancery. 1834. Life and Confession of Antoine Probst. Agricultural Encyclopedia. Premiums of the Board of Agriculture. 1800. Encyclopedia of Britannica. 1815. American Farmer. Two volumes. 1828. Account Book of Hugh Roberts. 1818. Sewell's History, old.
- Rogers, D. Ogden, Norristown.** Law Book, many years old.
- Rorer, Isaac, Frankford.** Patent for improvement in manufacturing gunpowder, dated August 10, 1791, signed by Washington, Jefferson, and Randolph. The first patent issued by the United States government.
- Ross, David H., Conshohocken.** Ulster County Gazette, New York. 1800.
- Ross, Mrs. Henry P., Norristown.** Holland Dutch Bible. Psalms, set to music; 150 years old. Bacchanalian Songs, set to music; 200 years old.
- Rowland, Lynford, Cheltenham.** Deed, dated March 16, 1681, for 250 acres, sold by William Penn, of Sussex, England, to Nehemiah Mithoff. Deed, dated 16th of Tenth-month, 1689, for 200 acres, sold by William Penn to Samuel Carpenter, William Markham, Robert Ewinor, and John Goodson.
- Sassaman, Henry, Frederick.** Manuscript Book of Sermons of Rev. George Weiss, a Schwenkfelder minister, preached between the years 1732 and 1740.
- Scatterthwait, Edwin, Jenkintown.** English Bible, old.
- Schaeffer, Miss, Norristown.** Old Bible. History of the confession and execution of William Gross in 1820, with a written opinion in the case by the Judge.
- Schildt, Charles, Worcester.** Old Book.
- Schlater, Frank, Broad Axe.** Indenture Papers of Caspar Schlater, 1789. Deed from William Penn.
- Schultz, Amos, Niantic.** Acts of first session of first Congress. 1796. Natural Theology. German. 1732.
- Schultz, Mrs. J. K., Niantic.** German Commentary on the Bible. 1570. Heavenly Balm. German. 15—. Conversation Lexicon. 1761.

Schultz, Solomon, Fairview Village. Testament.

Schwenk, Enos, Grater's Ford. German Bible. Nuremberg, 1747. Deed, 1780. Deeds of Schwenk property, in Perkiomen township, from 1807. Pamphlet. Report of Pennsylvania Canal Commissioners. Harrisburg, 1837. Pamphlet. Report on Cholera. Harrisburg, 1833. Pamphlet. Harrison Campaign. Report of the Young Men's Convention. Harrisburg, 1836. Norristown Herald and Advertiser, January 20, 1804. Norristown Herald and Free Press, July 1, 1840. Series of Providence township Deeds, of old date.

Schwenk, Samuel S., Schwenksville. Beauties of History. Volume 1. 1782. Bible. 1726.

Scott, Thomas P., North Wales. Works of William Penn. Two volumes. 1726. Prior's Poems. 1873. A fine copy of a rare book. Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary. 1751. Dodsley's Poems. Three volumes. London, 1770. Thomson's Seasons. 1790. The Evangelical Harmonie. Cambridge, 1634. The Adventurer. By Hawkesworth. 1760. Ross' Muses' Interpreter. By Alex. Ross. London, 1853.

Sechler, Rev. John H., Centre Square. Three copies of Johan Arnd's Wahre Christenthum. Philadelphia, 1751; Halle, 1760; Nuremberg, 1762. Two copies Psalms of David, Luther's translation. Germantown. Michael Billmeyer, 1796. Philadelphia: Henry Schweitzer, 1801. Twenty-three copies Heidelberg Catechism. Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1771; Steiner & Cist, Philadelphia, 1777; and others. Zinzendorf's St. Matthew's Gospel. Second volume. Parby, 1767. Work of Rev. John Wesley. Volume 1. Bristol, 1771. Fordyce's Sermons to Young Women. Volume 1. Dublin, 1766. Catechism. Philadelphia: Henry Miller, 1763. Life, Trials &c., of Francis Howland. London, 1676. Life and Travels of John Fothergill. Philadelphia, 1754. Life and Travels of Samuel Bownas. Over 150 years old.

Shaneline, Jonathan, Abrams. Assessor's Book. 1791 and 1792.

Shannon, George, Norristown. Bible. 1500.

Shannon, Mrs., Norristown. Almanac and Diary, 103 years old. Marriage Certificate. 1789.

Sharpless, Mrs. H. H. G., Shoemakertown. A Habeas Corpus. 1768.

Shaw, Mrs. John, Abington. Bible, embroidered cover. 1750.

Shay, John, Three Tuns. Aesop's Fables. 1783.

Sheip, Levinus, East Greenville. German Hymn Book, with notes, 1757.

Shoemaker, Enoch, Springfield. Shoemaker Family Bible. Edinburgh, 1762. Owned by the exhibitor. Deed for 100 acres in the manor of Springfield, dated 1709, from Thomas Tresse to John Henry Sprogell. Deed for 100 acres in the manor of Springfield, dated August 25, 1725, from Daniel Falkner, minister, of Germantown, to Johannes Michael Schutze, taylor, of New York city. Deed for 100 acres in the manor of Springfield, dated August 27, 1725, from Johannes Michael Schutze to William Fishbourne. Deed for 100 acres in the manor of Springfield, dated 1726, from William Fishbourne to Arent Hassert. Patent for 100 acres in the manor of Springfield to Arent Hassert. Deed for 100 acres in the manor of Springfield, dated 1755, from John Koster, of Germantown, to Henry Snyder. Deed for 20½ acres, dated 1737, by John, Thomas and Richard Penn to Henry Snyder.

Shemaker, Hannah Y., Plymouth Meeting. Bible, dated 1759.

Shoemaker, Robert, Shoemakertown. General Advertiser, October 11, 1803. Almanac. 1760. This is the date of the birth of Martha Leach, the grandmother of the exhibitor. London Magazine. 1758. Life and Travels of Samuel Bownas. Philadelphia, 1756. Journal of Thomas Chalkley. 1749. Letters of Junius. 1771. In 1776 Robert Shoemaker, a Friend, grandfather of the exhibitor, when on his way to market in the city with provisions, was captured, it is said, and taken to the American camp at Germantown, and while there this volume was given to him. Sewell's History of the Quakers. 1774. Day Book or Journal of Richard Martin. 1773. Martin was a tanner and miller at Shoemakertown. The book is interesting, as it contains the names of many of the residents of the township of that date. Illustrated Bible. Zurich, 1571. This is a copy of, and the same date as, the Shoemaker Family Bible brought to this country by George Shoemaker, ancestor of the exhibitor, who landed at Chester in 1684, and settled in Cheltenham township. The old Shoemaker Bible is in possession of the widow of Samuel M. Shoemaker, of Baltimore. Three deeds for land in Cheltenham, dated 1720 and 1728.

Simmons, Joseph H., Three Tuns. Newspaper, dated 1800. In mourning for Washington.

Simpson, Thomas C., Norristown. Original Letter, written and signed by George Washington, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, VALLEY FORGE, 15 March, 1778.

Sir—I yesterday rec'd a letter from Governor Wharton enclosing copy of one from you to the Council on the subject of keeping five or six Gallies manned for the protection of the upper part of the river. The Governor has very politely left the matter to my determination, but I would not wish to interfere in a Business which is out of my line any further than by giving my advice. I cannot help thinking now, as I did before, that should the Enemy come to the River, they will do it with a superior force, and certainly carry them. But Captain Huston thinks, with the assistance of a small work on shore, under cover of which they can run in case of necessity, that they may be protected. I would wish you to consult Governor Livingston and the gentlemen in the naval line upon this matter, and do what to you seems best. But you will not fail to secure the Guns and Stores of those Gallies that you stop, in the safest manner, until means can be fallen upon to carry them away.

I am, sir, your most obed't serv't,

Go: WASHINGTON.

Favor Capt. Huston, Review, March ye 17, 1778.

Sisler, Mrs. Edmund, Pottstown. Bible, over 100 years old.

Slifer, Dr. H. F., North Wales. General History. 1619. Bible. Edinburgh, 1756. Bloomfield's View of the World. Two volumes. 1808. Ticket to Peale's Museum. No. 1972.

Slingluff, Mrs. William H., Norristown. Gardener's Dictionary. London, 1759. Copy of first Public Ledger, Philadelphia. Watts' Hymns.

Smith, Alfred, Spring House. Newspaper.

Smith, Rev. O. P., Trappe. German Bible. Used by Rev. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg at the beginning of his ministry at Trappe, 1742. Bible Dictionary of the German Law. 1611. First Record of the Lutheran Church at Trappe.

Snyder, Rev. George W., Jeffersonville. German Prayer Book. 1790.

Snyder, John H., Kulpsville. Send-Brief. By Schwenkfeld. 1561.

Snyder, Mary W., Norriton. German Prayer Book. 1769. History of Pennsylvania. 1806. A Medical Work, in French. 1719.

Sower, Charles G., Philadelphia. This exhibit contains, among others samples of the publications of five generations of Christopher Saur, and his descendants. Zionischer Weyranthes Hügel. Germantown, 1739. Holy Bible. Quarto. German. 1743. This was the first edition of the Bible in a European language printed in America. In 1763 it was followed by a second edition, and in 1776 by a third edition. The first edition of the English Bible, a small 12mo., was printed by Robert Aitken, in 1782. A quarto edition in English was not published until 1791, by Isaac Collins, of Trenton. Specimens of Sunday School Tickets, printed in Germantown in 1747. Journey from Babylon to Bethel. German. 1748. Broadside, German. 1748. This was a common mode of addressing the people at that time instead of by pamphlet. Thomas & Kempis. English. 1749. Germantown Newspaper, February 16, 1749. German. This newspaper was commenced in 1739, and continued by father and son forty years. Dissertation on Pure Love. 1750. The Everlasting Gospel. by Siegvolk. 1753. Grew on the use of Globes. 1753. Newspaper of April 1, 1754. German. Hymn Book. German. 1755. Newspaper of June 1, 1756. German. Spiritual Magazine, No. 3. German. This was the first religious periodical published in America. Way to the Sabbath of Rest. 1759. Observations on the Enslaving of Negroes. 1760. One of the earliest anti-slavery books published. Marburger Hymn Book. German. 1762. Reformed Hymnal, with music. German. 1763. An early example of music printed from movable type, in America. Holy Bible. Quarto. German. Second edition. 1763. Arndt's Paradise-Gärtlein. 1765. Die wandernde Seele. 1768. Geistliches Blumen-Gärtlein. 1769. Schul-Ordnung. 1770. By Christopher Dock. This is a remarkable work on methods of teaching, proving that many so called modern methods were in practice at that early day. Hymn Book. German. 1772. English and German Book. Third edition. 1772. Ready Reckoner. Seventh edition. German. 1774. Ready Reckoner. English. 1774. Testament. Seventh edition. German. 1775. Holy Bible. Quarto. Third edition. 1776. Psalms of David. German. 1777. This was probably the last work printed by Christopher Sower. Luther's Catechism. German. 1777. Christopher and Peter Sower. Kunzle's

Gedichte und Lieder. 1778. Psalms of David. 1779. Samuel Sower. Ready Reckoner. 1793. Samuel Sower. Prophecies of the French Revolution. 1794. Samuel Sower. Poems of David. 1796. Samuel Sower. Norristown Gazette. 1799. This volume of the paper contains accounts of the death of Washington and of the funeral ceremonies held in various parts of the county. Funeral Oration, delivered before and published by Congress. 1800. Washingtoniana. 1800. This rare work contains a fine portrait of Washington. Ready Reckoner. 1801. Samuel Sower. Norristown Herald. 1811. Charles Sower. Lady Guion. 1812. B. W. Sower. Newspaper, "Engine of Liberty." 1813, 1814. Norristown Herald. 1816 to 1834. Carvier's Farrier. 1818. Digest of Laws of Pennsylvania. By B. F. Hancock. 1831. Norristown Musical Teacher. Several characters to represent the seven notes of the scale are used in this work. The original type was modeled and cast for the purpose. Sermons, in Latin. By F. Roberti. Printed in Venice four hundred and eleven years ago, about twenty-five years after books were first printed from types. Luther's Notes on the Galatians. Printed in Basel. 1525. Latin Bible. Printed before the Bible was divided into verses, at Cologne. 1527. Livy. Melancthon's copy, with notes in his own writing. Printed at Basel. Holy Bible. Luther's translation. 1564. This splendid work, in folio, contains about two hundred large engravings, all elaborately hand-painted three hundred and twenty years ago. It is believed to be unique in this country. Essays on Faith and Doctrine. By Luther. 1570. Printed at Frankfort. Commentary of John Calvin on the Holy Gospel of Jesus Christ according to St. John. This is believed to be the first English edition of Calvin's works. 1584. Bible Concordance, in Hebrew, Greek, and German. 1718. Der Blutige Schan Platz, or Book of Martyrs. From the time of Christ to 1660. Printed in 1748. Christian Doctrine and Belief. 1769. Christian Prayers and Belief. 1770. Chronica Ephraensis. 1786. This rare work contains the chronicles of the Dunker Brethren in Pennsylvania. The book is much sought after. Justice of the Peace. 1750. One of the many books printed by Benjamin Franklin. A Work in Manuscript. Written in Pennsylvania. 1750. Funeral sermon in memory of Rev. Dr. Heinrich Melchoir Muhlenberg. 1788. Contains a handsome portrait of this eminent and learned clergyman. Thomas' History of Printing. 1810. Manuscript Proceedings of the Franklinian Polemic Society of Norristown. Of much local interest.

Sower, F. D., Norristown. German Bible. Germantown: Christoph Saur. 1743. The full title of this remarkable edition of the Bible is: *Biblia, Das ist; Die Heilige Schrift Altes und Neues Testaments, Nach der Deutschen Uebersetzung D. Martin Luthers, Mit Jedes Capitels kurzen Summarien, auch beygefügten vielen und richtigen Parallelen; Nebst einem Anhang Des dritten und vierten Buchs Esra und des dritten Buchs der Maccabäer.* Germantown: Gedruckt bey Christoph Saur. 1743. This is the first Bible printed in this country in a European language. The 1st, 4th, 6th, 8th, 11th and 14th lines of the 1st or general title, are printed in red, the others in black; the title to the New Testament is in black ink; an ornamental headpiece $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide extends across the page at the beginning of Genesis, and there is another ornamental headpiece at the commencement of Matthew; the other pages have each two black lines at the top, between which are printed the name of the Book, the number of the Chapters on the page and brief summary of the contents. The text is reprinted from the 34th Italian edition of Luther's Bible, more than one hundred errors in which are corrected. * * * The covers of the Volume are wood boards, each three-eighths of an inch thick, covered with calf, each board being further protected by fine brass rivets and two clasps. The edition consisted of about one thousand copies.—F. B. O'CALLAGHAN'S *American Editions of the Holy Scriptures*, Albany, 1861.

Psalms and Hymns. Germantown: Christoph Saur. 1762. Gesang Buch. Germantown: Christoph Saur. 1762. German Bible. Germantown: Christoph Saur. 1776. Robert Barclay's Apologie. Germantown: Christoph Saur. 1776. Certain Physiological Essays. Robert Boyle, London. 1661. English Bible. London. 1771. Contains a written Register of the Rutter Family, of Puttstown. Know your own Mind. A Comedy. London. 1788. Christian's Duty. Germantown: Peter Leibert. 1791. German Psalter Spiel. Germantown: Samuel Saur. 1792. The Miscellaneous Works of Dr. Arbuthnot. Glasgow. 1751. The Laws of the Province of Penna. Philadelphia: Andrew Bradford, Printer to the Province. 1728. Illustrations of the Burmese War. 1824. New Testament. Germantown: Michael Billmeyer. 1810. Laws of Penna. Compiled by B. F. Hancock. Norristown: D. Sower. 1831. German Book. 1570. Constitution and Bye-

Laws of the Washington Association of Montgomery County. Norristown: Printed for the Association by David Sower, Jr., 1818. A small-sized pamphlet of fifteen pages. The purposes of this Association are indicated in Article 2, Section 1, relative to the qualifications necessary to become a member: "No person shall be admitted to the right of membership unless he be a native born citizen of the United States, of the age of eighteen years or upwards, and publicly declare himself determined to support the same political principles our immortal Washington inculcated, and evidence a full and determined purpose to maintain and defend at every hazard, the rights and privileges so dearly purchased for us by our glorious ancestors."

The following members' names are printed in the pamphlet: David Acuff, Jacob Acuff, William E. Davis, Abraham Duffield, Isaac Ellis, Jonathan Ellis, John P. Farmer, Dr. Antrim Foulke, Charles Hammer, John Henderson, Nathan Holt, George W. Holstein, Joseph Hough, jun., Charles S. Iredell, Jacob E. Jarrett, Isaac Jenkins, Joseph Jarrett, Levi Jarrett, Tompkins Jarrett, Robert Kendrick, Evan Lukens, John McCalla, Aaron Meredith, Levi Pawling, Daniel S. Reiff, Jesse W. Scheets, Daniel St. Clair, Jesse Shoemaker, Peter Snyder, Jonathan Snyder, Charles Styer, David Styer, Henry Styer, John Styer, John Slingluff, Andrew Shenline, Jona'n Shoemaker, David Thomas, Joseph Thomas, Samuel Thomas, Absalom Wilson, Andrew Willa, Dr. H. J. White, Thomas White, George Wirtzner.

Two Samples of Early Type Setting. 1. An advertising circular, fourteen by seventeen inches, set in ordinary type, and printed in five colors—black, blue, red, green and yellow; ornamented with skillfully arranged columns, scrolls and ovals, made with combination border type. In the centre is printed a Puzzle in verse, and at the bottom is given in four languages—Latin, English, French and German—the card of the printer, Samuel Sower, No. 190 Market Street, Baltimore, January, 1801. 2. Artistic specimen of ornamental typography, also executed by Samuel Sower, entitled: "A Curious Piece of Antiquity on the Crucifixion of Our Saviour and the Two Thieves; printed in black, on a sheet about the same size as the foregoing; no date.

Spencer, Mrs. Ella, Jenkintown. English Bible, dated latter part of last century.

Stauffer, John M., Norristown. German Bible. Nuremberg, 1764. In the possession of the Ritter family since 1763.

Stevens, Henry A., Norristown. The Columbiad. An original copy of Joel Barlow's much-valued poetical National History up to the year 1807, the date of its publication. A similar copy was placed on exhibition under a glass case, at the State House, Philadelphia, during the Centennial, 1876.

Stewart, Mrs. Eliza, Abington. Poor Will's Almanac, 1809. A Help to Free and Accepted Masons, 1783. Account of the establishment of Hatborough Library, 1787. Pamphlet.

Styer, Aaron, Blue Bell. Boston Gazette, 1781. Contains an account of the Boston massacre.

Sunnyside School, Ambler. Law Book, 1722. German Prayer Book, 1762.

Supplee, Mrs. John, Swedeland. Old Deeds.

Swartley, Elias, Skippack. Die kleine geistliche Harfe. Auf Verordnung der Mennoniten Gemeinden. Germantown: Michael Billmeyer, 1863. On the front fly-leaf is a neat Fractur-schrift design, in red and black, the lower part, heart-shaped, containing a verse of poetry, and the upper part, circular in shape, the words: Dieses Gesangbuch Gehört dem Joseph Schwerdtle zu Ihm zur Lehr und Gott zur Ehr. Geschrieben Den 17ten Tag November im Jahr unsers Herin Jesu Christi, 1805.

Taggart, Mrs. William, Fort Washington. Bible. Relic of the Lincoln family.

Taylor, John, Lower Merion. Pennsylvania Gazette, September 7, 1758. Pennsylvania Ledger, March 28, 1778. Pennsylvania General Advertiser, November 18, 1779. Pennsylvania Evening Post, November 18, 1785. Columbian Observer, June 15, 1824. Norristown Herald, August 10, 1852 and November 20, 1826. American Sentinel, July 24, 1830.

Tenn, George S., Three Tuns. Sewell's History of the Quakers. Printed in Burlington, New Jersey, by Isaac Collins, in the year 1774. A Collection of Memorials of Early Friends. Printed in Philadelphia, by Jos. Cruikshank, in the year 1787. The Original and Present State of Man, by Joseph Phipps, originally printed in London and reprinted in Philadelphia by Jos. Cruikshank, in the year 1783. Of the Imitation of Christ. Translated from the Latin of Thomas à Kempis, by John Payne. Printed in London. Reprinted

- in Philadelphia by Jos. Cruikshank, in 1783. Primitive Christianity, by William Penn, and Select Essays on Religious Subjects, by Isaac Pennington. Printed in Philadelphia by Jos. Cruikshank, in the year 1783. Life, writings, etc. of Madam Guion. Printed in the year 1734.
- Thomas, Elwood**, Upper Merion. Life of Thomas Story, 1747.
- Thomas, George W. H.**, Bridgeport. Three Deeds, relating to property of the Swedes in Upper Merion.
- Thomas, Mrs. Joseph**, Academy. Bible in the Welsh language The title-page to the New Testament is: Testament Newydd ein H. arglwydd Iesv Grist. Rom. 1, 16. Nid cywilydd gennmf Efengyl Grist 'O bleg it gallu Duw yw hi ex icchydurilaeth i bobyn arfydd credu. Anno 1583. Deed, dated 1668.
- Towne, Miss Rosa**, Shoenakertown. Flora Londonensis. Two volumes, 1777.
- Tranckler, Daniel**, Spring House. German Lutheran Prayer Book, Basle, 1764.
- Traut, Louis**, Jenkintown. Bible. Barclay's Apology for the true Christian Divinity, 1737.
- Triol, Mrs.**, Jenkintown. Confession of Faith, 1773.
- Truckess, David Sr.**, Providence Square. Deed of Norriton Church Ground, 1704.
- Tyson, Mrs. Benjamin**, Skippack. History of France.
- Tyson, B. F.**, Belfry. Old Bible. Old Book.
- Unruh, Mrs. Edvard**, Weldon. German Prayer Book, 1790.
- Van Artsdalen, Dr.**, Ashbourne. Universal Gazetteer, 1799.
- Wagner, A.**, Collegeville. German Bible, 1763. German Book, 1794.
- Walker, Mrs. Abraham**, Upper Merion. Bible, 1627. Belonged to the exhibitor's grandfather, Thos. Amies, of Upper Merion.
- Walker, R. H.**, Jarrettown. Parlay's Magazine, 1833.
- Walker, Howard**, Mont Clare. Consideration of our Latter End. 1770.
- Walker, Mrs. Jacob**, Blue Bell. Bible, 1705.
- Walker, Mary**, Beifry. Pilgrim's Progress. Boston: Joseph Bumstead, 1806. 16 mo., leather bound; has been in the Taylor family fifty years.
- Walker, W. C.**, Norristown. Common Prayer Book, 1792. English Bible, 1671.
- Walton, Eber**, Blue Bell. Life and Writings of Robert Barclay. Bible, 1813. Biography of John Griffith.
- Wampole, Dr. William H.**, North Wales. Complete Herb Book. German. 1687.
- Wanger, Geo. F. Price**, Norristown. Colonial Laws, etc. Printed by Franklin Martyn's Looking-Glass, in German. Printed by Conrad Beissel, for the Brotherhood, at Ephrata, 1749, on the press now deposited at the rooms of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Three Hymn and Psalm Books, printed by Christoph Saur, at Germantown. Proceedings IVth Congress, in book form, 1797. No Cross, No Crown. Written by William Penn. Book, printed by Samuel Saur or Sower. Four German Psalm Books. Printed by Billmeyer, Germantown. Sure Mercies of David, 1672. Christliche Glaubens-Bekentnis, Der Waffenlosen, und fürnehmlich in der Niederländern (unter dem nahmen der Mennonisten) wohlbekanten Christen. In Amsterdam, bey Iohan-Paskovium, im Jahr 1664. (The Articles of Faith of the Mennonites). On the blank pages is a record of births in the Wanger family, as early as 1723. On a fly-leaf is written very plainly: Kost 18 bentz zu binden im grossen schwam. Ano 1734. Biblia. Issued at "Ulm, by Daniel Bartholomæ, 1714." Printed by Christian Ulrich Wagner. Contains a preface, with Latin notes, by "Johann Frick, S. Theol. Prof. und Pr. im Muenster." It was once owned by Richard Umstat; and on a blank page is recorded: Hennery Umstat, the son of Jacob Umstat, was born the 6 day of August in the year 1791. This Bible was presented to the exhibitor by his uncle, Jacob Saur Hariey, of Dublin, Bucks county, who was a grandson of Christoph Saur. Autograph Letter, dated June 23, 1784, from R. G. Potts, of Coventry, to Ruth Potts, of Pottsgrove. Der Frommen Lotterie, worin man nie verlieren Kann. Consists of 381 slips of paper, upon which is printed a verse from the Scriptures and a short stanza of poetry. Printed by Christoph Saur, of Germantown, in 1747. Geistliches Blumen-Gärtlein. To which is added 381 etanzas of poetry, written by Gerhart Tersteegen. Germantown: Christoph Saur, 1747. Love Feast Tickets. Receipt for Quit Rent. Patent for Land, dated 1761, from Thomas and Richard Penn. Patent for Land, dated 1734, from John, Thomas and Richard Penn. Pennsylvania Gazette, containing an account of Washington's death. Early Pottstown and Norristown Newspapers. Autograph of Jeff Davis, written on a slip of paper while he was confined at Fortress Monroe as a prisoner. Given by him to Capt. Jerome Titlow, Commander.
- Warner, John**, Worcester. Deed, 100 years old.
- Weber, Mrs. Eliza**, North Wales. Bible. From the Sellers family. United States Gazette, January 7, 1832. Contains Girard's will.
- Webster, Harris**, Horsham. Deed for 100 acres of land, dated 1735.
- Weikel, John**, Collegeville. Soldier's Memorial.
- Weinberger, Mrs. E. K.**, Collegeville. Denner's Sermon's containing samples of Ornamental Penmanship of that time. Frankenthal, on the Rhine, 1792. German Catechism. Germantown. 1790.
- Weatherby, Mrs. Joseph C.**, Hartrauft. Pennsylvania Gazette. November 9, 1769.
- Wile, Jonas Sr.**, Fairview Village. Large German Bible, 1720.
- Williams, Elizabeth S.**, Pittville. Copy Norristown Herald, January 4, 1826. Marriage Certificate of John Williams, 1696. Marriage Certificate of Anthony Williams, 1736. Marriage Certificate of George Williams, 1780. Deed, 1705.
- Williams, Susan W.**, Pittville. The English Bijou Almanac, 1838.
- Williams, Thomas**, Pittville. Deed from Cunrad Cunrads and wife to John Williams, of Merioneth, for 132 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres in Cheltenham township, dated the 15th of the 12th-month, called February, 1716-7. This deed is in the handwriting of Francis Daniel Pastorius, and is witnessed by him. The land conveyed is now owned by the exhibitor.
- Wilson, Mrs. Dr. F. S.**, Jarrettown. Pennsylvania Gazette. Fac-simile. September 10, 1741.
- Wolf, George**, Plymouth. Part of Norristown paper, printed in 1814.
- Wolfe, Dr. Samuel**, Skippack. Dr. Martin Luther's Commentary on the Gospels. Jena, 1566. Medical Book, published "in the Savoy." 1712. Luther's Small Catechism. Germantown, 1826. Anatomist's Vade Mecum. Boston, 1801. Hamilton's Midwifery. Philadelphia, 1790.
- Wright, Mrs. William**, Conshohocken. Book, published by Benjamin Franklin, 1760. Lives of the Popes, 1688.
- Yeakle, Daniel**, Chestnut Hill. Book, 1777. Supposed to be the original story of Robinson Crusoe.
- Yeakle, Susan**, Flourtown. Book.
- Yeakle, William A.**, Flourtown. Letters written by Imprisoned Schwenkfelders from 1650 to 1660.
- Yost, Henry**, Collegeville. Pennsylvania Gazette, Wednesday, December 12, 1798.
- Yost, Isaac F.**, New Hanover. Deed, dated April 4, 1729, Lawronce Sweitzer and wife to Philip Hawn, for 150 acres of land in Hanover township. Deed for land in New Hanover, dated December 14, 1734, by Lowrents Sweitzer to Philip Hann. Release, dated November 17, 1737, of John Henry Sprogell to Philip Hann, for 53 acres of land in Hanover township. Release of Thomas Preston to Philip Hahn, December 1, 1749, for 55 acres. Deed, dated November 12, 1751, by William Parsons and wife to Philip Hahn, for 55 acres. Deed of gift for 263 acres in New Hanover, dated April 25, 1761, from Philip Hahn, Sr., to his son, Philip Hahn, Jr. Release of George Hartzell and wife to Philip Hahn, October 29, 1765. Deed of Thomas Preston to Rev. Henry Muhlenberg, February 18, 1760, for 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres. Deed of Henry Muhlenberg and wife to Jacob Geiger, October 18, 1756, for 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres. Deed of Jacob Geiger and wife to Philip Hahn, November 16, 1758. Deed of John Richards and wife to Jacob Bickel, January 14, 1780. Release of Dorothea Hollubush and others to Adam Hollubush, April 1, 1775. Deed of Jacob Frack and wife to George Erhart, June 14, 1775. Release of Barnaby Barnes to Thomas Jones, November 2, 1736, for a tract of 6 acres. Deed of Elizabeth Chandler to John Price, December 27, 1727, for 100 acres of land in Philadelphia county. General Washington's Will, July 9, 1799. Printed from the Record of the county of Fairfax, Va. Alexandria, 1800.
- Young, Miss Anne**, Lower Merion. Laws of Pennsylvania, from 1710 to 1790. Formerly used by Esquire Llewellyn Young, of Lower Merion.
- Young, Samuel, Sr.**, Norristown. Bible, 200 years old.
- Ziegler, Elmer R.**, Kulpsville. Four Deeds, 1713 to 1743.
- Zimmerman, Esther**, Norristown. Sewell's History of the Quakers. One volume, 1774.
- Zimmerman, Sylvester**, Blue Bell. Old Deeds.

CLASS XIX.

MAPS.

- Bickel, John W.**, Norristown. New Historical Atlas of Montgomery county. Illustrated by J. D. Scott. 1877. Map of Vicinity of Philadelphia, including the whole of Montgomery county. By C. K. Stone and A. Pomeroy, 1860.
- Boorse, John C.**, Kulpville. Map or Plan of the lands belonging to the Townensing Mennonite Society, made by the exhibitor showing the following purchases: 1764. August 27. Purchased 82 perches of land from Herman Godshalk, on which, in 1764, was built the first meeting and school house. 1798. June 16. Purchased 24 perches from John Boors, Sr. On this tract is erected General Nash's monument. 1799. June 29. Purchased 60 perches from Catherine Godshalk and Janicken Godshalk. The meeting house built in 1805 was erected on this tract. 1837. August 5. Purchased 114 49-100 perches from General Snyder. 1844. March 23. Purchased 46 perches from Abraham Godshalk. 1862. March 28. Purchased 102 perches from George Suyder. The present meeting house was erected on this tract in 1862. 1876. December 2. Purchased 40 perches from Elias Cassell. 1879. August 16. Purchased 1 acre from Jacob B. Moyer.
- Cassell, Abraham H.**, Harleysville. Scull's Map of Philadelphia, and parts adjacent, with perspective view of the State House. Operations near Philadelphia: being an Outline Map of the country, battle-fields, roads and streams which relate to the campaigns of 1776-78, from Elk river to Trenton, showing Philadelphia, Pennesbeker's Mill, Valley Forge, Germantown, Pottsgrove, Trudufflyn, Chadd's Ford, Whitemarsh, Yellow Springs, Methuchin Hill, Paili, Chestnut Hill, Barren Hill, Hatborough, Whitpain, Towamensin, Matson's Ford, Swede's Ford, Fatland Ford, Gordon's Ford, Parker's Ford, Warren, Warwick, White Horse, Marcus Hook, etc. Compiled and drawn by Henry B. Carrington, M. A., LL. D., Colonel United States Army, and author of Battles of the American Revolution. Size 7½ x 4½ inches; on paper. No date.
- Conard, Ella V.**, Port Kennedy. Map of Europe, drawn in 1831 by Hannah Cowgill, when 15 years old.
- Detwiler, Jones**, Blue Bell. Map of Montgomery County, 18 x 14½ inches. Published in 1827 by B. Tanner, Philadelphia. This map describes the Schuylkill river accurately in Montgomery County, from Unionville, Berks County, to Falls Bridge, Philadelphia, as surveyed by T. H. Gill, Esq.
- Evans, Mrs. Rachel**, Bridgeport. Map of Norristown, drawn ninety years ago.
- Fornance, Joseph**, Norristown. Map of township of Lower Merion, from original surveys by John Levering, civil engineer. 1851. Map of Montgomery County, from original surveys under direction of William E. Morris, civil engineer. 1849.
- Fox, G. R.**, Norristown. Map of the borough of Norristown, from actual surveys, by L. E. Corson, civil engineer. 1845.
- Historical Society of Montgomery County**, Norristown. Holmes' Map of Original Surveys, covering the county of Montgomery. Published in 1681. Slavery and Freedom Map of the United States.
- Hobson, F. G.**, Collegeville. Atlas of the County of Montgomery and the State of Pennsylvania, from actual surveys and official records. Compiled and published by G. M. Hopkins & Co., Philadelphia. 1871.
- Lower, George**, Flourtown. Map of Valley Forge encampment. Drawn on the ground by William Davis, one of the patriots of the Revolution.
- Mann, John H.**, Horsham. Map of the United States. 1849.
- Schaefer, Miss**, Norristown. Map of the United States. Hartford, 1835.
- Stiteler, Eva**, Gulf Mills. Map of Pennsylvania, drawn by exhibitor, when 10 years old.
- Taggart, Martha**, King-of-Prussia. Four maps, with frames, drawn by pupils of the exhibitor, viz.: Pennsylvania, by Sallie I. Barrett, May, 1884; Pennsylvania, by Mamie K. Anderson, May, 1884; Western Continent, by A. May Colehower, April, 1884; Eastern Continent, by Sallie I. Barrett, March, 1884.
- Thompson, Mary L.**, Jenkintown. County Map of Pennsylvania, in crayon, by Lettie S. Atkinson. Map of West Cheltenham township, in water colors, by J. C. Rennard.

CLASS XX.

OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVING, ETC.

- Adams, William W.**, Edge Hill. Wood carving. Tyrolese Dance.

- Atkinson, F. C.**, Norristown. Picture. The Spirit of the Union.
- Baeder, Miss Lizzie**, Jenkintown. Eleven photographs of Charles Baeder's residence and grounds.
- Bailey, Miss Sue**, Norristown. Two Oil Paintings of Roses, executed in 1844.
- Baker, Andrew H.**, Jenkintown. Photograph of National Bank of Jenkintown.
- Bartholomew, Mrs. F.**, Phoenixville. Oil Painting and Frame, made by one of the oldest inmates of the Montgomery County almshouse.
- Bergey, G. R.**, Skippack. Pen Drawing of the infant Jesus in the arms of his mother.
- Bickel, Mrs. E. B.**, Norristown. Picture of the Flood. Loaned by Mrs. Lohr.
- Bosler, Joseph**, Shoemakertown. The Old Mill at Shoemaker.
- Bradley, Francis**, Norristown. Lithograph of Norristown.
- Buck, William J.**, Jenkintown. View of Willow Grove, as seen from the north. Drawn by William J. Buck, July 22, 1843. Washington's Headquarters, near Whitemarsh. Drawn by William J. Buck in 1850. General Nash's Monument, near Kulpville. Sketched by the exhibitor in 1858. Drawing of the Montgomery County Poor House, made by the exhibitor in 1858. Drawing of a Wild Cat or Lynx, shot in Plumstead township, Bucks County, by Peter Lear, in February, 1844; drawn by William J. Buck. Sketch of an interior view of a farmer's kitchen, near Philadelphia, October 4, 1776, forming a scene in Henry Peterson's play of "Helen; or, One Hundred Years Ago," and performed in the Chestnut street theatre in February, 1876. Designed by William J. Buck, through the particular request of Mr. Peterson. Water Color Painting, executed by a German artist, ninety years ago, in the Buck family. Portrait of a woman. A view of Swede's Ford as seen from Norristown. Drawn by William L. Breton in 1828. An interesting sketch. Bird, designed from feathers; on paper. Fifty years in the Buck family.
- Butler, Mrs. Thomas**, Norristown. Two Oil Paintings, willed to exhibitor by her mistress at her death; over 100 years old.
- Cassell, Abraham H.**, Harleysville. Perspective view of the State House in Philadelphia. Fine wood cut; size of plate, 5 x 7 inches. Date about 1780. Residence of the late Anthony Benezet, No. 115 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Drawn from the original by Roberts Vaux for William Strickland, architect, March 4, 1818. Presented to the exhibitor by John F. Watson, author of Annals, in 1858.
- Cassell, Mrs. James**, Belfry. Old pictures of Berlin. Steel engraving. Two pictures of Crucifixion, over 100 years old.
- Cope, O. W.**, Hatboro. Water Color, by Elizabeth Ferguson, the only daughter of Sir William Keith.
- Corson, Mrs. George N.**, Norristown. Sketch of Our Saviour in His Youth. Taken from a celebrated painting in London about eighty years ago; artist unknown.
- Cresson, Mary J.**, Norristown. Two Pictures, burnt on wood. Darby and Joan and the Rat Catchers.
- Cresson, William L.**, Norristown. Pictures, painted on brass; considered very old and rare.
- Davis, Edward M., Sr.**, Oak Lane. Four Photographs of the home of the late Charles Sharpless.
- Davis, Edward M. and Wife**, Oak Lane. Photograph of "Roadside," the home of James and Lucretia Mott.
- Eckard, Jane E.**, Abington. Painting on rice paper.
- Elkinton, George**, Blue Bell. Steel engraving. Lady Elizabeth Gray Implored Edward IV. 1780.
- Fornance, Mrs. Anne B.**, Norristown. Picture over 100 years old.
- Fornance, Mrs. Ellen Knox**, Norristown. Oil Painting. Pointer and Setter. By O. S. Spang, formerly of Norristown. Copied in 1854 for Col. Thomas P. Knox, from an engraving of a painting by Sir Edward Landseer. Prof. Spang's first order for a painting.
- Fornance, Miss Mary**, Norristown. Six Lithographs. Specimens of the exhibitor's own work.
- Freedley, Mrs. Dr.**, Conshohocken. Sicilian Group. Carving on wood.
- Garsed, Mrs. Robert P.**, Norristown. Colored engravings: Charity, 1797; Fortitude; The Wood Boy, 1799; The Cottage Girl, 1799. Engraving: Prudence, 1800.
- Gibson, Miss Della P.**, Norristown. Paintings in Oil and Water colors.
- Griscom, Mrs. Joseph W.**, Jenkintown. Four Photographs of

- old mill below Ogontz, by amateurs. Three Photographs of York road bridge at Boeler's Mill.
- Hallman, A. S.** Norristown. Baby Group.
- Hamer, Miss Fannie V.**, Collegeville. Oil Paintings, by exhibitor.
- Hanaway, Mrs.**, Norriton. Oil Painting.
- Hanson, Miss**, Norristown. Crayon Head Designs.
- Heiss, Mrs. W. H.**, Philadelphia. View of the residence of Hon. John Linderinan, at Ziegler'sville.
- Heysham, Robert**, Norristown. Photograph of old Norman coat-of-arms of Heysham family, dated 1500.
- Holstein, William H.**, Bridgeport. Copper-plate of Swedes' Ford, near Norristown. 1812.
- Homer, Samuel**, Norristown. Picture of Conflagration. Painted on glass; marked "L. P. Boitard fecit." Has been in possession of the family of Mrs. Homer since 1734.
- Jacoby, Nathaniel**, Norristown. Oil Painting. Mary Magdalen at the Foot of the Cross. Small Oil Painting on copper. Fleur de Maria.
- Jones, Mrs. Mary**, Bridgeport. Pictorial Scene, from P. B. Kersey, 1803.
- Kettarar, Roman**, Somerton. Picture. Mercy's Dream.
- Kookan, Miss Bertha C.**, Trappe. Pencil Drawing. Pair of painted Panel Pictures.
- Lenzi, Anne C.**, Norristown. Four Pallets, decorated with flowers and landscapes.
- Markley Freundschaft, The.** Engraving of first railroad train run in Pennsylvania, drawn by locomotive "Ironsidea." John Markley, of Germantown, was engineer of this locomotive in 1842.
- Mather, Mrs. C.**, Jenkintown. Engraving of Philadelphia in early times. There are but four other copies, which are owned by the Historical Society of Philadelphia.
- Mears, Mrs. Anne DeB.**, Milestown. Picture of home of exhibitor, built in 1736. The DeBenneville homestead is located at the corner of York road and Oak lane, Milestown, Philadelphia County. It was built by Bernard Reasor in 1736, who occupied it for some years, when he was succeeded by his son, John Reasor. In April, 1755, it was rented to the great-grandfather of the present occupant, Dr. George DeBenneville, who came to America in 1741, and married in 1745 Esther Bertolet (Bertholet), daughter of a French refugee, who settled in Oley, Berks county, as early as 1726. DeBenneville lived in Oley fourteen years, practicing his profession, preaching and teaching. After his removal to Philadelphia county he devoted himself exclusively to his practice, as his reputation was well known. He resided here two years, when he purchased a farm of twenty acres at the corner of Green lane and York road, to which he removed. Here his youngest son, George, the grandfather of Mrs. Mears, was born November 10, 1760, and where he died December 20, 1850, in his 91st year, retaining every faculty to the last hour of his useful life. His widow survived him five months, dying on the 16th of May, 1861, being the sixty-ninth anniversary of their wedding day. In 1768 the Reasor house was offered for sale, when it was purchased by Dr. George DeBenneville for the sum of £400. The same year he planted one of the aycamore trees which now stand in front of the door. In 1781 he removed to this house, where he remained until his death, March 19, 1793; his widow remained in the house till her death, March 7, 1795. After the death of his parents, George, Jr., who had purchased previously of his father the (Reasor) home, removed here, and remained until 1828, when he retired into private life, relinquishing his practice to Dr. K. C. Shelmerdine, of Baltimore, who resided here fourteen years. In the spring of 1843, the house being vacant, Mrs. Mears requested of her grandfather the privilege of occupying the old home, to which he gave his consent; and now, for over forty years, it has been her home. This was the birth-place of her father and two of her children. They have passed the veil, and are at rest.
- The following obituary notice is from the Pennsylvania Gazette of March, 1793: "Departed this life, on Tuesday night last, at his farm, near this city, after a few moments of indisposition, Dr. George DeBenneville, Sr., in his 96th year. A man of high and universal esteem through life, and equally lamented in death."
- Daniel and George, sons of Dr. George DeBenneville, were both educated at the Thomas Roberts school, on Second street (now Feltonville), whose teachers were educated men, and whose reputation at that early day was appreciated by those who had sons to educate. They settled the profession of their father, and early commenced
- the study of that science under his care. Daniel was one of the early graduates at the University of Pennsylvania, and George completed his studies abroad. Daniel DeBenneville, the eldest son, was a surgeon in the Revolutionary war. He entered as Junior Surgeon of the Thirtieth Virginia Regiment on July 3, 1781, and was connected with the flying hospitals of the army of the United States. He died in August, 1829, in his 75th year. George DeBenneville was one of the most interesting men in conversation. His descriptive powers were perfect. He related frequently the incidents of his boyhood. The occurrences around his home, which he remembered of the Revolutionary period, would fill an interesting volume. The admiration and respect he held for Washington were unbounded. Whenever they met the most cordial feelings were exchanged. He was present when Washington delivered his farewell address to Congress. Of this he never spoke without deep emotion. When Washington died, he mourned as a friend, and he often gave his thoughts in writing, some of which are preserved.
- Miller, Mrs. Matilda**, West Point. Old Picture.
- Morgan, Mrs. David**, Merion Station. Picture of Market street bridge, Philadelphia. Colored engraving. Penn's Treaty Tree.
- Nyce, George S.**, Frederick. Wood cut of the residence of the late Adam Slemmer, while a teacher in New Hanover about sixty years ago. Drawn by the exhibitor from memory after a lapse of thirty years.
- O'Bryan, Mrs. J. Duross**, Ardmore. Picture, from France. Ecce Homo.
- Perry, Miss Bella**, Norristown. Painting.
- Pomeroy, Mrs. H. S.**, Norristown. Declaration of Independence. It is encircled by pictures of Washington, Jefferson and Adams, and the coats-of-arms of the thirteen original States. Printed by Mear & Peters, Carlisle, Pa., in 1826.
- Ramsey, Miss Sallie W.**, Swedeland. Picture of burning of the Richmond theatre, in 1811. Formerly owned by Nancy Brooke, wife of James Brooke.
- Rice, A. J.**, Jenkintown. Engraving of Rice's new mill, 1883. Rice's mill, near Jenkintown, was built by ——— Knight in 1716, 24x24 feet; enlarged in 1812 to 24x36; enlarged in 1840 to 24x64; improved to roller mill in 1883. Came in possession of Daniel Rice in 1859. A. J. Rice, the present owner, succeeded his father in 1880.
- Richter, Frank C.**, Ashbourne. Water Color of Roland's mill dam, after being torn down by a freshet, showing pre-historic dam under the other stone work. Oil Painting of Cooke's old mill; believed to be pre-Revolutionary. Oil Painting of stone bridge over Tacony creek, at Shoemakerstown. The first photograph taken in Philadelphia. View of Exchange Building. Taken by Langenheim, then situated on Dock Street, who had patent right from England.
- Roberts, Charles**, Philadelphia. Sketch of residence of Joseph Roberts.
- Roberts, Septimus**, Whitpain. Picture of Joseph Roberts' barn. Dated 1781.
- Rorer, Isaac**, Frankford. Oil Painting of the Rorer homestead, Cheltenham. By X. Smith, 1859.
- Sharpless, Mrs. H. H. G.**, Shoemakerstown. Declaration of Independence, in bronze.
- Slifer, Dr. H. F.**, North Wales. Iron Relief Picture of St. John the Evangelist. Oil Painting of the human brain.
- Slingluff, Mrs. William H.**, Norristown. Colored Print of the canal in St. James' Park, London.
- Smith, Mary** (deceased). Exhibited by Russell Smith, her father, Weldon. Oil Painting. Charles F. Wilson's Rooster. Miss Smith, the daughter of Russell Smith, of Abington township, was born in 1842, and died at the age of upwards of 30. She was a resident of Montgomery County during all her art-life, in which she painted and sold three hundred pictures. Concerning the celebrated portrait of Charles F. Wilson's Rooster, we make the following extract from her biography: "On one occasion, when the sitter was shown his portrait, he at once, with bill and spur, made a most determined assault upon it; and the study still shows the gashes about the head while the paint was soft." Oil Painting. The Unwelcome Visitor. An opossum intruding upon the rabbit's feast. Oil Painting. Chickens and Cherries. Oil Painting. Ground Squirrel and Turtle.
- Smith, Russell**, Weldon. Oil Painting. Stone Bridge over Pennypack, at Hallowsell's mill. Oil Painting. Juliann's Cave, near Jenkintown. Juliann's cave was a favorite resort of Juliann Kirkbride, a literary lady of the early part of the present century. She resided with Charles Shoemaker, in the present residence of Joseph Boeler, near Shoemakerstown.

Smith, X., Weldon. Oil Painting of Rice's mill, 1860. Photograph of Rice's mill, 1880. Oil Painting of dam at Jenkintown; a very old water right. Photograph of Walton's mill. Photograph of rocks near Juliann's cave, Cheltenham; side view. Photograph of rocks near Juliann's cave; front view. Photograph of Juliann's cave, 1880.

Sower, Miss Carrie, Norristown. Six Water Colors. By the exhibitor, a great-great-granddaughter of Christoph Saur, of Germantown.

Sower, F. D., Norristown. Copper-plate Engraving. 1719.

Spencer, Mrs. Ella, Jenkintown. Old Schuylkill Bridge. Old Mission House, Santa Barbara, Cal. Oil painting on stone. Section of Bamboo. Japanese wood carving.

Stauffer, John M., Norristown. Two pictures: Capture of Major Andre, 1780; Reception of Washington at Trenton, 1789.

Stewart, Mrs. R. T., Norristown. Sketch in India ink. Political hits in the Polk campaign, done by Mrs. M. G. Huddleson. Head of Queen Esther, 75 years old.

Stinson, Miss Agnes, Norristown. Four Oil Paintings, 64 years old.

Tripler, Mrs. Jacob L., Norristown. Proof copy of Franklin at the Court of France. Two Oil Paintings. By Lulu Tripler, a girl of 13. 1884.

Tyson, Sarah H., King-of-Prussia. Series of original Paintings, in water colors, by a child named — Murray, aged 8 years.

Weinberger, Mrs. E. K., Collegeville. Pen and Ink Drawings, from 17—to 1835.

Wentworth, Mrs. George B., North Wales. Oil Painting. 1795.

Williams, Mrs., Trappe. Picture.

Yeake, William A., Flourtown. Photograph of log cabin, built in 1743; still standing.

Zearfoss, Mrs. Horace, Fairview Village. Oil Painting. Gordon Girls.

CLASS XXI.

PORTRAITS.

Beitenman, J. A., Bridgeport. Portrait of Dr. George Frederick Beitenman, grandfather of the exhibitor. Dr. Beitenman was born August 23, 1754, in Falkner Swamp, and married Maria, daughter of Matthias and Margaret Reichert, June 1, 1779. He was a physician of large practice and a citizen of great influence. He resided in Douglass township, and died September 16, 1826. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war for a short period.

Bergey, G. R., Skippeack. Picture of General Washington, representing him standing in his tent, with a copy of the Declaration of Independence unrolled in his hand. Supposed to have been the work of a German travelling artist, of several generations back, who is known only by his Christian name of Thomas.

Buck, William J., Jenkintown. Steel engravings of Governor Keith, Mrs. Graeme, Miss Stedman, and Mrs. Ferguson. Privately printed.

Cassel, Abraham H., Harleysville. Picture and Sketch of George B. Kulp, Esq. Engraved portrait, accompanied by a historical and biographical sketch. 1880. George Brubaker Kulp is a descendant of the Kulp, of Kulpsville. He was born in Lancaster County, whither his father, Eli Kulp, removed. He is now a resident of Wilkesbarre, an eminent member of the bar of Luzerne county, was for a short time editor of the Luzerne Union, and is at present editor of the Luzerne Legal Register. He is the author of several books on law, has held important public offices, and has been instrumental in establishing institutes of learning. Portrait of Horace Greeley. Large picture, of fine workmanship, representing the famous editor in the attitude of reading the Tribune. Portrait of Rev. Michael Schlatter. Steel engraving. 1847. Schlatter was one of the first missionaries and founders of the German Reformed Church in the United States. He landed at Philadelphia in 1746, was an ardent patriot during the Revolution, and died at Chestnut Hill in 1790. Portrait of Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph; a large, beautifully executed steel engraving.

Cassin, William, Philadelphia. Picture of William Penn. Taken for the American Universal Magazine.

Coltman, Robert, Jenkintown. Portrait.

Corson, Elwood M., Norristown. Miniature of Washington, painted on ivory.

Corson, Dr. Hiram, Plymouth Meeting. Portrait of himself, painted by his friend and school-mate, Samuel Moon, of New Hope, in 1830, when Dr. Corson was 26 years of age. This was one of the

earliest efforts of Mr. Moon, who subsequently became very celebrated as a portrait painter. The celebrated artist, Thomas Hovenden, who painted the famous picture "Last Moments of John Brown," pronounced this portrait a specially well executed one.

Davis, Miss Bertha, Norristown. Portraits of Dr. Mears and Mrs. Dr. Mears. 1793.

Davis, Edward M., Oak Lane. Portrait of Robert Collyer.

Davis, Edward M., and wife, Oak Lane. Photograph of Lucretia Mott.

Davis, John J., Jenkintown. Silhouette of Hon. Thomas Roes, father of the late Judge Henry P. Roes. Silhouettes of James and Mary Langdale. Silhouettes of a young lady and girl.

Day, Mrs. Richard H., Philadelphia. Portrait in chalk of John Nancarrow, Jr.

Earle, Mrs. Sallie, Norristown. Dr. Duncan's Portrait. 1827.

Evans, Mrs. Rachel, Bridgeport. Portrait of the late Elieha Evans.

Fornance, Mrs. Anne B., Norristown. Daguerreotype of Hon. Joseph Fornance. Taken in 1843, at Washington, D. C., while a member of Congress from Montgomery County. Miniature Portrait on ivory. Painted by exhibitor. 1836.

Fornance, Mrs. Ellen Knox, Norristown. Portrait of "John Sober, Gent.," of Philadelphia, born in 1740, and died in 1781. Portrait of Sarah Twining Leedom, great-grandmother of the exhibitor.

Fretz, Jonas, North Wales. Profile of Christian Clemens and wife, executed eighty years ago by John Stelciner.

Groff, Samuel, Shoemakertown. Silhouettes of Henry and Barbara Nicholas. 1809.

Hallman, A. S., Norristown. Engraving. Group of authors.

Hallowell, Elizabeth, Jenkintown. Portrait of Isaiah Lukens (born August 24, 1779; died November 12, 1840), who made the Loller Academy clock.

Hallowell, Lizzie, Huntingdon Valley. Portrait of Benjamin Lay.

Harvey, Mrs. J. J. C., Jenkintown. Photograph of Robert Steel. D. D. Born near Londonderry, Ireland, January 9, 1794; came to America, 1811; graduated at Princeton College; pastor of Abington Presbyterian church from 1819 until his death, which occurred September 2, 1862.

Heiler, Miss Clara, Norristown. Three Portraits, over 100 years old.

Heller, George K., Cheltenham. Picture of Benjamin Lay.

Henry, Mrs. Rachel, Germantown. Two Daguerreotypes.

Heysham Robert, Norristown. Portrait of Ann Stuart, over 75 years old. Profile Picture of Major William Heysham, 100 years old.

Hilles, Lizzie, Port Kennedy. Portrait of Annie Moore. Painted by Elizabeth Richards.

Hovenden, Mrs. Helen C., Plymouth. Portrait of Dr. William Corson, Norristown. Oil painting by the exhibitor, niece of Dr. Corson; painted in December, 1880.

Jones, Mrs. Rachel, Broad Axe. Silhouette Picture.

Kettarar, Roman, Somerton. Portrait of William Penn.

Kirk, Edwin, Nesheaminy. Picture of George Fox.

Kohl, George M., Jenkintown. Photograph of Nicholas Kohl. Born at Curly Hill, Plumstead township, Bucks County, 1790; died August 27, 1866. Profile of Sarah Pickering, who married Israel Michener in 1786.

Landes, Mrs. J. G., Norristown. Engraving of President Buchanan. By Sartain.

Lane, Miss Rebecca, Bridgeport. Engraving of George Washington. Engraved by James Heath, Historical Engraver to His Majesty and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, from the original picture in the collection of the Marquis of Lansdowne, painted by Gabriel Stewart in 1791. Purchased new in 1805, by the exhibitor's grandfather, Jesse Roberts, of Norristown, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, serving under General Washington, and who considered it a most striking likeness.

Leech, Mrs. Esther, Shoemakertown. Picture of the Rt. Hon. Robert Clayton, Kt., Lord Mayor of London. 1680.

Lee, Mrs. William, Port Kennedy. Portrait of Rachel Dewees, wife of Captain Bartholomew, and granddaughter of Thomas Potts; born at Valley Forge. Portrait of Captain B. Bartholomew, an officer of the Revolutionary war, and great-grandson of George Bartholomew, of the Blue Anchor.

Leister, J. Harry, Phoenixville. Lead Pencil Drawing of James A. Garfield.

Linson, Charles M., Ashbourne. Likeness of Gilbert Linson. 1814.

- Lukens, Mrs. Jawood**, Conshohocken. Miniature, on ivory, of Thomas Rutter, born in 1790. Water Color Portrait. Mrs. Owen Jones, second, Wynnewood. Water Color Portrait. Mrs. Sarah Rutter, framed in old leather. Portrait in Oil. Owen Jones, of Wynnewood, Colonial Treasurer of Philadelphia. Loaned by his great-granddaughter.
- Markley Freundschaft, The**. Oil Portrait of John Markley, of Norristown. Collector of distillery taxes, Register of Wills, Recorder of Deeds, and Sheriff in 1794. By Eicholz, 1824. Oil portrait of Philip Schwenk Markley. District Attorney, 1820; State Senator, 1819 to 1824; member of Congress, 1824 to 1828; Attorney General of Pennsylvania, 1829. By Eicholz, 1824. Water Color Portrait of Jacob Renninger, 1820. A noted school teacher of Montgomery county. Water Color Portrait of Veronica Renninger, 1820. The wife of Jacob Renninger. Oil Portrait of John Boyer, formerly President of Bank of Montgomery County, and Mary Markley, his wife.
- Mather, Mrs. Annie M.**, Jenkintown. Portrait of George Bates. 1877.
- Mather, C.**, Jenkintown. Portrait of John Mather (born 1776). By Bass Otis. Portrait of Martha P. Mather (born 1786). By Bass Otis. She was a daughter of Zebulon Potts, a Captain in the Revolution, and first Sheriff of Montgomery County. John and Martin P. Mather were the exhibitor's parents.
- Mauch, Mrs. Helen**, Conshohocken. Miniature, on ivory, of Miss Jane Kenney. Loaned by her granddaughter.
- Mears, Miss Annie DeB.**, Milestown. Picture of Benjamin Lay.
- Miles, Mrs. William**, Arumore. Portrait of Elizabeth Diehl, painted by hand in 1805. Portrait of Judge Richard B. Jones, painted when 21 years of age, at that time midshipman in the navy. He was taken prisoner to Algiers; afterwards Consul to Algiers, and Minister to Tripoli. While Judge of Montgomery county he owned and resided at Brookfield farm, in Lower Merion, now the property of Hon. Wayne MacVeagh.
- Miller, Samuel**, Jeffersonville. Profile of Mary E. Gable, cut in Philadelphia in 1827.
- Mogee, Miss**, Norristown. Portrait of Hon. John Freedly.
- Naill, Miss Annie M.**, Royersford. Very ancient Portrait.
- O'Neill, Mrs. James**, Norristown. Two Portraits, in oil, over 50 years old.
- Painter, Mrs. William**, Norristown. Picture of Capt. John Douglas.
- Pechin, John W.**, King-of-Prussia. Portrait of Mrs. Ann Pechin. King George III. Painted March 5, 1773. Queen Charlotte.
- Pomeroy, Mrs. H. S.**, Norristown. Oil Portrait of Hon. Adam Slemmer, father of the exhibitor. Painted in 1830 by J. Jay Gebhard, at Harrisburg, while Mr. Slemmer was a member of the State Legislature from Montgomery county; and when he was in the 39th year of his age. Silhouettes of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Slemmer.
- Rambo, J. R.**, Norristown. Crayon Portrait of R. Roberts Rambo.
- Ramey, Miss S.**, Norristown. Silhouette of Jacob Ranney.
- Roberts, Charles**, Philadelphia. Portrait of Charles Roberts, grandfather of the exhibitor, born in Gwynedd in 1774; member of Assembly in 1822. Photograph of Septimus Roberts, born near Gwynedd September 30, 1786; died at Mauch Chunk January 6, 1826. From a sketch by one of his pupils. Photograph of Solomon W. Roberts, Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania railroad. Born Eighth-month 3, 1811; died Second-month 22, 1822. Also large sketch of same. Sketch of Joseph Roberts, Jr. Born March 22, 1793; died August 25, 1835.
- Roberts, Septimus**, Whitpain. Picture of Joseph Roberts, late Actuary of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and granting Annuities. Born March 22, 1793; died August 25, 1835.
- Roberts, Willis R.**, Norristown. Oil painting. Portrait of William M. Jamison, painted when 9 years old, formerly owner of cotton mills in Norristown; died in 1862.
- Royer, Mrs. Elizabeth**, Trappe. Photograph of Mrs. C. De-wees.
- Shainline, Jonathan**, Abrams. Old Portrait.
- Shannon, Mrs.**, Norristown. Portrait of General Andrew Porter. Born in Worcester, September 24, 1743; died November 16, 1813.
- Slingluff, Mrs. W. H.**, Norristown. Portrait of the late William H. Slingluff when 18 years old.
- Smith, Joseph**, Jenkintown. Four Photographs.
- Smith, Messrs.**, Norristown. Two Portraits, painted on wood; over 100 years old.
- Spencer, Mrs. Ella**, Jenkintown. Portrait of Elias Hicks.
- Springer, Daniel**, Royersford. Pictures of the late Wright A. Bringhurst.
- Stevens, Henry A.**, Norristown. Oil portrait of Washington. Copy of Stuart's original, done at Philadelphia in 1794, in the studio and under the care of the celebrated master, by one of his students.
- Stewart, Mrs. Eliza**, Abington. Picture of Dr. William Tennent. Very rare.
- Taney, H. D.**, Norristown. Portrait of James Winnard, first editor of the Norristown Register.
- Traut, Lewis**, Jenkintown. Silhouette of Caroline Bane. 1784.
- Tripler, Mrs. Jacob L.**, Norristown. Likeness of General Andrew Jackson. Executed at the Hermitage, by Justice E. Moore, December 28, 1841.
- Tyson, Sarah H.**, King-of-Prussia. Portrait, in oil, of Matthew Roberts; over 50 years old. Portrait, in crayon, of Hon. Jonathan Roberts. Portrait of Eliza R. Roberts, wife of the preceding. Portrait of Mordecai E. Moore.
- Weinberger, Mrs. E. K.**, Collegeville. Silhouette Portraits of Philip Kratz, Jr., and Jacob S. Kratz, grandfather and father of the exhibitor. 1812. Philip Kratz, Jr., married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Jacob Hover, in June, 1802, and settled on what is now known as the Valley Park farm, near Plumsteadville, Bucks county, being part of a tract owned by his father, Philip Kratz, Sr., whose father, a native of Switzerland, settled below Summeytown. Jacob S. Kratz, the eldest son of Philip Kratz, Jr., married Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of William Fretz, of Bedminster, Bucks county, and owned part of his grandfather's tract of land until about 1861. He now lives with his son-in-law, Prof. J. Shelly Weinberger, on Glen farm, near Collegeville.
- Williams, Elizabeth S.**, Pittville. Photograph of Benjamin Hallowell.
- Wilson, Mrs. Dr. F. S.**, Jarrettown. Portrait of Levi Fry, grandfather of the exhibitor. Painted by Alfred B. Street, in 1804.
- Wolf, Mrs. Anstina**, Plymouth. Profile of Mary, wife of Jacob Dewese, living near Barren Hill at the time Lafayette had his soldiers in the church there, more than one hundred years ago. Exhibited by a grand-daughter.
- Yeakle, S. Y.**, Norristown. Portrait of Caspar Schwenkfeld. 1862.
- Yeakle, William A.**, Flourtown. Photograph of Caspar Schwenkfeld, made from a steel engraving.
- Young, Miss Margaret**, Trappe. Photograph of Mrs. Moer.

CLASS XXII.

VIEWS OF CHURCHES AND SCHOOL HOUSES.

- Baker, Andrew H.**, Jenkintown. Photograph of Jenkintown school. Photograph of Grace Presbyterian church.
- Buck, William J.**, Jenkintown. St. Thomas' Episcopal Church Whitmarsh; a southeast view. Drawn by the exhibitor in 1857. A Drawing of the old Goshenhoppen church, made by William J. Buck, March 25, 1858. This building was torn down that spring.
- Crocker, Samuel**, Hershham. Picture of Mooretown Presbyterian church; old building.
- Dern, Miss Mary E.**, Jenkintown. Ashbourne public school house. Photographs of the interior of Episcopal church and of parish school house, Jenkintown.
- Dotterer, Henry S.**, Philadelphia. Stereoscopic Views, photographed for the exhibitor: School house at New Hanover Square. Beriolet Mennonite meeting house. New Hanover Lutheran church. Old Lutheran parsonage, New Hanover. Falkner Swamp Reformed church. Keeler's church, Frederick. Old Lutheran church, Trappe. Old Lutheran church, Trappe; interior view. New Lutheran church, Trappe. New Lutheran church, Trappe; interior view—font, pulpit etc., etc. German Reformed church, Trappe. Episcopal church, Evansburg. Providence Friends' meeting house. New Goshenhoppen Reformed church, Pennsburg. New Goshenhoppen Lutheran church. (Die sechseckig Kirche.) Roman Catholic church, Churchville. Schwenkfelder church, near Fairview. Now replaced by a new building. Lower Mennonite meeting house, Skippack. Schwenksville Mennonite church. Old Goshenhoppen church. Frederick Institute, in Frederick township. This institution of learning was conducted from 1855 to 1869 successively by C. F. Guldin, A. M., Rev. A. S. Vaughn, Rev. Charles Radford, Rev. Prof. M. A. Richards, Rev. L. C. Sheip, Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier, Prof. A. P. Suplee, and Rev. F. T. Hoover. Among its pupils during this period, who have since filled professional and public positions, were: J. Wright Apple, Esq., ex-District Attorney of Montgomery county; Rev. George B. Dechant, Catawissa, Pa.; Dr. Jonathan Faust, Ziegler'sville; Dr. A. N. Fegley, Spangsville, Pa.; Rev. Henry N. Fegley, Mechanicsburg, Pa.; Dr. Philip Fisher,

Bellefonte, Pa.; Rev. Josiah B. Fox, Emlenton, Pa.; Rev. William B. Fox, Summerville, Pa.; Rev. N. B. Grubb, Philadelphia; Rev. S. M. K. Huber, Skippack, Pa.; Prof. H. G. Hunter, Birdsboro, Pa.; Rev. Charles Keeler, Missouri; Amos K. Kepner, Adjutant of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment United States Infantry, C. T., Quartermaster and Commissary at Fort Bayard, N. M. (built Fort Bayard while stationed there, since December 31, 1867, a merchant in Philadelphia); Rev. Daniel K. Kepner, Pottstown, Pa.; Dr. Septimus A. Knips, New Hanover, Pa.; the late Prof. Levi M. Koons, Boyertown, Pa.; Rev. William Landis, Beaver Springs, Pa.; Dr. Thomas H. Leidy, Boyertown, Pa.; Prof. Henry F. Leister, Phoenixville, Pa.; Rev. J. G. Neiffer, Lima, O.; George S. Nyce, D. D. S., Frederick, Pa.; Hon. Samuel E. Nyce, ex-member of the Legislature from Montgomery county; Rev. Josiah S. Benninger, Slatington, Pa.; the late Rev. Ephraim A. Shelp, Rebersburg, Pa.; Rev. L. C. Shelp, Doylestown, Pa.; J. M. Shellenberger, ex-District Attorney of Bucks county; Rev. B. S. Smoll, Klinesville, Pa.; Rev. D. M. Statler, Beavertown, Pa.; Rev. Zwingli A. Yearick, Aaronburg, Pa.; Prof. J. E. Yoder, Supervising Principal of the Freedman's Schools at Lynchburg, Va.

Eckard, L. W., Abington. Picture of Presbyterian church, Abington; old building. The church was founded in 1714. Picture of Presbyterian church, Abington; new building.

Fleck, Mrs. George, Jenkintown. Photograph of Episcopal church, Jenkintown.

Holstein, Dr. George M., Bridgeport. Two Photographs of Swedes' church.

Mears, Mrs. Annie DeB., Milestown. Picture of the old building of Armitage school house. 1791. Photograph of new building of Armitage school house. Mrs. Mears furnishes the following account of this educational institution, which is now known as Ellwood public school, and is located at Milestown, in the Twenty-second ward, Philadelphia:

This property, containing about three quarters of an acre, with a small stone house, was a gift from Benjamin Armitage, Sr., to five trustees from Bristol township and one from Cheltenham, September 6, 1761. The first named trustees were Joseph Spencer, Derick Lukens, Joseph North, Nathan Thomas, Caleb Armitage, and Isaac Leech, of Cheltenham. There are no accounts of the first thirty years. In 1790 Dr. George DeBenneville, Jr., was appointed to fill a vacancy and made Secretary, which he held until his death, December 20, 1850. There are many interesting incidents connected with the school from this time, which have been regularly recorded in a book used for that purpose, in my possession, but too lengthy to be recited here.

The first religious services held in this neighborhood were begun in the old school house in the beginning of 1800. Rev. Samuel Henry, of Germantown; Rev. George Sheets, of (Trinity) Oxford; and other ministers of various denominations, preached on Sunday afternoons, according to appointment. In 1809 Rev. John Bachman was a teacher at the school, having succeeded Alexander Wilson, the ornithologist, and preached his first discourse here. He afterwards became rector of St. John's Lutheran Church, at Charleston, S. C., where he remained fifty-five years. He died at an advanced age.

The price of schooling was \$1.50 per quarter. In 1819, after the Octagon school house was finished, it was advanced to the sum of \$2, after much opposition in the neighborhood.

In 1867 the property was transferred to the Board of Education, to be continued for the purposes named in the deed by the donor. The present new house was erected by the Board of Education in 1875.

Copy of a school bill I have in my collection of the old accounts:

Received this 21st day of the 1st mo. 1789 of George DeBenneville Eight shillings and Four pence in full for a Quarters Schooling which expired the 8th of 3d month.

Yr m

ISAAC SAMMS.

£ s. d.

0 8 4

Nancy DeBenneville's schooling.

NOTE.—My aunt, Nancy DeBenneville, was 6 years old at the time this bill was rendered. Isaac Samms died of yellow fever in 1793, while a teacher at the school.

Moss, Franklin, Jenkintown. Oil Painting of Audenried school house.

Pomeroy, Mrs. H. S., Norristown. Engraving of St. James' Episcopal church, Evansburg; founded in 1721.

Roberts, Charles, Philadelphia. Sketch of Gwynedd meeting house Sketch of Plymouth meeting house.

Shoemaker, Robert, Shoemakertown. Public school, Camptown. **Smith, X.**, Weldon. Oil Painting of octagonal school house, near McDowell's old paper mill. Hon. Samuel D. Ingham went to school here in the last century. He was the Secretary of the Treasury under Jackson; also member of Congress from Bucks county.

Thompson, Mary L., Jenkintown. Photograph of Audenried school house.

Wentz, Daniel, Fort Washington. Photograph of St. Thomas' church, built in 1710.

Wilson Family, The, Jenkintown. Photograph of Presbyterian church. Photograph of Abington Friends meeting.

Yost, Miss Julia, Collegeville. Crayon Drawing of old Lutheran church, Trappe.

Young, Miss Anne, Lower Merion. Portrait of Llewellyn Young, grandfather of exhibitor; over 100 years old.

CLASS XXIII.

RITTENHOUSE CLOCKS AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.



Corson, Walter H., Plymouth. Surveyor's Level, made by David Rittenhouse.

Egolf, Gus, Norristown. Clock, made by David Rittenhouse about the year 1765.

Homer, Samuel, Norristown. Surveyor's Compass, made by David Rittenhouse; in complete working order, and in as good condition as when new.

Schutt, Jacob, Prospectville. Rittenhouse Clock, made by Benjamin Rittenhouse; date unknown. Bought soon after the Revolutionary war by exhibitor's grandfather, Henry Wismer, who lived on the banks of the Schuylkill, in Lower Providence.

United States Mint, Philadelphia. Scales, in mahogany case, made by David Rittenhouse when he was Director of the Mint, or previous to that time. At his death they passed into the possession of James Margrave, silver-smith, who subsequently became a coin broker, and had his office at the corner of Chestnut and Third streets. At his death they passed into the possession of C. A. Paulson. At his death they were sold at public auction, December 19, 1866, and purchased by Dr. George Hamilton, who presented them to the United States Mint in 1871. On the case is the inscription: "Balance and Case, made by Dr. Rittenhouse, as Director of the United States Mint, and in use during his official term, 1792 to 1795. Presented by Dr. George Hamilton, November, 1871."

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Great Orrery, made by David Rittenhouse.

Walker, Sarah S., Abrams. Rittenhouse Clock, 24-hour, winds with chain, and shows the day of the month; made by Benjamin Rittenhouse. It was purchased at a sale of personal property of Isaac Eastburn, a resident of Upper Merion, who died in 1861, at the age of 82 years. It belonged to his father, John Eastburn.

Weber, George M., Worcester. Rittenhouse Surveyor's Compass, 1789. Still in complete working order, and used in practice; also, the original wooden box, of unique design and workmanship, for holding the compass when not in use. Both were for a long time the property of Rev. George Wack, a prominent citizen of Montgomery county.

Zimmerman, Mrs. Elizabeth, Providence Square. Clock, made by Benjamin Rittenhouse for his own use. At his death it was purchased by Harmon Custer, grandfather of the exhibitor, who used it until his death in 1800, when Henry Custer became its owner. It was retained by him until his death on August 8, 1837, when his daughter and sole heir, the exhibitor, inherited it. It has stood in its present place, in Worcester, about one mile from Providence Square, since Harmon Custer brought it there; and it has always been in good running order, and has kept time correctly. It has a brass face, and month, hour, minute and second hands. The month hand moves once a day. It has a revolving moon, which moves one a day, completing its round with the moon in the heavens. On the left side of the face it has a slide, which, when moved down,

prevents its striking without interfering with any of the running parts. In the centre of the face are the words, "Benjamin Rittenhouse, Worcester, Fecit." It also bears the Latin phrase, "Nemo omnibus horis sept tempus fugit." It has no date.

CLASS XXIV.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

- Abraham, Thomas D.,** Abrams. Sword, used by Joseph Abraham in the Montgomery county militia.
- Bates, Cornelius,** Jenkintown. Two Horse Pistols, flint locks. Pocket Pistol, flint lock.
- Berndt, Mrs.,** Centre Square. Sword, from the Thirty Year's war.
- Blackfan, Mrs. Joseph,** Norristown. Lance.
- Boaler, Joseph,** Shoemakertown. Musket and Hatchet, about 100 years old.
- Bult, George T.,** Whitpain. Old Military Button.
- Dorworth, Joseph H.,** Norritonville. Pistol, 109 years old. Pistol, from Germany. 1734.
- Emery, John,** Cheltenham. Old-fashioned Gun, with flint lock. Two old-fashioned Guns.
- Ervien, J. L.,** Ashbourne. New Pistol and modern Gun.
- Fornance, Mrs. Anne B.,** Norristown. Old flint-lock Horse Pistol.
- Homer, Samuel,** Norristown. Gun and Powder Horn.
- Keech, Jacob,** Lower Merion. Powder Horn, 150 years old.
- Kettarar, Roman,** Somerton. Sharpshooter Rifle, one of the first made.
- Kulp, Elias, K.,** Lederachville. Rifle, every portion of which except the lock and barrel, is the workmanship of the late Benjamin Kulp, the exhibitor's father, of Perkiomen township. Date, 1858; handsomely silver-plated.
- Mann, Howard, C.,** Three Tans. Flint-lock Horse Pistol, 75 years old.
- Moore, Edwin,** Port Kennedy. Musket, 900 years old.
- Moore, Mrs. Nathan,** Centre Square. Ancient Sword.
- Moyer, Mrs. Charles,** Broad Axe. Leather Case for a dagger, made in 1736.
- Potts, Mrs. William W.,** Swedeland. Gun, brought to the United States by the French Consul at Philadelphia during the war of 1812; now in the possession of William W. Potts.
- Roberts, Septimus,** Whitpain. Sword Cane, came from Germany; very old.
- Schwenk, Enos,** Grater's Ford. Flint-lock Gun, six feet long, known to be over 100 years old; still in working order.
- Shoemaker, Joseph,** Norristown. Suit of Regimentals, worn by a member of the City Troops of Philadelphia.
- Shultz, John,** Norristown. Cannon Ball and Grape Shot.
- Spencer, Mrs. Ella,** Jenkintown. Japanese Sword.
- Stratton, B. F.,** Pottstown. Rifle, 125 years old.
- Walker, E. H.,** Jarrettown. Gun, from France; 150 years old.
- Walker, Howard,** Mont Clare. Cannon Ball.

CLASS XXV.

EARLY SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.

- Blackfan, Miss,** Norristown. Box of Surgical Instruments, used seventy-five years ago.
- Evans, J. S.,** Gwynedd. Tooth Extractor.
- Kohl, George M.,** Jenkintown. Lancet, used when bleeding was popular.
- Kulp, Elias K.,** Lederachville. Spring Lancet, 60 years old; made by the late Isaac Kulp, an ingenious craftsman of Perkiomen township.
- Roberts, Septimus,** Whitpain. Surgeon's Knife; very old, and much used.

CLASS XXVI.

COINS AND PAPER MONEY, OLD AND NEW.

- Anders, Andrew,** Kulpsville. Silver Coin, dated 1624.
- Anders, George H.,** Norritonville. Case of United States Coins, 1793 to 1884. Revolutionary Currency. Fractional Currency of the United States.
- Armitage, Jacob,** Jenkintown. Silver Coin, presented to exhibitor as a pocket-piece, many years ago, on the occasion of his shooting a deer.
- Arnold, Elwin C.,** Norristown. Collection of Coins in walnut silver-mounted case: English copper half penny, 1723. Made by a gentleman named Wood, expressly to pass in America. English copper pennies, 1736, 1775, and 1806. William IV penny. Feuchtwanger cent, 1827. Copper kreutzer of Germany, 1851. Canadian copper half penny, 1854, 1862. Canadian copper cent, 1859, 1863. Nova Scotia copper cent, 1861. Large Turkish coin, marked V. Two Spanish silver Rex or quarter, 1773, 1781. Sixty-four United States copper cents; complete set from 1793 to 1857. Eighteen United States nickel and bronze cents; all issued except ten. Seven United States copper half cents, 1801, 1804, 1807, 1809, 1826, 1828, 1835. Two United States silver 3-cent pieces, 1852 and 1858. United States silver 20-cent piece, 1875. United States fractional currency, 3-cent and 5-cent notes. Eight copper United States war coins of 1863, inscribed, "No Compromise with Traitors," "Union Forever," etc. Twelve United States 1-cent postage stamps, twelve 2-cent, twenty 3-cent, two 4-cent, one 5-cent, one 6-cent, and one 15-cent. Twenty-one United States internal revenue stamps, of various kinds and denominations. Fifteen English and Canadian postage stamps. Coin Catalogue and Postage Stamp Catalogue. Copy of American Journal of Philately.
- Arnold, Henry,** Neshaminy. Silver Half Dollar, dated 1795; found on the farm of Elizabeth Arnold.
- Bates, Cornelius,** Jenkintown. Case of Paper Money.
- Bauer, Andrew,** Nantico. Two pieces of Continental Money, 1776 and 1777.
- Beans, E. C.,** Telford. United States Copper Cents, from 1793 to 1857, both inclusive, viz: Wreath cent, "One Hundred for Dollar," on edge, 1793; 1793 Head cent, 1794; thick planchet, lettered edge, 1795; Liberty Cap cent, 1796; uncirculated cents, 1297 and 1899; genuine, 1799; broken die, genuine, 1804; head of 1800 and head of 1812, two kinds, 1808; crossed and plain 4, 1814; perfect die, 1816 and 1820; thirteen stars and fifteen stars, 1817; large and small date, 1819, perfect date, 1823; two varieties, 1835; plain and beaded half strings, 1837; four kinds, 1839; large and small date, 1840, 1842, and 1857; small date only, 1841; three varieties, 1843; straight and slanting date, 1855; upright and slanting 5, 1856. United States Half Cents, 1793-94, 1797, 1800, 1802, 1803-11, 1811 T, 1825-26, 1812 twelve stars and thirteen stars, 1850-51, 1853-57. French Cent, 1837. Eagle Cent, copper, 1854 and 1855. Vernon Auctori Cent, 1787. Massachusetts Cent, 1788. New Jersey Cent, 1786, 1787, 1788. Virginia Half Penny, 1773. Rosa Americana, two pence, 1723. Washington and Independence, R., Unity States, one cent large head. Washington Medal, large head, thick planchet, R. shield with stars, lettered edge, to wit: "An Asylum for the Oppressed of All Nations." Almost uncirculated. United States Silver Dollars, viz: Flowing hair, 1785; fillet head, small date, largest letter in R., 1796; seven stars facing, 1797; small eagle, fifteen stars, 1798; five stars facing, 1799; 1800-1803, 1840-1850, 1853, 1861-1873, 1859, and 1860, uncirculated; Trade Dollars, 1873-1883; Trade Dollars, proofs, 1879-1883. United States Silver Half Dollars, viz: 1795, 1803, 1806, 1808-1815, 1817-1827, 1829-1834, 1851, 1852; pointed and blunt 6, 1806; head to right, 1807; head to left, 1807; close date and wide date, 1820; 1820 over 1819; large curled 2, 1828; three varieties, 1834; New Orleans Mint, 1838; head of Liberty, 1839; Liberty seated, 1839; with and without arrows 1873; proofs, 1879-1884; with "In God we Trust" omitted in R., 1866. United States Silver Quarter Dollars, viz: Uncirculated, with its mint luster, 1796; 1805, 1806, 1807, 1815, 1816-1822, 1825, 1832-1884; large and small letters, 1831; head of Liberty, 1838; Liberty seated, 1838; no arrows, 1853; proofs, 1879-1884. United States Silver 20-Cent Pieces, 1875, 1876, 1877. United States Silver 10-Cent Pieces, viz: 1798, 1805, 1809, 1820, 1823-1827, 1829-1836, 1839-1852, 1864-1884; uncirculated, 1802; large and small dates, 1814, 1821, 1828, 1856; head of Liberty, 1837; Liberty seated, 1837; with stars, 1838; no stars, 1838; with stars, large date, head of 1836, 1838; without arrows, 1853; with and without arrows, 1873; proofs, 1879-1884. United States Silver 5-Cent Pieces, viz: 1829-1884: head of Liberty, 1837; Liberty seated, 1837; no stars and with stars, 1838; no arrows, 1853; United States silver three-cent pieces, 1851-1873.
- Beck, Mrs. John P.,** Centre Square. Coins.
- Bernhart, Miss Maggie,** East Greenville. See Heebner, Z. L.
- Bertolet, A. F.,** Trapps. Continental Currency.
- Bisson, Jane,** Three Tans. Seven old Coins and a \$2 Note of Confederate money.
- Boorse, John C.,** Kulpsville. Fifty-four pieces of Continental money, from 1760 upwards.
- Bult, George T.,** Whitpain. \$1 and \$5 Notes, Dominion of Canada, 1878 and 1883. \$5, Crawford County Bank, 1859. 5-cent Note of

- the city of Wilmington, 1862. 5-cent Note United States Bank, 1803. 25-cent Note United States, 1864. 5-cent and 10 cent Notes United States, 1863. 12½-cent Note Philadelphia Loan Company, 1837. 10-cent Note Camden Railroad Transportation Co., 1837. 6¼-cent Note Southwark Bank, 1837. 5-cent and 6¼-cent Notes borough of Reading, 1837. 5-cent and 6¼-cent Notes Schuylkill Savings and Insurance Company, 1837. 5-cent Note Manual Labor Bank, 1837.
- Carn, Abraham**, Fort Washington. Continental Money.
- Cassel, Isaac R.**, North Wales. Collection of Copper and Silver Coins. Collection of Continental Notes. Collection of nineteen United States Fractional Currency. Two Confederate Notes. Two Canadian Notes. \$1 Note of Bank of Montgomery County, January 2, 1865. \$1 Greenback.
- Cassel, Jacob**, Kulpsville. Pocket-book with Continental paper money.
- Clemmer, John M.**, Harleysville. Three American Silver Dollars, 1798, 1799, 1800.
- Davis, Benjamin**, Jenkintown. Old Silver Coin, dug up in Mooretown in 1883. Old Spanish Coins, in money box.
- Davis, Master Willie**, Jenkintown. Two Coins, very old.
- Detwiler, Jones**, Blue Bell. Nine pieces Paper Currency, Colonial and Continental. Two pieces Paper Currency of 1816—\$3 note and 6¼-cent piece. Paper Currency of 1837—50, 25, 20, and 6¼-cents. Paper Currency of 1862—15, 25, 10, and 5 cents. Paper Fractional Currency of 1863; all the devices, 24 pieces. Paper Confederate and Fractional Currency; 6 pieces. Silver Dollars, from 1795 to 1884, of all the different devices, except the reverses of 1836 and 1838. Silver Half Dollars, Quarters and Dimes, from 1805 to 1884. Half Dimes, from 1795 to 1884. 3-cent Pieces, first and last devices. Nickels, first and last two devices; one without "Cents," the other with "Cents." Feuchtwanger Cent of 1837; 2 pieces. Copper Virginia Penny, 1774. Connecticut Penny, 1787. New Jersey Penny, 1788. Nova Constellatio Cent, 1785. Franklin Cent, 1787. Chain Cent, 1793; 2 pieces. Washington Cent, 1791. Liberty Cap Cents, 1794 and 1796; the latter date with the cue tied. Cents of all devices not mentioned above, to the present, including the nickels. Half Cents, all the devices from 1794 to 1857, when last issued. General devices of coin in circulation, 1784; Silver, Spanish; the copper coins with English devices, farthing and half farthing. 9 pieces. Full set of Coins in present circulation. 9 pieces. Full set of copper pieces containing burlesques upon Andrew Jackson for vetoing the United States Bank bill in 1837; one piece, reissued in 1841, with "Loco-Foco" engraved thereon. Gold Dollar, first issue of 1863. 50-cent and 25-cent Gold pieces.
- Detwiler, Mrs. Sarah**, Fairview Village. Old Coin; Five shillings, Revolutionary money.
- Dolan, Daniel**, Jarretstown. Ten Silver and Copper Coins, 1775 to 1808.
- Erb, John**, Douglass. Half Cent, 1620. Cent, 1786.
- Freed, E. K.**, North Wales. Russian Note, 1812. German Thaler, 1812.
- Freed, Isaac G.**, North Wales. 10-cent Note of deposit (shinplaster) of Penn Township Savings and Insurance Company; 1837.
- Freed, Mrs. Isaac G.**, North Wales. 10-shilling Continental Note, No. 17,129; printed by Hall & Sellers in 1773.
- Freeman, John**, Worcester. Five old Coins.
- Fryer, Henry A. Schwenk**, Skippack. Continental Money, viz.: 2-shilling piece, 1767. ¾ of a Dollar, 1774. 30-shilling piece, 1775. 6-pence, 1777. 5-shilling piece, 1773. 20-shilling piece, 1777.
- Fryer, Henry S.**, Skippack. \$10 Note Lancaster Bank.
- Gerhart, John**, Douglass. 20 Shillings Continental money.
- Gotwals, Abraham**, Belfry. Twelve old Coins.
- Grater, Abraham**, Collegeville. Continental Money. Spanish Dollar, 1793.
- Grater, Garret**, Schwenksville. Four pieces Continental Money; April 10, 1774; April 25, 1775, April 25, 1776; April 10, 1777.
- Grimley, Solomon K.**, Schwenksville. Three Silver Dollars, 1795. Silver Dollars, 1796, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1802; one of each. Silver Half Dollars, 1803, 1807, 1808, 1819, 1859, 1861, 1865. \$10 Gold Pieces, 1803, 1845. \$5 Gold Pieces, 1800, 1803, 1843. \$3 Gold Piece, 1864. \$2.50 Gold Piece, 1846. \$1 Gold Piece, 1851. Half Cents, 1793, 1794; with Liberty cap. Farthings: George I, 1723; George II, 1737; George III, 1807. Copper Cent, large and thin, with flowing hair and wreath, 1793. Copper Cent, small and thick, with flowing hair and wreath, 1793. Copper Cent, small and thick, with chain and flowing hair, 1793. Copper Cent, large and thin, with Liberty cap and wreath, 1793. United States Six Cent, 1783. Two United States Cents of 1794, one small and thick; one of 1796, thin and damaged; one each of 1797 to 1802 inclusive. Half Penny, 1804. Nickel Pennies, 1856, 1857. Large Pennies, 1856, 1857. Silbert, Shearer & Co., 1791. French Piece; arms of Bristol.
- Groff, Mrs. Catharine**, Worcester. Coins and Virginia Notes, used in the late war.
- Grubb, Rev. N. B.**, Philadelphia. Paper Money, viz.: Twenty shillings, issued by the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware, in the thirty-second year of the reign of King George II. Dated the 1st day of June, 1759. Ten shillings, issued by Pennsylvania in the sixteenth year of the reign of His Majesty George III. Dated at Philadelphia, the 8th day of December, 1765. Two shillings, issued according to an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Dated the 10th day of April, A. D. 1777.
- Harrison, James**, Spring House. Five English Coins.
- Harry, Miss Mary**, Norristown. Coin, with Lord's Prayer written on it; dated 1800.
- Heckler, James Y.**, Harleysville. Two Silver Half Dollars, 1819, 1825. Quarter Dollar, 1819. Half Cent, 1804. Two Coins, 1786, 1817.
- Heebner, Mrs. C. B.**, Collegeville. British Coins, 1791, 1793, 1801.
- Heebner, Z. L., and Maggie Bernhart**, East Greenville. Continental Money.
- Hobensack, Wilkin**, Fitzwatertown. Coin and Paper Money.
- Hobson, F. G.**, Collegeville. Continental Money.
- Hodgkins, S. T.**, Norristown. Penny of 1793.
- Howland, Mrs. Susan**, North Wales. Two Continental Notes, 1772, 1775.
- Johnson, Mrs.**, Norristown. Half Pennies, old.
- Keller, Charles M.**, Douglass. Quarter, 1788. Shilling, 1784. Old Shilling. 10 cent Piece, 1858. 25-cent Pieces, 1825, 1832, 1837. Fifteen Half Cents. Twelve old Pennies.
- Keller, F. M.**, Douglass. One Cent, 1823. Two Cents, 1837. One Cent, 1863. One Cent, 1777. German Kreutzer, 1772.
- Kenderdine, Mrs. Lavina**, North Wales. Five Silver Coins.
- Kirk, Edwin**, Neshaunmy. Four Pence (a groat), paper money; dated 1772.
- Knipe, Irvin F., and Frank H. Poley**, Norristown. Collection of America. Copper Pennies.
- Kohl, George M.**, Jenkintown. Continental Money, various denominations.
- Koons, Mrs. Ann**, Collegeville. \$100 Confederate Note.
- Kriebel, Jesse B.**, Worcester. Coin, 1772.
- Lefevre, William**, Douglass. 3, 5, 10, 25 and 50-cent Currency, March, 1863. Dollar, 1820.
- Lightfoot, Ellen**, King-of-Prussia. Continental Money, 1771, 1773.
- Linsinbigler, Samuel**, Douglass. Coin, 1805.
- Loos, Mrs. Jacob**, Fairview Village. Four old Coins.
- Lowmes, Charles**, West Point. Old Coins.
- Mann, John H.**, Horsham. Collection of Coins, dated from 1773 to 1850.
- Mann, Howard C.**, Three Tuns. Collection of Coins.
- Markley, George**, Conshohocken. Silver Coin, 1764.
- Nace, Mrs. Catharine**, Trappe. Continental Money, 1774, 1776.
- Naille, Miss Annie M.**, Royersford. Gold Quarter Dollar.
- Noble, Thomas L.**, Jenkintown. Penny Token, 1812. New Jersey Cent. Connecticut Cents. Cent, one each 1794, 1796, 1797. Half Cent, one each, 1804, 1808. Copper, George III, 1787.
- Nyce, George S.**, Frederick. Frame containing Continental Money, Shinplasters, &c.
- Pawling, Mrs. Dr.**, Norristown. Continental Money of the State of Massachusetts, 1780.
- Poh, Willoughby**, Douglass. Old Quarter, 1776. Fifteen Shillings Continental money.
- Poley, Frank H.**, Norristown. See Knipe, Irvin P.
- Prince, Lewis, Sr.**, Norritonville. Old Coins.
- Reed, Dr. W. H.**, Jeffersonville. Copper Coin, dated 1787.
- Reiff, Mrs. Joseph L.**, Ambler. Continental Money.
- Renninger, William**, Douglass. Five Francs, 1819. Prussian Thaler, 1818.
- Royer, Mrs. Elizabeth**, Trappe. Pocket Book and Money, nearly 200 years old.
- Schultz, J. K.**, Niantic. Old Pocket Book, containing two pieces of silver 200 years old, and thirty six pieces of Continental money.

- Schweinhart, George**, Douglass. Shilling, 1774.
- Shambouch, Jackson**, Collegeville. Collection of Coins.
- Sherridan, Mrs. Thomas**, Collegeville. Old Coins.
- Shultz, John**, Norristown. Frame containing Continental money.
- Sliefer, Dr. H. F.**, North Wales. 3 Pence, No. 1,385, 1781, and 6 Pence, 1775, Pennsylvania provincial currency. Number of Foreign Coins.
- Smith, John**, Douglass. Spanish Dollar, 1813.
- Smith, Mrs. John L.**, North Wales. Five Continental Notes, 1779; from exhibitor's grandfather.
- Sower, F. D.**, Norristown. Roman Coin, 140 years after the birth of Christ. Roman Coin, date unknown.
- Springer Brothers**, Kulpville. United States Cents, from 1793 to 1884. One hundred and ninety-six Half Cents, of various dates. Sixty three United States Cents, of various dates. Washington Cent, 1791 and 1792. United States, 1783. Indian Eccleston Medal. Franklin or Fugio Cent, 1787. Feuchtwanger Cent, 1837. Two Eagle Nickle Cents, 1856. Three Nova Casarea, 1787. Two Nova Casarea, 1786. Two Vermont Cents, et lib inde, 1787, 1788. Nova Constellatio Cent, 1785. Three George III Shield of Virginia, 1773. George II Rex, 1735, 1739, 1740, 1752. Three Georgivs Rex, 1723; Georgivs Rex, 1721, 1740, 1799. Voce Populi Half Penny, 1760. Farthing, 1760. Hibernia, 1722, 1766, 1775, 1781, 1805, 1822. Brass Coin, 1722. Manchester Half Penny, 1793. Two Coins Pro Bono Publico, 1794. Promissory Half Penny, 1791. Anglesey Mines Half Penny, 1788. Forty Hard Times Tokens. Forty War Tokens, from 1861 to 1864. Two hundred Foreign Coins, from England, Germany, France, Spain, East Indies, Buenos Ayree, Canada, Mexico, etc.
- Steiner, Mrs. J. F.**, Norristown. German Coins, 1707 and 1759. Half Cent, 1800.
- Stittler, Mrs. Edwin D.**, Gulf Mills. Bolivian Dollar, 1849. Old Levy, 1774. American Half Cents, 1826, 1834. Nova Scotia Half Cent 1861. English Farthing, 1845.
- Stout, Curtis B.**, Three Tuns. Mexican Silver Dollar, 1846. Silver Shilling, 1873. Canadian Silver Quarter, 1872. 11-penny Bit, 1773. French Silver Fifty Centimes, 1873. Copper Cents, 1835, 1839, 1843-1846, 1851-1855, 1855, 185-, and three of uncertain dates.
- Stout, Mary**, Three Tuns. About fifty Copper Pennies, 1810 to 1854 Two Colonial Cents, 1787.
- Saylor, John**, Lower Merion. Four Notes in Continental money. viz.: 2s. 6d., 1772, No. 24,345; 1s. 1775, No. 14,355; 18d., 1772, No., 25,127; Half Crown, 1769.
- Utz, Mrs. George**, Jenkintown. Three Copper Coins, of ancient date; dug up in Abington township.
- Walker, E. H.**, Jarrettown. Two Notes fractional currency.
- Walker, Sarah S.**, Abrams. Twenty-five Coins. \$20 Confederate Note. 2s. 6d Continental money. \$1 Friendly Association Note, 1826.
- Walton, John**, Horsham. Two pieces Continental money.
- Wanger, George F. Price**, Norristown. Frame containing Colonial Notes, in use in the "Colony of New Jersey," the "Province of Pennsylvania," the "State of Massachusetts Bay," Maryland, and the "Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on the Delaware." Medals. Relics of Presidential campaigns; the oldest is of Henry Clay.
- Warnar, John**, Worcester. Old Coin; two pieces Continental money.
- Weikel, John**, Collegeville. Confederate Money.
- Weinberger, Mrs. E. K.**, Collegeville. Continental Currency, in bills of one-third dollar, \$2, \$4, \$6, \$7, \$8, and \$30.
- Weingartner, William**, North Wales. Dollar pieces, 1799, 1800. Half Dollar pieces, 1812 to 1838.
- Wilgus, Samuel B.**, Horsham. Half Dollar and Ten-cent Notes.
- Williams, Mrs. M. J.**, Jarrettown. Piece of Paper Money, 1776.
- Williams, Thomas**, Pittville. Continental Paper Money.
- Wolf, George**, Plymouth. Two Foreign Coins. American Cent, 1797.
- Wurfflein, Mrs. John**, Edge Hill. German Silver Coin, made in time of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. Case of Silver Coins, 1847 to 1865.

CLASS XXVII.

HERBARIUM OF THE FERNS AND FLORA OF THE COUNTY.

- Cottman, Mrs. J. F.**, Jenkintown. Book of Natural Flowers, prepared in 1859; remarkable for preserving colors.
- Harvey, Mrs. Margaret B.**, Ardmore. Collection of twenty-eight varieties of Ferns found growing in Montgomery county, dried and nicely mounted on paper in groups, including the following:

Polypodium, *Polypodium vulgare*; Maiden hair, *Adiantum pedatum*; Brake, or Bracken, *Pteris aquilina*; Cliff Brake, *Pellaea atropurpurea*; Ebony Fern, *Asplenium ebenoides*; Wall Rue Fern, *Asplenium Ruta muraria*; Spleen-wort, *Asplenium angustifolium*; Larger Spleen-wort, *Asplenium thelypteroides*; Lady Fern, *Asplenium Filix-foemina*; Walking Fern, *Campocorus rhipophyllus*; Beech fern, *Phegopteris hexagonoptera*; Swamp Shield fern, *Aspidium Thelypteris*; New York fern, *Aspidium Novboracense*; Spring Shield fern, *Aspidium Spinulosum*; Crested fern, *Aspidium cristatum*; Shield fern, *Aspidium Goldianum*; Wood fern, *Aspidium marginale*; Christmas fern, *Aspidium acrostichoides*; Bladder fern, *Cystopteris fragilis*; Sensitive fern, *Onoclea sensibilis*; Woodsia, *Woodsia Ilvensis*; Dicksonia, *Dicksonia punctilobula*; Royal fern, *Osmunda regalis*; Clayton's fern, *Osmunda Claytoniana*; Cinnamon fern, *Osmunda cinnamomea*; Grape fern, *Botrychium Virginicum*; Moonwort, *Botrychium lunarioides* (variety, obliquem); Moonwort, *Botrychium lunarioides* (variety, dissectum).

Sixty-nine pencil drawings of Wild Flowers of Montgomery County, viz.:

SPRING FLOWERS.

GROUP I.

Trailing arbutus, *Epigaea repens*; Liverleaf, *Hepatica triloba*; Wild hyacinth, or blue bottle, *Muscari racemosum*; Blood root, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*; Spring beauty, *Claytonia Virginica*; Rue anemone, *Thalictrum anemonoides*; Wood anemone, *Anemone nemorosa*; Golden coryualis, *Corydalis flavula*; Dutchman's breeches, *Dieentra cucullaria*.

GROUP II.

Quaker ladies, *Houstonia cœrulea*; Dog tooth, *Erythronium Americanum*; Violet sorrel, *Oxalis violacea*; Columbine, *Aquilegia Canadensis*; Tooth root, *Dentaria laciniata*; Wild geranium, *Geranium maculatum*; Cinquefoil, *Potentilla Canadensis*; Solomon's seal, *Polygonatum giganteum*; Jack-in-the-Pulpit, *Arisæma triphyllum*.

GROUP III.

Violets.

Common purple violet, *Viola cucullata*; Sweet-scented white violet *Viola blanda*; Heart-leaved violet, *Viola cordata*; Arrow-headed violet, *Viola sagittata*; Hand-leaved violet, *Viola palmata*; Yellow violet, *Viola pubescens*; Striped violet, *Viola striata*; Bird-foot violet, *Viola pedata*; Dog violet, *Viola canina*.

SUMMER FLOWERS.

GROUP I.

Buttercups, *Ranunculus acris*; Daisies, *Leucanthemum vulgare*; Azalea, *Azalea nudiflora*; Laurel, *Kalmia latifolia*; Blue flag, *Iris versicolor*; Cockle, *Lychnis githago*; Indian physic, *Gillenia trifoliata*; Partridge berry, *Mitchella repens*; Wild rose, *Rosa blanda*.

GROUP II.

Spider wort, *Tradescantia Virginica*; Venus' looking-glass, *Specularia perfoliata*; Wild lily, *Lilium superbum*; Wild pink, *Dianthus armeria*; Starry campion, *Silene stellata*; Bouncing Bet, *Saponaria officinalis*; Indian pipe, *Monotropa uniflora*; Shin leaf, *Pyrola elliptica*; Pipe-weep, *Chimaphila maculata*.

GROUP III.

Orchids.—Showy orchis, *Orchis spectabilis*; Twayblade, *Liparis lilifolia*; Adam and Eve, *aplactrum hyemale*; Fringed orchis, *Habenaria laevis*; Rattlesnake plantain, *Goodyera pubescens*; Ladies' tresses, *Spiranthes gracilis*.

AUTUMN FLOWERS.

GROUP I.

Butterfly plant, *Asclepias tuberosa*; Cone flower, *Rudbeckia hirta*; Wild sunflower, *Helianthus strumosus*; Cardinal flower, *Lobelia cardinalis*; Golden rod, *Solidago*; Blue and white asters, *Aster*; Closed gentian, *Gentiana Andreweii*; Touch-me-not, *Impatiens fulva*; Evening primrose, *Oenothera biennis*.

GROUP II.

Snap-dragon, *Linaria vulgaris*; Arrow-head, *Sagittaria variabilis*; Blue lobelia, *Lobelia syphilitica*; Virgin's bower, *Clematis Virginica*; Gerardia, *Gerardia tennifolia*; Man-of-the-earth, *Ipomœa pandurata*; Monkey flower, *Mimulus alatus*; Tick trefoil, *Desmodium nudiflorum*; Shell flower, *Chelone glabra*.

CLASS XXVIII.

MINERALS AND FOSSILS.

- Boorse, John C.**, Kulpville. Petrified Wood, from the Rocky Mountains and Towamencin.

- Brunner, S. U.**, North Wales. See Slifer, Dr. H. F.
- Eberle, The Misses**, Oak Lane. Copper Ore, found on the farm of Capt. George Eberle, father of the exhibitors, while quarrying stone about the year 1850.
- Elkinton, George**, Blue Bell. Petrified Snakes.
- Hallman, Mrs. Henry**, Trappe. Petrification.
- Kohl, George J.**, Jenkintown. Specimens of Mica, found near Jenkintown, on the line of the North Pennsylvania railroad. About two hundred Minerals and Geological Specimens, native and foreign.
- Lowe, Mrs. T. S. C.**, Norristown. Quartz Crystal, found near Perkiomen.
- Moyer, Amos**, Trappe. Petrification.
- Peterman, Frederick**, Collegeville. Petrified Clam, from Chesapeake Bay.
- Slifer, Dr. H. F.** (from his museum in Prof. S. U. Brunner's academy), North Wales. Fluorspar, from Cumberland, England. Sapphire, from Ceylon. Coral, from China and Australia. Gold, from California. Lead, from Galena. Amethyst. Silver Ore, from Colorado. Copper Ore, from Lake Ontario. Alabaster, Garnet. Moss Agate, Pyrite, Crystal Quartz, Smoked Quartz, Arsenic, Antimony, Blood Aspis, Blue Lapis, Jasper, Agate, Onyx, Carnelian, Labradorite. Fish Lias. Three pieces of Petrified Wood. Fossil Fish.
- Tyson, Samuel**, King-of-Prussia. Large Quartz Crystal, weighing nine pounds, from Upper Merion township. Calamine, from Sussex county, N. J. Group of Quartz Crystals, from Dauphiny, France. Group of Quartz Crystals, Chalcho pyrite, from Ellenville, Ulster county, N. Y. Dolomite, from Phoenixville, Pa. Garnets, from Musse Alps, Piedmont. Fluorite, from Cumberland, England.

CLASS XXIX.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

- Abraham, Thomas D.**, Abrams. Product from exhibitor's paper mill, 1884.
- Albertson, J. M. & Sons**, Norristown. Glass, the product of exhibitors' works.
- Anders, George H.**, Norritonville. Section of the first Atlantic cable. Piece of the great wall of China. Piece of Sponge, used by George Washington.
- Arnold, Edwin C.**, Norristown. Piece of Wood from the floor of the Washington headquarters, where the corner-stone was laid June 18, 1878. Magnetic Time-Keeper and Compass.
- Atkinson, Robert**, Bryn Mawr. Tape Measure, 200 years old.
- Auge, Miss E. M.**, Norristown. Tin Case, a holder for documents. Relic of the Haytien insurrection, 1798.
- Bates, William**, Bridgeport. Dog Collar, 101 years old.
- Bean, Edward**, Jeffersonville. Shaft Coubling; a Norriton invention.
- Beard, John**, Norristown. Side Saddle, 77 years old.
- Bisson, Jane**, Three Tuns. Paper Cutter, 75 years old. Letter Stamp and Sealing Wax, each 75 years old.
- Blackfan, Mrs. Joseph**, Norristown. Telescope and Eye-glass.
- Boorse, Henry R.**, Kulpeville. Brace and Bits.
- Boorse, John C.**, Kulpeville. Door Lock and Key. The lock is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 12 inches long; the key weighs one pound, and the ring is silver-plated. It is said that it is one of the locks of the old court house at Norristown, and that it was obtained there by David C. Kulp, ex-Commissioner of Montgomery county.
- Bosch, Enos**, Norristown. Box, made in the year 1504. Yard Stick inslaid; made in France thirty years ago.
- Besler, Joseph**, Shcemakertown. Acorn, found in an old wall; about 100 years old.
- Brant, Ann**, Jenkintown. Two Shoe Lasts, over 100 years old.
- Brunner, S. U.**, North Wales. See Slifer, Dr. H. F.
- Buckman, Mrs. Thomas**, Jenkintown. Watchman's Rattle.
- Cassel, Abraham H.**, Harleysville. Wooden Jar, from the drug store of Christopher Sauer, Germantown. In 1782 Christopher Sauer built a fine house in Germantown, the finest then there, and established a laboratory and drug store (for he had studied medicine in Germany). He needed jars, but had none, and could not procure any, none being then made in this country, and there were no facilities to import them at that time. Under these circumstances he applied to Heinrich Frey, a very ingenious turner, who made a supply, turning them out of wood in the form of jars, of three sizes, in capacity about one, two and four quarts. This one, being of the one-quart size, came into the hands of the exhibitor. Block of Wood,

- from the Id elm tree under which William Penn made his first treaty with the Indians in 1682. This tree stood until 1811, when it was blown down by a great storm; it was hollow, and so much decayed that but little solid or sound wood could be obtained from it. Some of the best, it is said, was sold at the time for a dollar a pound. Sample of Egyptian Mummy Cloth, supposed to be 3000 years old. Assorted colored French Letter Paper, from Napoleon Bonaparte.
- Cassel, Isaac R.**, North Wales. United States Flag. Lincoln's campaign, 1860. Badge, worn by German soldiers in the Franco-German war. Doll Baby, used by the exhibitor in childhood.
- Conard, A. & I.**, Fort Washington. Card of Augers and Auger Bits, manufactured in Montgomery county; modern.
- Cook, Walter H.**, Norristown. Lock of Washington's Hair.
- Cope, O. W.**, Hatboro. Bronze figure of Sacred Bull, surmounted by a musical instrument; a Chinese family god, 1000 years old. Japanese Pillow, made of bamboo. Vase, made of hammered brass; from Paris. Inner Bark of a tree, from the South Sea Islands; used as cloth by the natives. This and the foregoing three articles are the property of S. R. Bowman, Philadelphia. Dinner Bell, dated 1622; brought from England by the grandfather of the present owner. The property of John Thompson, Horsham.
- Corson, S. Cameron**, Norristown. Five designs for the new City Hall, Philadelphia.
- Craft, Mrs. Jacob**, Norristown. Pen Holder, over 100 years old.
- Cresson, Mary J.**, Norristown. Inslaid Table, made in 1883.
- Davis, Benjamin**, Jenkintown. Bone, from nose of saw-fish: from Florida.
- Davis, B. P.**, Norristown. Seven nickel-plated Horse Shoes.
- Davis, Edward M., Sr.**, Oak Lane. Sun Dial, made by Alexander Wilson in 1800.
- Davis, John J.**, Jenkintown. Pattens, for walking in mud; brought from Wales. Stone Hone, found in Horsham, with the date of 1765 cut in it.
- Davis, Master Wille**, Jenkintown. Belt. At one time the property of Edwin Forrest, the tragedian.
- Dettra, Norris**, Oaks. Knife, found in a quarry at Oaks; supposed to be old.
- Detwiler, Jones**, Blue bell. Newspaper Wrapper, 1807. Wrapping Paper, used in 1807. Old Pen Knife and Quilla. Old heavy iron Lead Pencil Case. Sun Dial and Compass, made in Mexico; very old. Sun Glass. Pen Knife, made in 1834. Folding Watch Key, with needle. Two iron Tomahawks, carried by the old volunteer rifle companies. One of the first patterns Steel Pens with case and holder. One of the first patterns Gold Pens, with diamond point.
- Devair, John**, Port Providence. Seal, found three feet under ground, in the cellar of an old fort, one and one fourth miles from Valley Forge.
- Drumbower, Mrs. Elias**, Frederick. Burnt clay Tile, made in 1869 by "F. B."
- Egolf, Gus**, Norristown. Two Globes, made in 1800 and 1802.
- Emery, John**, Cheltenham. Watchman's Rattle.
- Evans, Gertrude**, Hatboro. Memorial Button. Seed Bag, made of mimosa seed by the native girls of Honolulu. Presented to the exhibitor by Consul Rozevelt, of New Zealand, six years ago.
- Evans, Mrs. Rachel**, Bridgeport. Mason's Square, dated 1654.
- Felton, Mrs. Joseph**, Jenkintown. Door Pull, dated 1707. From an old meeting house near Frankford.
- Fitzwater, Mrs. Joseph**, Port Providence. Saddle Bags, 100 years old.
- Fornance, Mrs. Ellen Knox**, Norristown. Plan of Currant Hill plantation, or Knox farm, Norristown, dated 1823. Fire Board, from Col. Knox's house.
- Fornance, Joseph**, Norristown. Two Rejected Plans, offered for the court house, Norristown, 1849.
- Frederick, John**, Douglass. Cannon Ball, found in a field; supposed to have been used before the Revolution.
- Gallagher, Patrick**, Plymouth. Old Wheel, found in Plymouth creek.
- Garsed, Mrs. Robert P.**, Norristown. Camel's Beard, cut from the animal at Senphophor. Owned by Mrs. L. W. Read.
- Geller, J. S.**, Lansdale. Show case of Notions, &c. modern.
- Gibbs, Mr.**, North Wales. Case, made from a joist of the room where the Declaration of Independence was signed.
- Griffin, Mrs. Samuel**, Oaks. Doll, in a dress fifty years old.
- Gross, S. S. Jr.**, Norristown. Three cases of Insects.
- Haines, J. B.**, Cheltenham. Reeled Silk, from two hundred and ninety-seven cocoons.

- Hallman, William F.,** Skippack. Electric Apparatus. Stock and Disc, made sixty years ago by John Ziegler, of Perkiomen.
- Harper, Mrs. Smith,** Fox Chase. Knife and Fork to Cut Friendship. Romance of 1788.
- Heckler, James K.,** Harleysville. Serpents in Liquor.
- Hewitt, Charles,** Jenkintown. Old Staple Padlocks, from England.
- Hobensack, Mrs. J. C.,** Willow Grove. Case of stuffed Birds, Snakes, Animals, &c.—41 birds, 3 snakes, 4 squirrels, 1 weasel, etc.—all killed in Montgomery county, and stuffed and prepared by the exhibitor.
- Homer, Morris,** Willow Grove. Three Nets, to catch wild pigeons: Made by William Homer, the exhibitor's grandfather, about 1790, with which he caught many thousands of pigeons on his farm previous to the year 1824. Said William Homer died January 31, 1860, aged nearly 93 years.
- Homer, William,** Norristown. Model of old-time Saw Mill.
- Iredell, Phoebe,** Norristown. Silk Banner, made by the ladies of Norristown in 1840.
- Ironbridge Hatter's Association, The,** Ironbridge. Forty four Hat Bodies, of different colors, put up in a circle. Forty-two Stiff Hats, black, blue, brown, nutria, pearl, maple, and doe-colored. Cassimere Hats, in four colors. Police Helmets and Soft Hats, in different styles and colors. Three kinds of Furs—French hare, cony and beaver.
- Johnson, Benjamin,** Norristown. Saw, very old.
- Jones, Henry,** Ambler. Scales for weighing Continental money.
- Keller, Mrs. Henry,** North Wales. Two Whale's Teeth, from the Southern seas. In owner's possession forty years. Walrus Tooth.
- Kenderdine, Mrs. Lavina,** North Wales. Side Saddle, 1775.
- Kepler, Miss Eliza,** North Wales. Pound Cake, made Christmas, 1776.
- Kettarar, Roman,** Somerton. Carriage Lock, 70 years old. Set of Dumb Bells, 60 years old. Wagon seat from Pale Outter. Horse Shoe Pattern. Wagon Box, hand-made. Two old-fashioned Groove Planes. Yak Shoe, from Hong Kong. Two pairs of Handcuffs, Buckle, from England. Four different Bits. Chinese Mouse Trap. Thirteen different Stirrups. Potato Bug Destroyer. Two Lanterns. 120 years old. Nineteen different Padlocks. Five different Cow Bells. Thirty-seven sets of Sleigh Bells. Large Horse Shoe, from England. Key, which unlocks seven locks. Two Gigs, 176 and 142 years old. Two Dogs and Dog Wagon. Old Flag.
- Kibblehouse, Mrs. Kate,** Blue Bell. Brass Mortar.
- Kile, Mrs. Francis,** North Wales. Bottle of Canned Cherries, put up in 1862.
- Knlpe, Irvin P.,** Norristown. Panel of Sounding Board, under which Patrick Henry delivered his speech, ending "Give me liberty or give me death."
- Kohl, George M.,** Jenkintown. Fungus Bracket, made by the owner. Razor, 130 years old. Presented to owner by John Walker.
- Kulp, Elias K.,** Lederachville. Apothecary Balances and Weighs—made by the late Isaac Kulp, of Perkiomen. The single cords of the balances were spun by him of silk of his own culture.
- Kulp, Henry D.,** Lucon. Work Bench, Letter Cases, and Bottle Stand, made by the late Isaac Kulp, uncle of the exhibitor.
- Landes, Mrs. J. G.,** Norristown. Books, dated 1792 and 1822.
- Leckard, Miss Ann,** Jenkintown. Yard Stick, made from the cradle in which the great-great-grandparents of the present owner were rocked.
- Lowe, Mrs. T. S. C.,** Norristown. Old Chinese Devotion Bell. Antique Chessmen, from India; 400 years old. Italian Violin, 1516. The scroll is said to have been carved by Benvenuto Cellini, in his 16th year. Emu Egg, from Tasmania. Case of models of the most celebrated Diamonds. Case of Florentine Mosaics. Two Mosaic Table-tops, Italian marble.
- McCool, Charles P.,** Jenkintown. Golden Eagle, shot near Jenkintown, in November, 1881, in John S. Newbold's woods.
- Mann, Jesse,** Pittville. Horse Shoe. Old-fashioned Brake for runaway horse.
- Markley Freundshaft, The.** Hammer and Nail Mould of John Markley, 1780. Surveyor's Compass of Benjamin Markley, 1776. This instrument was used in many important surveys in Montgomery county from 1776 to 1819. Now owned by Hon. B. Markley Boyer. Exhibit of Family Relics, belonging to the descendants of Jacob and Barbara Markley, of Skippack, 1722; in two glass cases and a walnut and gilt frame, draped with maroon curtains; the commandments: "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee," in large letters, stretched across the frame. A pamphlet genealogy of the Markley family was distributed gratuitously. The several articles exhibited are included in the general classification.
- Mather, Miss Jane,** Philadelphia. Cup, from the treaty made at Machinery Hall, 1876, from wood furnished by exhibitors.
- Mears, Anne DeB.,** Milestown. Ostrich Egg, brought from India by the exhibitor's uncle, John DeBonneville, in 1820. He visited Calcutta that year, and while watching some ostriches which were near, he saw the hen cover something in the sand. He examined the hole, and found this egg, which he brought home, and which now belongs to the exhibitor.
- Moore, Annie L.,** Cheltenham. Paint Box, containing paints, etc.
- Moore, Edwin,** Port Kennedy. Fire Boards, with paintings of Valley Forge and exhibitor's residence. By Elizabeth Richards, artist.
- Moore & Ervien,** Shoemakertown. Two Carriages, T Cart, and light cut-under Rockaway; modern.
- Moyer, Mrs. Charles,** Broad Axe. Leather Case, for a dagger, made in 1736.
- Nash, Thomas,** Jenkintown. Hickory Home, made in Scotland over two hundred years ago.
- Nice, Mrs. Thomas,** Jenkintown. Doll, "Black Hannah," aged 99; never had a new dress.
- Noble, Franklin,** Jenkintown. Brick, out of the house in which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. Razor, used by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.
- Overholtzer, Mrs. John,** Bridgeport. Emu Egg, brought from Tasmania. Stuffed Pea Fowl.
- Pechin, John W.,** King-of-Prussia. Carriage, 100 years old; owned by Peter Pechin.
- Pomeroy, Mrs. H. S.,** Norristown. Model Pump, carried in a temperance procession forty-five years ago, and a Banner, carried by General Adam J. Slemmer in same parade.
- Prince, Lewis, Sr.,** Norritonville. Pitchfork.
- Reed, Dr. W. H.,** Jeffersonville. Soapstone Image, dug up at Centre Square; supposed to have been worshipped by the aborigines.
- Reiff, Jacob D.,** Skippack. Bash Fastener, patented and invented by the owner.
- Rex, Jacob L.,** Blue Bell. Stone Call, found on the farm two weeks since.
- Rex, Mary S.,** Blue Bell. Curling Tongue, owned one hundred and twenty-five years ago by Levi Rex, of Chestnut Hill, and used by him, as was the custom of that day, for curling his side whiskers.
- Riding, William,** Norristown. Three Model Looms; exhibitor's own work. Heddle, patented in the United States, England and France.
- Rieg, John,** Jenkintown. Case of Butterflies and Moths, 115 specimens; and a case of Butterflies, Moths and Beetles, 72 specimens. All captured or reared at Jenkintown.
- Rittenhouse, Benjamin,** Norristown. Scroll Work, by a boy 15 years old.
- Roberts, Septimus,** Whitpain. Horns of Texas steer, sent by Scott Wentz; modern. Pump Box, 75 years old. Set of Carpenter's Tools—saw, square and bevel, nearly 100 years old. Hammer and Trowel, 100 years old. Horse Bopple and Horse Sock. These were used before horse companies were known. Old iron spur. Tailor's Shears. Belonged to William Lawrence, Whitpain. Horseshoer's Hammer. Ruler. Property of Alexa der Scott, exhibitor's grandfather. Tobacco Box, over 100 years old; from Wales. Barber Chair.
- Rue, Louisa,** Norristown. Sea Fern, pulled from a rock by a sailor off the coast of China, one hundred years ago.
- Satterthwait, Edwin,** Jenkintown. Saddle Bags, used by Abel Satterthwait many years ago.
- Sharpless, Mrs. H. H. G.,** Shoemakertown. Knife, from South Carolina.
- Shearer, Mrs. E. Norris,** Jeffersonville. Coat-of-Arms of the Norris family, over 100 years old; executed by Mrs. Charles Norris, who died before finishing it.
- Slifer, Dr. H. F.** (from his museum in Prof. S. U. Brunner's academy), North Wales. Piece of brick from old Swede's church. Piece of the hand-rail of the Mayfl. war. Pieces of Plymouth Rock. Piece of Olive Wood from the Garden of Gethsemane. Piece of Olive Wood from Mount Olivet. Piece of Wood from the portico of Mount Vernon. Wheat, of the third growth, from an Egyptian mummy. English Horse Shoe; large, and has been used. Spanish

- Spur. One hundred and seventeen different kinds of Wood. Star Fishes, of different kinds and sizes. Two Sea Horses. Stones from Potsdam in Germany, Holland, France, the Coliseum at Rome, Pompeii, the Danube river, Berlin, the Catacombs of Rome, and Venice. Black Bread, from Germany. Box, from Palestine. Portion of lead which lined the coffin of President Abraham Lincoln. Vegetable Ivory. Crystals, from the Palace of Frederick the Great.
- Slingluff, Mrs. William H.**, Norristown. Head of Napoleon; used as a stopper for a cologne bottle. Dr. Franklin's Card. Pistol of Captain Jack, who shot Custer.
- Slingluff, Mrs. W. F.**, Norristown. Three Fire Buckets.
- Smith, William G.**, Norriton. Sun Dial, made in 1723.
- Solomon, Mrs. William**, Norristown. Knife, over 100 years old.
- Sower, F. D.**, Norristown. Two Norristown Fire Buckets, 1830.
- Spencer, Mrs. Ella**, Jenkintown. Japanese Back Scratcher. handle of fish bone; hand of Ivory. Rings.
- Stiteler, Mrs. Edwin**, Gulf Mills. Uniques and Ornaments, made from wood which was taken from the headquarters of Lafayette at Gulf Mills. Beads, brought from Japan by Stephen Mitchell, on the ship Niagara, in 1861.
- Stong, George**, Worcester. Broad Axe, 100 years old.
- Stong, Mrs. Phillip**, Worcester. Steelyard, dated 1730.
- Stout, Mrs. S. K.**, Norristown. Dog Cane, cut by a fugitive slave. Cane, made from a log from the cabin used by General Washington at Valley Forge, in 1797 and 1778.
- Strassburger, Mrs. J. A.**, Norristown. Plate 100 years old.
- Summers, Aaron H.**, East Greenville. Wooden Candelstick, made from a piece of wood taken from the first six-cornered church (Lutheran), built in 1760, in Upper Hanover township; again used, in rebuilding in 1803, and part of it now in the new church, built in 1877.
- Supplee, Samuel**, Bridgeport. Cannon Ball, weighing twenty pounds; plowed from the farm in 1864.
- Thomas, Mrs. Abel**, Royersford. Sissors Chalm.
- Thompson, Mary L.**, Jenkintown. Small Flag, for teaching form and color in primary schools.
- Tyson, Mrs. Canby S.**, Weldon. Wooden Doll, 108 years old.
- Tyson, Samuel**, King-of-Prussia. Broad Axe, supposed to be 150 years old.
- Wack, Mrs. N.**, Jenkintown. Parchesi Board.
- Walker, E. H.**, Jarretstown. Collection of Shells from China.
- Walton, Harry C.**, Blue Bell. Rule, formerly owned by Hon. John B. Sterigers.
- Walton, Miss Jane**, Philadelphia. Cup, from the treaty elm made at Machinery Hall, Centennial exhibition, 1876, from wood furnished by exhibitor.
- Walton, John**, Horsham. Iron Door Knocker, from a house in Horsham; 100 years old.
- Wampole, Dr. William H.**, North Wales. Display of Dentistry.
- Watt David**, Norristown. Bottle of Vinegar.
- Wear, Mrs. Joseph**, Upper Merion. Tidy. Sampler.
- Webster, Mrs. Sarah**, Jenkintown. Small brass Weights and Scales, believed to be 200 years old.
- Wentz, Thomas**, Fort Washington. Three Tiles, taken from a house, near Fort Washington, occupied by the exhibitor.
- White, George**, Broad Axe. Swordfish's Tail, very old and odd; Sword of a swordfish, very old.
- Williams, Thomas**, Pitville. Horse Shoe, made in 1884.
- Wilson, D. A.**, Norristown. Specimen of Printing by the exhibitor, to show the progress made by his race. Printed without instructions, having learned the art by self practice.
- Wolf, William**, Norristown. Apparatus for dyeing yarn, recently invented modeled in brass.
- Wolfe, Dr. Samuel**, Shippack. Lead Pencil, found among the effects of the late George Seipt, of Worcester, father of A. H. Seipt, of Shippack. It is a conical piece of metallic lead, half an inch long, attached to a wooden handle four inches long. Exhibited to show the great contrast between it and the convenient pencil of our day.
- Yost, Henry**, Collegeville. Small Head, carved in stone from Mexico.
- Young, Samuel, Sr.**, Norristown. Saw and Steel yards 125 years old. Ship Carpenter's Adze, 150 years old. Drawing Knife, 150 years old.
- Zimmerman, Esther**, Norristown. Snuff Box, made from the elm tree under which William Penn made his treaty with the Indians.
- Zimmerman, Frank**, Norristown. Graduating Rule.
- Zimmerman, Maria**, Norristown. Box of Money Scales and Weights.
- Zinnel, Josephine**, Case of Stuffed Birds, over 100 years old.

The total number of exhibitors at this Antiquarian Exposition was 1,240. This is a very flattering testimonial as to the success of the enterprise, that so many persons took an interest therein. At the great Centennial Exposition and World's Fair, in Philadelphia, in 1876, the total number of exhibitors reached 30,864, and were distributed among fifty countries of the world. The United States headed the list with 8,175 exhibitors. Thus it will be seen that our exhibitors exceeded one-twenty-fifth of the total number at the Philadelphia exposition and one-seventh of those from the United States.

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

At the June term, 1884, of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Montgomery County, his Honor B. Markley Boyer presiding, the Report of the Grand Jury was read, which concludes as follows:

This Grand Jury is the last that will hold its sessions under the rules of this Court, during the first century of the county of Montgomery. The members composing the present inquest therefore deem it a subject of congratulation, that for the period of one hundred years, the public peace within the jurisdiction of this Court has been uninterrupted by violence, and that the laws of the land have been faithfully executed by the several Courts and executive officers of the county.

WALTER H. CORBON, Clerk.

NORMAN EGBERT, Foreman.

After the report had been read by Edward Schall, Esq., Clerk of Courts, John W. Bickel, Esq., District Attorney, presented the following

MEMORIAL MOTION.

To the Honorable B. Markley Boyer, President Judge of said Court:

The regular June term of the several courts now in session, is the last one that will occur during the first century of the history of Montgomery County. The peaceful observance of the laws of this Commonwealth has been uninterrupted, within its limits, for the period of one hundred years. Therefore, counsel for the Commonwealth moves this Honorable Court, upon hearing, to direct a proper entry to be made of the following minutes in commemoration of the close of the Judicial century, as a suitable memorial of the event, to wit:

That in the administration of public justice, and the due execution of the laws this Commonwealth by an impartial judiciary and a bar learned in the law, aided by the service of incorruptible jurors, the true object and end of civil government have been attained, as witnessed in the security of life, the enjoyment of liberty, the protection of property, the repression of crime, and in the peace and permanency of society.

JOHN W. BICKEL, District Attorney.

Addresses suitable to the occasion were made by John W. Bickel, Esq., General John H. Hobart, the senior member of the bar, Irving P. Wanger, Esq., and Colonel Theodore W. Bean. At the conclusion of which, his Honor B. Markley Boyer responded in appropriate remarks, and directed the motion to be spread in full upon the records of the Court as a lasting memorial of the event.

By the Court.

Edw. SCHALL, Clerk.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Centennial Association of Montgomery County.

It is not necessary for the Secretary and Treasurer of your Finance Committee to explain the plan adopted by that committee to raise the money for the expenses of the centennial anniversary, or the manner in which it was celebrated. You are familiar with both. The favorable condition of the finances proves the wisdom of the plan, and attests the care with which it was managed.

Total receipts, \$6216.93; total expenditures, \$4825.43; balance on hand, \$1391.50.

The following is a statement of the moneys collected:

ADVANCE SALE OF TICKETS AND CERTIFICATES.

Boroughs and Townships.—Norristown, \$660.70; Pottstown, \$50.60; Bridgeport, \$61; Conshohocken, \$98.50; East Greenville, \$8.10; Green

Lane, 90 cts.; Hatboro', \$1; Jenkintown, \$25; Lansdale, \$26.10; North Wales, \$68; Royersford, \$15.30; West Conshohocken, \$41.40; Abington, \$50; Cheltenham, \$216; Douglass, \$13.50; Franconi; Frederick, \$24; Gwynedd, \$104.10; Hatfield, \$5.40; Horsham, \$53.10; Lower Merion, \$174.20; Lower Providence, \$52.20; Lower Salford, \$12.60; Limerick, \$7; Marlborough, \$4; Moreland, \$19.80; Montgomery, \$27; New Hanover, \$31.50; Norriton, \$92; Perkiomen, \$185.40; Plymouth, \$58.50; Pottsgrove, \$2.80; Springfield, \$94.50; Towamencin, \$15.30; Upper Dublin, \$64.80; Upper Hanover (included in East Greenville); Upper Merion, \$102.60; Upper Providence, \$153; Upper Salford, \$7.20; White-marsh, \$152.50; Whitpain, \$78.30; Worcester, \$75.60. Collected personally by Joseph Fornance, F. G. Hobson and J. A. Strassburger, \$685.

OTHER SOURCES.

Collected from railroad tickets and rebates, \$442.27; gross receipts at entrance door, etc., \$1509.39; gross receipts from public sale, \$527.88; gross receipts from refreshment stand, \$101.79; total, \$6216.93.

The following is a statement of the expenditures:

By cash paid for stationery and postage, \$178.11; by cash paid for expressage, \$35.09; by cash paid for teams, \$128.75; by cash paid for traveling expenses, \$7.77; by cash paid for newspaper items, \$6.75; by cash paid for music, \$348.50; by cash paid for insurance, \$93; by cash paid for entertainment of Indians and dinner for employees, \$54.50; by cash paid for printing, \$328.43; by cash paid for wages and hauling, \$1280.61; by cash paid for incidentals, \$103.56; by cash paid for contribution to Official Record, \$100; by cash paid for certificates, merchandise, lumber, carpenter-work, rent of tent, etc., \$1924.36; by cash paid for Rittenhouse monolith, 227; by cash paid for auditing expenses, \$9. Total expenditures, \$4825.43. Balance in hand, \$1391.50. All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. STRASSBURGER, Secretary and Treasurer of Finance Committee, Centennial Association of Montgomery County, Pa.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Centennial Association of Montgomery County:

We, the undersigned Auditors, appointed by the President of the Centennial Association of Montgomery County, which appointment was ratified by the Executive Committee of said Association, to audit and adjust the accounts of Jacob A. Strassburger, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the Finance Committee, make the following report:

Jacob A. Strassburger to the Centennial Association.

DE.

To total amount received from all sources, as itemized in full in the Treasurer's report, \$6216.93.

OR.

By cash paid for various bills, as itemized in the Treasurer's report, \$4825.43. Balance in Treasurer's hands, \$1391.50. And have found the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer, Jacob A. Strassburger, Esq., correct in charge as well as discharge.

PHILIP SUPER,	} Auditors.
H. W. KEATZ,	
THOMAS WILLIAMS,	

Norristown, December 23, 1884.

DISPOSAL OF FUND.

At the final meeting of the Centennial Association, held January 8, 1885, the balance remaining in the hands of the Financial Secretary was disposed of as follows: Indebtedness of Historical Society, \$157.00; eight copies of Official Record presented, \$20.00; sundry bills paid, \$11.01; to the Historical Society of Montgomery County, in trust, to be invested in good real estate security, the principal sum to remain intact, and the interest only to be used for the purposes of the society, \$1,203.49. Total, \$1,391.50.

OFFICERS OF ASSOCIATION.

President.—Joseph Fornance, Esq., Norristown.

Vice Presidents.—Hon. Isaac F. Yost, New Hanover; Wharton Barker, Jenkintown; Philip Super, Pennsburg; Warner Roberts, Lower Merion; Robert Iredell, Norristown; Dr. Hiram Corson, Conshohocken; Abraham H. Cassel, Harleysville; Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D. D., Collegeville; George Lower, Springfield; Daniel Foulke, Gwynedd.

Recording Secretary.—F. G. Hobson, Esq., Norristown.

Corresponding Secretary.—Muscoe M. Gibson, Esq., Norristown.

Financial Secretary.—J. A. Strassburger, Esq., Norristown.

Treasurer.—Lewis Styer, Norristown.

COMMITTEES.

Executive.—F. G. Hobson, Esq., Norristown, Chairman; Col. Theo. W. Bean, Norristown; J. Roberts Rambo, Norristown; John W. Bickel, Esq., Norristown; Joseph Lees, Esq., Bridgeport; William J. Buck, Jenkintown; G. Dallas Bolton, Norristown; Col. John W. Schall, Norristown; Henry W. Kratz, Upper Providence; J. A. Strassburger, Esq., Norristown; Samuel F. Jarrett, Norriton.

Antiquarian.—William J. Buck, Jenkintown, Chairman; Hon. Jones Detwiler, Whitpain; Henry S. Dotterer, Philadelphia; Philip Super, Upper Hanover; Thomas G. Rutter, Pottsgrove; George F. Price Wanger, Norristown; Abraham H. Cassel, Lower Salford; Mrs. Dr. George W. Holstein, Bridgeport; Mrs. Sarah H. Tyson, Upper Merion; Mrs. G. R. Fox, Norristown; Mrs. William W. Owen, Norristown; Mrs. Joseph Fornance, Norristown.

Finance.—David H. Ross, Esq., Conshohocken, Chairman; J. A. Strassburger, Esq., Norristown, Secretary and Treasurer; Albert Bromer, West Perkiomen; Col. Theo. W. Bean, Norristown; George W. Rogers, Esq., Norristown.

Literary Exercises.—Hon. George N. Corson, Norristown, Chairman; Jacob V. Gotwals, Esq., Norristown; William L. Williamson, Pottstown; Hon. William H. Sutton, Lower Merion; Dr. William T. Robinson, Hatboro'.

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EVERYNAME GENEALOGICAL INDEX TO 1884
BEAN HISTORY OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA

OVER 59,000 CITATIONS TO TEXT, MAPS,
MILITARY LISTS, APPENDICES, ETC.

by
Barton B. Proger
Helen M. Proger
William A. McMahon, Sr.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY
NORRISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA
1988

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to three individuals who have given untiringly of their time and energy to the historical pursuits of Montgomery County:

Hon. Alfred L. Taxis, Jr.
William B. Daub
Donald A. Gallagher, Esq. (Deceased)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The senior compiler of this Everyname Index began the project in 1977, in his "spare time." Along the way, several individuals have contributed to the activities. Apart from the other two co-compilers (my wife and father-in-law), my children (William, Julia, Michael, and Elizabeth) have given me much help in copying and assembling the volumes for distribution to selected libraries.

I am indebted to Dr. Dennis U. Harken, Executive Director of the Montgomery County Intermediate Unit 23 (formerly the Montgomery County Superintendent of Schools Office), who allowed certain resources to be used as part of this historical/educational effort. For example, an older generation microcomputer was lent for use by my father-in-law for entering the index entries into an alphabetized format and eventually into a computer printout. Copying was also made available. In this regard, the Everyname Index is an extension of another major, historical educational project with which the Intermediate Unit played a major part: coordinating the writing of all the educational sections for the update to the 1884 Bean work (Montgomery County; The Second Hundred Years; 1984; Toll & Schwager, Editors). The senior compiler's involvement in the latter effort substantially delayed his intensive work on the Everyname Index. Since all of these activities had to be carried out after work hours and on weekends, the progress was not as swift as he would have desired.

I am also deeply grateful to Mr. Richard R. Brickley, Director of one of the Intermediate Unit's projects (RISE--Research and Information Services for Education). Mr. Brickley assisted me by making available the computer software for the computer indexing (Stoneware's "DB Master"). He gave generously of his personal time and expertise in helping this computer indexing to proceed smoothly.

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April, 1988

INTRODUCTION:

The senior compiler conceived this work in the mid-1970s. He had gone through the reprint of the 1884 Bean History of Montgomery County innumerable times in reviewing various general topics, as well as biographies of certain persons. It became increasingly clear that there was a treasure trove of genealogical data in the 1884 Bean work. Unfortunately, virtually all of this data was inaccessible in that no index was available. A particular case in point is the fine-print military lists of the Civil War. Also many little nuggets of valuable genealogical data are buried in almost every corner of the Bean work--some, in unexpected places.

For many years, the senior compiler has been interested in Montgomery County genealogy, primarily because of his wife's family roots in this County, and the Greater Philadelphia Area in general. Because of the fact that many Montgomery County families originally had roots in the City of Philadelphia, the Bean work also reveals much genealogical data of interest on Philadelphia-linked families.

For these reasons, the senior compiler approached the Society formally in 1977 to ask whether they would be interested in his undertaking of this indexing project, with the intention of donating the index (including its copyright) to the Society upon completion.

The senior compiler began work on this index in 1977. He was also joined in the actual indexing by his wife, the former Helen Marie McMahon.

It is the hope of the compilers that this Everyname Index will be of help to genealogical researchers in gaining new information on the individuals for whom data is being sought. Good luck!

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